

Digital humanities projects and standards: Let's get this conversation started!

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Abstract. This article is in part about digital humanities projects and the metadata that supports them. It is also a call for project creators, publishers, aggregators, and professionals working on metadata and standards to start a conversation about how to incorporate digital humanities projects into the scholarly communications lifecycle in spaces where books and journal articles have dominated for decades. It begins this conversation by analyzing benefits and challenges of the metadata contributed to two projects - Preserve the Baltimore Uprising and The Six Degrees of Francis Bacon - and two platforms - Zooniverse and Mukurtu Content Management System. It proposes a couple of key pieces of metadata around which to build a standard for integrating digital humanities projects into publication.

Keywords: Digital humanities, metadata, scholarly communications, Zooniverse, Mukurtu Content Management System, Six Degrees of Francis Bacon, Preserve the Baltimore Uprising, citizen science, persistent identifiers

1. Introduction

Metadata is amazing for a lot of reasons, but one important thing it can do is provide a future for publications and other digital projects - it makes them findable many years after they are created. Digital humanities projects are great because they can open the door to engaging communities in scholarly and public discourse beyond what is possible with traditional written forms, such as books and journal articles. Digital humanities projects are also challenging because they are usually expensive and time-consuming to create and then require maintenance to keep them accessible. Moreover, no one set of metadata standards and elements are designed specifically for digital humanities projects. No standards such as the Journal Article Tag Suite ([JATS](#)), the Book Interchange Tag Suite ([BITS](#)), or the Machine Readable Cataloging ([MARC 21](#)), and the Research Description and Access ([RDA](#)) exist to make digital humanities projects discoverable inside of aggregated platforms (neither publisher platforms nor library discovery layers or dataset aggregators). Nor are Dublin Core elements ([DC](#)), the Metadata Object Description Schema ([MODS](#)) or other controlled vocabularies with people, subjects or concepts designed around born-digital content.

These challenges aside, a growing number of born-digital humanities projects demand the same scholarly respect given to books and journal articles. One of the ways to elevate importance of digital humanities projects is for the publishing community to work with scholars to produce some of their born-digital content in a publication space rather than relegating it to websites outside of the scholarly communications lifecycle. That integration is, however, a topic for another day. In order to even begin considering how to bring this type of content into the scholarly communications lifecycle, we must begin

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by looking at existing projects and how they have used metadata to fuel creation of new knowledge, as well as the kinds of challenges projects face in extending their reach in scholarly and non-scholarly communities. A clearer understanding of metadata used with digital humanities projects is good first step toward integrating them more fully into scholarly publishing.

2. Digital humanities projects and their metadata needs

A growing body of projects fall under the bigger digital humanities tent [1]. A number of projects with a particularly public scholarship focus have been cataloged in the Humanities for All database, organized by the National Humanities Alliance [2]. Humanities for All provides a good entry point into different types of digital humanities projects that have been created in the United States, especially those that have some connection to “public scholarship”. And, it helps to fulfill part of the mission of the National Humanities Alliance, which includes expanding educational access to digital humanities projects and preserving culture recorded in times of crisis and change [3]. Two projects discussed below - Preserve the Baltimore Uprising and The Six Degrees of Francis Bacon - are part of the Humanities for All database. Two additional projects are platforms that help publicly-focused digital humanities projects frame their work. All of them require some type of metadata internal to the project, often created to organize content within a given platform, but sometimes integrated from pre-existing sets of metadata. These pieces of metadata make it possible to find content inside of projects and sometimes these pieces of metadata are the key to involving experts and non-experts in a project. They represent different implementations of how flexible and malleable metadata creation and use is within the context of these projects.

2.1. Preserve the Baltimore uprising

The Preserve the Baltimore Uprising Archive Project is a digital archive that was designed originally to document first-hand experiences of the protests and calls for action in the Baltimore area following the death of Freddie Gray in 2015. In response to the protests for Black Lives Matter in 2020, the Preserve the Baltimore Uprising project has decided to expand its collection to include content for protests related to murders of Ahmaud Arbery, Breonna Taylor, George Floyd, and others [4]. This project excels at providing space for first-hand and official accounts of protest to exist side by side in the same web space. It also offers an important pedagogical space, to help train those interested in methods and theories of recording oral history [5].

Metadata created for Preserve the Baltimore Uprising reflects a grassroots approach to collecting and preserving content. Contributors submitting content create descriptive metadata for images, interviews, or written content (the content is vetted based upon a collection policy that focuses on relevancy to events of protest and unrest) [6]. The metadata is structured using the Dublin Core schema, which offers a great deal of flexibility for users to choose the specific fields that they need to accommodate a project. Dublin Core is flexible enough and accessible enough that even inexperienced metadata creators can contribute meaningful and important contextual information to describe and catalog content. The relatively open metadata creation policy is both a strength and a weakness of this platform. The collection is small enough that end users can find specific content inside of the platform without using the search box, but overall, the searching infrastructure under Search Items is not designed for discovery searching (known-item searching is easier, especially if the user knows the ID#). Unfortunately, no explanation is offered to help users effectively use the search under Search Items menu. The search menu is built around the underlying metadata element sets chosen from Dublin Core, Item Metadata, and Zotero, but it feels overlaid rather

ISNI: 0000 0001 2126 5700
<http://isni.org/isni/0000000121265700>

Name: Bacchon, Francesco
 Baccon, Francesco
 Baccon, Franciscus
 Baco
 Baco de Verulamio, Franciscus
 Baco, Fr
 Baco, Franciscus
 Baco, Franz
 Baco van Verulam, ..
 Baco von Verulam, ..
 Baco von Verùlam, Fr
 Bacon, ..
 Bacon de Verulamio, ..
 Bacon de Verulamio, Franciscus
 Bacon de Verulamius, Francis
 Bacon, F. (философ)
 Bacon (F.; философ; 1561-1626)
 Bacon, Fr
 Bacon (Francis)
 Bacon, Francis (baró de Verulam)
 Bacon, Francis (Baron Verulam, Viscount St Albans)
 Bacon, Francis (English lawyer, statesman, and philosopher, 1561-1626)
 Bacon, Francis (filozof)
 Bacon, Francis (Lord)
 Bacon, Francis (of Verulam)
 Bacon, Francis (vescomte de Saint Albans)
 Bacon, Francis (vicomte St-Albans)
 Bacon, Francis (vikomt ze St. Albans)
 Bacon, Francis (Viscount of Albans)
 Bacon, Francis Viscount Saint Alban, Baron of Verulam
 Bacon, Francis (Viscount St. Albans)
 Bacon, Francis (философ)
 Bacon, Francisco
 Bacon, Franciscus
 Bacon, Franciszek
 Bacon (François)
 Bacon, Frantz
 Bacon, Franz
 Bacon, of St. Albans (Viscont)
 Bacon of Verulam, Francis
 Bacon of Verulam, Francis Viscount St. Albans
 Bacon von Verulam, ..
 Bacon

Fig. 1. Francis Bacon's ISNI record, complete with names of people who are known or supposed to have a connection with him.

than growing organically out of user experience [7]. The two best ways to find content are to use the Browse by Tag menu or the Browse Collections menu. A quick look at the tags used in the Browse Tags menu reveals that these labels are likely a folksonomy rather than a controlled vocabulary imported from existing practices and standards developed previously [8]. The collections menu is organized by individual contributors who contributed the content [9].

2.2. Six degrees of Francis Bacon

The Six Degrees of Francis Bacon is directed specifically to an academic audience, but open to community contributions. It is “a digital reconstruction of the early modern social network that scholars

Creation class	
Creation role:	author contributor creator lyricist performer
Related names:	Bacon, Anne Cooke (1528-1610; Beziehung familiaer; see also from) Bacon, Anthony (1558-1601; Beziehung familiaer; see also from) Baudoin, Jean (1590?-1650) Buchon, Jean Alexandre C. (1791-1846)) Campanella, Tommaso (1568-1639) Carabba, Carlo (co-author) Cavaille, Jean-Pierre (co-author) Deleule, Didier (co-author) Dupin, André-Marie-Jean-Jacques (1783-1865) Dupin, M. (1783-1865) Ebbesen, Leif ebrary, Inc Ellis, Robert Leslie Émery, Jacques-André (co-author) George Fabyan Collection (Library of Congress) Hackius, Franciscus (Leiden) Harris, John (co-author) Heath, Douglas Denon Hettinger, Eugen Jardine, Lisa (co-author) Kiernan, Michael (co-author) Kremer-Marietti, Angèle (co-author) Krog, Fritz La Salle, Antoine de (co-author) Litrán, Cristóbal (1861-1926) Malherbe, Michel (co-author) Rawley, William (1558?-1667) Rees, Graham Rees, Graham (co-author) Ribeiro, Álvaro (1905-1981) Robertson, John Mackinnon (co-author) Selby, F. G. (1852-1927) Selby, Francis Guy (1852-1927) Smeaton, William Henry Oliphant (1856-1914)) Smith, George Charles Moore (co-author) Spedding, James Stewart, Alan (co-author) Surprenant, Céline (co-author) Vickers, Brian (co-author) Vrček, Valerije Weinberger, Jerry (co-author) Wetstein, Henricus (1649-1727)) Whately, Richard (1787-1863) Wright, William Aldis (1831-1914) Институт философии (АН СССР) Фишер К (1824-1907 Куно) (1905-1986) כהן, ישראל

Fig. 1 (Continued).

and students from all over the world can collaboratively expand, revise, curate, and critique” [10]. The graph that represents the entire network reflects who was connected to whom and what types of people were connected (e.g. lawyers, composers, philosophers) in early modern Britain.

From a user perspective, this platform is intended for historians who study early modern Britain. From a metadata perspective, however, this network is an excellent example of how choosing well-developed sets of metadata can make a project interoperable with others. The directors of the project created crosswalks between the names recorded in the Francis Bacon database and authoritative name sets in the Wikidata database [11]. The name authorities imported included the Virtual Integrated Authority File (VIAF), the German Integrated Authority File (GND), the International Standard Name Identifier file (ISNI), and the

Bacon, Francis, 1561-1626

URI(s)

- <http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n79100235>

Instance Of

- [MADS/RDF PersonalName](#)
 - [MADS/RDF Authority](#)
 - [SKOS Concept](#) ↗

Scheme Membership(s)

- [Library of Congress Name Authority File](#)

Collection Membership(s)

- [Names Collection - Authorized Headings](#)
 - [LC Names Collection - General Collection](#)

Variants

- [Verulam, Francis Bacon, 1561-1626](#)
 - [Bekon Verulamskii, 1561-1626](#)
 - [Bêkon, Frênsis, 1561-1626](#)
 - [St. Albans, Francis Bacon, Viscount, 1561-1626](#)
 - [Bäkün, Fransīs, 1561-1626](#)
 - [P'ei-ken, 1561-1626](#)
 - [Bacone, Francesco, 1561-1626](#)
 - [Bacon, Francis, Viscount St. Albans, 1561-1626](#)
 - [Orthodox man of the reformed religion, 1561-1626](#)
 - [Bacon, Lord \(Francis\), 1561-1626](#)
 - [Baconus, Franciscus, 1561-1626](#)
 - [Beikün, Fransis, 1561-1626](#)
 - [Bêkons, Frensiss, 1561-1626](#)
 - [Bêkons, F. \(Frensiss\), 1561-1626](#)
 - [Bacon, François, 1561-1626](#)
 - [Peigen, 1561-1626](#)
 - [Baikōn, Fransis, 1561-1626](#)
 - [בייקון, פראנסיס](#)
 - [培根佛蘭西斯, 1561-1626](#)
 - [培根, 1561-1626](#)
 - [Vakōn, Phransis, 1561-1626](#)

Fig. 2. Francis Bacon's Library of Congress Name Authority record, complete with links to authoritative forms of his name in other schemas.

Library of Congress Name Authority file ([LCNAF](#)). The project partners have also linked the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography [12].

These discrete data points from controlled vocabularies, enhanced with human intervention, work together in the Six Degrees of Francis Bacon to create a visual representation of the social world

Additional Information

- <http://id.loc.gov/rwo/agents/n79100235>
- **Birth Date**
1561
- **Death Date**
1626
- **Gender**
male
- **Associated Language**
eng

Exact Matching Concepts from Other Schemes

-  <http://viaf.org/viaf/sourceID/LC%7Cn++79100235#skos:Concept>

Closely Matching Concepts from Other Schemes

-  [Bacon, Francis](#)
-  [Bacon, Francis, 1561-1626](#)
-  [Francis Bacon](#)  Label from public data source Wikidata

Earlier Established Forms

- Bacon, Francis, Viscount St. Albans, 1561-1626

Sources

- found: InU/Wing STC files(usage: an orthodox man of the reformed religion)
- found: LCCN 03-11486: Cornaro, L. The art of living long, 1903(hdg.: Bacon, Francis, viscount St. Albans, 1561-1626; usage: Lord Bacon)
- found: His Francisci Baconi de Verulamio ... Novum organum, 1813.
- found: Panova, E. Osnovni problemi vŭv filosofiiata ot Beikŭn do Marks, 1987:p. 9 (Fransis Beikŭn)
- found: His Istoriiã pravleniiã Korollã Genrikha VII, 1990:t.p. (Frŕnsis Bŕkon)
- found: His Neuf liures de la dignitŕe et de l'accroissement des sciences, 1634:t.p. (Franŕois Bacon)
- found: His Jaunais organons, 1989:t.p. (Frensiss Bŕkons) CIP data (Bŕkons, F.) Russian colophon (Frensiss Bŕkon)
- found: His Xue wen zhi zeng jin, 1965:t.p. (Peigen)
- found: Aṭlantŕis ha-hadashah, 1986:t.p. (Fransis Baiṭon) t.p. verso (Francis Bacon [in rom.])
- found: Nea Atlantida, 197-?:t.p. (Francis Bacon [in rom.]) cover p. 1 (Phransis Vakŕn)

LC Classification

- B1150-B1199.S8

Fig. 2 (Continued).

active in early modern England. The controlled vocabularies (e.g., VIAF, GND, ISNI, LCNAF) make the project interoperable with other projects and collections that use these same authority files. In addition to the officially recorded version of a person's name, the controlled vocabularies provide other important information about Francis Bacon's birth and death dates, occupations, aliases and alternate name spellings (see for example Francis Bacon's [ISNI](#) (Fig. 1) and [LC Name Authority Records](#) (Fig. 2)). The bibliographical notes in the ISNI and LCNAF are then complimented by the biographical entries in the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, thus fleshing out a fuller narrative of a person's life. Dates, occupations, and biographical information provide the data points to buildout the timelines and group networks. All of this metadata, once ingested, can create networks automatically with the help of a Python script. Humans further enhance it based on expertise and supplemental knowledge.

2.3. Zooniverse

All projects discussed in this paper have a crowd sourcing component that shares the labor of creating content and metadata. Zooniverse is, however, the project that is most active with recruiting and training volunteers to participate in citizen science projects: "At the Zooniverse, anyone can be a researcher" [13].

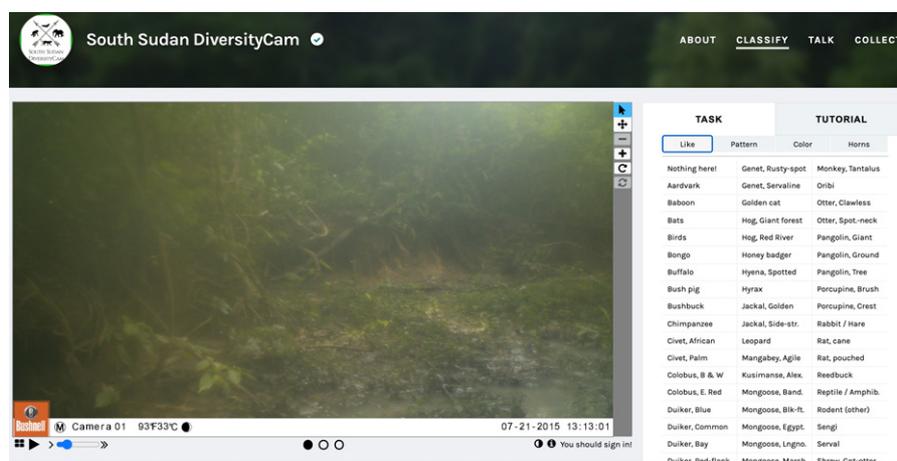


Fig. 3. South Sudan Diversity Cam Image with controlled vocabulary of animals listed on the right side of the screen.



Fig. 4. Image of Fishing at the Sunnyside Dam.

Most of the projects include work whereby participants add or clarify information depicted in an image or video. A particular strength of this project, in addition to the crowd-sourced metadata created in individual projects, consists of articles documenting the challenges and effective execution of citizen science projects [14].

So what about the metadata for projects indexed in Zooniverse? Each project has produced or is producing a plethora of associated descriptive metadata, to help researchers identify and study large content-rich, non-machine readable data points, including images of space, illustrated manuscripts, letters, and other handwritten documents. For many projects, the project directors provide the metadata to attach to an image, text, or video, which helps to control the vocabulary and descriptive terms internal to the project. For example, in a project measuring animal diversity in the South Sudan, volunteers select animals from a defined list based on what they see in the image. From a metadata creation perspective, this helps the research directors use a particular spelling of each animal and also defines which animals to observe in the camera (South Sudan DiversityCam, Fig. 3). Content description of these types of materials is cost prohibitive for most institutions or research groups, which is why Zooniverse offers such a great opportunity to help researchers conduct otherwise difficult visual and textual analysis while giving

COMMUNITY:	Washington State University, Manuscripts Archives and Special Collections, Yakama
PROTOCOL:	Washington State University, Manuscripts Archives and Special Collections Public Access, Yakama Community Public Access
CATEGORY:	Lifeways
KEYWORDS:	fishing, Yakama
ORIGINAL DATE:	1924 November 30th
ORIGINAL DATE DESCRIPTION:	1925-00-00
CREATOR:	L.V. McWhorter
LANGUAGE:	English
RIGHTS:	Washington State University Libraries, Manuscripts, Archives and Special Collections
SOURCE:	Lucullus V. McWhorter Photo Collection (PC85), Manuscripts Archives and Special Collections, Washington State University (PC85B4F54_483)
PUBLISHER:	Washington State University Libraries, Manuscripts, Archives and Special Collections
IDENTIFIER:	3WSUMASC0025
FORMAT:	JPEG

(b)

Fig. 4 (Continued). Washington State University Metadata for Image of Fishing at the Sunnyside Dam.

volunteers a meaningful way to contribute to a project or study a topic about which they are passionate [15].

While the descriptive enhancement provided through the Zooniverse project model is robust, the submission policies for the platform do not require specific sets of metadata to be deposited into the platform. Some projects come with pieces of metadata that are required in many publishing platforms, including date of creation, author, or DOI/persistent URLs; other projects do not and may also lack distinct subjects, topics, names or other pieces of metadata associated with the objects before volunteers work with them. The metadata designed for each project grows out of the project needs rather than being drawn from standardized vocabulary. From a large-scale indexing standpoint, this means that the best way to facilitate connections between projects in the Zooniverse platform is to rely on the hashtags created by the tagging

DESCRIPTION:
A photo of two men fishing from scaffolding at Sunnyside dam (1925).

CULTURAL NARRATIVE:
Fishing from Scaffolding at Sunnyside Dam: These two men are fishing with hook and pole. They are not tied down to base and the water isn't as swift as the big river. These men have built this scaffold and continue to wait as the fish would come over the small spillway. The steel hook that they are using is similar to ones carved from animal bone. I've always been told you must have good balance and body strength for this type of fishing. **Vivian Adams, Yakama**

TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE:

Laws
These men are taught that the fish nourishes us and gives up their life. In the washat faith, Nusux (Salmon) is put on the table right after the water and before the Nukut (Deer meat). Young fisherman learn to give thanks for catching their first salmon.

Fishing
This fishing practice is often used by individuals that are trying to provide for their families. Some men are also interested in passing this form down to their sons, grandsons, nephews, and brothers. Without fishing most of our young men would struggle to understand the importance of this animal, the gear involved, net, hook, and religious significance.

Utilitarian Items/Tools
The pole and hook in this picture would tell us that is considered modern. Hooks from long ago were made from animals such as deer and elk. Sinew from these animals would be used to hold the hook in place.

Water
This area is one of the in lieu sites utilized by the Yakama people. The Yakima river would also take you to places in Parker, Sunnyside & Prosser with scaffolds similar to these shown.

Ceremony
These two men may be recognized as fisherman of their longhouse and or church. They may be gathering to use the fish for a feast, wedding, funeral, or namegiving. These men may be known for their strong fishing skills, and are recognized among the tribal members.

Restoration/Conservation
Most salmon are not wild, they are bred in fish hatcheries and released into the river. Many tribes are working towards restoring the salmon for the future.

Oral Tradition Lessons
Young fisherman always enjoy hearing of the stories of where the best fish are. They learn that they take only what they need. T

Health
Salmon has always been an essential part of our daily diet. Many parts of the fish were essential to a healthy body. Salmon would be cooked, smoked, air dried, and dried to make ch'u lai. Even in today's modern world you will see that salmon is a good nutrition source.

Rites of Passage
When young men earn the right to stand among their elders of their longhouses and or church it is a huge honor. They are recognized for their strong hunting and or fishing skills. That they can be called upon at anytime by members for help in gathering.

Ceremony
Young men participate in a ceremony in which he will tell his story of how he caught his fish. A older man would ask what dirt he ate? Did he give thanks for the fish?

(c)

Fig. 4 (Continued). Yakama metadata, with Description, Cultural Narrative, and Traditional Knowledge for the Image Fishing at the Sunnyside Dam.

volunteers or by the discipline tags assigned by the platform managers (the current tags are: arts, biology, climate, history, language, literature, medicine, nature, physics, social science and space).

2.4. Mukurtu CMS

Like Zooniverse, the Mukurtu Content Management System (CMS) is a software tool and not a specific project, but at least two major projects use this CMS to digitally archive sacred and historically-significant tribal collections [16]. The history of Mukurtu and the metadata management provided within the platform are bound together. Mukurtu was conceived as a tool to “manage, circulate, and narrate the Warumungu Aboriginal community’s digital materials using their own cultural protocols” [17]. The materials retained digitally in the original Mukurtu platform, the Mukurtu Wumpurrarni-kari Archive, are culturally-sensitive objects that were originally collected and archived without following Warumungu tribal protocols. Mukurtu is helping to fix the problematic archival practices of the local, state, and national archives that appropriated these materials from the Warumungu people. The second major installation of Mukurtu was the Plateau Peoples’ CMS, which “sought to extend the alpha version of Mukurtu to incorporate existing library digital collections (with Dublin Core metadata), in a web-based platform including multiple tribes across several states who share common histories, but also unique tribal vales, languages, and collections” [17].

The metadata fields for the Warumungu and Plateau People’s instances of Mukurtu are tribe-specific. Among the most important features of Mukurtu’s metadata schemas are the self-defined fields, that

COMMUNITY:	Yakama
PROTOCOL:	Yakama Community Public Access
CATEGORY:	Lifeways
KEYWORDS:	fishing, Yakama
ORIGINAL DATE:	1924 November 30th
ORIGINAL DATE DESCRIPTION:	1925-00-00
CREATOR:	L.V. McWhorter
CONTRIBUTOR:	WSU
RIGHTS:	WSU
SOURCE:	Washington State University Libraries, Manuscripts, Archives and Special Collections
PUBLISHER:	Washington State University Libraries, Manuscripts, Archives and Special Collections
IDENTIFIER:	3WSUMASC0025
FORMAT:	JPEG

(d)

Fig. 4 (Continued). Yakama metadata, with Description, Cultural Narrative, and Traditional Knowledge for the Image Fishing at the Sunnyside Dam.

give communities the power to categorize and name in culturally-appropriate ways, and flexible rights access, which allows platform designers to control rights access to archival content based upon a user's relationship to the content owners [18]. The customization features of Mukurtu are one of its strengths and force users to engage with collections in a particular cultural, social, and historical context driven by content owners. It supports what founder Kimberley Christen calls "digital heritage stewardship", which shifts management of collections from "collecting to stewarding [undoing] the colonial model and [inscribing] a relational model built on obligations that one has to care for, maintain, and preserve a variety of belongings" [19]. In other words, Mukurtu makes it possible for collections to be curated and maintained in a collaborative way. In the Plateau People's Portal, for example, images can have multiple sets of metadata that allows a rich and layered history of a given object to come through (e.g., see Fig. 4a an image of [fishing at the Sunnyside dam](#) (Fig. 4b with Washington State University Metadata and Fig. 4c with Yakama Metadata)).

3. Lack of community wide standards for DH projects

It might be self-evident from the variety of elements, controlled and uncontrolled vocabularies, and different strategies for community engagement in each of the projects that no one standard, element set or crowd sourced workflow exists that encompasses all projects. Metadata internal to a project usually grows organically out of specific project needs. It may be harvested from existing data sets (e.g. ISNIs or

LCNAFs), but it is more likely created in order to support community needs or to facilitate involvement from a larger group of contributors. Ideally, whatever metadata vocabularies are used, the element sets and schema could be more standardized.

The metadata for several of these projects was provided to Humanities for All, which itself is a home-grown set of elements that identify the project partners, affiliated institutions, community partners, locations, disciplines, funding, thematic tags, and websites. These pieces of metadata help users to find the projects inside of Humanities for All's web space, but what is the functional reach of the Humanities for All database? How likely is serendipitous discovery of either Humanities for All or the projects collected therein?

4. Where do we go from here?

I propose that the publishing industry take a closer look at how to incorporate digital humanities projects into the scholarly communications lifecycle and that standards groups such as NISO work with project creators, publishers, and librarians to develop official Best Practices for assigning metadata to these projects.

Ideal places to begin developing standard access and discovery points for a project include: creating or using existing standard vocabularies, element sets and schema that are interoperable with current platforms. Even two elements such as a title and DOI would make project discovery easier and indexable in multiple repositories. One option could be adopting the XML schema defined at re3data.org to capture the elements in an interoperable way for easy inclusion in a database such as re3data or other platforms [20].

Now that we have studied how several digital humanities projects create and use metadata and now that I have proposed a couple of options about what pieces of metadata could be used to support access and discovery of digital humanities projects, it is time to consider this discussion open!

What can the scholarly communications industry do to assist in the discovery of digital humanities projects? How can digital humanities projects be better integrated into publishing workflows? Let's get this conversation started now.

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