CEAL Poster Session 2018

Committee on Public Services

March 21, 2018
3:55 pm – 5:00 pm
Roosevelt Room 1 & 2
Washington Marriott Wardman Park
Coordinators for the Poster Session

- Jade Atwill, Chair (Pennsylvania State University)
- Joshua Capitanio (Stanford University)
- Xiuying Zou (Claremont Colleges)
- Miree Ku (Duke University)
Outreaching
A Critical Junction where Librarians and the Academic Programs Meets

Jin Moon (jinmoon@ucsd.edu)
Xi Chen (xic031@ucsd.edu)
University of California, San Diego

Introduction

UC San Diego Library
Two full-time East Asian Librarians
• Chinese Studies Librarian
• Korean and Japanese Studies Librarian

Multiple programs that are impacted
• Chinese Studies Program
• Chinese History Program
• 21st Century China Center
• Japanese Studies Program
• Japan Forum
• Transnational Korean Studies (only a minor)
• Korea-Pacific Program
• History Department
• School of Global Policy and Strategy

As Librarians for Area Studies, we work with multiple departments and disciplines and we self-promote ourselves as well as our services and collections. Over the past 2 years, we have engaged in a wide range of outreach activities:

• Organizing tabling events
• Hosting a welcome reception
• Bringing faculty’s book talks to the library
• Setting up a permanent spotlight book exhibit
• Embedding library instruction into academic teaching
• Co-hosting public events with academic departments
• Showcase library collections and more

These activities have demonstrated the value of liaison librarianship in the changing landscape of academic libraries.

Liaison

We feel that outreach is the most important thing we can do to reach out and learn about our faculties and students. The visibility of the librarian is essential. To meet our users, we tried many different outreach methods:

• Tabling in front of classrooms/library walk and going to tabling events for Student Organizations (KSA, LiNK, etc) and Departmental Open House
• Going to faculty’s office hour to meet them 1:1
• Attending the faculty meeting
• Sending out personalized quarterly newsletter

Collections

Collections are what draws the users to the Library and it is also what they will be using for their collection.

• CJK Graded Reading Collection
• Spotlight Collection

Reference

With our outreach efforts, most of the users are aware of the roles of the East Asian Studies librarians and come to seek research assistance. Navigating non-English materials can be challenging and sometimes we have to let the students face the reality of that fact that their materials might not exist in English. Nonetheless, the Librarians can point students to lesser known materials and help locate materials that are overseas through channels other than regular ILL.

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Questions and Next Steps

How can we enhance our visibility beyond these?
How can we get integrated into the curriculum?

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Collaborating with your department may open new doors for the librarian. Also, visibility of the librarian is essential for both the users and the librarian. Getting to know the users will help with collection development as well as planning out instructions.

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Supporting Computational Text Analysis in East Asian Studies

Xiang Li¹ and Yao Chen²
¹University of Colorado Boulder, ²University of Minnesota

Introduction

Text analysis (text mining) is the process of analyzing large collections of textual materials in order to discover new information (e.g., theme, relationship and trends).¹ Text analysis is more than information retrieval. It draws on “information retrieval, data mining, machine learning, statistics, and computational linguistics.”³

Computational text analysis has been utilized in a variety of humanities disciplines. “Text analysis looks at elements such as word frequencies, co-occurrence, and statistically generated ‘topics’ to perform ‘distant reading’ of texts. Humanists usually perform this analysis with the help of algorithms developed by computer scientists, statisticians, and linguists.”⁵

Example: Did J. K. Rowling write the book The Cuckoo’s Calling?

Examples of Computational Text Analysis Applications

Stylometry is the statistical analysis of variations in literary style. It is used primarily for authorship attribution studies and genre detection.

Sample projects:
• Vierthaler explored the complex stylistic relationships of texts in the late Mind and early Qing periods in China and found a gradient of style that ran from purely fictional works through historical romances (novels with historical content) and unofficial histories to official historical works.⁷
• Vierthaler used stylometric and machine learning analyses to explore the probable authorship of the late Ming dynasty novel The Plum in the Golden Vase.⁸

Social network analysis is the mapping and measuring of networked structures in terms of nodes (individual actors) and links (relationships or interactions) that connect them.

Sample projects:
• Lee examined the 1917-1927 writer-periodical network in Korea and revealed the position of women writers as a prehistory to the formation of male-centered dongjin.⁹
• So and Long analyzed the social relations between poets in early 20th century United States, Japan and China and discussed how the poets’ interactions help to constitute the field of modernist poetry as a whole.¹⁰

Topic modeling helps organize large collections of textual information to discover topics (themes) that occur in a collection of textual documents.

Sample projects:
• Shao, Huang and Tsai’s study about how the Taiwanese do China Studies applied a topic modeling tool to analyze papers published in the Mainland China Studies during 1998-2015. Their results showed that the articles were clustered into seven salient topics.¹¹
• Le, Lee and Lee analyzed multi-lingual customer comments about Starbucks in social network across US, Korea, Singapore, and Vietnam between 2011-2014. Top posted themes were summarized to examine Starbucks’ marketing strategies.¹²

Sample Tools

• R and Python are programming languages that are widely applied to a variety of text analysis projects and are compatible with CJK scripts. There are ready-to-use packages that allow users to perform specific text analysis tasks with limited programming skills.
• Hathitrust Research Center contains a suit of tools that could help conduct text analysis projects.
• Word Segmenter
  • Stanford Word Segmenter, Rakuten MA, MeCab
• Named Entity Recognizer
  • MARKUS, Namelister
• Network Analysis and Visualization Tools
  • Cytoscape, Gephi, NetMiner
• Topic Modeling Tools
  • MALLET, Stanford Modeling Toolbox, Latent semantic analysis

How to Support?

• Know sources of text and available expertise
  • Free and paid data
  • Experts on campus or in communities
  • Communicate user needs to content providers and technology experts
• Perpetual access licensing
  • Understand different levels of access
  • Educate content providers
• Negotiate text mining rights
  • Advocate for full data access
• Secured storage and preservation
  • Work with preservation staff and data management staff
• Conduct systematic literature review
  • Know updates and new methods and tools
• Develop expertise
  • Join an existing library or community group
  • Attend workshops and webinars
• Outreach and training
  • Host events to increase awareness
  • Provide training to support new research

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References

⁵. Mazanec created a network map of poetry exchange in late medieval China (c. 860-960 CE).¹¹
Collaboratively Making More CJK e-Resources Discoverable and Sharable

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Environmental Scan: Challenges
• Most CJK Vendors do not provide quality metadata.
• CJK e-resources in North America are primarily managed by library systems, link services, and providers with no language expertise.
• Correct citations are important for scholars.
• Many e-resources do not have identifiers, e.g., ISSN, title ID.
• Vendors sell non-CONSER MARC records.
• Need standards-compliant metadata to share and link data.

Goal
Incorrect metadata, missing title changes & identifiers, etc.  Globally sharable standardized metadata

Our Mission
• Engage all stakeholders to comply with national and int’l standards established by NISO/ANSI, ISO, ISSN, etc.
• Provide guidelines and feedback to vendors for quality metadata.
• Batch process and upload record sets in OCLC.
• Ensure quality metadata shared in ISSN Portal, LC CONSER database, OCLC, & other Knowledge bases (KBs).

Process
Batch Processing
• Brief records in spreadsheet or MARC
Validation
• Excel, MARCEdit, Data Sync
• CONSER Cataloging
• Problem solving
Sharing & Discovery
• Upload sets to OCLC CM, LC CONSER Database, ISSN Portal
• To KBs
• To Vendors

Next Steps
• More pilot projects for Japanese and Korean resources
• Encourage using ISSN Portal for international collaboration
• Request ISSN for e-resources, including dead/older journals
• Make more CONSER (quality & free) records available
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA is home to some of the largest communities of Asian Americans in the country, and has become a crossroads for Pacific Rim travel and trade. Historically, Southern California has been a popular destination for East Asian immigrants, as well as for Western missionaries, businessmen, and scholars returning from living in the Far East. A substantial number of archival materials, such as photographs, manuscripts, letters, recordings, and maps have been created, collected, and accumulated by these early immigrants and missionaries—and by Los Angeles communities in areas such as Chinatown, Little Tokyo, and Koreatown. To preserve the legacy of the region’s close relationship with the area, the East Asian Library at the University of Southern California (USC) has been making efforts to collect these valuable archival materials through donors and other connections. These sources help facilitate the study and research of East Asian and American history at USC, and contribute to the goals and activities of L.A. As Subject, a research alliance hosted by USC libraries and dedicated to preserving and making accessible the varied histories of Los Angeles.

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East Asian Library at the University of Southern California

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Some of the Activities

**The Tadoku Course**

The 1-credit course of Japanese Extensive Reading (日本語多読 Nihongo tadoku) at the University of Massachusetts Amherst has been held in the East Asian Reference Room each semester for the past three years. The course is a group effort by a faculty member, TAs, and the East Asian Studies librarian.

The primary objective is to give the students the time, space, and plenty of choices so that they can easily locate reading materials at the right level for their abilities. As long has students have taken at least one semester of Japanese language courses, they are allowed to register for the course. Fairly early on we decided to make the course pass/fail to decrease stress. We do not grade them based on success in their language progression. A passing grade is based on effort: time spent reading, doing the assignments, and attending classes. Based on student request, we have increased the number of course numbers so that students don’t have the same course numbers showing up several times on their transcripts.

Each semester we tweak the supplementary activities we offer, including written book reviews, oral book talks, biblio-battles, read aloud sessions, to having the students write their own books. Because student reading levels range from first year to graduate student, we have limited the amount of reading aloud or presentations done in Japanese so that we don’t discourage the lower level students.

Last year we added one of the most popular activities in this reading class – a bookbinding workshop – where students can bind a copy of their own book printed on Japanese washi paper and sewn using 4-hole stitch.

This poster session highlights some of the activities we have undertaken and how it benefits the students.

**Librarian Responsibilities**

- Make a space – deselect reference materials and use the empty shelves to create a mini collection and comfortable reading area.
- Create a limited browseable collection so the books aren’t mixed in with the regular collection. Currently set at about 1000 volumes.
- Catalog and categorize – add genre headings, and reading levels to each bibliographic record. Add matching color-coded labels to each item.
- Carefully use budget to increase collection based on student recommendations, gifts, and supplement with online sources.
- Solicit recommendations, check for popular manga.

**Instructor & TA Responsibilities**

- Provide leadership, submit course for faculty senate approval, setup course in Moodle.
- Apply for funding to innovate course and provide access to students off-campus.
- Advise the course in language classes, reach out to other colleges, approve registrations, submit grades, advocate with other faculty and instructors.
- Lead the classes, check with reading progress.
- Keep track of attendance, assignments, and check-ins with students.
- Compile statistics.
- Set up and take down equipment (videoconferencing class).
- Recommend books to students if requested.
- Correct grammar (if requested) on writing assignments.

**Student Responsibilities**

- Read in Japanese for at least 50 minutes per week outside class.
- Track reading using a reading journal.
- Develop a reading plan – that encompasses either a breadth of reading or increasing difficulty.
- Try different genres and reading levels.
- Always have another book/online source to read.
- Provide feedback about reading levels and/or make recommendations for purchases to librarian.

By providing the Tadoku Course, we hope to encourage students to become more confident in their Japanese language skills and to foster a love of reading in both Japanese and English.

Book Chats – who is reading what and who would they recommend it to.

Bookbinding workshop where students learn to bind their own books.

**Student Book Chats** – who is reading what and who would they recommend it to.

Book Talks by students where they introduce the book they wrote, illustrated, and bound for the class.
What is the Asakusa Opera Project?

Hillman Library at Pitt created a display for exhibition in December 2017 to showcase the research of Dr. Charles Exley, Associate Professor of Modern Japanese literature and film. Dr. Exley’s research focused on celebrating 100 years of the Asakusa Opera, a form of modern Japanese theater which combines musical theater with sketch comedy. His research pays particular attention to one of the most famous performers, Takagi Tokuko and her career and influence on the Asakusa Opera.

The exhibition at Hillman library led to the discussion of creating a digital display of Pitt faculty member’s research. The goal is to create a digital recreation of the exhibit to promote more collaboration between the East Asian Library and Pitt faculty as well as share the research of Dr. Exley to the greater Pitt community.

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**Planning**

- Conception of project
- Including MLIS students
- Digital Representation
- Establishing Media types to be included

**Digital Humanitie: Connection**

- Exemplifies direction of Digital Humanities. Emphasizes collaboration between students, faculty and library staff. Highlights skills of all parties

**Creating a Digital Project**

**Barriers and Limits**

- MLIS students, not website designers or programmers
- Dealing with Copyright
- Inviting and engaging website with pizzazz
- Stability and compatibility of websites with various media

**Future**

- Start with site on Pitt’s Japan Studies Website
- Potential to migrate to alternate hosting location in the future

Created by Gabrielle Lee and Alexander Sanford
The Weinsteins announced plans to bequeath the collection in 2000.
Paul Groner (former UVA Religious Studies faculty member), Karin Wittenborg (former University Librarian), and Kendon Stubbs (former deputy librarian) were instrumental in bringing the collection to UVA.
A celebration was held in Alderman Library to celebrate the bequest with the Weinsteins in 2002.
Thereafter Hoke Perkins (UVA Associate Librarian) paid several visits to the Weinsteins in Haden, CT over the years.
The room that will house the Weinstein Collection was renovated with funds from Austin and Pan Ligon and the Office of the President in 2010.
In the autumn of 2017 the University Library realized the bequest.

The collection focuses on Buddhism in China and Japan, and it includes substantial holdings on Asian arts.
There are many valuable reference materials in the language of Japanese, Chinese, English, Tibetan, Korean, etc.
The works in the collection, which comprises nearly 70,000 books, spans more than a century, and about 70% of them are Japanese materials.

Many thanks to Mr. Hoke Perkins for his assistance with the collection of the information used in this poster and being supportive to the project.

March 2018
In the changing landscape of digital research and open access, the roles of technical services librarians are not limited to traditional cataloging. One of the new roles we envision is supporting digital humanities research by organizing, managing, and providing access to data sets via metadata creation and management.

We created a mock digital map project that compares Japanese historical maps by using digital humanities tools and explored a way that technical services librarians can play an important role in digital humanities research.

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**Historical Maps**

Historical maps are unique in that they may not necessarily fit into regular geospatial metadata standards well and this is where technical services librarians can utilize their knowledge and experience.

In this project, we compared Aou Tokei’s Kokugun Zenzu (1837) with Nagakubo Sekisui’s Kaisei Nihon Yochi Rotei Zenzu (1779). In the preface of Kokugun Zenzu, the author says his maps in this atlas were created based on Nagakubo Sekisui’s Kaisei Nihon Yochi Rotei Zenzu. However, it is not easy to see how they are related since one is an atlas and the other is a single sheet map. So, to compare, we decided to layer a northern part of the maps by using digital tools.

**Ground Control Points**

To rectify the maps, ground control points are needed. This is one of the processes where a technical librarian’s skills are useful since finding ground control points in historical maps may require consulting gazetteers and other reference tools. In this particular case, mountains, lakes and capes are selected.

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**Metadata**

When we create metadata for such a GIS project, information about ground control points should be included. We believe that such information is integral to reusability of data, which is a key to successful digital humanities. One of the challenges is to find a file format and schema appropriate to our purpose. KML is used here to display geographic data. Technical services librarians can help researchers by figuring out consistent vocabularies and metadata standards. We hope to demonstrate the role of controlled vocabulary as a means to improving the access to and reusability of data.
Exploring and Experiencing Library Treasures: an Educational Initiative at the University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa

Introduction

“Treasures at UH Hamilton Library” is an educational initiative that seeks to provide the University of Hawai‘i with a new platform for showcasing our library’s special collections, promoting student research, and inviting donor participation. This initiative envisions the hosting of a series of colloquia, workshops, and exhibitions on our unique collections throughout the year, and at the same time, of linking these public events with a wide range of community outreach activities, student scholarship competitions, guest lectureships, and fund-raising donor events. This Initiative, sponsored by the College of Arts & Humanities and Thomas Hale Hamilton Library, is planned and implemented by collaboration between the instructional faculty and the library staff.

A pilot project has been implemented since Fall 2017, which comprises a series of colloquia to present to the University community a fraction of the Library’s Asia-related collections in collaboration with our Asia Collection librarians. The initiative has begun contacting various parties and potential partners for exploratory conversations on the Initiative’s next steps and strategic plan for academic year 2018-2019.

Background

Thomas Hale Hamilton Library at the University of Hawai‘i is home to numerous rare collections that shed fresh light on history, arts, languages & literature, politics & society, law, economy, geography, medicine, sciences & technology, environmental issues, etc. of the peoples and countries across the globe and especially in Asia, the Pacific, America, and Europe. Some of our core collections attract researchers and specialists from all over the world, but many remain underutilized in teaching and research.

The proposed project also aims at enhancing the ability of Hamilton Library to acquire, organize, preserve, and provide access to these unique resources in fulfillment of the University Library’s core mission, viz. to serve as the center of knowledge, as an intellectual, cultural, and social hub, and as an essential partner in fostering teaching, research, and community engagement at the University of Hawai‘i.

Pilot Project, AY 2017/2018

A pilot project has been implemented since Fall 2017, which comprises a series of colloquia to present to the University community a fraction of the Library’s Asia-related collections in collaboration with our Asia Collection librarians. Hamilton Library Room 401, 3-5 PM, September 27, 2017.

Future Plan

This Initiative plans to take the following actions in the academic year 2018-2019 in pursuit of its mission of promoting the use of Hamilton Library’s treasures in teaching, research, and the library’s collection development.

*This colloquium was held as an inauguration event of the Library Treasures Initiative.


- War, Languages, and Unintended Consequences: From Diderot to after World War II. Presented by Tokiko Bazzell, Japan Studies Librarian, in partnership with Asia Collection librarians and archivists. Hamilton Library Room 401, 3-5 PM, November 1, 2017.


- Ryukyu Kingdom’s relations with the Qing Dynasty in China (temp) by Sachiko Iwabushi, Okinawa Studies Librarian, April 25, 2018
Search Chinese Government Resources for Geographic Names

We Need the Most Accurate and Reliable Sources – Official Chinese Government Departments.

Stella Tang, Chinese Cataloging Librarian

Place Name Changes in China? Why?
Changes of place names happen in China constantly particularly in the last 10 years.
• Jurisdiction is changed or abolished; merged, split; or
• Simply replaced by a new place name.

Verify Place Names, Why?
• Need to know the recent name for research;
• To consolidate resources gathered under the old and new names;
• Basic geographic resources may be outdated or do not include the new name;
• Information from Wiki and Baidu might not be reliable.

Search the website of National Bureau of Statistics of the People’s Republic of China 中华人民共和国国家统计局
Statistical and Urban-Rural Division Codes 统计用区划代码
1. Place names and codes used by the National Bureau of Statistics for national statistics;
2. Updated annually;
3. Has links to the lower administrative level;
4. The list is grouped together by provinces, autonomous regions and municipality.
5. Each administrative level is further subdivided in
   - prefectural level,
   - county level,
   - township level.

Search for Under the County Level Administrative Divisions
1. Lower level places information can be found under the province’s civil affairs department website;
2. Can use browser search to narrow down the search results on the Chinese Government websites by adding "site:gov.cn" at the end of your search. For example, “小四平镇site:gov.cn”

Search the Ministry of Civil Affairs of the People’s Republic of China’s National Administrative Division Information Search Platform
中华人民共和国民政部, 全国行政区划信息查询平台
http://xzqh.mca.gov.cn/
1. Search place name by administrative level or without specifying administrative level
2. Search changes of administrative divisions at or above the county level 县级以上行政区划变更情况:
   This is not a cumulative list but it has a report of each change by year and month.
3. Search the administrative divisions code lists 行政区划代码
   The lists are updated monthly.
   a) Above county level administration code 县以上行政区划代码:
      Quick reference list of above county level place names and administrative codes.
      You can copy the list in a WORD file and add your own notes.
   b) Changes in the administration divisions under the county level 县以下行政区划变更情况:
      Table of the recent month’s changes which includes new name, reason of change, original administrative division code, new administrative code, and documentation number of approved changes.

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Search for Under the County Level Administrative Divisions
1. Lower level places information can be found under the province’s civil affairs department website;
2. Can use browser search to narrow down the search results on the Chinese Government websites by adding "site:gov.cn" at the end of your search. For example, “小四平镇site:gov.cn”

Search the Ministry of Civil Affairs of the People’s Republic of China’s National Administrative Division Information Search Platform
中华人民共和国民政部, 全国行政区划信息查询平台
http://xzqh.mca.gov.cn/
1. Search place name by administrative level or without specifying administrative level
2. Search changes of administrative divisions at or above the county level 县级以上行政区划变更情况:
   This is not a cumulative list but it has a report of each change by year and month.
3. Search the administrative divisions code lists 行政区划代码
   The lists are updated monthly.
   a) Above county level administration code 县以上行政区划代码:
      Quick reference list of above county level place names and administrative codes.
      You can copy the list in a WORD file and add your own notes.
   b) Changes in the administration divisions under the county level 县以下行政区划变更情况:
      Table of the recent month’s changes which includes new name, reason of change, original administrative division code, new administrative code, and documentation number of approved changes.

Verify Place Names, Why?
• Need to know the recent name for research;
• To consolidate resources gathered under the old and new names;
• Basic geographic resources may be outdated or do not include the new name;
• Information from Wiki and Baidu might not be reliable.
Introduction of Individual Chinese Digital Resources

Anlin Yang
East Asian Cataloging Librarian, The University of Iowa Libraries

Why the Resources Exist?
- The block of some websites
- The price of databases
- The trouble with access the scholar resources
- Easy to use

Category

Classics
- Han dian gu ji (漢典古籍, http://gj.zdic.net/)
- Dai zhi ge (殆知閣, http://wenxian.fanren8.com/)

Poems and Ci
- Chinese-poetry (http://shici.store/chinese-poetry)

Chorographies
- Zhongguo da lu ge sheng di fang zhi shu mu cha xun xi tong (中國大陸各省地方志書目查詢系統, http://webgis.sinica.edu.tw/place/)

Project Snapshot

Background
I hold a great interest in searching information and materials on Chinese studies in different ways and have recognized many people’s contribution on Chinese digital resources. I started to collect these resources occasionally since 2014.

The Choice of resources
All of these resources posted here are non-benefit and free to use. They adopt various ways to update and keep to run. I think they are the best practices of the spirit of internet sharing.

Post Channels

Open Access Database
- Using GitHub
- Statistical analysis and web crawling

Personal website
- Own server

Social Media
- WeChat Official Accounts / Weibo
- Easy to interaction
I. Preparing Materials

Condition check:
Conservator examined each volume in terms of durability and handling during the capturing process and identified over 300 volumes needing repair—rebinding and gluing. One title was removed from the project due to its fragile condition.

II. Preparing Metadata

(1) Re-cataloging:
- Verified the accuracy of information in the existing bibliographic records.
- Added more detailed information for each title, including a full description of colophon in the vernacular.
(2) Assigned an item barcode number to each volume:
- Barcode number is used to identify each volume
- Barcode number is also used as the file name associated with the captured images from each volume.
- Barcode number is the unique identifier for the digital copy of each volume uploaded to the Internet Archive.

III. Capturing Images

Specification & Procedure
The basic set-up for the rare Japanese books scanning project consisted of a 30" x40" reprographics copy stand table with a 60° motorized column. On the column was mounted a specialized Canon digital camera with a Phase One IQ180, 80mp digital back and a 72mm Schneider digital lens. The lighting source used was 2 ProFoto D1 strobes with strip light soft box modifiers. The lights were positioned on either side of the copy stand table at a 45° angle and adjusted for maximal even illumination. The books were placed in specially created cardboard supports which supported the covers and spines and allowed the books to open safely to an almost 180° opening. The books and supports were rotated so the spines of the books and spines and allowed the books to open safely to an almost 180° opening. The lights were positioned on either side of the copy stand table at a 45° angle and adjusted for maximal even illumination. The books were placed in specially created cardboard supports which supported the covers and spines and allowed the books to open safely to an almost 180° opening. The books and supports were rotated so the spines of the books were always in line with the light source, eliminating the possibility of shadows across the opposite pages. For quality control and measurement, we used a FADGI (Federal Agencies Digital Guidelines Initiative) compliant Golden Thread color target to analyze our capture performance metrics in terms of white balance, exposure levels, even luminosity and true input PPI values. The operator was able to trigger the camera using a foot pedal leaving both hands free to more safely handle the books and turn the pages.

For the pages and covers containing mica, we altered our lighting situation to better highlight and illustrate the mica. For the pages and covers containing mica, we altered our lighting situation to better highlight and illustrate the mica. We needed a broad, soft overhead light source that would evenly illuminate the pages and reflect evenly off the mica to highlight its quality. The room we were working in had a white ceiling that was not too high and so we incorporated that ceiling into our workflow. For the pages and covers with mica, we removed the soft boxes from the lights and painted the light heads with no modifiers straight up into the ceiling, transforming the white ceiling into our light source. Exposure adjustments were made to compensate for the slightly lower light level this change created. This soft and even illumination directly over the page highlighted all the mica areas very well while also illuminating the rest of the page or cover evenly.

IV. Post Capturing Process

(1) Uploaded the images to Internet Archive as the capturing proceeded.
(2) Created links between Internet Archive, the Smithsonian Libraries digital collection and the bibliographical records.
(3) Uploaded a thumbnail title page image to the bibliographic record, which links to our digital collection page, “Japanese Illustrated Books from the Edo and Meiji Periods.”

V. Reviewing / Proofing / Clean-up

(1) Page-by-page proofing:
- For missing pages
- For duplicate pages
- For image quality checking
- For page order
(2) Reviewed to make sure that links between Internet Archive, the Smithsonian Libraries digital collection pages and the bibliographical record are all pointing to the correct title.

VI. Future Plans

(1) Create an author/title index for the digital collections page.
(2) Add digitized Japanese Edo and Meiji period books held by other Smithsonian Libraries branches.
(3) Develop a seamless integration between the Library's digital collection of Edo and Meiji woodblock printed books and the digital database of the Freer Gallery of Art’s collection of books from the same period.

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Library Catalog: https://siris-libraries.si.edu