

Discovery is a journey of surprises and adaptations: Lessons from the digitalization of Chinese and Japanese rare and special collections at the UBC Library





Chinese and Japanese Digitization projects

North American Chinese Rare Books project (NACRB) & the Pre-1796 rare books / manuscripts project (CRBP)

Community Historical Recognition Programs (CHRP)

- Chinese Canadian pioneer family archives
- Chinese Times
- Chinese clan association publications

Japanese Maps of the Tokugawa era http://digitalcollections.library.ubc.ca/tokugawa/

Tairiku Jiho 1908 - 1942



Objectives of digitization

- Improve access to hidden collections
- Enable effective management of collections
- Facilitate cultural heritage preservation
- Enhance manipulation of data
- Enable collaboration
- Support effective service models

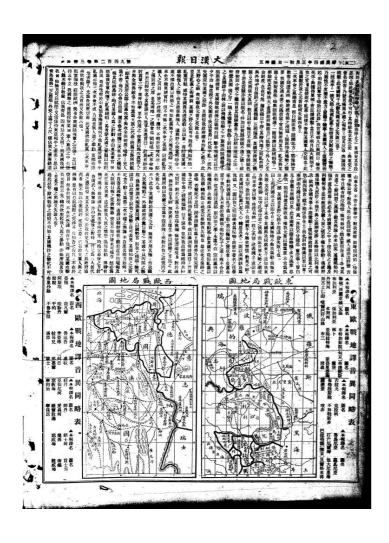


Challenges

Publication format and style of Chinese Times and Tairiki Jiho of specific eras:

- messy OCRing
- •full-text search impossible



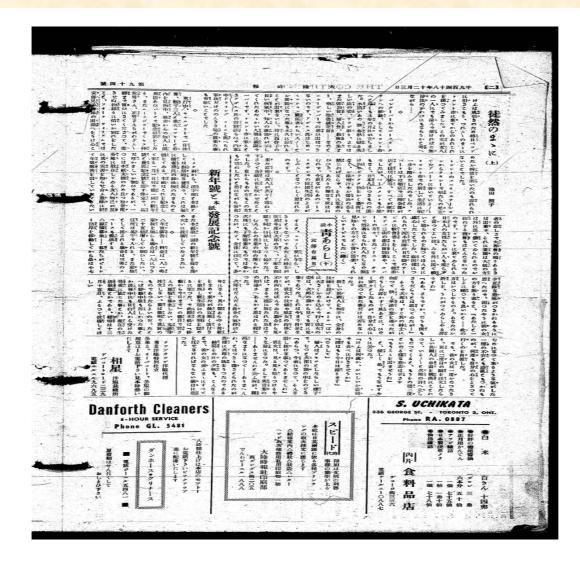




Chinese Times

Continued...





Tairiki Jiho



- Copyright clearance needed from families/owners:
 Post 1926 for Japanese newspapers
- Lee's family archives & Normie Kwong collection etc. in limbo (Thung - father, died 1951 and Kepment - son, died 1976) – is due diligence in tracking adequate for the green light?
- Chinese clan associations not feasible to obtain clearance from all "publishers" / owners who are mostly affiliated with small village offices in Guangdong, China



- The breath of Japanese characters that include syllabary expressions, kanji and ruby used in the old newspapers resulting in mixed vertical and horizontal texts.
- Proverbial terminologies used in 19th to early 20th century Chinese Canadian correspondences E.g. 水腳 (transportation expenses) will be 運費 or 交通費 in contemporary usage.
- Special archaic characters used in the Tokugawa maps E.g.卷 and 軸 were older terms for Japanese scrolls.
- Digitized items with some/full meta data attract more use than known collections with no bibliographic records.



- Extensive reference resources required to augment the use of the digitized materials are not available in the holding location such as the Rare Books and Special Collections
- Librarians and archivists with relevant language skills and subject expertise are essential in the delivery of service – not available outside the Asian Library



- Lack of established thesaurus, subject headings that supports in-depth and effective searches. Natural language vs. controlled headings. New RDA standards might point new direction?
- Split locations do not impress current or potential donors
- Digital images and oral history on Chinese Canadians from uTube and FaceBook require disclaimers which collectors cannot provide
- Are projects developed by minor CHRP grant holders sustainable?



Collaboration

Different iterations of CONTENTdm and DSpace post obstables for pooling pertinent resources under the CHRP portal

NACRB members with holdings in non-MARC metadata; different source of cataloguing metadata and rare works that require cataloguing metadata – need to agree on a standard acceptable to all

The CHRP ingest tool incapable of capturing the huge multimedia files owned by community partners



Lessons learned:

- Recognize the fuzzy border of archives, special collections and regular print collections – "publication to data"
- Accept full-text search might not be realistic at this point table of contents, searches at page level are options
- Populate projects with appropriate staff credentials and development plans
- House materials where the language and subject expertise are available
- Make informed decisions on copyright issues- some level of risk-taking?
- Facilitate cross-unit collaborations on preservation
- Help front-line staffers to support institutional collaboration projects



How are we stacking up in the new trends of digital libraries?

Christine Borgman's keynote on Data Deluge: Digital Library Challenges for Asia October 2011 ICADL, Beijing http://www.icadl2011.org

