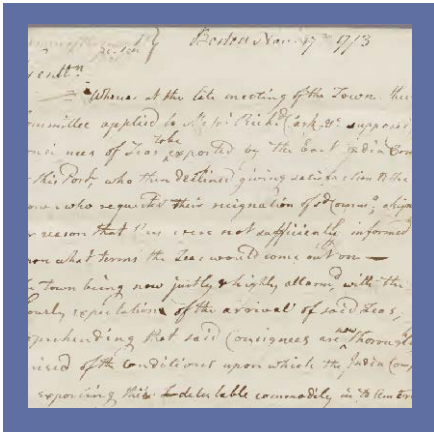




9 June 2016

Digital Public Library of America

SPEAKER: Samantha Gibson, Engagement and Use Coordinator,
Digital Public Library of America



Introduction to the Digital Public Library of America

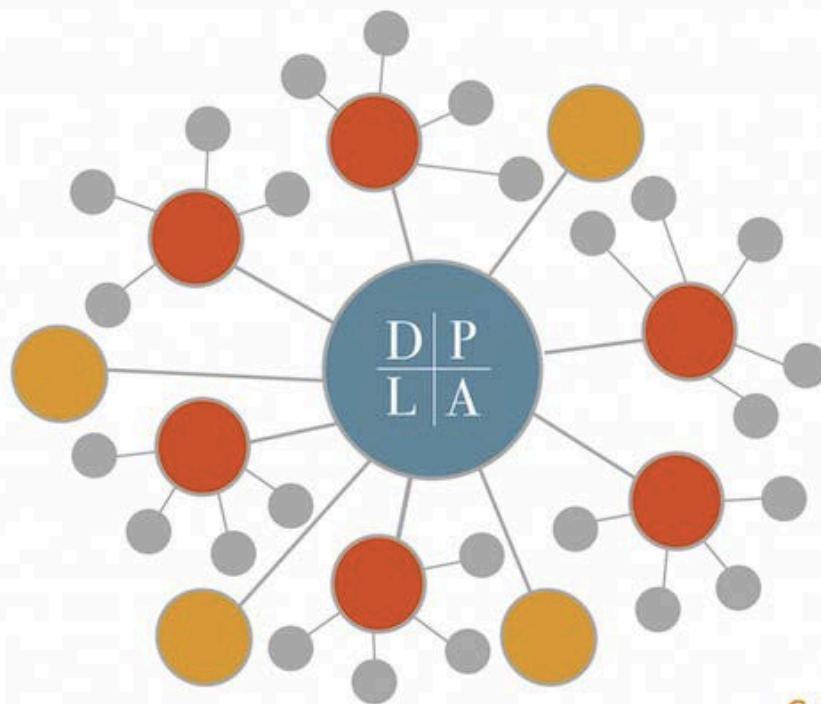
Transportation Libraries Roundtable
June 9, 2016

Samantha Gibson
Engagement and Use Coordinator
samantha@dp.la

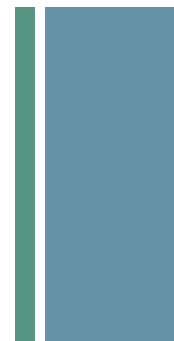


What is DPLA?

- A free, national digital library that provides access to materials from libraries, archives, and museums across the US
- A network of partners who make their content available through a single website
- Over 13 million items
- 2,000 contributing institutions
- 30 Content and Service Hubs

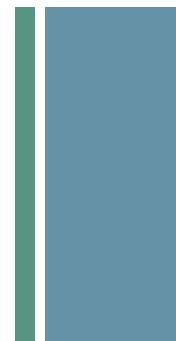


Content Hubs
Service Hubs

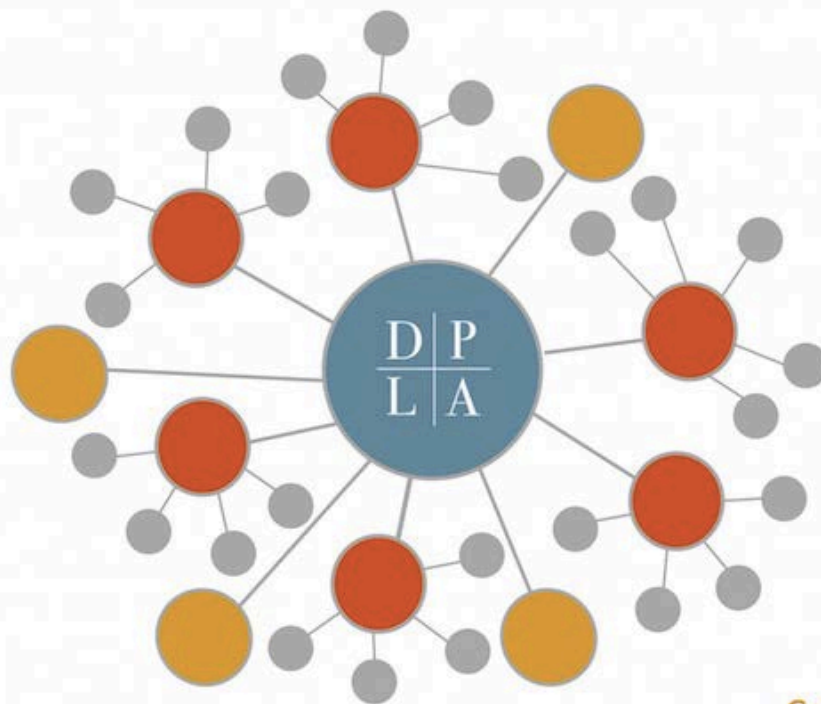




What is DPLA?



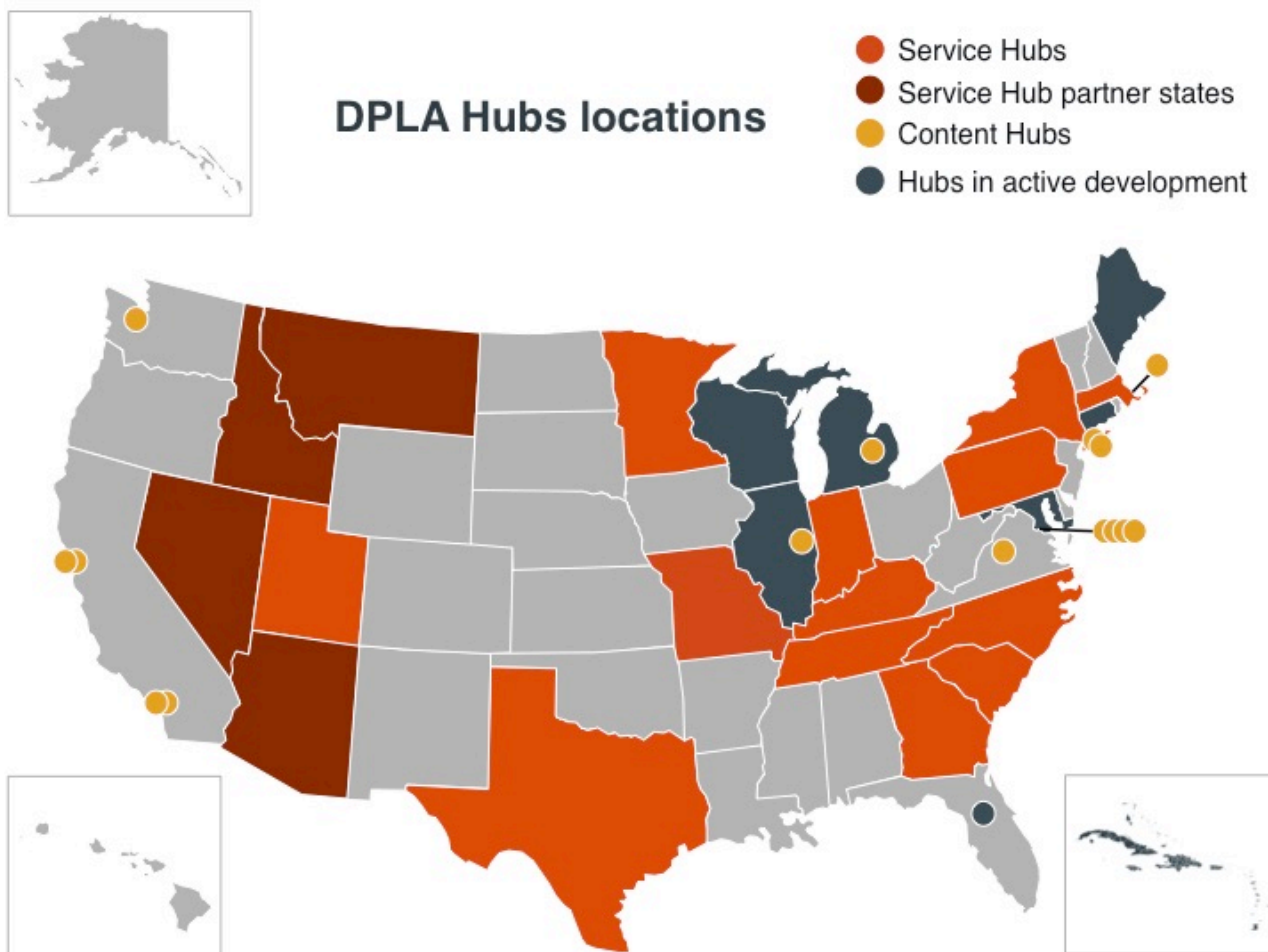
- 4 P's of DPLA
 - a network of PARTNER
 - a PORTAL
 - a PLATFORM
 - Advocate for a PUBLIC Option



Content Hubs
Service Hubs

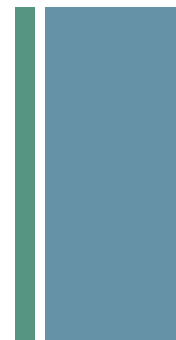


+ A Network of Partners





+ What does it offer?



- Cultural heritage materials
- Mostly US history and culture, but international collections too
 - Art
 - Books
 - Maps
 - Photographs
 - Paintings
 - Physical Objects
 - Moving Images
 - Audio recordings
 - Oral histories
 - Manuscripts and Archival Documents





+

What does it offer?



- National and local sources
- Selected, vetted and described by information professionals



+



+



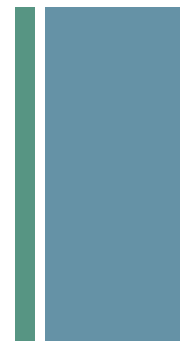
+





+

DPLA's purpose is to amplify the signals of partner collections on the web



+ Our Goals:

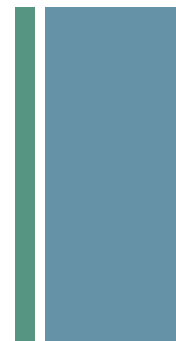
Enrich the research experience for users





+ Our Goals:

Maximize **open access** to cultural heritage resources





+ Our Goals:

Share data so that others can create new ways to access this information too

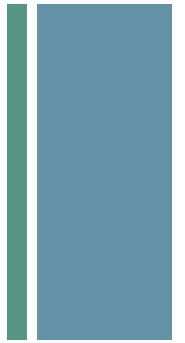
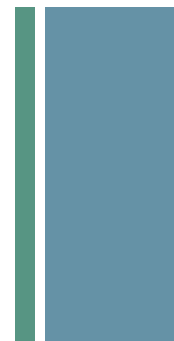


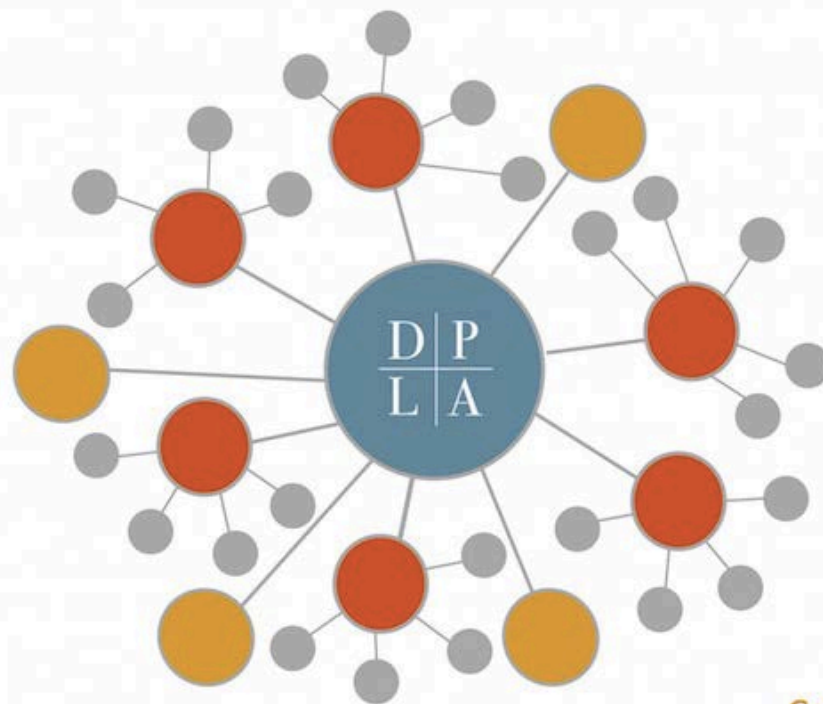
Image: Woman Operating an IBM 1620 Data Processing System, ca. 1950s
Sourisseau Academy for State and Local History via California Digital Library



What is DPLA?



- 4 P's of DPLA
 - PARTNERS
 - PORTAL
 - PLATFORM
 - PUBLIC Option



Content Hubs
Service Hubs

+ A Portal for Research: <https://dp.la>



Primary Source Sets

Fresh perspectives on history, culture, & literature



A Wealth of Knowledge

explore 13,421,000 items from libraries, archives, and museums



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Clemson

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1946 1947 1948 **1949** 1950 1951 1952

Apps

The DPLA is a platform. Developers make apps that use the library's data in many different ways. Here are just a few. [App Library »](#)

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May 17

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WUD
Medicine & Society chair at the University of Fribourg (Switzerland)



Color Browse
Chad Nelson



Save Share

Search Results

Your search for transcontinental railroad returned 299 results.

Items per page: Sort by: 1 2 3 ... 29 30

Refine search

By Format ▲

- image 230
- text 47

Contributing Institution ▲

- Brigham Young University - Harold B. Lee Library 145
- Utah State Historical Society 17
- David Rumsey 14
- University of Washington 8
- Utah State Library 7

[More »](#)

Partner ▲

- Mountain West Digital Library 193
- HathiTrust 21
- Smithsonian Institution 14
- David Rumsey 14
- California Digital Library 14

[More »](#)

By Date ▲

From

PIN SET, Meeting of Transcontinental Railroad

Wilkinson, Daniel

2002

The pin inscription reads, "Trains have always signified freedom. The freedom to travel, to see the countryside, to facilitate our lives. Trains have always been a significant part of history. Utah holds a special place in the history where the transcontinental railroads met in 1869. The Country was united by this event. In this we no only want to celebrate the uniting of the U.S. but of the World in the Olympic Spirit. Salt Lake 2002 Olympic ..."



[View Object](#)

IMAGE

Girls dressed in Transcontinental costumes

Rosenberg, Richard

1967-08-08

With description. "Dressed as ladies during the building of the Trans-continental railroad are three young ladies from the Daisey Day Camp, Roxborough."



[View Object](#)

TEXT

The great iron trail; the story of the first transcontinental railroad

Howard, Robert West, 1908-

1962

Electronic text and image data.



[View Object](#)

IMAGE

Joseph Henry Visits California Via Transcontinental Railroad

August 14-October 10, 1871

Chronology of Smithsonian History. Oil painting of San Francisco Bay by Albert Bierstadt, 1871-1873. Smithsonian American Art Museum, object number saam_1979.98.440. Rothenberg, Marc, et al, eds. The Papers of Joseph Henry, Vol. 11, January 1866-December 1878: The Smithsonian





« back to search results

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Girls dressed in Transcontinental costumes

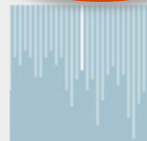


View Object

Creator	Rosenberg, Richard
Created Date	1967-08-08
Partner	PA Digital
Contributing Institution	Temple University
Publisher	Philadelphia Evening Bulletin

Created Date
1967-08-08

[View on timeline »](#)



Description
With description. "Dressed as ladies during the building of the Trans-continental railroad are three young ladies from the Daisey Day Camp, Roxborough."

Location	Philadelphia (Pa.) Pastorius Park (Philadelphia, Pa.)
Format	Photographs Image
Type	image
Subject	Girls Parks Historical reenactments Daisey Day Camp (Philadelphia, Pa.)
Rights	Copyright ownership: Temple University Libraries. For access to the original photograph or a high-resolution image contact: Temple University Libraries, Urban Archives, 215-204-8257.
URL	http://digital.library.temple.edu/cdm/ref/collection/p15037coll3/id/14482



A Resource for Learning



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Fresh perspectives on history, culture, & literature



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Primary Source Sets

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Primary Source Sets

Digital Public Library of America (DPLA) Primary Source Sets are designed to help students develop critical thinking skills by exploring topics in history, literature, and culture through primary sources. Drawing online materials from libraries, archives, and museums across the United States, the sets use letters, photographs, posters, oral histories, video clips, sheet music, and more. Each set includes a topic overview, ten to fifteen primary sources, links to related resources, and a teaching guide. These sets were created and reviewed by the teachers on the DPLA's [Education Advisory Committee](#). Read about our [education projects](#) and contact us with feedback at education@dp.la.

Subject:

Time Period:

Sort by:



Women in the Civil War

US History Women Civil War and Reconstruction (1850-1877)



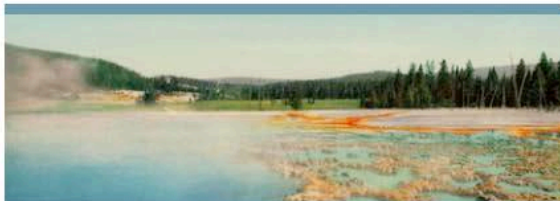
Ida B. Wells and Anti-Lynching Activism

US History African Americans Women
The Emergence of Modern America (1890-1930)



The Absolutely True Diary of a Part-Time Indian by Sherman Alexie

American Literature Native Americans
Contemporary United States (1968 to the present)



Environmental Preservation in the Progressive Era

US History Science and Technology Social Movements
The Emergence of Modern America (1890-1930)



ACT UP and the AIDS Crisis

US History Social Movements
Contemporary United States (1968 to the present)



World War I: America Heads to War

US History Law & Government
The Emergence of Modern America (1890-1930)



dp.la/primary-source-sets

The New Woman

Primary Source Set

By Amy Rudersdorf, Digital Public Library of America

Teaching guide

[Teaching Guide: Exploring the New Woman Ideal](#)

Throughout history, and particularly during the Victorian era (mid- to late-1800s), women—especially from the upper and middle classes—had little opportunities beyond those of the hearth and home. The New Woman was a response to these limiting roles of wife and mother. Starting in the late nineteenth century, more and more women remained unmarried until later in their lives, gained education, organized for women’s suffrage, and worked outside the home. Women also supported the war effort during World War I. Such developments allowed greater freedom. This was manifest, for example, in the image of the bicycle rider—wearing bloomers instead of long dresses and free to go wherever, whenever she wanted, by herself or with her friends. But these changes didn’t come easily or without pushback from both men and women who were unused to the notion of women’s independence. The following set illustrates the movement’s ideals, the women who embraced it, and a society made uncomfortable by this seismic shift in the roles of men and women.



A definition of the “The New Woman” from Alice Freeman Palmer: *The Evolution of a New Woman*, a 1993 biography by Ruth Bordin.



A cover of *Harper's Weekly*, ca. 1890-1920, by Maxfield Parrish, that shows a woman riding a bicycle.



An excerpt from *The New Womanhood* (1904) by Winnifred Harper Cooley.



An image of the New Woman from 1899—she reads the newspaper in her riding bloomers with her bicycle nearby as her husband does the wash.

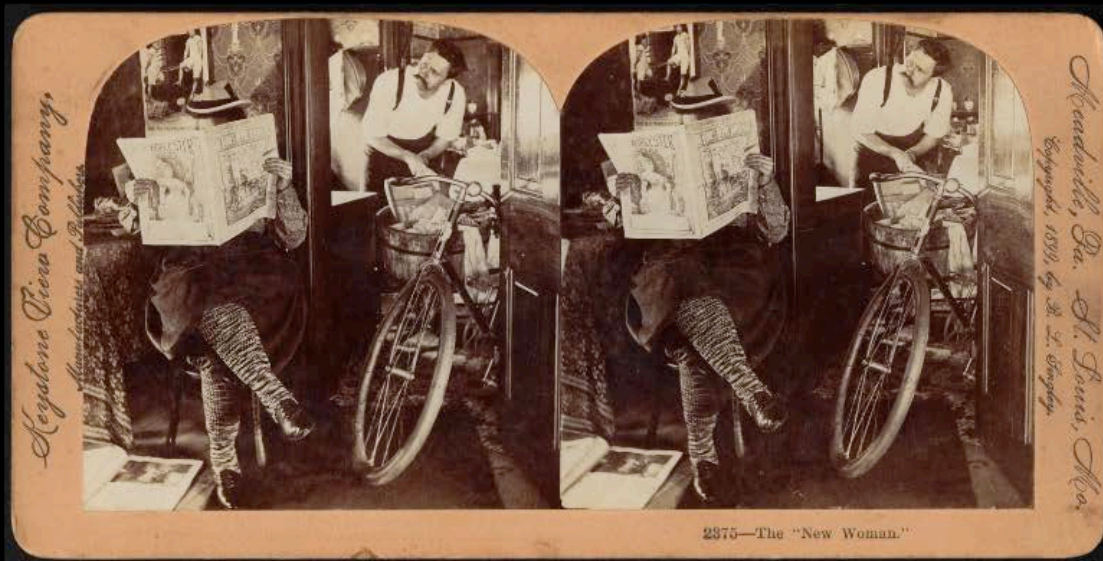


A woman represents independence on this 1894 Fourth of July postcard illustrated by Charles Dana Gibson.



An excerpt from *The Yellow Wall Paper* by Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

An image of the New Woman from 1899—she reads the newspaper in her riding bloomers with her bicycle nearby as her husband does the wash.



For this source, consider:

- the author's point of view
- the author's purpose
- historical context
- audience

Citation information

"The 'new woman,'" Digital Public Library of America, <http://dp.la/item/630947bf9ae32c4072e9548167c56d41b>.

Courtesy of Boston Public Library via Digital Commonwealth.

[View the description of this item in DPLA](#)

[View the item on Digital Commonwealth](#)

More primary sources about **The New Woman**





Teaching Guide: Exploring the New Woman Ideal

By Franky Abbott, Digital Public Library of America

This teaching guide helps instructors use a specific primary source set, [The New Woman](#), in the classroom. It offers discussion questions, classroom activities, and primary source analysis tools. It is intended to spark pedagogical creativity by giving a sample approach to the material. Please feel free to share, reuse, and adapt the resources in this guide for your teaching purposes.

Discussion questions

1. Summarize Alice Freeman Palmer's definition of the New Woman in the [biography](#). How does this idea respond to [ideas about gender roles during the Victorian era](#)?
2. Freedom is a key aspect of the New Woman ideologies. Which freedoms are illustrated in the images in this set? What composite picture of "freedom" for the New Woman do they paint? Which freedoms for women do they ignore?
3. Using the [excerpt from *What Women Can Earn*](#), describe the social context of the New Woman. Which careers and social roles were available to women? In what ways were these options changing? In what ways were they not?
4. Read the excerpts from [The Yellow Wall Paper](#) and [The Doll's House](#) closely. Where do you see the influence of the New Woman in these writings? How do these writers approach the concept differently?
5. Using the items in this set as evidence and your own understanding of the historical context for the New Woman ideal, describe challenges that proponents of this ideal faced.
6. Consider the sources in this set as a whole. Which groups of women are missing from discussion of the New Woman? What does this reveal about the proponents of this ideology and the world in which they lived?

Classroom activities

Assign each student (or pairs of students) an illustration from this set. Ask them to organize and give a short presentation to the class about which aspect of the New Woman ideal the image captures.

Primary source set

This teaching guide is a companion to [The New Woman](#)

Primary source analysis

For each source, ask students to indicate:

- the author's point of view
- the author's purpose
- historical context
- audience

For inquiry-based learning, ask students to:

- explain how a source tells its story and/or makes its argument
- explain the relationships between sources
- compare and contrast sources in terms of point of view and method
- support conclusions and interpretations with evidence
- identify questions for further investigation

Additional tools

- [Document Analysis Worksheets](#) from the National Archives
- [Using Primary Sources](#) from the Library of Congress



+ Exhibitions



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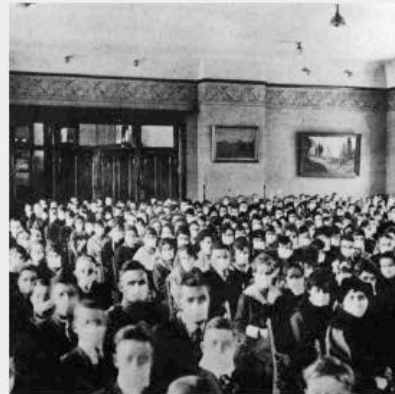
Exhibitions



A History of US Public Libraries



Activism in the US



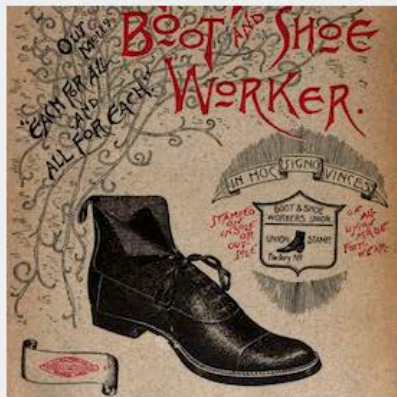
America during the 1918 Influenza Pandemic



America's Great Depression and Roosevelt's New Deal



American Aviatrices: Women with Wings



Best Foot Forward: The Shoe Industry in Massachusetts



Boom and Bust: The Industries That Settled Montana



Bread and Roses Strike of 1912:

Patriotic Labor: America during World War I



"The woman's land army of America. Women enlist now and help the farmer fight the food famine," 1918. Courtesy of Boston Public Library via Digital Commonwealth.

Amidst tensions over European political and territorial boundaries, the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand by a Serbian terrorist in 1914 derailed peace in the western world by sparking World War I—one of the highest-casualty conflicts in modern times. While European nations quickly engaged, the United States immediately declared neutrality. By 1917, however, remaining neutral was no longer an option.

The Great War would bring the United States out of isolationism and onto the world stage. It would also change life on the American home front forever. A centralized government took control of American life in an unprecedented fashion by instating a mandatory military draft, controlling industries, initiating food and ration restrictions, and launching elaborate campaigns to encourage patriotism.

One of the most important, if temporary, changes brought by the war at home came from the stifled flow of labor, as men were pulled away by the draft and immigration slowed. The need for American labor provided second-class citizens, such as women and African Americans, a brief opportunity for better jobs. This glimpse would help foment in them a desire for more and equal opportunities after they were pulled away once more at war's end.

Choose a theme



Staying Neutral



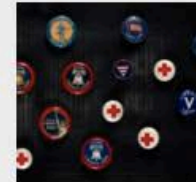
Building an Army



Military Training



Food is Ammunition



Patriotism



Labor and Industry



A Tentative Peace

Explore by place and time



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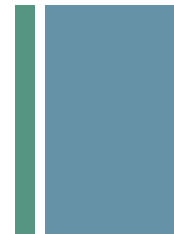
WUD
Medicine & Society chair at the University of Fribourg (Switzerland)



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Chad Nelson



+ Map



Map

Your search returned 13,421,000 results. Only results with location data are shown below.

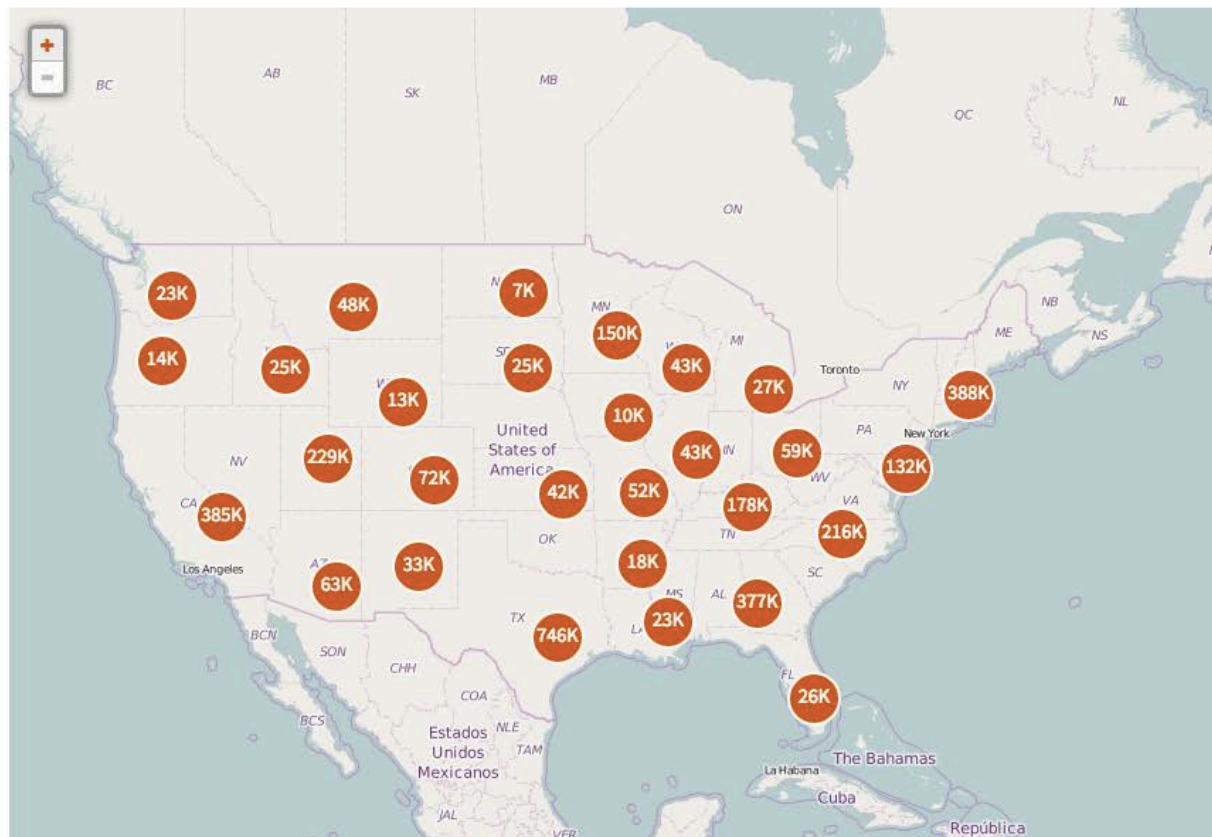
< Hide

Refine search

By Format	
image	5328721
text	5229071
moving image	22544
sound	15480
physical object	7537
More »	

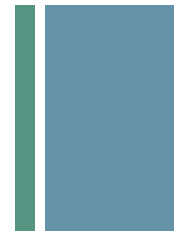
Contributing Institution	
National Archives at College Park - Still Pictures	1424155
University of Southern California. Libraries	1067340
University of California	412431
Harvard University	403845
University of Michigan	386187
More »	

Click on a circle to see items about that location.





+ Timeline



Timeline

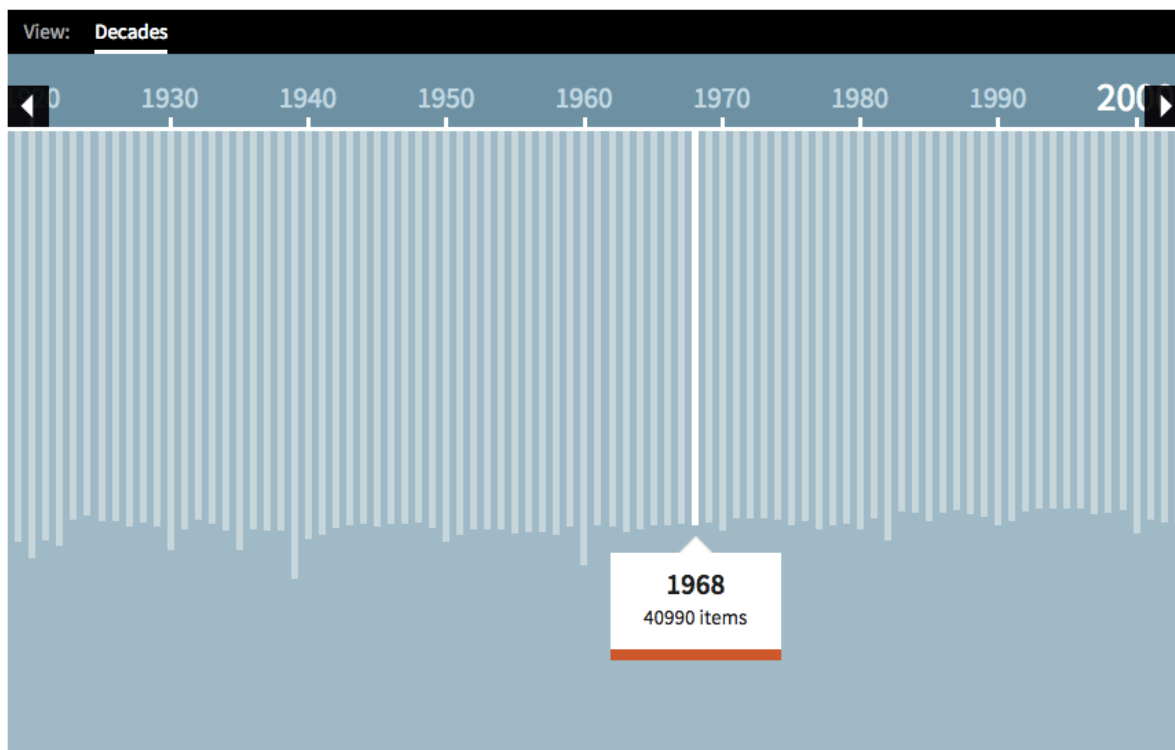
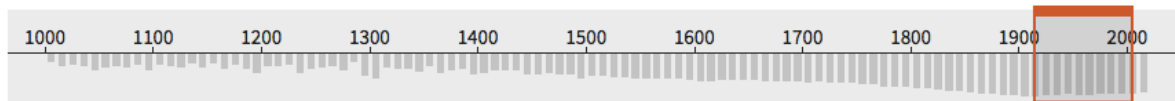
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< Hide

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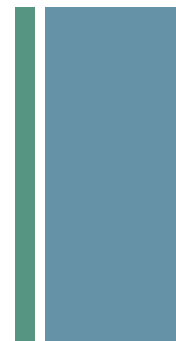
By Format	
image	5328721
text	5229071
moving image	22544
sound	15480
physical object	7537
More »	

Contributing Institution	
National Archives at College Park - Still Pictures	1424155
University of Southern California. Libraries	1067340
University of California	412431
Harvard University	403845
University of Michigan	386187
More »	

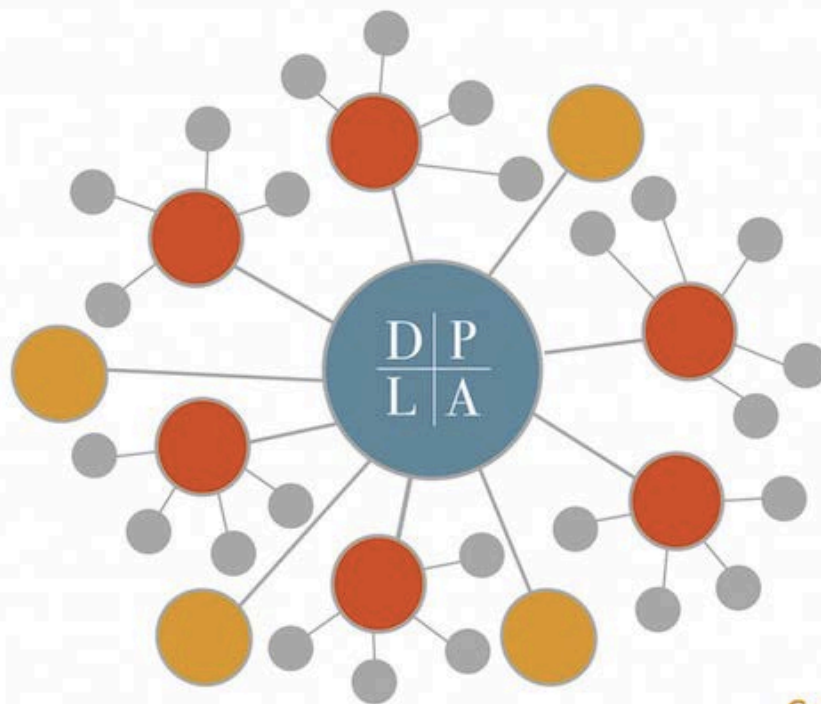




What is DPLA?



- 4 P's of DPLA
 - PARTNERS
 - PORTAL
 - PLATFORM
 - PUBLIC Option



Content Hubs
Service Hubs



A Platform to Build Upon



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The DPLA is a platform that enables new and transformative uses of our digitized cultural heritage. The DPLA's application programming interface (API) and open data can be used by software developers, researchers, and others to create novel environments for learning, tools for discovery, and engaging apps.

Become an App Developer



HistoricalGIFs

Drew Gordon

This Twitter bot (@dpladotgif) brings you the DPLA one GIF at a time. Moving images at random from the Digital Public Library of America.

[App Home Page »](#)



MetaDash

Dean Farrell

Use MetaDash to search the DPLA, Europeana or Digital New Zealand for a term or terms and view the metadata associated with your search.

[App Home Page »](#)



WordPress Searcher Europeana & DPLA

Jose Fernández

WordPress Searcher Europeana & DPLA is a plugin that creates widgets for searching Europeana & DPLA.

[App Home Page »](#)



WUD

Medicine & Society chair at the University of Fribourg (Switzerland)

WUD is a customised search engine helping you to pull, link and organise data from two major cultural heritage repositories: Europeana and DPLA.

[App Home Page »](#)

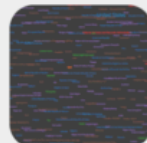


Color Browse

Chad Nelson

Color Browse lets you search the DPLA by hundreds of shades and hues. Pick a color to browse through results in a totally new way.

[App Home Page »](#)



Metadata Explorer

Dean Farrell

Metadata Explorer is an attempt to explore national digital libraries, pan-national digital libraries and libraries in general, in a different, hopefully useful way.

[App Home Page »](#)



DPLA Item Flow

Dean Farrell



DPLA Partner Flow

Dean Farrell



DPLA Depositors Visualization

Dean Farrell



Color Browse app

Color Browse



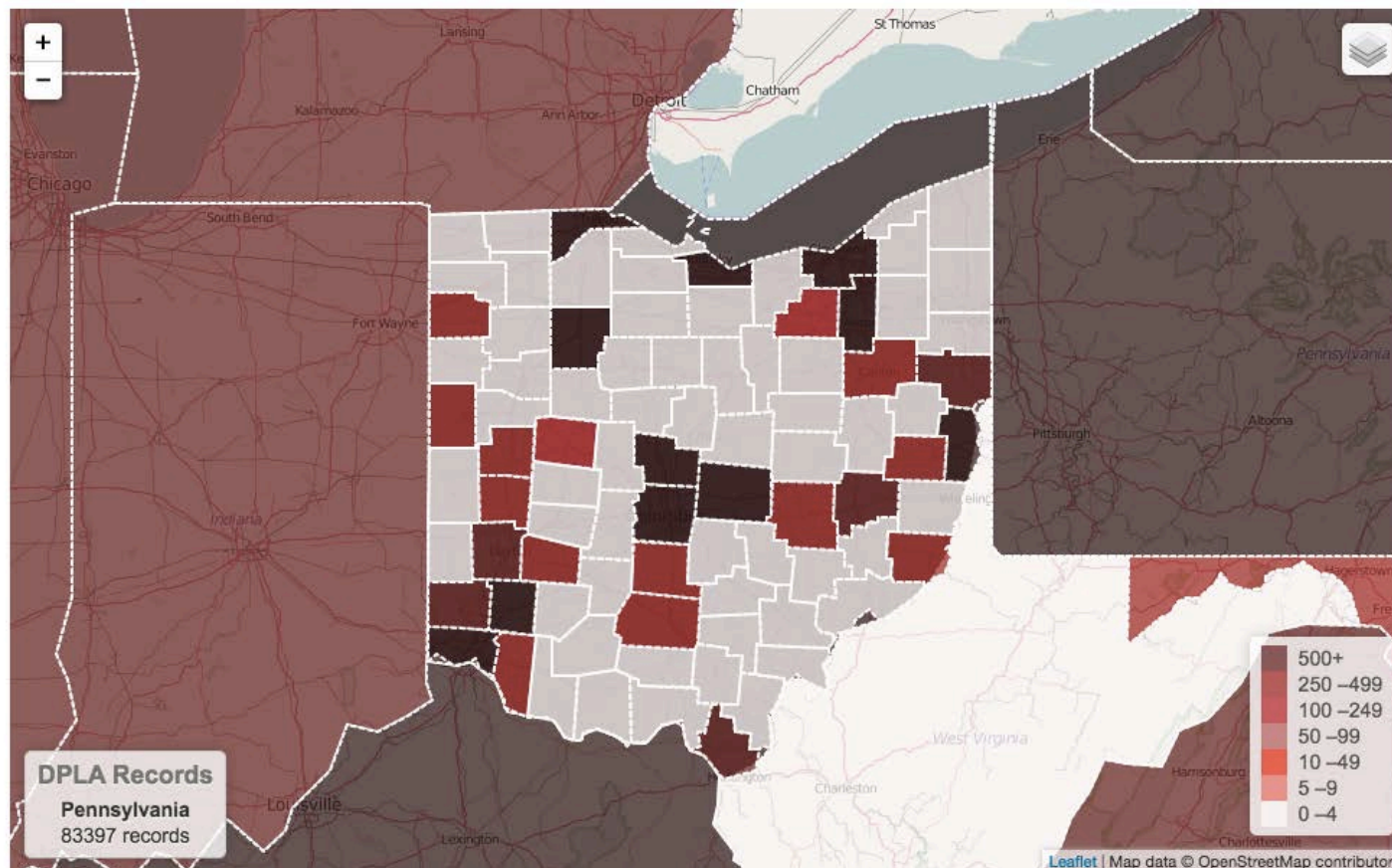


DPLA by State and County

DPLA - State by State - County by County

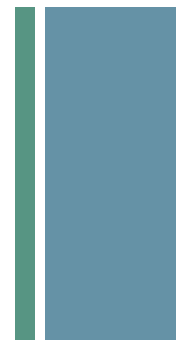
This map shows how DPLA records represent each state in the US. Click on a state to see how the DPLA records represent each county in that state. Click on a county to see the first 100 records from the DPLA for that county.

This [fugly javascript app](#) is a work in progress.

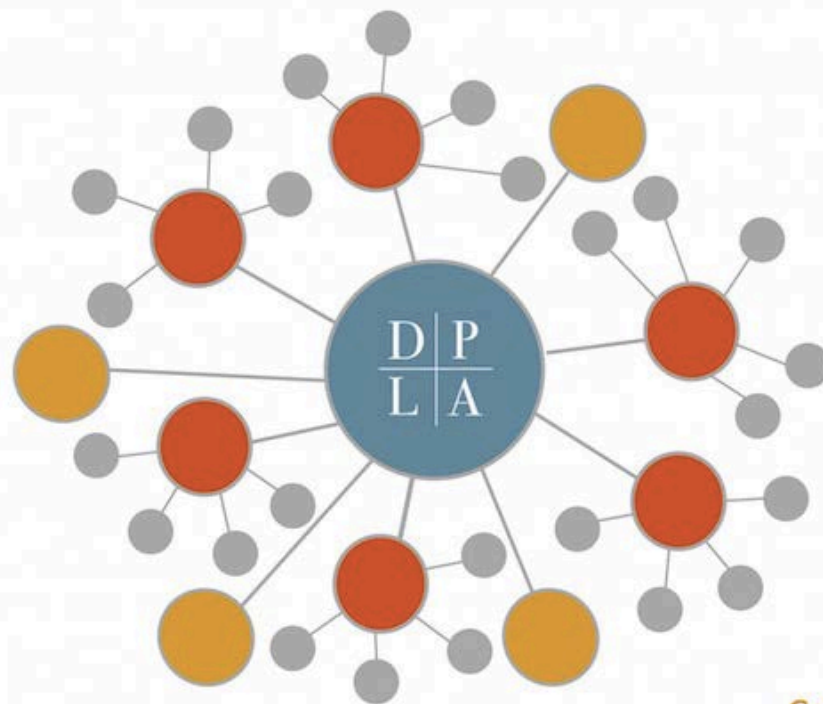




What is DPLA?



- 4 P's of DPLA
 - PARTNERS
 - PORTAL
 - PLATFORM
 - A strong advocate for a PUBLIC Option



Content Hubs
Service Hubs



+ RightsStatements.org

RIGHTS  STATEMENTS

[Statements](#)

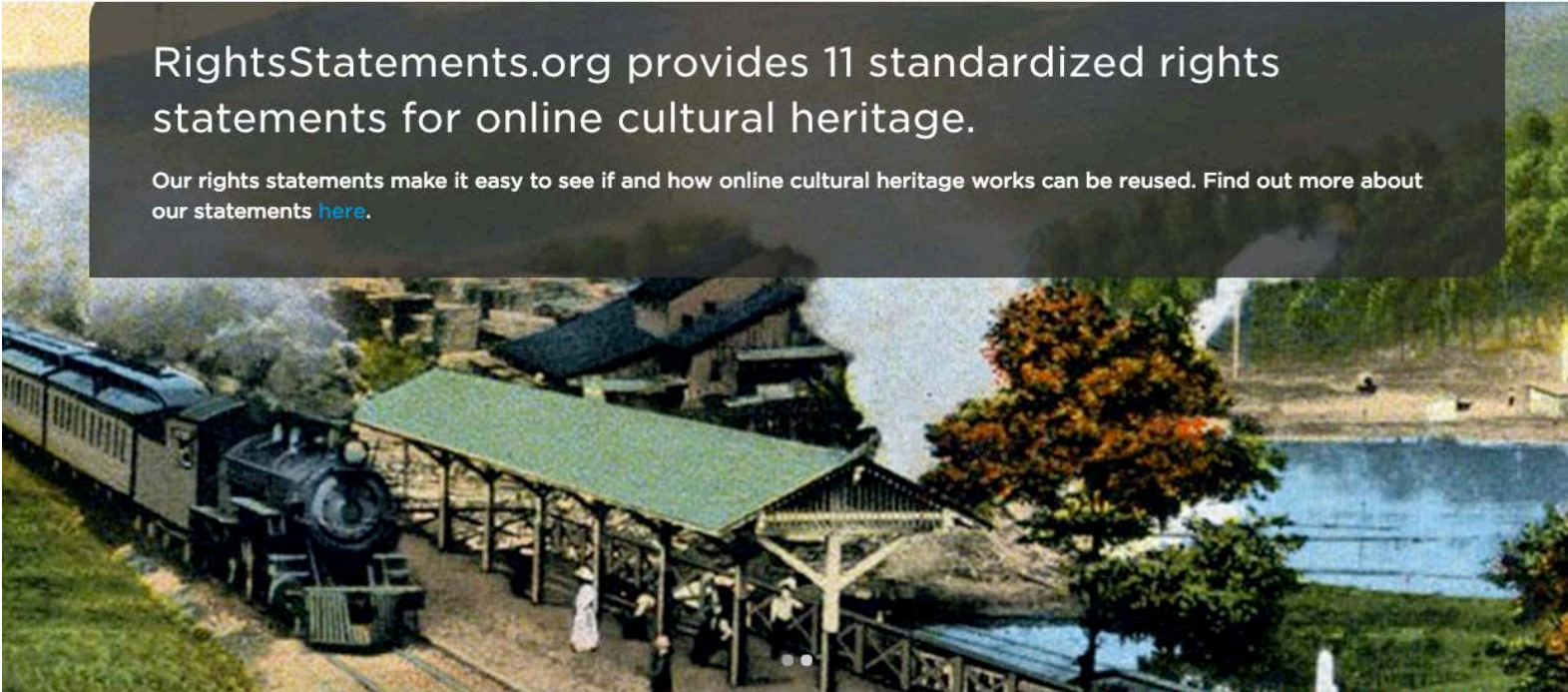
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[Documentation](#)

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RightsStatements.org provides 11 standardized rights statements for online cultural heritage.

Our rights statements make it easy to see if and how online cultural heritage works can be reused. Find out more about our statements [here](#).



Mt. Mitchell Station, Mt. Mitchell, N.C.

FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE INSTITUTIONS

RightsStatements.org provides a set of standardized rights statements that can be used to communicate the copyright and re-use status of digital objects to the public. Our rights statements are supported by major aggregation platforms such as the Digital Public Library of America and Europeana. The rights statements have been designed with both human users and machine users (such as search engines) in mind and make use of semantic web technology. Learn more about how you can use our rights statements [here](#).



RIGHTS STATEMENTS

RightsStatements.org currently provides 11 different rights statements that can be used by cultural heritage institutions to communicate the copyright and re-use status of digital objects to the public. The rights statements have been designed with both human users and machine users (such as search engines) in mind and are made available as linked data. Each rights statement is located at a unique URI.

The rights statements have been specifically developed for the needs of cultural heritage institutions and online cultural heritage aggregation platforms and are not intended to be used to be used by individuals to license their own creations. (If you are looking for a tool to license your own works you should consider using one of the [Creative Commons licenses](#)).

Three Categories of Rights Statements

IN COPYRIGHT



Statements for works that are in copyright

NO COPYRIGHT



Statements for works that are not in copyright

OTHER



Statements for works where the copyright status is unclear



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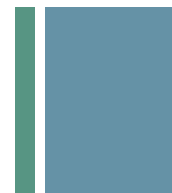


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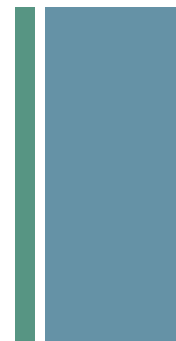
What's next?

- Expanding the **hub network** and adding more content
- National library **ebooks** strategy
 - Open eBooks app, openebooks.net
 - DPLA Ebooks Working Group, dp.la/info/get-involved/dpla-ebooks/
- **Newspapers**
- Continued education and curation work
- **Hydra in a Box**, hydrainabox.projecthydra.org/
- **International Image Interoperability Framework**, dp.la/info/2016/05/10/dpla-and-iiif





Thank you!



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Samantha Gibson

samantha@dp.la | @samanthadg24



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Questions?