

# Sharing Data, Sharing Authority: Reflections on a Library- Classroom Collaboration

Instruction Retreat 2011  
Duke University Libraries

Anne Mitchell Whisnant and Natasha Smith  
May 10, 2011



## CAROLINA DIGITAL LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES

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## WELCOME

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The Carolina Digital Library and Archives brings the technical expertise of its staff and the power of digital technologies to library and archival collections to support the work of scholars, students, and librarians at UNC and beyond. Established in 2007, the CDLA builds and stewards digital collections at UNC while developing standards and practices that will empower libraries and archives and promote scholarly communication broadly. These efforts contribute to the common goal of advancing scholarship. In pursuing its vision and advancing its goals, the CDLA adheres to the core values, standards, and processes inherent in scholarly research and the library world in which it is nested; combines tradition with innovation in library and archival practice and science; provides and promotes user-focused service; and employs open standards and open source software whenever possible.





# DOCUMENTING *the American South*

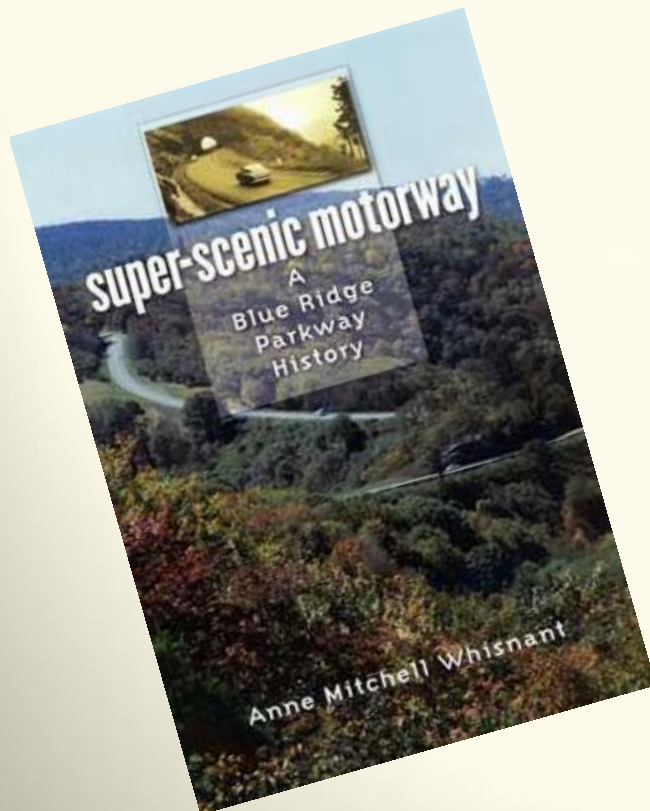


## PRIMARY RESOURCES FOR THE STUDY OF SOUTHERN HISTORY, LITERATURE, AND CULTURE

*Documenting the American South* (DocSouth) is a digital publishing initiative that provides Internet access to texts, images, and audio files related to southern history, literature, and culture. Currently DocSouth includes ten thematic collections of books, diaries, posters, artifacts, letters, oral history interviews, and songs.

The [University Library](#) of the [University of North Carolina](#) at Chapel Hill sponsors *Documenting the American South*, and the texts and materials come primarily from its southern holdings. The UNC University Library is committed to the long-term availability of these collections and their online records. An [editorial board](#) guides development of this digital library.

Documenting the American South: <http://docsouth.unc.edu>



### Welcome to Driving through Time: The Digital Blue Ridge Parkway in North Carolina

We invite you to take a virtual trip through the history of this beautiful 469-mile "elongated park." Conceived during the depths of the Great Depression as part of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal and completed in 1937, the Parkway continues to evolve through its ever-changing relationships with surrounding communities, landowners, and the public. The park winds its way through 17 North Carolina counties, numerous communities, and countless different southern Appalachian landscapes. Its economic, social, and psychic impact on western North Carolina where its most fervent early supporters were based has been profound.

Its hold on the public imagination has been equally strong. Every year since 1946, the Blue Ridge Parkway has been the most visited site in the entire National Park system. Driving it is a physical experience of moving through an unfolding series of often breathtaking spaces. It is a thoughtfully designed landscape of peaceful farm scenes, carefully chosen views far and near, and a scenic road placed on the land so as to appear that it had always been there.



Night Time on the Picturesque Blue Ridge Parkway @ North Carolina Collection Photographic Archives, Wilson Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill



"Grandfather Mountain Area Acquisition Map, May 1944"  
Courtesy, National Park Service, Blue Ridge Parkway

Yet the Parkway landscape conceals the many elements of social conflict and disruption that have marked its history. "Driving through Time" allows students, researchers, and digital tourists to uncover hidden stories, hear forgotten voices, and understand the often wrenching choices that the construction and preservation of a scenic parkway in a populated region have necessarily entailed.

Encompassing over 80,000 acres of lands acquired from private owners and other federal agencies, the Parkway's development involved many challenging decisions about spatial matters, including routing, land use, and road access. Relationships between the Parkway and the more than 4500 owners whose lands about the park have been shaped by conflict and compromise over the configuration of lands and travel routes for both local citizens and tourists. Key elements of the Parkway experience are the rolling vistas "borrowed" from surrounding landowners.

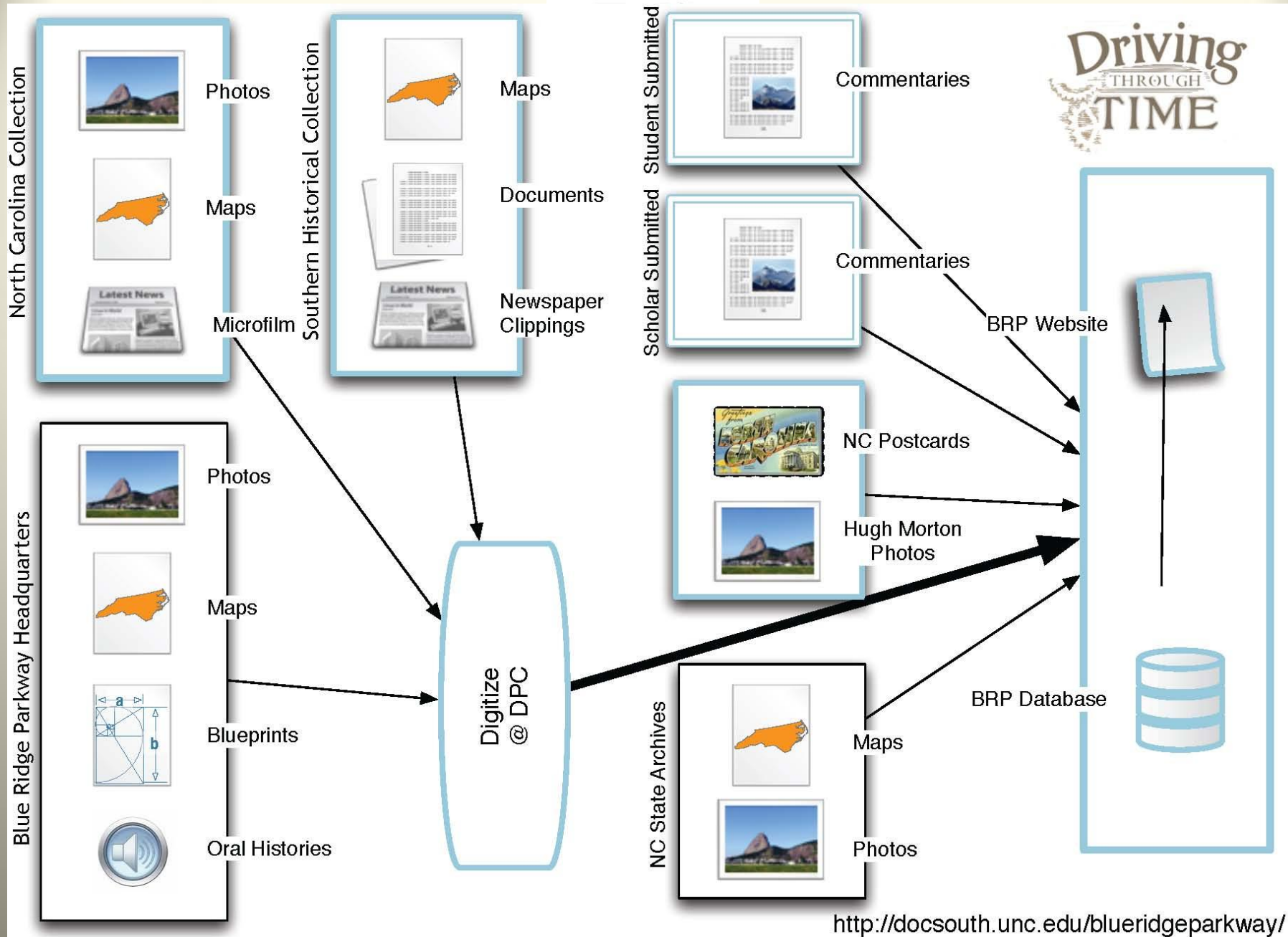
It is possible, of course, to describe the Blue Ridge Parkway's past in words, and historians have assembled documents and written books that try to do that. But to really understand the road's history, we must take the advice of North Carolina's chief Parkway designer, State Highway Commission locating engineer R. Getty Browning, an "on the spot" highway locating engineer who laid out the Parkway route in North Carolina by walking its length: see the situation on the ground. By placing historical materials in their geographic context, placing time and stories in space "Driving through Time" invites us to do just that.



"From Road up Grandfather Mountain"  
Courtesy, National Park Service, Blue Ridge Parkway



<http://docsouth.unc.edu/blueridgeparkway/>



<http://docsouth.unc.edu/blueridgeparkway/>



# Primary Sources

PARK	BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY PHOTO LIBRARY	CLASSIFICATION NO. 728	NEGATIVE NO. 6618 (39h)
SUBJECT	OTHER	NATIONAL ARCHIVES NO.	
Black Camp Gap C.C. Camp in Gap		LIBRARY OF CONGRESS NO.	

LOCATION

MP 3.3S

PHOTOGRAPHER & COMPANIONS  
EHA

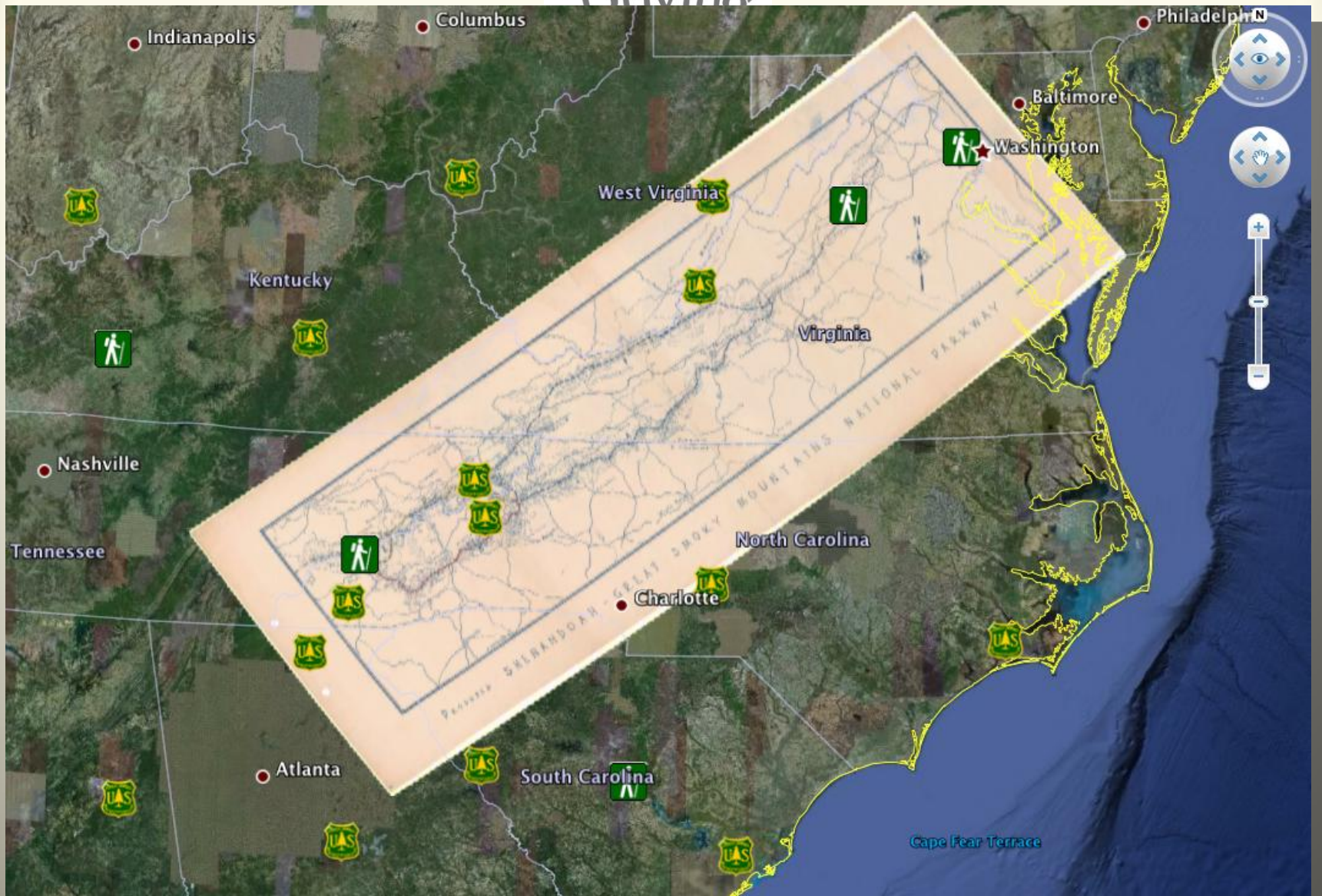
DATE TAKEN  
8/20/35

REMARKS  
Heintooga spur

NPS 10-30 (8/68) NATIONAL VISUAL INVENTORY CARD GPO 902-243







## Georeferenced historical maps



## Digital Collections Map Browse

### Active Facets

- [Blue Ridge Parkway](#) ✕

## Date \_\_\_\_\_

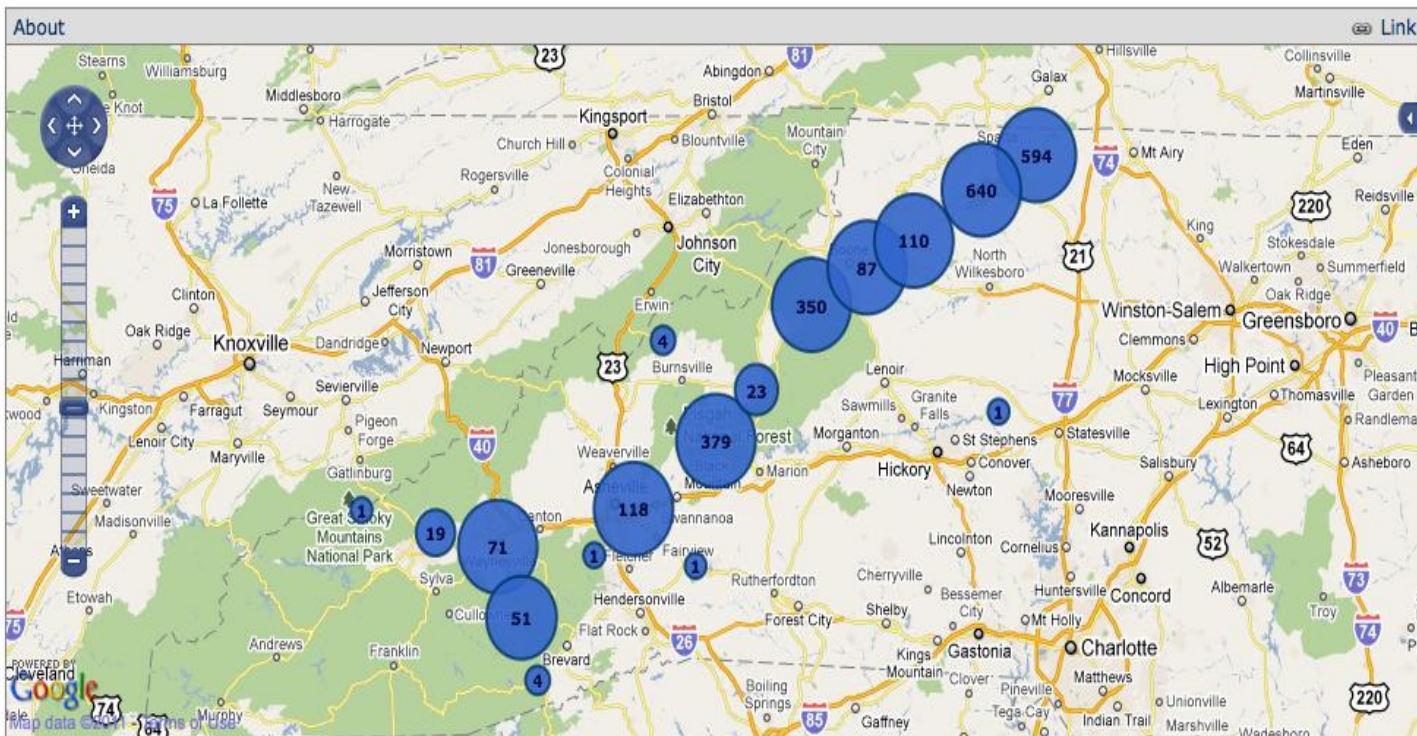
- 1700 (18)
- 1800 (1)
- 1900 (2510)

## Subject

- Photographs (2167)
- Road (562)
- Construction (528)
- Allegheny County (495)
- view of road (467)
- Landscape (457)
- Roadway (400)
- Scenery (333)
- Automobiles (301)
- Doughton Park (301)

(more)

## Collection



[Home](#) | [Hours](#) | [Search This Site](#) | [UNC Home](#)



# Digital Collections Map Browse

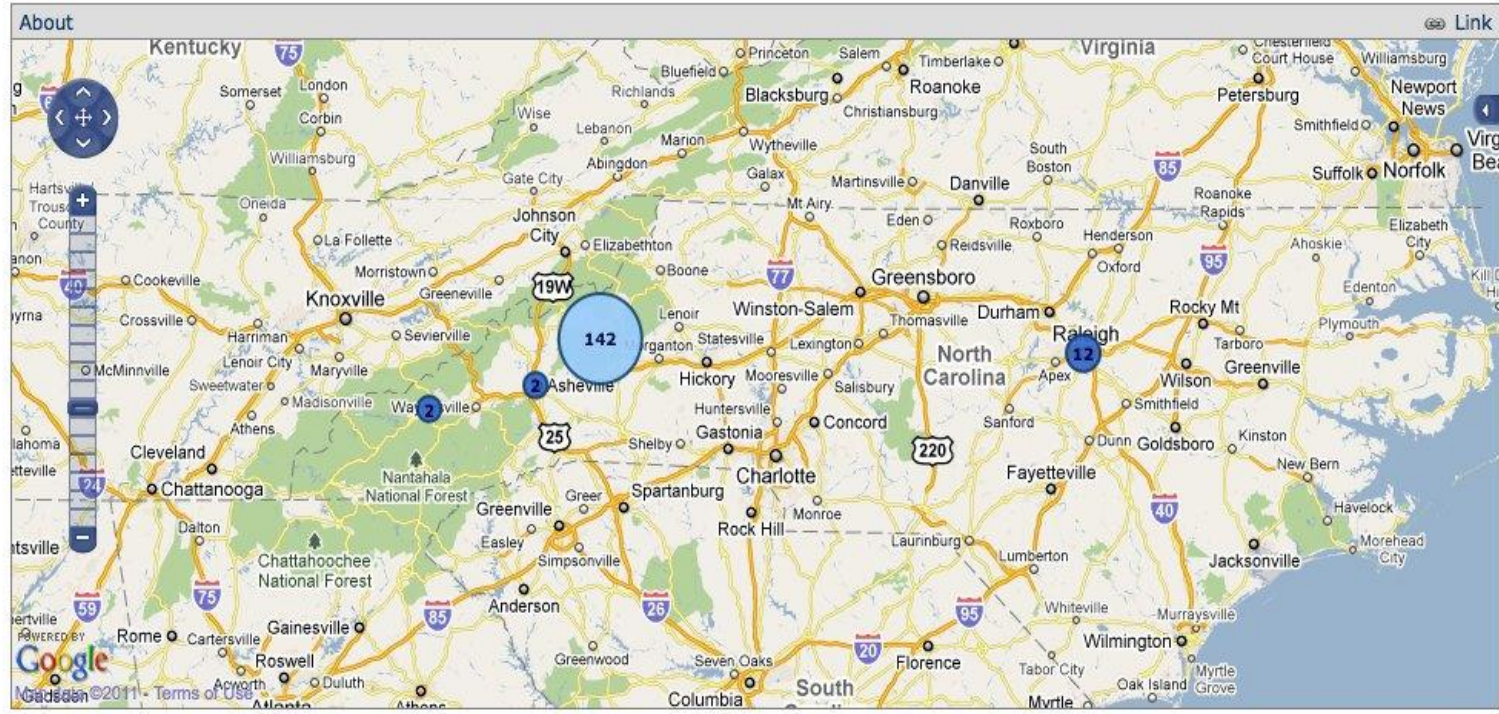
## Active Facets

- 1900
- 1930 \*
- Little Switzerland \*
- Blue Ridge Parkway \*

## Date

## Subject

- Letters (87)
- Lawsuit (81)
- Switzerland Company (79)
- State Highway and Public Works Commission (66)
- Public opinion (48)
- right-of-way (45)
- Francis O. Clarkson (40)
- Heriot Clarkson (35)
- Clippings (32)
- Mass Meeting (16)
- Jonathan Daniels (15)
- Charles Ross (13)
- J. C. B. Ehringhaus (13)
- Parkway Planning (13)
- Landowners (12)
- Photographs (9)
- Capus M. Waynick (8)
- Lake Tahoma (7)
- Bodies of Water (5)
- Telegrams (5)
- W. Ray Deal (5)
- Building (4)
- Daisy Marshall Bacot (4)
- F. B. Jeffress (4)



Find: educa

Next Previous Highlight all Match case

https://frog.lib.unc.edu/geobrowse/index.html?q=project:"Blue Ridge Parkway" AND subject:"Little Switzerland" AND century:"1900" AND decade:"1930"

Message Size: 1.5 MB

Image Size: Actual Size



## Our Readers

- Academic users
  - Faculty
  - Graduate
  - Undergraduate
- K-12
  - Teachers
  - Students
  - Homeschoolers
- Librarians
- General Public
  - Leisure
  - Education
  - For creative work
- Publishers
  - Commercial
  - Non-profit
- Genealogists



# History 671: Introduction to Public History

FALL 2010, UNC CHAPEL HILL, DR. ANNE MITCHELL WHISNANT

[Welcome](#) [Announcements](#) [Syllabus](#) [Resources](#) [Course Project](#) [Overlooks](#) [Acknowledgments](#)



## Welcome



## History 671: Introduction to Public History

**Instructor: Dr. Anne Mitchell Whisnant**

Fall 2010

Tuesdays, 5:30-8:20 pm

Wilson 202

### What Is Public History?

This course introduces the history, theory, and practice of **public history** – that is, history that is conducted in public places, that is aimed at or engaged with public audiences or communities, that addresses itself explicitly to current public issues or problems, or that mediates between the specialized knowledge of professional historians and the historically-oriented preferences, expectations, and needs of various publics.

Public history is a vast and diverse field that can embrace all of the following components:


- History in public: the many arenas where historians work and where history is presented and discussed, including online; in museums, archives, and libraries; at historic sites, national parks, battlefields, and historic houses; and in corporations, historical societies or organizations, and government agencies.
- History for public audiences: historical works directed primarily at public audiences (e.g. historical exhibits mounted in any of the above venues, as well as documentary films, trade or popular historical books, historical dramas or festivals, and historical novels).

### Subscribe by Email

<http://publichistory.web.unc.edu/>



PARK BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY PHOTO LIBRARY	CLASSIFICATION NO 728	NEGATIVE NO. 6618 (39h)
SUBJECT Black Camp Gap C.C. Camp in Gap	OTHER	NATIONAL ARCHIVES NO. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS NO.
LOCATION MP 3.3S		
PHOTOGRAPHER & COMPANIONS EHA		
DATE TAKEN 8/20/35		
REMARKS HEINTOOGA SPUR		



NPS 10-30 (8/68) NATIONAL VISUAL INVENTORY CARD GPO 902-243

BRP Photo Cards : 5171 Total





**Description:** Photo of Black Camp in the 30s, before the Parkway section 2Y was built. Exact location is Heintooga Spur, where there is also a picnic area.

**Commentary:** This gives us an idea of life before the Parkway. Black Camp was a popular place for people to spend leisure time. Several panoramic views included in this photo selection are taken from Black Camp, indicating that it was a favorite vantage point from which to see the surrounding landscape around. The tents are all alike and neatly organized, almost in military fashion.

The "CC" stands for the Civilian Conservation Corps, nicknamed the "tree army" because they were concerned with environmental issues before the green movement. In the 30s, as part of the New Deal, the CC recruited young men and they planted trees to combat soil erosion, were concerned with pollution in rivers and its effect on the local fauna, built bridges and installed phone lines, etc. The first CC camp was opened in Virginia in the 30s. The camps were under the management of the army. They recruited amongst unemployed young men who were trying to earn a little bit of money to support their families.

During the war, when most of the Parkway staff went to war and the CC program ended (in 1942), under Weems' leadership, the Parkway received the Conscientious Objector camps who continued the work of the CCC men. (source: Harley, Jolley, Blue Ridge Parkway, 1985).

**Subject Set:**

(Geographic) Black Camp Gap

(Geographic) Heintooga Spur

(Topical) Campground

**Image Subject Set:**

(TGM) Photographs

BRP Items Identified : Over 2000



## Docsouth BRP administration

### Site administration

Auth	
Groups	<a href="#">+Add</a> <a href="#">Change</a>
Users	<a href="#">+Add</a> <a href="#">Change</a>
Brp_Entities	
Individuals	<a href="#">+Add</a> <a href="#">Change</a>
Organizations	<a href="#">+Add</a> <a href="#">Change</a>
Content_Base	
Items	<a href="#">+Add</a> <a href="#">Change</a>
Dates	
Dates	<a href="#">+Add</a> <a href="#">Change</a>
Descriptive dates	<a href="#">+Add</a> <a href="#">Change</a>
Years	<a href="#">+Add</a> <a href="#">Change</a>
Parkway	
Counties	<a href="#">+Add</a> <a href="#">Change</a>
Locations	<a href="#">+Add</a> <a href="#">Change</a>
Sections	<a href="#">+Add</a> <a href="#">Change</a>
Scan	
Hardwares	<a href="#">+Add</a> <a href="#">Change</a>
Scans	<a href="#">+Add</a> <a href="#">Change</a>
Tasks	<a href="#">+Add</a> <a href="#">Change</a>
Sites	
Sites	<a href="#">+Add</a> <a href="#">Change</a>
Subjects	
Subject schemes	<a href="#">+Add</a> <a href="#">Change</a>
Subjects	<a href="#">+Add</a> <a href="#">Change</a>

### Recent Actions

#### My Actions

- [6056: Scenic View of Sparta N.C.](#)  
Item
- [6016: Scenic View of Tunnel](#)  
Item
- [6029: Scenic View of Tunnel](#)  
Item
- [6028: Scenic View of Tunnel](#)  
Item
- [6013: Scenic View of Tunnel](#)  
Item
- [6027: Scenic View of Tunnel](#)  
Item
- [6080: Scenic View of Valley](#)  
Item
- [3597: Scott Creek Sign](#)  
Item
- [6096: Selective Cutting](#)  
Item
- [5665: Serious Washout on Fill](#)  
Item

## BRP Django Admin Site





Welcome, elimoore. ([Log out](#)).

## Edit Scan: 0001\_MP274

[Return to scan list for task MP274](#) | [Select a new task](#)

Publish to site: ☐

Title:

Title Note:

Description:


Summary of significant features, keywords, proper names not in other fields

Commentary:

Historical information relevant to the photo, establishing its significance

Admin notes:

CLASSIFICATION NO:	717	United States Department of the Interior National Park Service	NEGATIVE NO:	1187 ✓
Subject:	Parkway Milepost marker			
Location:	Milepost 27 1/4			
Photographer & Companions:	DH Robinson			
Date:	April 3, 1959			
Remarks:	For Lord's Guidebook			
Form 10-30 (7/57) Print File Card				



## BRP Student Input Page

## Private: Group 1 – Overlook

Print PDF



Tractor logging in the woods, near milepost 388 of the Blue Ridge Parkway. Photograph taken from the National Park Service.

### Logging, Tourism, and the Blue Ridge Parkway in Linville, North Carolina

By Ben Beidler, Morgan E. Jones, and Samantha Leonard

#### Creation of Linville:

The [Blue Ridge Parkway](#) is a long road that leads through a diverse amount of beautiful scenery in the Appalachian region. Though this road is a lovely site to the eyes, there are many people and communities who built their lives on the land that surrounds the Blue Ridge Parkway, including the area of [Linville, North Carolina](#). The people of Linville, the Linville Improvement Company, and the Blue Ridge Parkway created a conflicting relationship between profit, nature, and tourism by exploiting the environment for their own benefit.



Sign to Linville at milepost 313 on the Blue Ridge Parkway, taken September 1944. Photograph taken from the National

# Interpretive Materials: Overlooks Research Narratives Images Maps

VIEW EDIT

## ☆ 2v-Wells-Final Project

last edited by Anne Whisnant 1 year, 2 months ago

Page history



Devil's Courthouse Tunnel, Milepost 422, Section 2-V

Section 2-V of the Blue Ridge Parkway is nestled into the Pisgah National Forest, skirting the county line between Haywood and Transylvania counties. Stretching from milepost 418 to 429, this 11 mile section of parkway is full of parking areas and parking overlooks [\[AMW: can we say how many? From the Parkway log?\]](#), offering visitors multiple chances to take in the scenic beauty of the "Land of Waterfalls", as this area of North Carolina had been proclaimed by the Brevard Board of Trade in 1907 (Phillips, 1998). Crossed only by SR-215 and two United States Forest Roads, this tract of the Blue Ridge Parkway lives up to the expectations that the Parkway was to be a limited access road, with as few crossings as possible, to provide for maximum scenic enjoyment.

At first glance, this section of the Parkway appeared to have escaped the controversies and problems that riddled many other sections during the land acquisition and construction process. There did not appear to be any disgruntled landowners standing in the way, nor any giant corporate interests who would attack the Parkway, fighting desperately to bend the Parkway's design and structure to benefit their own interests. However, this section was not entirely free of strife; it just came in a different manner. The story of the Parkway along Section 2-V was not one in which the National Park Service would battle individuals or corporations, but one in which they would have to handle the United States Forest Service, orchestrating a way through which the two agencies could work together "for the benefit of the public" (Kreuger, 1947)

When examining the relationship between the United States Forest Service and the National Park Service as it relates to the Blue Ridge Parkway and the Pisgah National Forest, a broader story emerges. This story goes beyond the two agencies, preceding both of them. This is the story of lumber versus tourism.

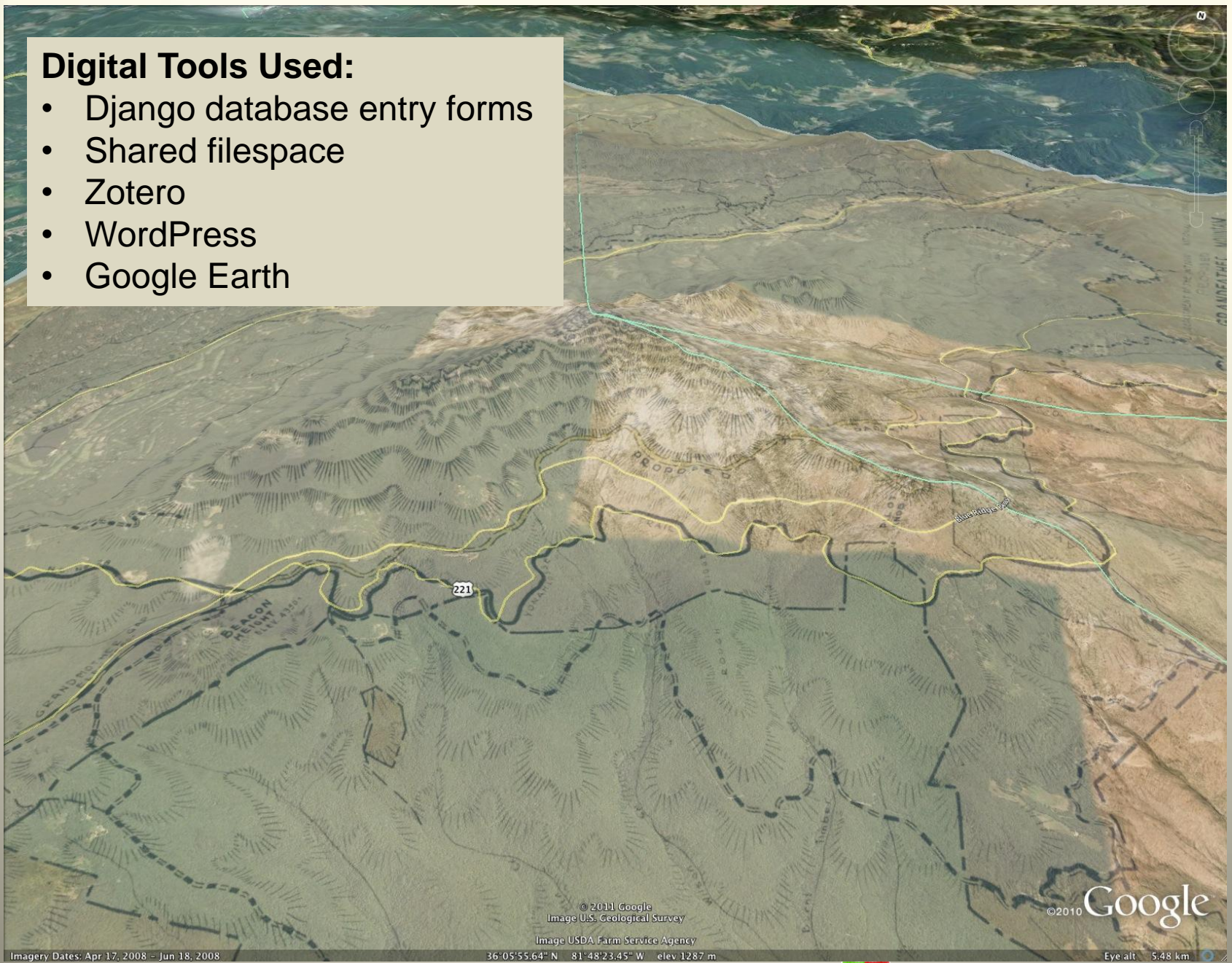
In the late [eighteenth century and early nineteenth century](#), [\[AMW: most likely means late 19th and early 20th; ck reference\]](#) Brevard, North Carolina, located in Transylvania County, was developing as a resort community (Phillips and Thompson 1998, 32). In 1890, J. Francis Hayes, a Pennsylvania industrialist and entrepreneur came to the area due to concerns about his health. What he found was "a beautiful and healthful place for rest and relaxation." Indeed, Hayes became so fond of the area that in 1895 he formed the Toxaway Company, intent on building health resorts throughout Transylvania and Jackson counties. In 1905, the Toxaway Company put the finishing touches on its crowning accomplishment to date, the \$25,000 Franklin Hotel (Phillips and Thompson 1998, 33). Similarly,





## Digital Tools Used:

- Django database entry forms
- Shared filesystem
- Zotero
- WordPress
- Google Earth



Imagery Dates: Apr 17, 2008 – Jun 18, 2008

© 2011 Google  
Image U.S. Geological Survey

Image USDA Farm Service Agency

36°05'55.64" N 81°48'23.45" W elev 1287 m

Eye alt 5.48 km

## Support from Library:

- Careful advance setup
- Joint planning
- Access to digitized matl's
- Access to database
- Detailed instructions:
  - System access
  - Creating metadata
  - Google mapping tools
- Ongoing meetings/monitoring

## Other Support:

- Graduate assistants (funded from two different grants)
- “Lab” time

### 2. Creating Metadata

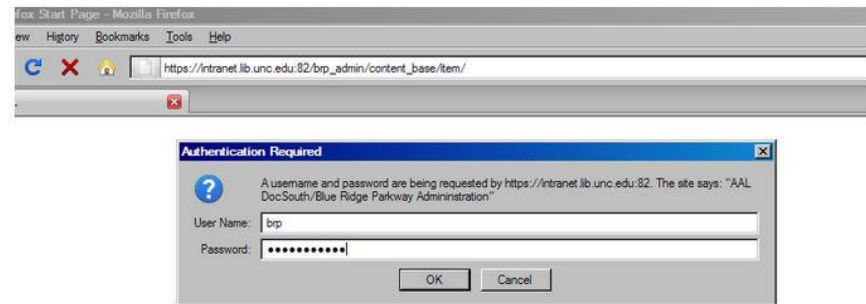
Once you can view an image on your computer, you can begin creating metadata about (describing) the image in the project's database. The Driving Through Time database makes use of software called Django, and our database is hosted on the library's intranet. In order to log in to the Django database, you will have to do the following

- be on campus OR use the Cisco VPN client ([more info and instructions here](#)).
- log in to the intranet, and
- log in to the actual database.

To get to the database, go to the following URL:

[https://intranet.lib.unc.edu:82/brp\\_admin/content\\_base/item/](https://intranet.lib.unc.edu:82/brp_admin/content_base/item/)

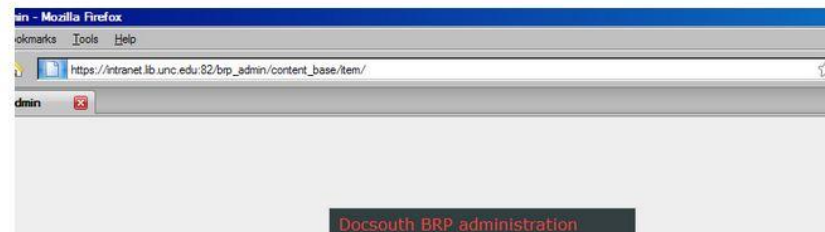
You'll be asked for a login. This first login is for the library intranet (same from when you mapped the P drive to your computer).



login: brp

password: History671!

Next you'll see this second login screen:





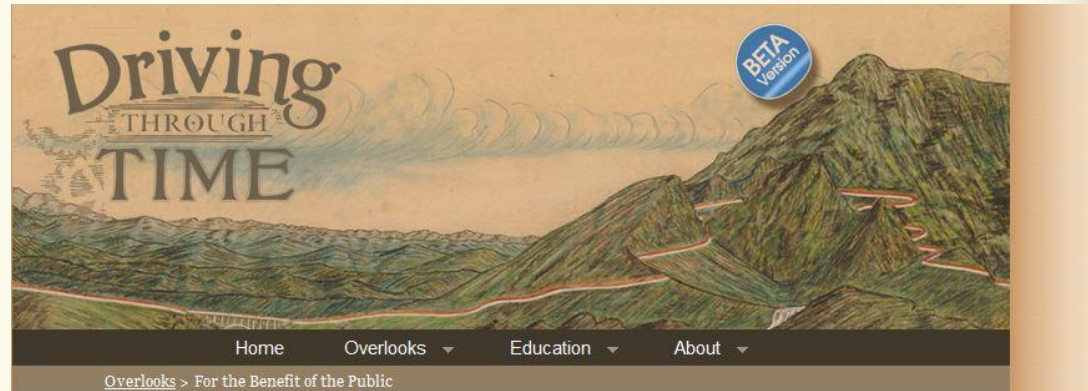
# Outcomes

## For Students:

- Primary source research experience
- Exposure to a variety of technological tools
- Behind-the-scenes view of digital libraries
- Exhibit development with a mixture of media
- Historical analysis and writing for publication

## For Library:


- Over 2000 items described
- Maps and other materials for overlooks identified
- Overlook drafts created



**'For the Benefit of the Public'**

**Competition between Tourism and Lumber in Pisgah**  
*By Andrew Wells*

Nestled in the Pisgah National Forest, section 2-V of the Blue Ridge Parkway skirts the line between Haywood and Transylvania counties. Stretching from mileposts 418 to 429, this eleven-mile section contains over a dozen parking areas and scenic overlooks. Visitors have ample opportunity to take in the scenic beauty of the "Land of Waterfalls," as the Brevard Board of Trade dubbed this region in 1907.<sup>[1]</sup> Crossed by roads only three times, 2-V also fulfills the plan for the Parkway to be a limited access road—with as few crossings as possible to provide maximum scenic enjoyment. Despite its success as a scenic road, however, the section was also the source of conflict between the National Park Service and the United States Forest Service. The duality of the local economy—which depended on both tourism and logging—set the stage for conflict between the National Park Service and the United States Forest Service as the Blue Ridge Parkway was being planned. Both services wanted to see the forests in Transylvania and Haywood Counties made available for the public's use. But while the Park Service's mandate was to preserve wilderness areas for recreation, the Forest Service was responsible not for preservation but management and use of natural resources—including lumber. In order to build this section, the Park Service had to negotiate with the Forest Service a solution "for the benefit of the public."



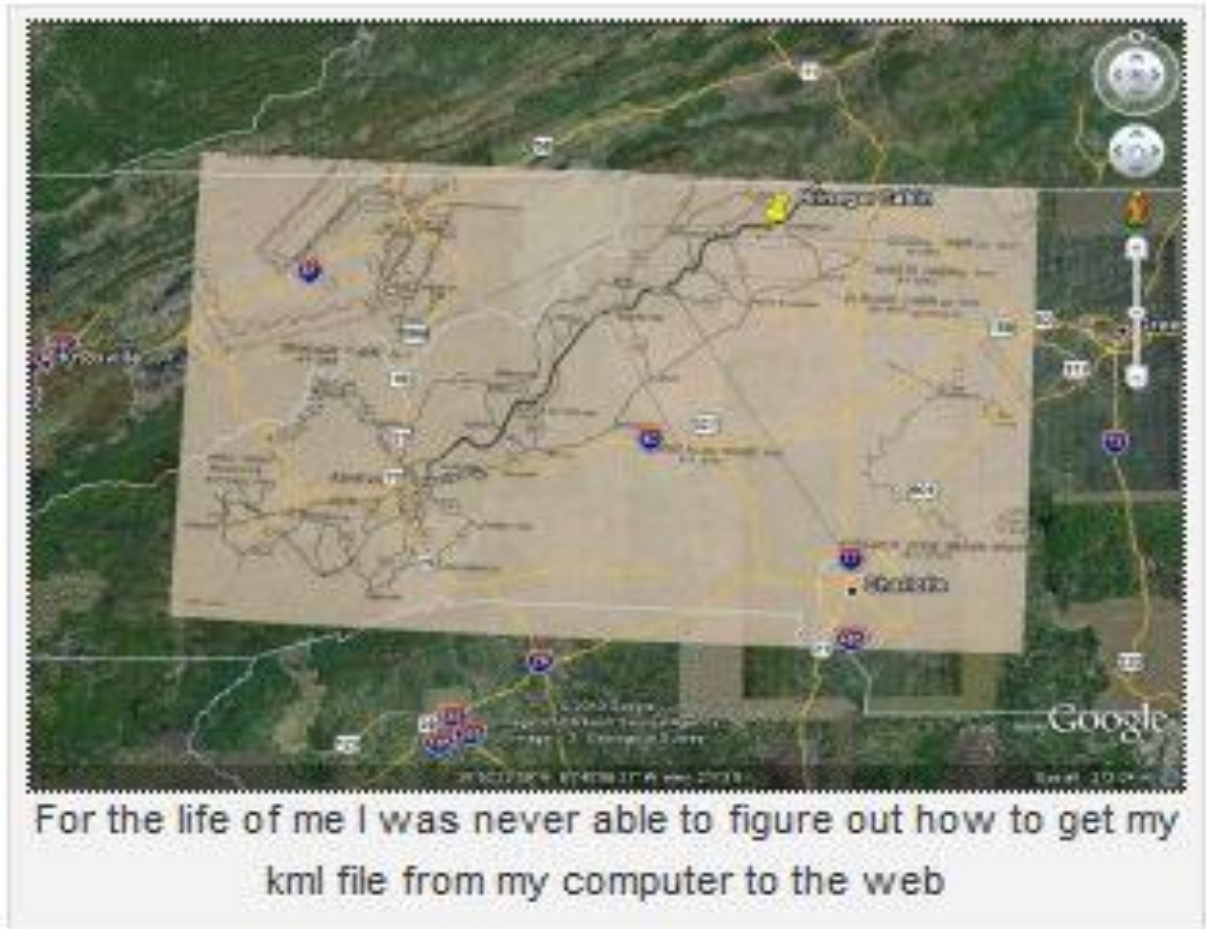
*Bridal Veil Falls, Route 28, N.C.* [\[1\]](#)

North Carolina Collection Photographic Archives, Wilson Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill



## Technology Challenges and Issues

- Database
- File/system access
- Metadata inconsistency
- Visualization tools did not work easily
- Zotero/collaboration tools troubles
- WordPress







## Other Challenges

- Accuracy and consistency.
- Technology + content = overload.
- Student discomfort.
- Labor and time intensive for all.
- Role of library in educational mission.
- Who is serving whose aims? Is this for library, for students?
- Co-creation and shared authority: scholar, library, students.

