## Documentary standards in the digital environment Dutch museums: 50 year trajectory

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# Today

- My context
  - Theory = Art History, IS, Cultural Economics
  - Becoming Digital = process to renew oneself
  - Stats = EGMUS, Eurostat, Enumerate
- The adoption of standards NL
  - The Start / Wide Adoption / New Frontiers
  - Stages, dynamics, finances
  - Big picture ALWAYS in sight
- One thought to take home



### The start

- Once upon a time ... in the Netherlands ...
  - **1950s** post was period of reconstruction.
  - Museums realized importance of documentation
    - To register and account for (lost) objects
    - To increase efficiency of collection management
    - CIDOC was founded
  - White Book was published with general acquisition process.
  - Iconclass index system started

ObjectID started in 1997

### The start

- Bottom up formation of standards
  - 1969 Start
    - Sea Water Fishing Museum library received grant to explore the use of computers for the registration of collections.
  - International efforts served to advocate
    - ICOM conference + ICOM magazine about computers 1967
  - 1974 first national standards were developed
    - Build from international standards
    - Section on registration and documentation
    - Stressed use of unified terminology

### The start

- Joint efforts to advance
  - 1977 Association formed to coordinate, advise and advance documentation.
    - Development of standards for images, objects / by topic
    - Advocated for funding (adoption of computers, training)
    - Developed software for museums
    - First remote access to joint collections
  - First stats:
    - Registration of collections= 1,600 objects
    - Museums using standard card= 22 (25 cards)

Standards not yet adopted

# Wide adoption

- All museums to get a computer
  - Government supported adoption and training
  - 1986 Software developed for (basic) registration, books and references, natural history
    Making of silos Adoption of standards
  - Museums with computers: 25 in 1987 and 122 in 1990
  - Slow adoption for registration
    - Seen as impoverishment of paper documentation records
  - Still, work continued as usual
    - Kept work / organizational structure
    - Information distribution remained closed



# Wide adoption

- Resources remained scarce
  - Imaging was too expensive
  - Digitization project were limited in scope
- More stats Museums with website: 5 in 1995 and 670 in 2002
  - The Internet provided potential ... but
    - The network was not yet strong
    - Few images were available for online publication
    - The use of the Internet for communication would emerge later....

# New frontiers

- The web makes sense
  - 2000s ...
  - The isolated, task oriented, data input hid the goal of it all
    - to improve access and enhance museum work
    - The Internet reminded everybody of the reachable joys
  - Further coordination was needed
    - National efforts divided tasks / expertise
    - New resources were (initially) made available



# New frontiers

- Does it make sense ... ?
  - 2010s...
  - Top down funding, policy, approach
  - Isolated solutions
    - (large) Research (project) base
    - Appears disconnected from museum reality



# New frontiers

- Back to the basics
  - 2020s...
  - Global pressing issues shift focus of work
    - Preservation of collections
    - To deliver a social return (sustainable development goals 11.4)
  - Solutions require long-term approach
    - Standards for definitions, relations, processes



1996 - 2005

Post war reconstruction

First scattered efforts

National advocacy association

Continuous effort

**Development of standards** 

Slow adoption of computers

The start

National policies Wide adoption First explorations online Slow adoption of standards

Wide adoption

The web makes sense Remote and wider access

> Interoperability ... (what is that ...?)

New frontiers

Back to basics Mixed Realities



# Take home

- Join the digital
  - Using (existing) standards allows:
    - Reuse past effort
    - Harmonization / interoperability / benchmarking





Trilce Navarrete : Evolving standards