

Conservation & Digitization

♣ A Technologizing of the Book as an Object →

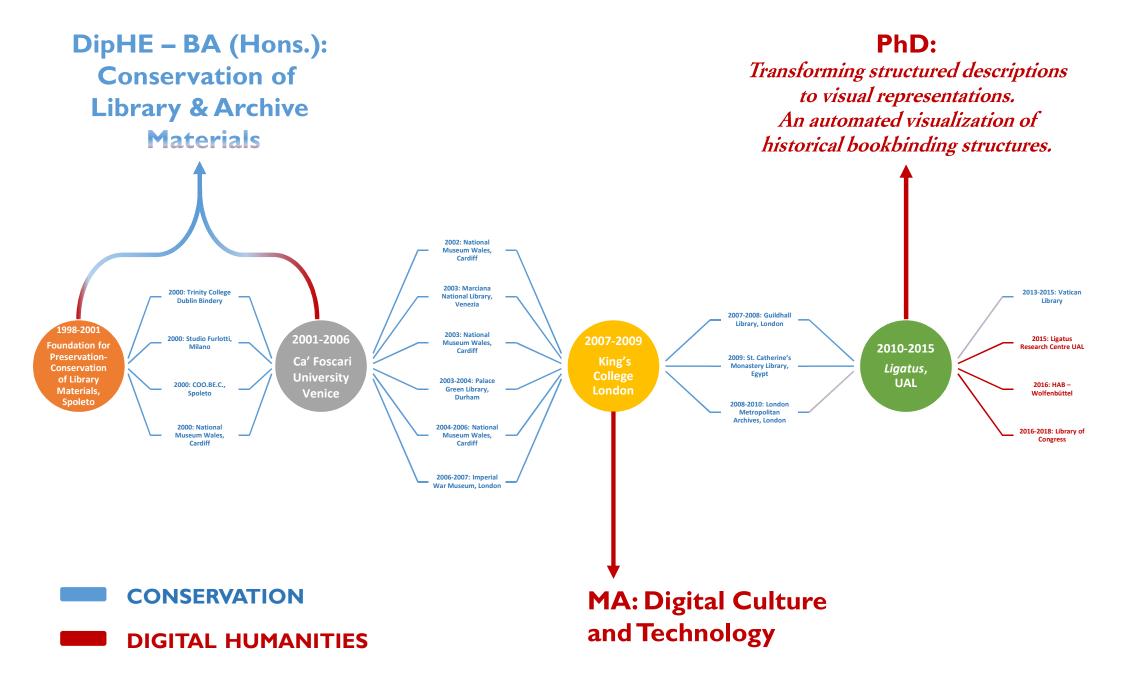
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CLIR/DLF Postdoctoral Fellow in Data Curation in Medieval Studies Preservation Research and Testing Division, Library of Congress Digital Medievalist Director

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@acampagnolo

MITH — Digital Dialogues

1st November 2016



Book as technology

Conservation for digitization I

Digitization of the book

Digitization for conservation

Conservation for digitization II

the Book is a Technology

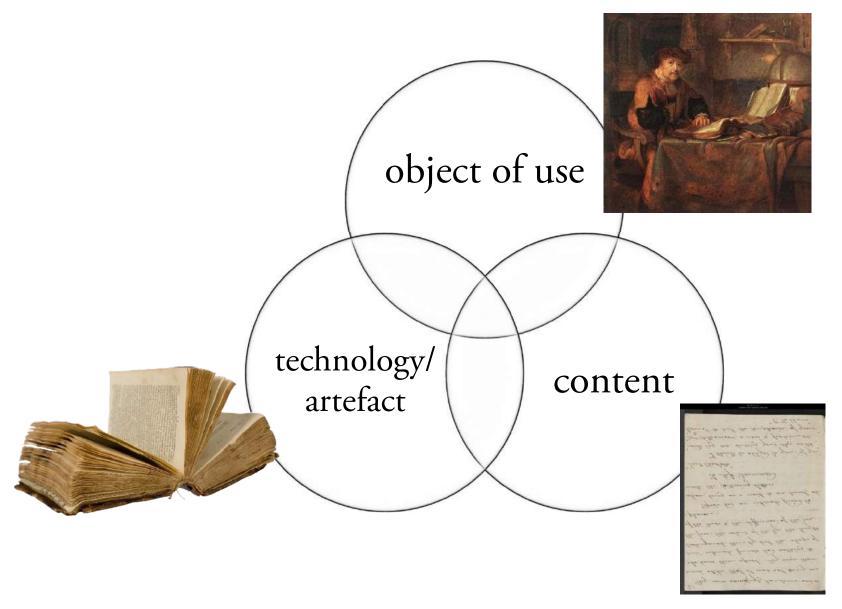




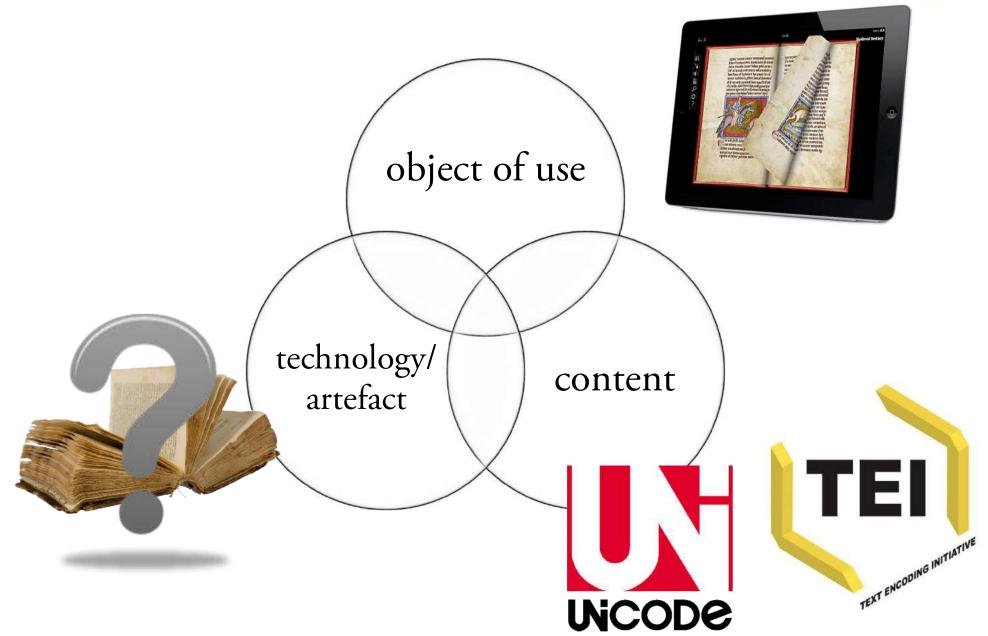
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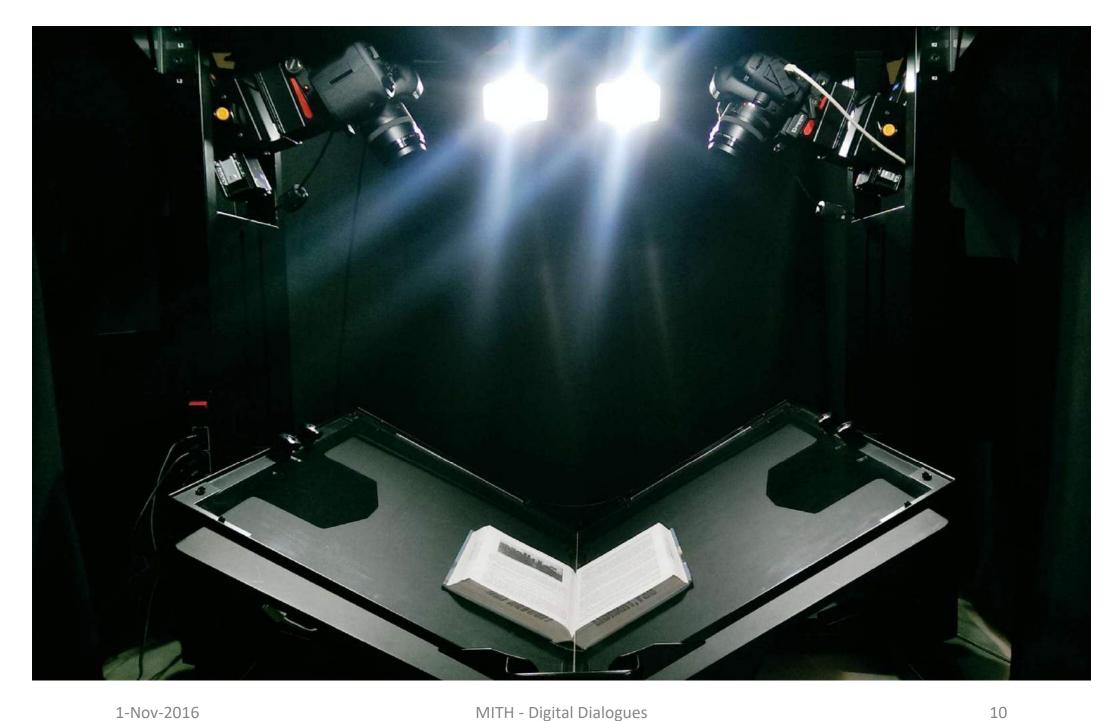


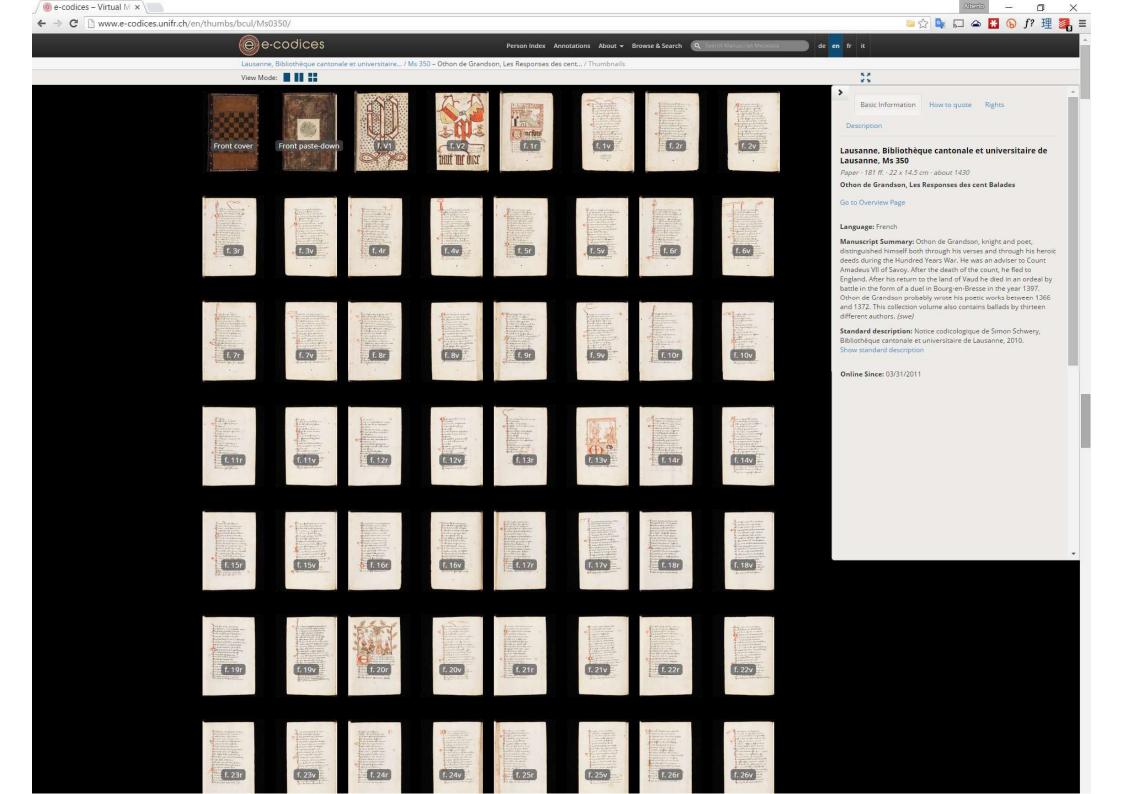
Book seen as...



Book seen as... TURNING THE PAGES™







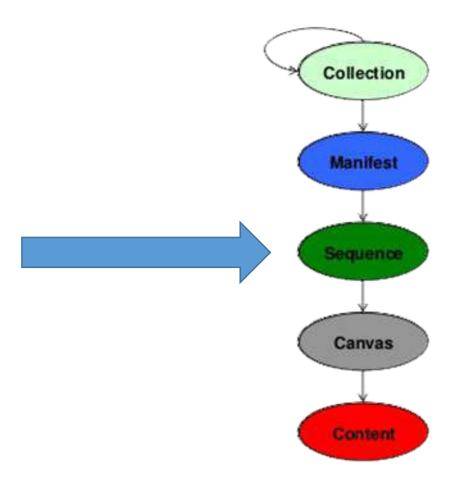






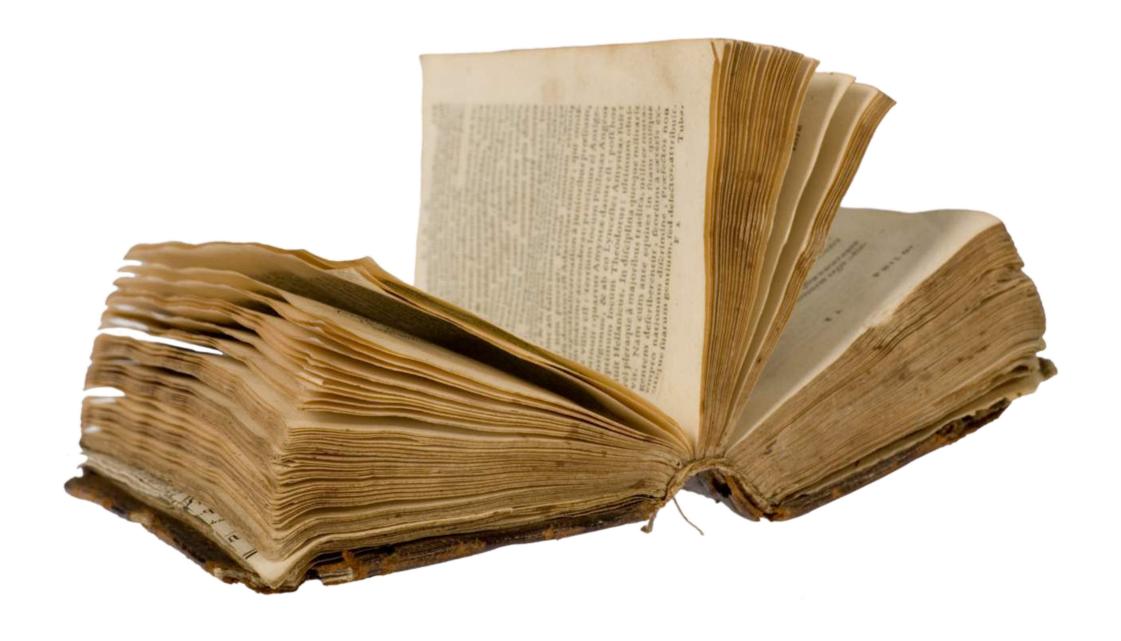
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Presentation API Structure









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Conservation for Digitization

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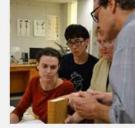
































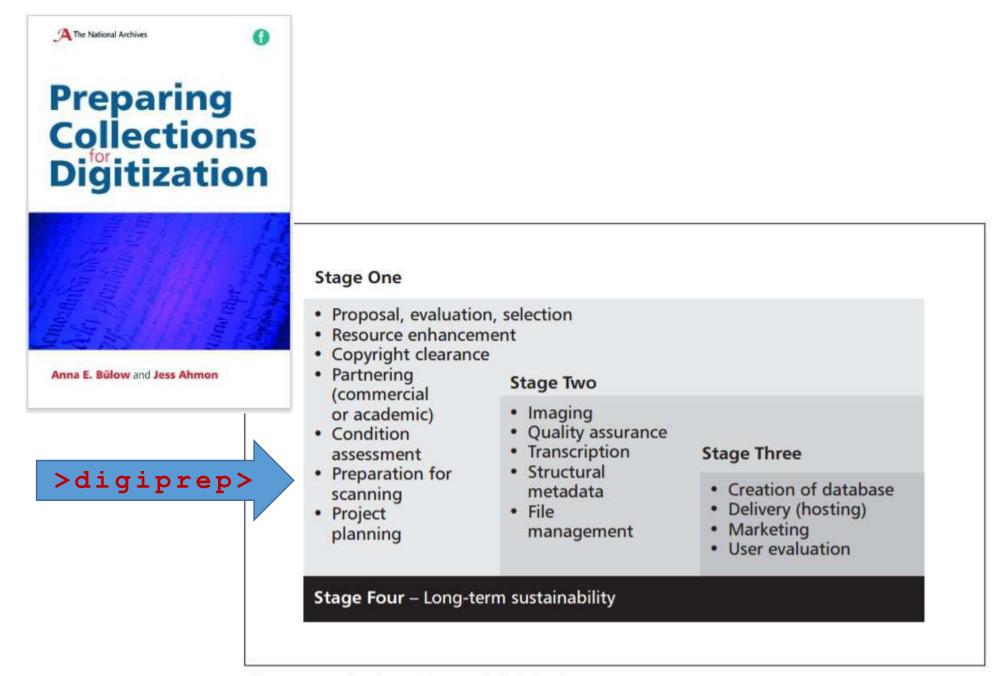


Figure 1.2 The four phases of digitization



Fundamental principles of digitization of documentary heritage

(information drawn from the non-exhaustive list of sources in the endnote)

Objective

The purpose of this text is to collate in one document, the basic information needed to understand the requirements of digitization. By no means intended to be exhaustive, it seeks simply to provide a primer, especially for developing countries, to guide or inform on digitization. It sets out the most basic elements to be taken into consideration before embarking on the process of digitizing national documentary heritage. The bibliography lists some of the international source documents that are currently available online. These may disappear over time. The sources cited should not necessarily be interpreted as having been endorsed by UNESCO or reflecting the Organization's views.

Definition

Digitization is the creation of digital objects from physical, analogue originals by means of a scanner, camera or other electronic device. It is undertaken as part of a process that includes:

- Selection
- Assessment, including of needs
- Prioritization

preparation of originals for digitization

- metadata collection and creation
- digitization and creation of data collections
- submission of digital resources to delivery systems and repositories.

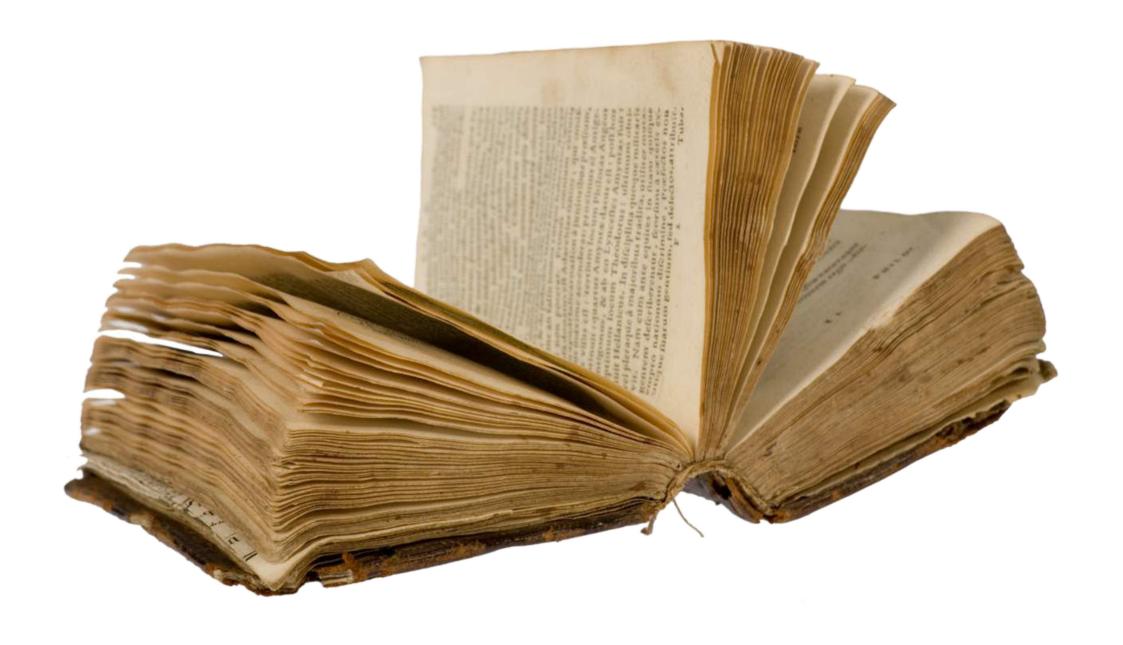
This process is accompanied along the way by management, including intellectual property rights management and quality control, and evaluation at the end. These steps are essential to ensure that the digital object remains accessible in the long-term.

Fundamentals

Generally, digitization in itself is not a method of preservation of documentary heritage although it does help to protect precious documents from excessive handling. It allows the preservation of a facsimile of the document (not the document itself) and ensures multiple access, with due respect for intellectual property and other rights, to the content.

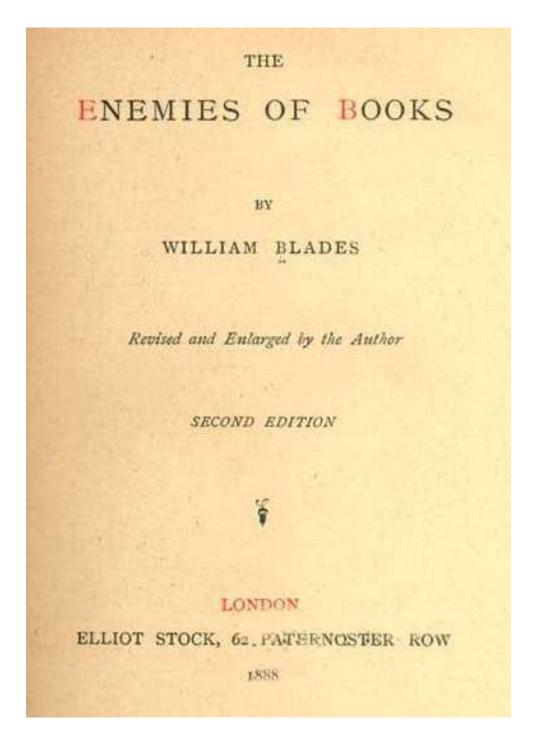
Documents with text and images that are to be kept as originals after digitization may be digitized to a higher or lower level of detail. The reason for making the digital copies will define the choice of resolution and bit depth which may have an impact on costs, production flow as well as the long-term preservation.

>digiprep>



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- III. GAS AND HEAT.
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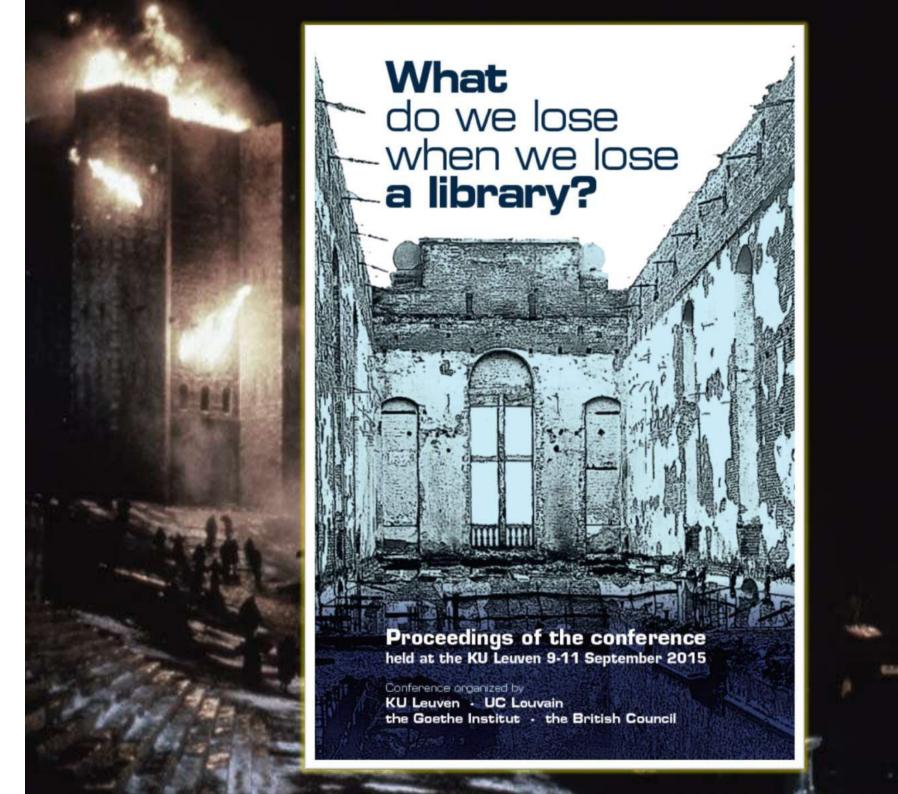
The Nag Hammadi Codices.

13 leather-bound single-quire papyrus volumes discovered by Egyptian farmers in 1945.

Dated mid-fourth century A.D.

Are we Digitizing the Book as an Object?







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#Edit links



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Q



List of destroyed libraries

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Libraries have been deliberately or accidentally destroyed or badly damaged. Sometimes a library is purposely destroyed as a form of cultural cleansing. [1]

There are examples of accidentally destroyed libraries by human actions. Other times they are damaged by natural disasters like earthquakes, floods or accidental fires.

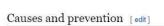
Library fires have happened sporadically through the centuries: notable examples are the destruction of the Library of Alexandria, destruction of Library of Nalanda in India and the accidental burning of the Duchess Anna Amalia Library in Weimar. Causes vary from arson to the sun's rays setting fire to leaflets through the action of a magnifying lens in a library in Northam, Devon.

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- 2 Human action
- 3 Natural disasters
- 4 Fire

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In earlier times mildew was considered a major problem in many libraries and so the emphasis on library design was to increase air flow by, for example, leaving openings under the shelves in adjoining floors. In a fire the flames will be drawn floor to floor by the air flow thus ensuring the relatively easy destruction of a whole library rather than a small section

Advances in technology have reduced the possibility of a library collection being destroyed by fire. These include water sprinklers, fire doors, freezers, alarms, smoke detectors, suppression systems, and emergency generators, Older libraries are usually converted by closing up air flow openings and installing fire doors, alarms and sprinklers. Air conditioning reduces the mold problems. These are all essential parts of new library design

There is no recovery possible if a book is burnt so it is accepted that a better solution is to put out the fire with water and then dry out the books. As mold destroys paper the books are frozen until they can be dried. This process will damage the book but not destroy it and the information will be intact.

In order to minimize the possibility of damage from fire, or other causes, and decrease the time needed for recovery after a destructive event, all libraries need a disaster management and recovery plan. This can be an ongoing process which will include professional development following updates in technology for key staff, training for the remaining staff, checking and maintaining disaster kits, and review of the disaster plan.

In addition, fire-safety investigations are periodically carried out, especially regarding historical libraries. The Library of Congress, for example, experienced a year-long inspection in 2000. Before the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995, the Library of Congress and all Capitol Hill buildings were exempt from safety regulations. [2] Balancing historical preservation and contemporary safety standards proves to be a difficult task for "even a 12-year rehabilitation of LC completed in 1997 did not address many fire hazards". After the Compliance Office inspection, however, the LC announced their wholehearted commitment "to achieving the highest level of safety possible" and "the Architect of the Capitol and Library of Congress will report their progress to the Office of Compliance every three months".[2]

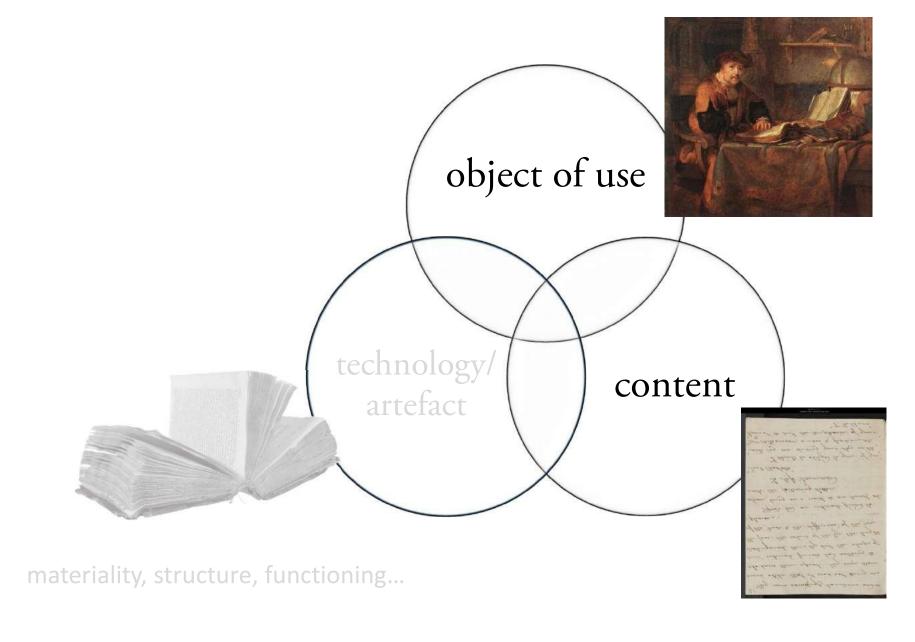
Information technology is another catalyst for careful fire protection. With so many computers in libraries there "is a decrease in floor space and an increase in more compact and powerful computer systems" which generates more heat and requires the use of many more outlets, increasing the number of potential ignition sources, [4] From as early as the 1950s the potential dangers of computer equipment, and the facilities that house them, was recognized. Thus in 1962 the National Fire Protection Association began developing the first safety standards specifically applicable to electronic computer systems [4] This standard is called NEPA 75 Protection of Information Technology Equipment, FM Global Data Sheet 5-32 is another standard providing quidelines to protect against not only fire

Birmingham Central Library destroyed by fire, 1879 57

	Egyptian Scientific Institute	Cairo	Egypt	2011-12-?? AD		A first estimate says that only 30,000 volumes have been saved of a total of 200,000.[41]
	Ahmed Baba Institute (Timbuktu library)	Timbuktu	Mali	2013-01-28 AD	Islamists militia	The library was burned down, it contained over 20,000 manuscripts with only a fraction of them having been scanned as of January 2013. [42][43][44]
	Libraries of Fisheries and Oceans Canada		Canada	2013 AD	Government of Canada headed by prime minister Stephen Harper	Digitization effort to reduce the nine original libraries to seven and save \$C443,000 annual cost. [45] Only 5–6% of the material was digitized, and that scientific records and research created at a taxpayer cost of tens of millions of dollars was dumped, burned, and given away. [46] Particularly noted are baseline data important to ecological research, and data from 19th century exploration.
	Saeh Library	Tripoli	Lebanon	2014-01-03 AD	Unknown	The Christian library was burned down, it contained over 80,000 manuscripts and books. ^{[47][48][49][50]}
	National Archives of Bosnia and Herzegovina (partially)	Sarajevo	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2014-02-07 AD	Seven Bosnian rioters suspected of having started the fire; two (Salem Hatibović and Nihad Trnka) ^[51] were arrested. ^[52] On 4 April 2014, Salem Hatibović and Nihad Trnka were released (although still under suspicion of terrorism), on conditions that they don't leave their places of residence and abstain from having any contact with each other. Both were also mandated to report to the police once every week. ^[51]	During the 2014 unrest in Bosnia and Herzegovina large amounts of historical documents were destroyed when sections of the Archives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, housed in the presidential building, were set on fire. Among the lost archival material were documents and gifts from the Ottoman period, original documents from the 1878-1918 Austro-Hungarian rule in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as documentations of the interwar period, the 1941-1945 rule of the Independent State of Croatia, papers from the following years, and about 15000 files from the 1996-2003 Human Rights Chamber for Bosnia and Herzegovina, [53][54] In the repositories that were burnt, about 60 percent of the material was lost, according to estimates by Šaban Zahirović, the head of the Archives. [55]
	Mosul University libraries and private Libraries	Mosul	Iraq	2014-12-?? AD	Ongoing ISIS Book Burning	Book burning. ^[56]
	Libraries in Anbar Province	Anbar Province	Iraq	2014-12-?? AD	Ongoing ISIS Book Burning	Book burning. ^[56]
	Institute of Scientific Information on Social Sciences (INION) (partially?)	Moscow	Russia	2015-01-29 AD	Unknown.	Fire spread to 2000sqm in third Floor. Roof caved in. Additional water damage. Ambient temperature too high for self-freezing of damaged Works. Library contains 14 million books, including rare texts in ancient Slavic languages, documents from the League of Nations, UNESCO, and parliamentary reports from countries including the US dating back as far as 1789.[57]
	Mosul public library (Central Public Library in Ninawa)	Mosul	Iraq	2015-02-?? AD	ISIS Book Burning	8,000 rare old books and manuscripts. Manuscripts from the eighteenth century, Syriac books printed in Iraq's first printing house in the nineteenth century, books from the Ottoman era, Iraqi newspapers from the early twentieth century. ^[58]

Natural disasters [edit]

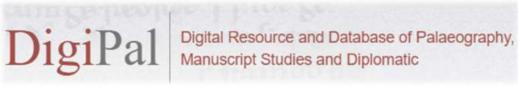
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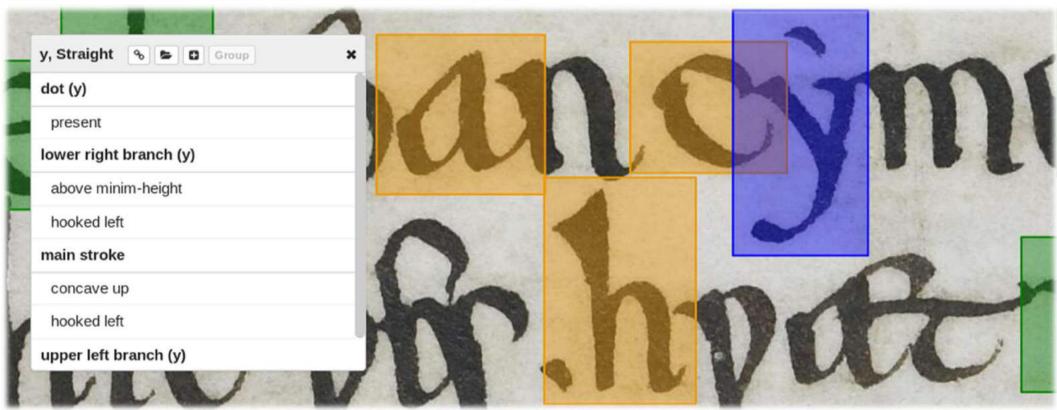


Digitization for Conservation:

can the digital help understand & communicate materiality?







http://www.digipal.eu/digipal/page/59/?vector_id=OpenLayers.Feature.Vector_I 503

LED Illumination Sequence

NON-Visible • 365 nm • 445 nm • 470 nm • 505 nm Visible • 530 nm • 570 nm • 617 nm • 625 nm • 700 nm • 735 nm • 780 nm NON- Visible • 870 nm •940 nm •1040nm • 445 nm raking 34 • 910 nm raking

Ultra-Violet

ual:

Transforming structured descriptions to visual representations. An automated visualization of historical bookbinding structures.



Repository Staff Only: item control page



Research Centre, University of the Arts London



Professor Nicholas Pickwoad



St. Catherine's Monastery Library on Mount Sinai, Egypt Manuscript and Printed book Survey

Ligatus Research Centre Printed book Survey

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eXtensible Markup Language (XML) schema

Electronic forms



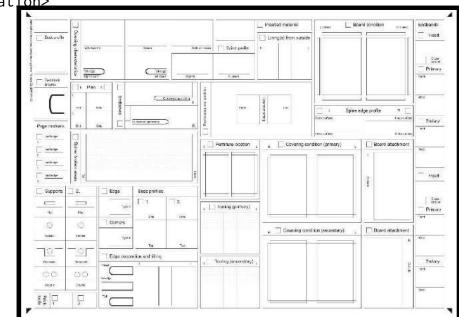
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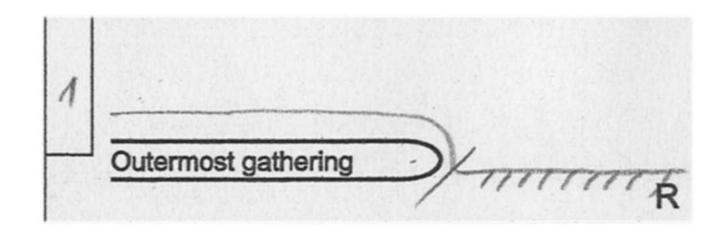
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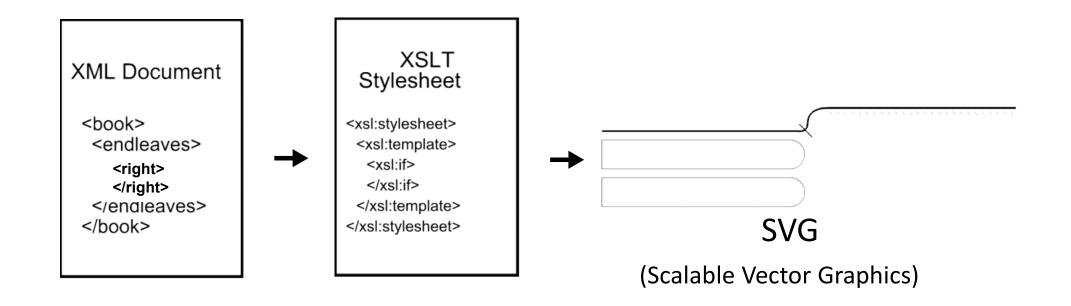




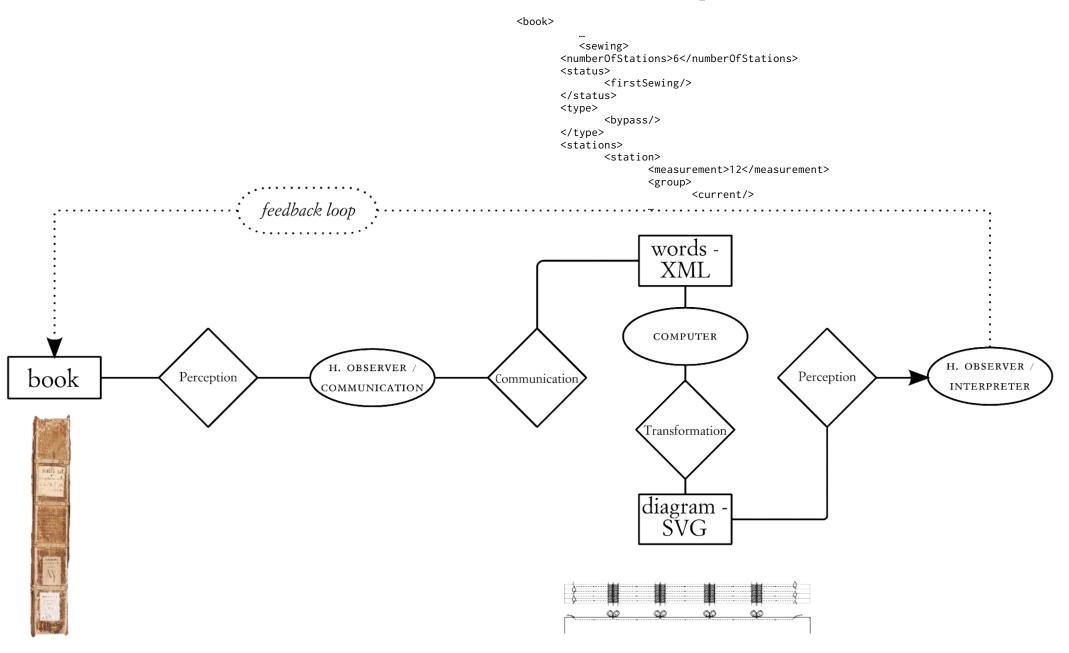
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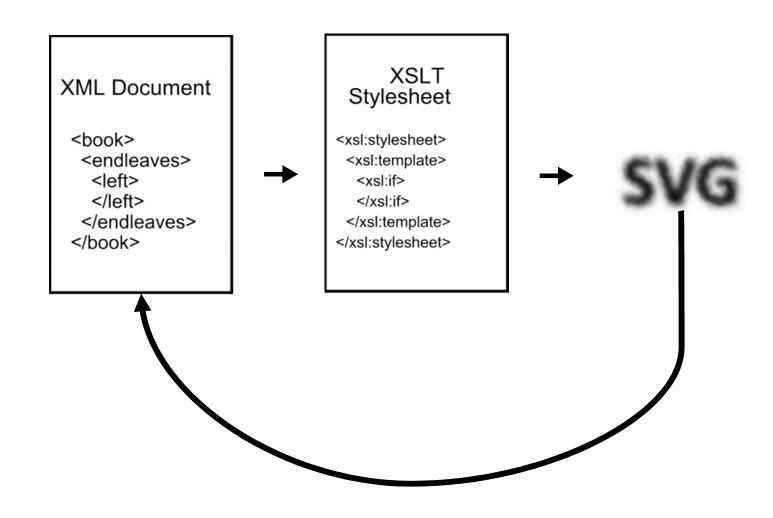




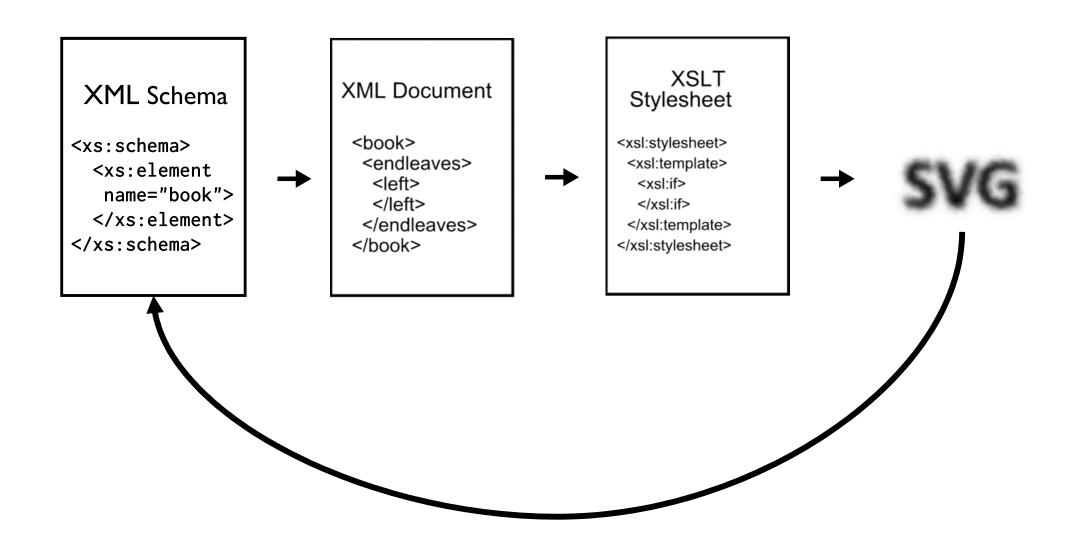
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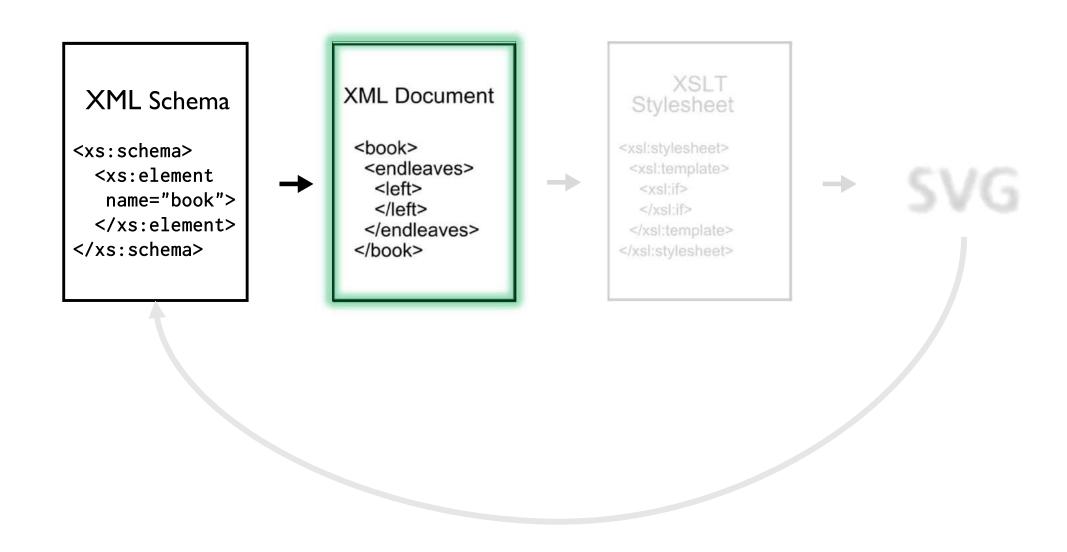
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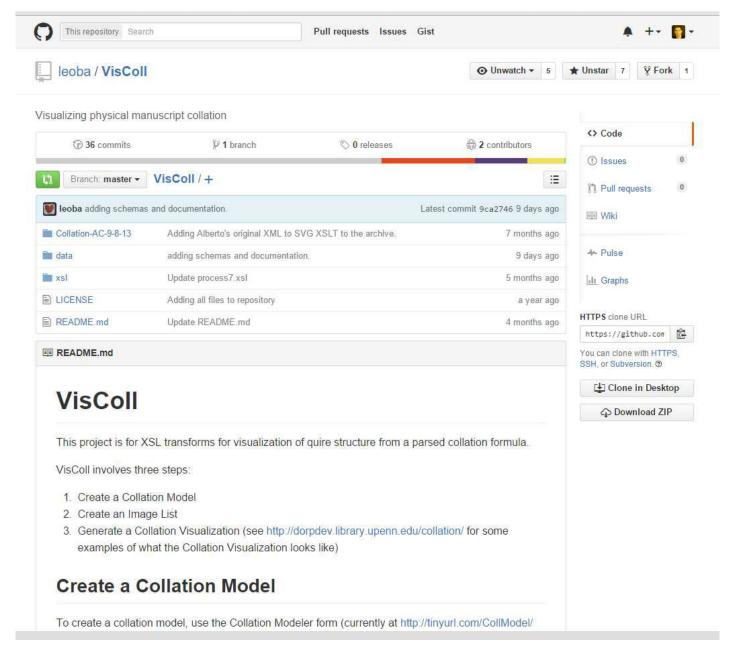


Inform Description Schema Design



Inform Description Schema Design





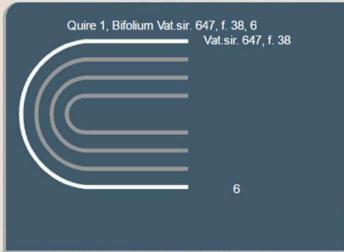
https://github.com/leoba/VisColl

Schoenberg Institute for Manuscript Studies Manuscript Collation Project

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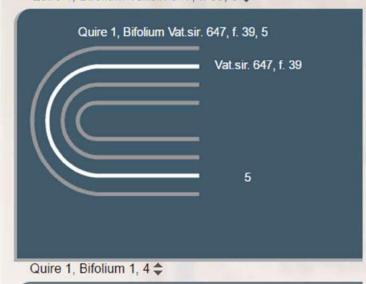
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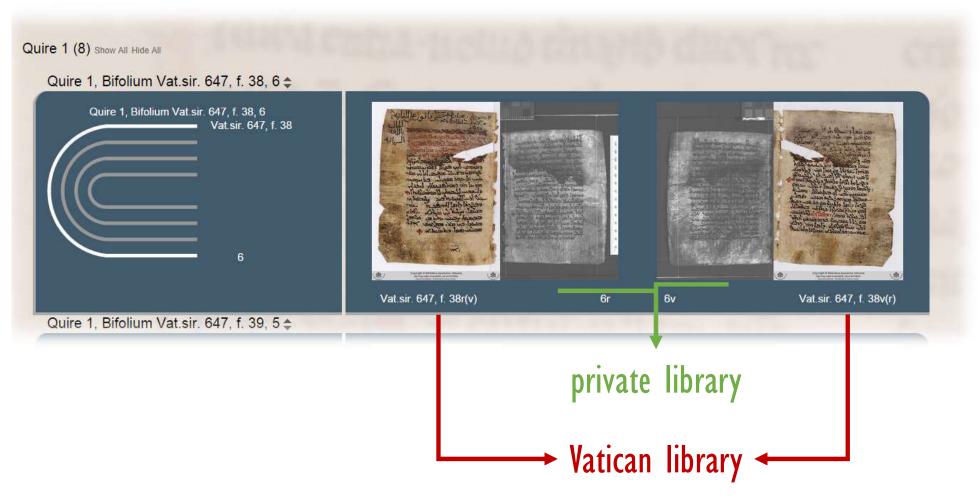


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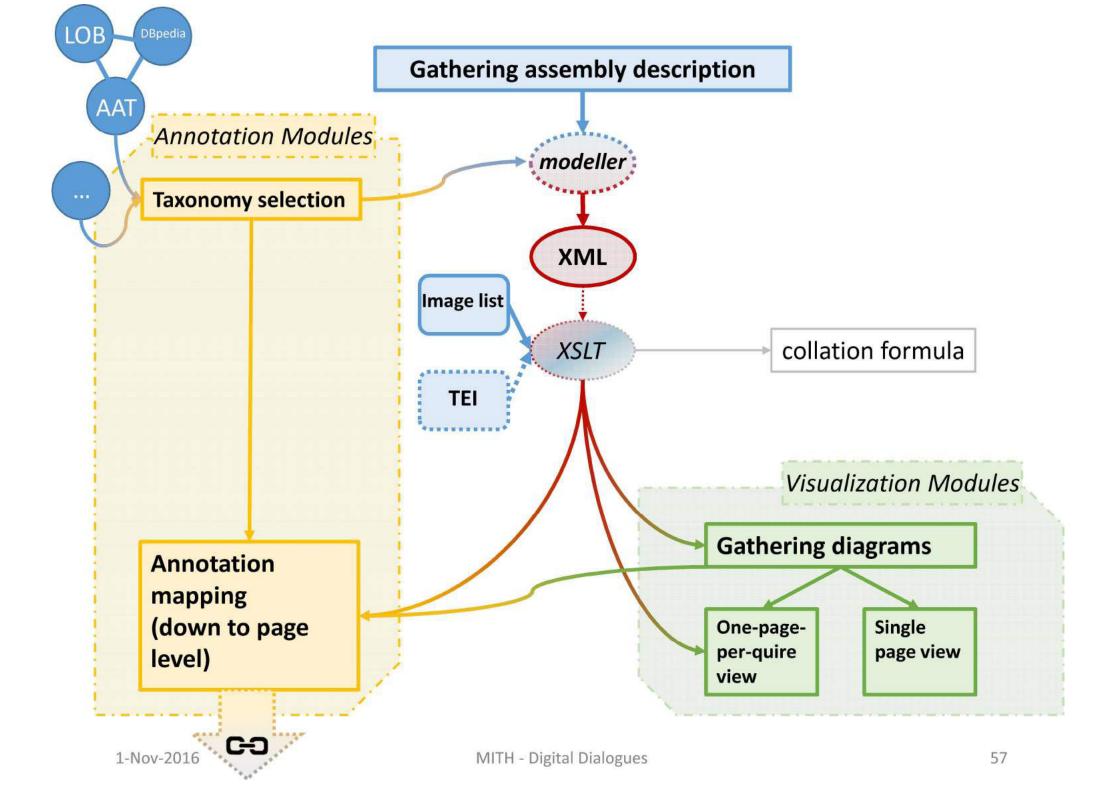




digital Galen Syriac palimpsest



http://dorpdev.library.upenn.edu/collation http://digitalgalen.net/



Schoenberg Institute for Manuscript Studies, SIMS Manuscript Collation Project

Collation diagrams for Illustrated Old English Hexateuch, CottonMSClaudiusBIV

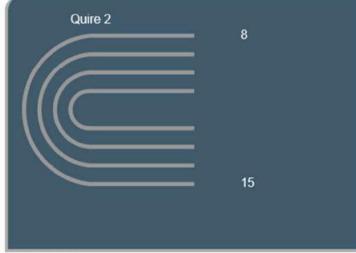
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Manuscript: parchment Parchment

Quire 1

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International Image Interoperability Framework

Conservation for Digitization 2.0



Fundamental principles of digitization of documentary heritage

(information drawn from the non-exhaustive list of sources in the endnote)

Objective

The purpose of this text is to collate in one document, the basic information needed to understand the requirements of digitization. By no means intended to be exhaustive, it seeks simply to provide a primer, especially for developing countries, to guide or inform on digitization. It sets out the most basic elements to be taken into consideration before embarking on the process of digitizing national documentary heritage. The bibliography lists some of the international source documents that are currently available online. These may disappear over time. The sources cited should not necessarily be interpreted as having been endorsed by UNESCO or reflecting the Organization's views.

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- metadata collection and creation
- digitization and creation of data collections
- submission of digital resources to delivery systems and repositories.

This process is accompanied along the way by management, including intellectual property rights management and quality control, and evaluation at the end. These steps are essential to ensure that the digital object remains accessible in the long-term.

Fundamentals

Generally, digitization in itself is not a method of preservation of documentary heritage although it does help to protect precious documents from excessive handling. It allows the preservation of a facsimile of the document (not the document itself) and ensures multiple access, with due respect for intellectual property and other rights, to the content.

Documents with text and images that are to be kept as originals after digitization may be digitized to a higher or lower level of detail. The reason for making the digital copies will define the choice of resolution and bit depth which may have an impact on costs, production flow as well as the long-term preservation.





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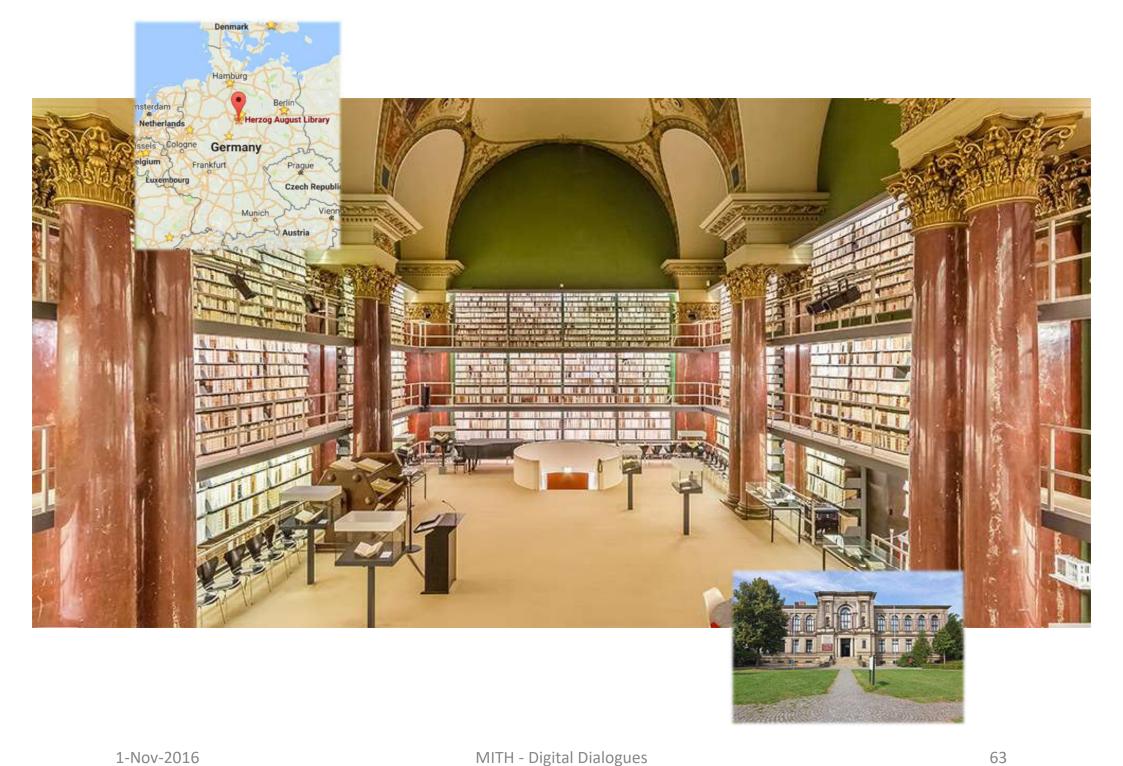
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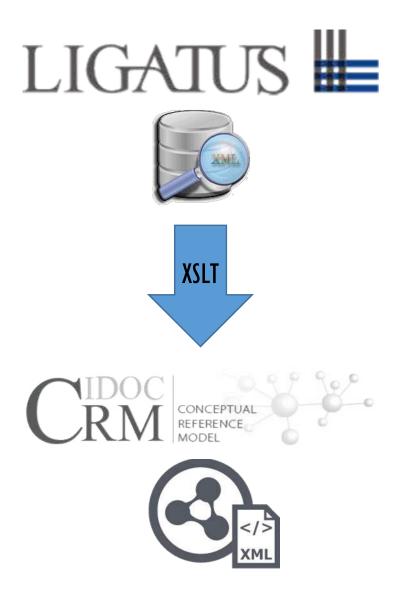
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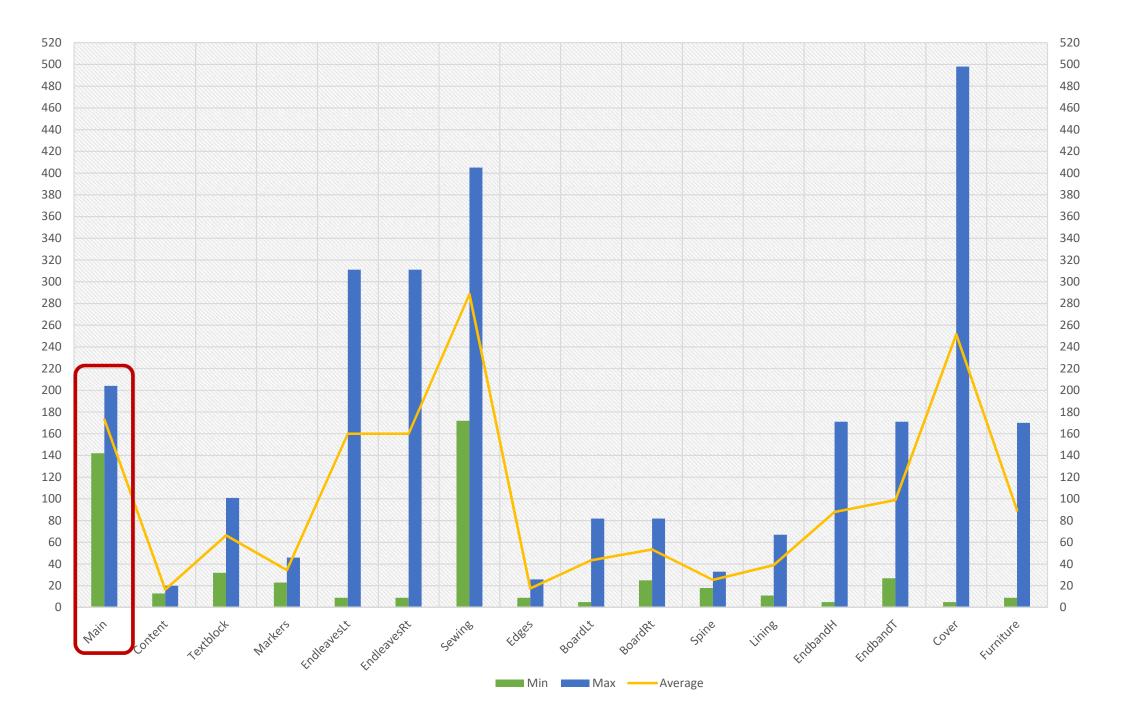
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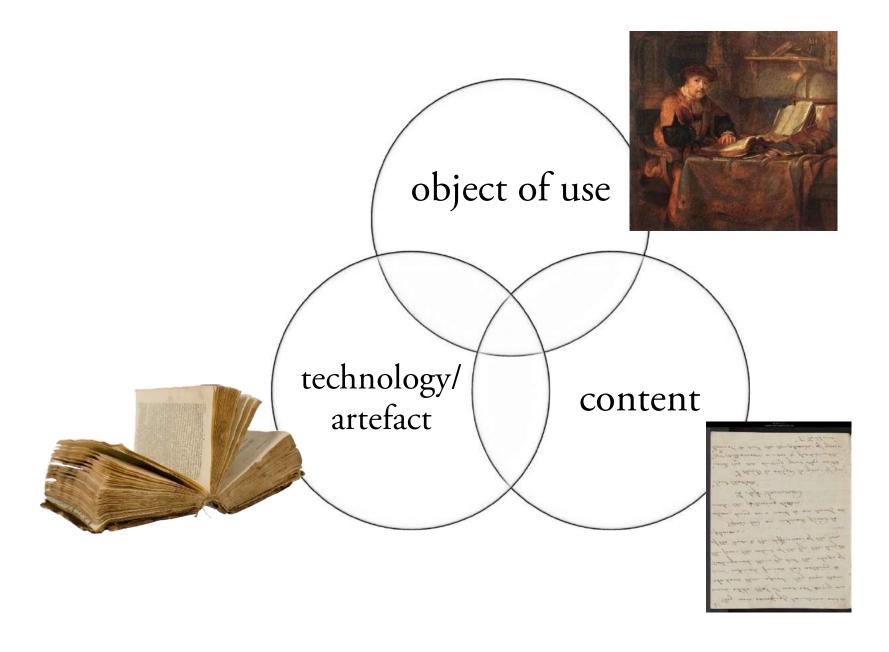
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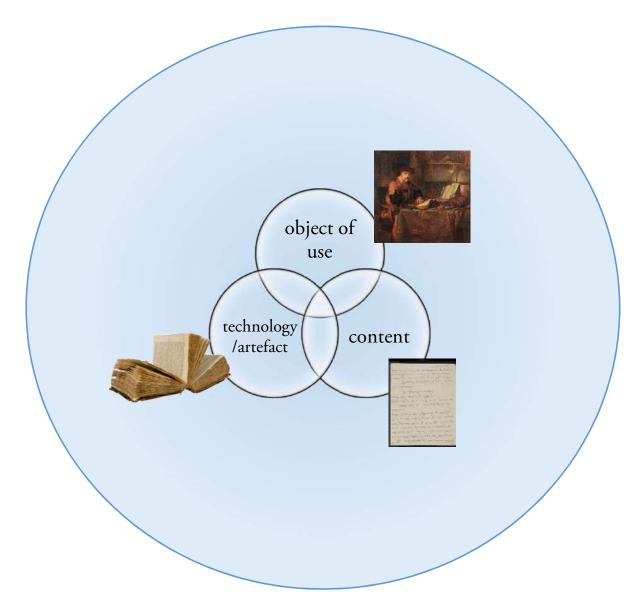


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3	A15Arithmetica	177	20	53	0	78	78	239	15	0	0	27	29	0	0	315	17	1048
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20	CodGuelf507Aug2o	188	13	54	23	124	124	336	9	80	80	30	0	113	123	226	80	1603
21	CodGuelf1126Helmst	158	13	33	0	9	9	172	9	0	0	18	0	0	0	145	0	566
22	CodGuelf1391Helmst	185	13	49	0	9	9	320	9	79	79	27	0	79	79	248	92	1277
23	CodGuelf3716Aug2o	188	13	49	0	120	120	299	19	73	73	30	11	46	122	331	87	1581
24	CodGuelf53516Nov	177	13	49	0	9	9	310	10	49	57	27	0	5	0	239	92	1046
25	HC65b4oHelmst	162	20	53	0	61	61	221	9	0	0	18	0	0	0	5	0	610
26	HC1888oHelmst	193	20	53	0	69	74	285	9	63	71	33	67	129	129	276	93	1564
27	HE2692 o Helmst	185	20	48	46	125	125	375	15	58	58	30	0	5	0	442	139	1671
28	HF13944oHelmst	172	20	53	0	121	16	285	9	0	0	24	0	0	0	295	0	995
29	HJ2988oHelmst	188	20	48	0	71	71	285	9	63	63	33	25	27	27	375	36	1341
30	HK4548oHelmst	172	20	48	0	116	116	285	9	0	0	24	0	0	0	287	0	1077
31	HL288oHelmst	196	20	53	0	311	311	285	26	0	0	27	44	62	62	330	20	1747
32	HP14028oHelmst	156	20	53	0	69	69	287	10	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	682
33	HT2832oHelmst	179	20	48	0	77	77	334	9	63	63	27	0	0	0	207	9	1113
34	HYv4398oHelmst	174	20	96	0	61	61	285	15	0	0	27	35	0	0	217		1019
35	HYv4828oHelmst	177	20	96	0	117	117	285	9	0	0	27	35	0	0	332	46	1261
36																		
The second second	Min	142	13	32	23	9	9	172	9	5	25	18	11	5	27	- 5	9	566
	Max	204	20				311		26	82	1						170	1869
39	Average	173							18		1	- 6000	_					1218
40	Sheet1	Chart1	Chart2	(+)							1					1 4		



Conclusions





Digital Cultural Object

Use your book conservators...



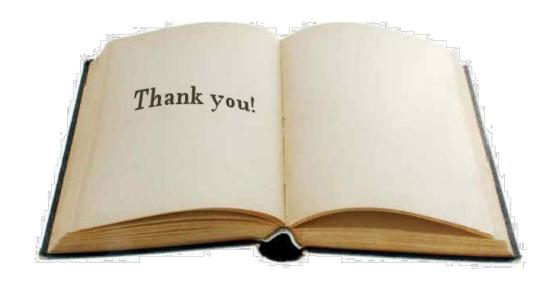
...and let your children play with the books!



THE BOOKBINDER'S.

The children have called in to see the bookbinder's shop, and are looking at a map, which he has varnished for them. Arthur is telling his little sister he thinks he should like to be a bookbinder, it seems such a nice business.

(Oscar Pletsch, Child-Land: Picture-Pages For The Little Ones, London: S. W. Partridge & Co., 1873)



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