

Leveraging Open Source Software to Create Library Web Sites: Omeka in Libraries

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Omeka in Libraries

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- Created by Roy Rosenzweig Center for History and New Media at George Mason University: http://thanksroy.org
- From http://omeka.org/about/:
 - "Omeka is a free, flexible, and open source webpublishing platform for the display of library, museum, archives, and scholarly collections and exhibitions."

Omeka Versions

- Omeka.org
 - Free software
 - Download and install
 - Linux, Apache, MySQL5, PHP5, ImageMagick
- Omeka.net
 - Hosted service
 - Free service up to 500 MB (1 site; up to 9 plug-ins)
 - Can pay annually for up to 25 GB (unlimited sites; unlimited plug-ins)

Omeka Features

- Themed presentation
- Plug-ins
- Imports
- Tags



Omeka Features

- Support
 - Forums almost Google-like
- Community driven
- Omeka 2.0

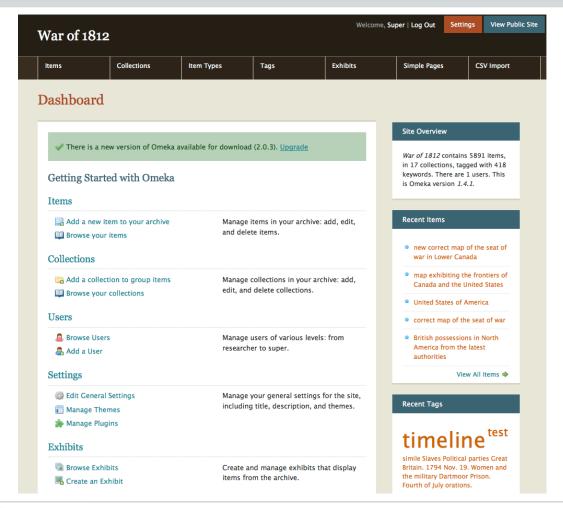
http://collections.libraries.iub.edu/warof1812/



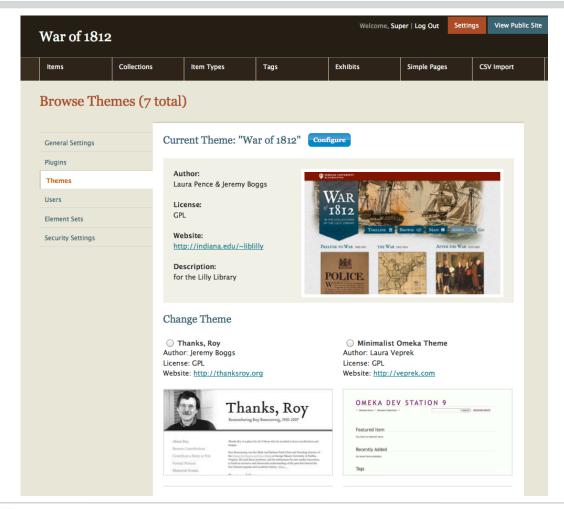


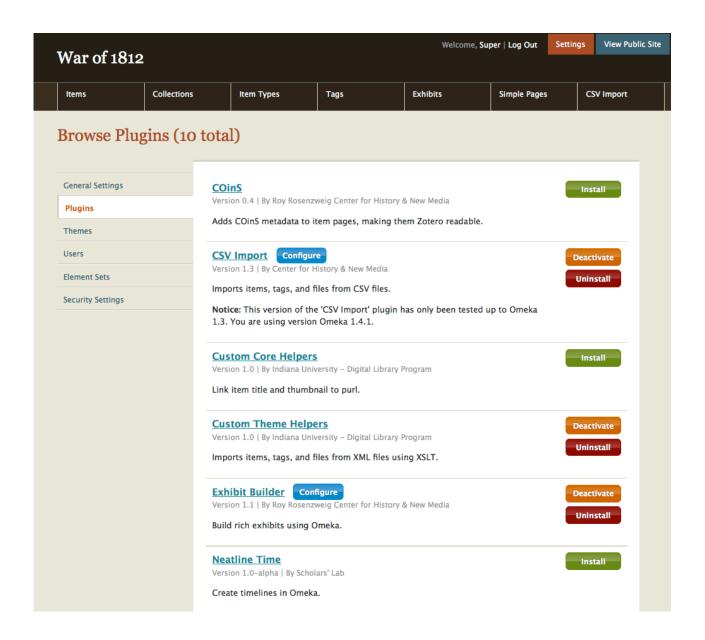


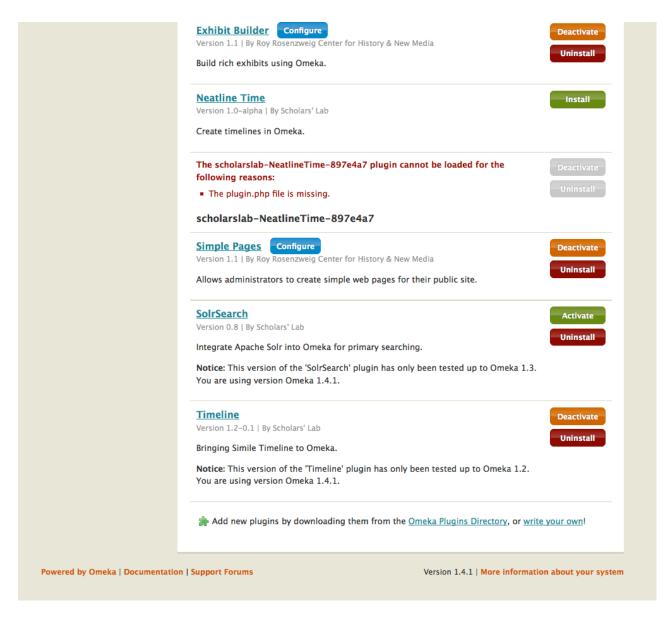
Omeka 1.4.1



Themes in Omeka









Item Types in Omeka

owse Item Ty	rpes (13 total)	Add	an Item Type
Type Name	Description	Total Items	Edit?
<u>Document</u>	A resource containing textual data. Note that facsimiles or images of texts are still of the genre text.	3097	∠ Edit
Moving Image	A series of visual representations that, when shown in succession, impart an impression of motion.	<u>0</u>	<u></u> ∠ ∠ ∠ ∠ C A C A C A C A C A C A C A C A C A C A C A C A C A C C
Oral History	A resource containing historical information obtained in interviews with persons having firsthand knowledge.	0	<u></u> Æ Edit
Sound	A resource whose content is primarily intended to be rendered as audio.	<u>0</u>	∠ Edit
Still Image	A static visual representation. Examples of still images are: paintings, drawings, graphic designs, plans and maps. Recommended best practice is to assign the type "text" to images of textual materials.	2776	<u></u> Æ Edit
<u>Website</u>	A resource comprising of a web page or web pages and all related assets (such as images, sound and video files, etc.).	<u>0</u>	 Æ Edit
Event	A non-persistent, time-based occurrence. Metadata for an event provides descriptive information that is the basis for discovery of the purpose, location, duration, and responsible agents associated with an event. Examples include an exhibition, webcast, conference, workshop, open day, performance, battle, trial, wedding, tea party, conflagration.	<u>0</u>	<u></u> Æ Edit
<u>Email</u>	A resource containing textual messages and binary attachments sent electronically from one person to another or one person to many people.	<u>0</u>	<u></u> ∉Edit
Lesson Plan	Instructional materials.	<u>0</u>	 Æ Edit
<u>Hyperlink</u>	Title, URL, Description or annotation.	<u>0</u>	 Æ Edit
Person	An individual, biographical data, birth and death, etc.	<u>0</u>	 Æ Edit
Interactive Resource	A resource requiring interaction from the user to be understood, executed, or experienced. Examples include forms on Web pages, applets, multimedia learning objects, chat services, or virtual reality environments.	<u>0</u>	∠ Edit
Timeline	Timeline composed of items in this repository	18	∠ Edit

Exhibit Sections and Pages

Before the War

A number of political, ideological, and economic forces over time contributed to the United States decision to declare war. Efforts by Britain and France to restrict enemy trade with the United States wreaked havoc with the U.S. economy throughout the Napoleonic Wars, and U.S. response to the restrictions was at times disastrous. In its fight against Napoleon, the British Navy experienced great difficulty in manning its ships. Its conscription of sailors taken from American merchant and navy ships was viewed as a grave affront to the sovereignty of the United States and the rights of its citizens.

Internal politics also played an important function in bringing on the war. President James Madison was viewed as weak, and a militant stance served to shore up both his reputation and that of the Republican party. Economic factors and ideas about the destiny of the United States helped drive an interest in war as a way to conquer neighboring territory and fulfill the great destiny of the United States to settle the continent. On the flip side, many in Britain viewed war as a way to reclaim colonies lost in the American Revolutionary War. Indeed, some have called the War of 1812 the second American war of independence. This is surely an exaggeration, but anti-British rhetoric often harkened back to the Revolution. Many Americans supported a declaration of war, and just as many Americans opposed it. Dissent was widespread, especially in New England, leading historian Samuel Eliot Morrison to call the war, "the most unpopular war that this country has ever waged, not even excepting the Vietnam conflict."



Edit Section

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☐ Territorial Ambitions	 Æ Edit
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War or No War? A Edit Delete Readiness Edit Delete To reorder sections or pages, click and drag the section or page up or down to the preferred location.



Libraries

of 1812

IN THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LILLY LIBRARY



BEFORE THE WAR

Trade Disputes

Sailors' Rights

Territorial Ambitions

War Hawks

War or No War?

Readiness

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O THE WAR - 1812

• THE WAR - 1813

• THE WAR - 1814

• THE WAR - 1815

AFTER THE WAR

AROUT

TRADE DISPUTES

Embargo by Express. New-Bolford, April 4, 9 Schok A.M. THE following information, received this morning by speem, we doubt not is the precursor of WAR!! Mr. Quiscy, that the Committee of Foreign Relation and opener, that the Connentee of Persign Relations have decided to the a proposition for an EMBARGO on the table of the House of Representatives to-traceror— This indomption may be depended on from the respecta-bility of the source from whence it is derived, and the approbation of the Executive.

Embargo by Express. (1812.)

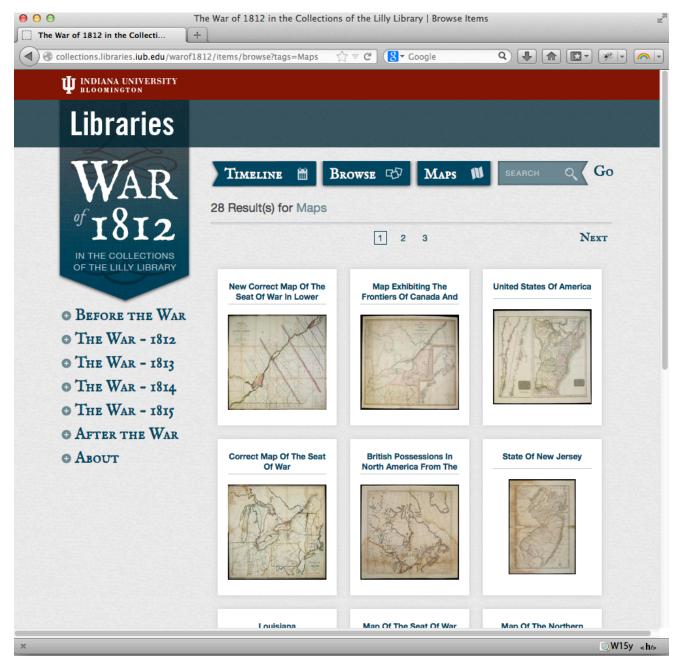
ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL - EMBARGO **ACT OF 1807**

In 1803, a two-year peace between Britain and France broke down, and the two nations resumed a series of conflicts that originally began in 1793. Control of trade in the Atlantic was of great importance to both sides as they tried to deprive the enemy of material support coming in from neutral sites, such as the United States. Governments of all three nations struggled to protect commercial interests and limit trade with the enemy.

Starting in 1807, British cabinet ministers issued several sets of Orders-in-Council that sought to control neutral trade with the Continent. The orders did not shut down all

trade, but caused much difficulty for American merchants with a variety of requirement for special licenses, shipping material through British ports, and outright embargo. Napoleon also issued a number of decrees restricting neutral trade with the continent, but they resulted in few actual consequences.

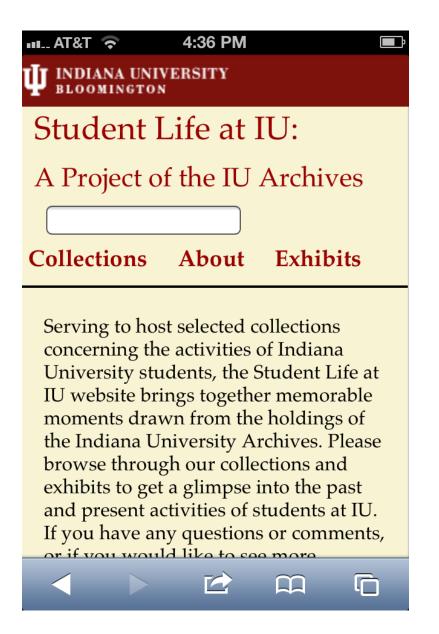
President Thomas Jefferson, and his successor James Madison, sought to counter these measures with laws based on the Republican belief that denying Britain and the Continent the privilege of trading with the United States would garner concessions. A series of laws, later known as the "restrictive system," sought to prevent the use of British licenses and restrict imports and exports. Most notable among the laws was the Embargo Act of 1807 which forbade all American exports. The law was extremely unpopular with American merchants and traders, caused serious economic harm throughout the United States, and was regularly



http://www.dlib.indiana.edu/omeka/archives/studentlife/







- War of 1812 in the Collections of the Lilly Library http://collections.libraries.iub.edu/warof1812/
- Student Life at IU: A Project of the IU Archives http://www.dlib.indiana.edu/omeka/archives/studentlife/

Thank you!

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