# Creating a digital legacy:
# QANZAC100: Memories for a New Generation

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**Abstract:**

*Through collection acquisition, digitisation, engagement and data sharing activities, State Library of Queensland's QANZAC100: Memories for a New Generation project has created a unique digital legacy of Queensland participation in the First World War. With an aim to increase understanding of Queenslanders' experiences during and after the First World War, the project has also built the capacity of community stakeholders to explore and share local and family stories, enabled researchers to access content, explored how the war is remembered, and encouraged a re-examination of the past. In order to sustain a digital legacy, outcomes of the project have been considered as data, with intent to achieve open, structured, interoperable, and re-usable data.*

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# Introduction

The *QANZAC100: Memories for a New Generation* project is one of three Queensland government legacy projects funded as part of centenary commemorations of the First World War. Along with the Brisbane City Council restoration of Anzac Square in Brisbane, and the Queensland Museum development of a new permanent First World War gallery, State Library of Queensland's *QANZAC100: Memories for a New Generation* project has provided a unique opportunity to create a legacy that extends beyond the commemorative period.[1]

In Australia, the commemoration of the centenary of the First World War is not without controversy, not only in terms of the funding allocated (more than the funding of New Zealand, Canada, the United Kingdom, France and Germany combined[2)], but also in the primacy of the narrative of Australia's participation in the conflict as a defining nation-building experience[3] and the birth of the Anzac legend.[4]

State Library of Queensland had several aims in delivering the *QANZAC100: Memories for a New Generation* project: to increase understanding of Queenslanders' experiences during and after the First World War, to build the capacity of community stakeholders to explore and share local and family stories, to enable researchers to access content, to explore how the centenary of the First World War is remembered and, importantly, to encourage a re-examination of the past.

*QANZAC100: Memories for a New Generation* has focused on building and shaping a digital legacy through acquiring and digitising material, developing and presenting exhibitions, funding and supporting community collecting and engagement initiatives, commissioning digital stories and other works, and fostering research through a fellowship program and symposia.

Underpinning these diverse activities has been the intent to sustain a digital legacy by considering the outputs created as data, and to work towards the five-star data rating, as outlined in the Open Knowledge International *Open Data Handbook:*
> "(1) be available on the Web under an open licence,
> (2) be in the form of structured data
> (3) be in a non-proprietary file format
> (4) use URIs as its identifiers, and
> (5) include links to other data sources."[5]

# Building a Digital Legacy

State Library of Queensland has been collecting First World War diaries, letters, photographs and historically significant items since shortly after the opening of the Oxley Memorial Library in 1934, when content related to the First World War was made a priority, 'for the benefit of future generations.'[6] While the collection contains a number of highly significant organisational records, such as the archives of the Queensland Recruiting Committee[7] and the Anzac Day Commemoration

Committee[8], most accessions are first-hand personal accounts or photographs. These provide a detailed and often intimate narrative of service and participation.

Digitisation of collections containing First World War material was a major focus of the project. As at June 2017, 375 collections had been digitised, with a total of 34,388 items - letters, diaries, postcards, photographs, personal papers, objects and realia and maps. Despite the richness of the resources, bibliographic metadata was in some cases limited, particularly with older collections, the result of previous cataloguing practices. To increase access and discoverability, bibliographic records were enriched to include full descriptions and detailed subject headings.

The acquisition and digitisation of new collections, through purchase and donation was also a focus. The aim was to provide a detailed record of Queensland military experiences at home and overseas and an in-depth picture of life for Queensland families and citizens who remained at home. Material from prominent individuals who were involved in key aspects of Queensland's First World War history, or less well-known individuals whose experiences were particularly typical of a time and place, before, during and after the war was also sought. Collection guidelines were developed, requiring a particular focus on 'a balanced spread of source locations across Queensland, diversity of first hand and commemorative experiences, and discovery and exposure of local stories.'[9] The collecting guidelines also introduced a 'digital only' option, designed to accommodate organisations or individuals who wanted to share their collections, but maintained a strong attachment to physical items, and were not willing to donate or make them available for purchase. By offering this option, the library could still acquire content and make it discoverable, accessible and able to be preserved in digital form. Examples of collections acquired include the photographs and autograph book belonging to Sister Annie Cuskelly[10] the Charles Lawie Diaries 1915-1917[11] and the James Dundee Bostock diary 1915.[12]

## Shaping a digital legacy

Acquisition and digitisation has increased the size of the First World War collection at State Library of Queensland, and enabled much greater access to First World War material in both physical form and online. However, shaping a digital legacy requires understanding the context around collection material, making connections across collections, and collaborating with others to discover new knowledge and uncover meaning.

Exhibitions have been one way to shape a legacy around Queensland's participation in the First World War. State Library's collection strengths lie in both personal accounts - letters, diaries and postcards, and the records of home front organisations - and the exhibition and allied events program. In particular, *Distant Lines: Queensland voices of the First World War* (2015), *Peace and Quiet* (2015), and a series of smaller exhibitions in the library's Treasures Wall, have drawn from these resources and encouraged curation across a wide range of wartime experiences in order to present a rich understanding of Queensland involvement.

The project has funded and supported community collecting and engagement initiatives with a particular focus on community collaboration. A toolkit of information

guides and 'how-to' resources was developed to assist Queensland communities to commemorate their Anzac history more effectively. The resources have provided information on managing cultural heritage materials, including caring for and digitising collections, how to assess and appraise a collection, develop and host events using heritage materials, and conduct research into different aspects of the First World War.

Ten community grants of $10,000 provided impetus for community projects on the Historypin platform to connect communities with their local history and stories of the First World War[13]. Diverse communities and stories have been captured in digital form, including *Blackall to Battle and Back: Edgar Towner VC MC*[14], *Lives, Links & Legacy: Miss Martha Burns LDQ*[15], and *Indigenous enlistment: Stories and portraits of Queensland's Aboriginal servicemen of the First World War*[16], which brings together Aboriginal soldier portraits and service records, representing for the first time the geographic spread of Aboriginal enlistment across Queensland, and inviting community contribution to enrich these stories of service.

Thirty digital stories have been commissioned to provide insight into First World War collections and activities related to the project, and these have also provided a record of contemporary remembrance. While it is important to enrich understanding of the past, it is just as important to understand how Queenslanders today have commemorated the centenary of the First World War. The digital stories are broad in scope and cover significant collections acquired, the work of researchers and fellows, and contemporary commemorations.

A Fellowship program[17] and symposia[18] have brought together the research community to interrogate cultural collections and challenge existing narratives about the home front, Indigenous participation in the First World War, and how people frame remembrance.

Shaping a digital legacy to discover new knowledge and uncover meaning also raises the issue of sustainability, and how, in the long term, after the centenary commemorative period is over, to ensure there will remain a body of data that is discoverable, available and re-usable for ongoing research.

## Sustaining a digital legacy

### Digital content as data

Rich data about people, places and events related to the First World War is located in the collections of archives, galleries, museums and libraries. Making connections between data in disparate collections, to further new knowledge and insight, requires data about collections, and data within collections to be made open, interoperable, and able to be shared. Integrating data into the collections and services of collecting institutions, as stated in the vision of the British Library Data Strategy 2017[19] is the final step to ensure its ongoing accessibility and preservation, and a benchmark for State Library of Queensland in sustaining the digital legacy of the *QANZAC100: Memories for a New Generation* project.

Initiatives demonstrating interoperable, open and shareable First World War data include the *Out of the trenches* project, where partners of the Pan-Canadian Documentary Heritage Net used RDF/XML (Resource Description Framework/Extensible Markup Language) and existing or newly published ontologies and vocabularies to expose digitised content related to the Canadian experience of the First World War[20]. In a similar vein, a collaboration between Library and Archives Canada (LAC) and The Muninn Project created linked open data from 1,000 digitised Canadian Expeditionary Force First World War personnel files, in particular, medical case sheet information[21]. Europeana, with more than 700,000 items related to the First World War, makes collections and data available via four application programming interfaces (APIs); a REST-API (Representational state transfer-API) for dynamic search and retrieval of data; an Annotations API to retrieve and create user annotations; an API to facilitate harvesting of data via the Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI-PMH); and an API that supports download of complete datasets and semantic search and retrieval via the SPARQL (SPARQL Protocol and RDF Query Language) query language[22]. The National Archives of Australia (NAA) has a publicly available API to query and retrieve data related to the First Australian Imperial Force Personnel Dossiers, 1914-1920[23]. The Digital New Zealand API has been used to provide a discovery service with images, audio clips and video relating to New Zealand's participation in the First World War from collecting organisations across New Zealand[24]. In contrast, the Military Service Records (c.1914-c.1920), and service records for the Royal Navy, Royal Air Force officers and the Women's Royal Air Force from the UK National Archives are behind a paywall, available via Ancestry or other fee-based services, with no API or other data-sharing options[25].

Here, the authors focus on data related to Queensland people who served in the First World War in collections digitised as part of the *QANZAC100: Memories for a New Generation* project, and efforts undertaken to ensure it is interoperable, open and able to be re-used. Three examples demonstrate achievements of *QANZAC100* so far, some identified challenges are discussed, and future efforts are identified.

**Soldier Portraits from *The Queenslander* newspaper**

In September 1914, Talma Photographic Studios established a tent in the soldiers' training camp at Enoggera, in what was then the outer northern district of Brisbane. The studio was there to take a photograph of each soldier in the camp for publication in the newspaper. Such was the demand that Fegan Studios also set up a tent to capture enlistees as they arrived. Kit was provided for those who had not yet been fitted out, so that every man's portrait would appear in uniform. The soldier portraits were then published in the Pictorial Supplement of *The Queenslander* newspaper.

> *"The work of photographing members of the Expeditionary Force for the "Queenslander" is proceeding rapidly at the Talma Press studio tent in the infantry and artillery sections at Enoggera. In order to facilitate operations a second Press studio has been established in the Light Horse lines by Mr. J. W. Fegan, and this is now in full swing. Uniforms are provided for those who have not yet been fitted out, so that every man's portrait will appear in the official setting. Publication of the pictures will begin in the "Queenslander" as soon as sufficient photographs are in hand. It. will be impossible for the whole*

*number to appear in one issue, but they will be spread over as few weeks as possible. A number of interesting snapshots of the camp and its occupants at work and at play have been secured, and will be published in this week's "Queenslander."* [26]

This large collection of photographs also enabled *The Queenslander* to promptly publish the portraits as soon as the casualty lists were issued. Photos were re-published as reports of wounded or missing soldiers were received, and again as pages were created as a Roll of Honour. Nearly 30,000 portraits were finally published. As a resource for family historians and researchers into the Queensland experience of the First World War, these portraits are invaluable, and particularly useful as they are all named, unlike many other collections of First World War soldier portrait collections, such as the Louis and Antoinette Thuillier Collection[27], the Soldiers of Barrack Street collection[28], and the unidentified soldiers from the State Library of South Australia collection[29]. At some time in the past, a handwritten index of the portraits was made by State Library of Queensland staff; this index was later transcribed, a spreadsheet created, and used as a tool to support client enquiries. *The Queenslander* newspaper had previously been digitised from microfilm and is available on Trove, the aggregated digitised newspaper service coordinated by the National Library of Australia[30]. However, the quality of the images, and particularly the eight-page Pictorial Supplement in every weekly issue, is often quite poor. An OCR (Optical Character Recognition) layer was not always run over the digitised pages of soldier portraits, and even when an OCR layer has been run, results for the handwritten captions are sometimes uninterpretable, further limiting discoverability via the search functionality in Trove. Figure 1 shows an example of a page of *The Queenslander*, via Trove. Figure 2 shows the digitised copy from the State Library of Queensland's collection.



Figure 1: 'Artillery, Engineers, and Reinforcements',
1915 *The Queenslander*, 13 February, p. 22,
http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article22293833

Figure 2: 'Artillery, Engineers, and Reinforcements',
1915 *The Queenslander*, 13 February, p. 22,
http://hdl.handle.net/10462/deriv/286499

Digitisation of these portraits was a significant body of work, and making them discoverable, connected to other First World War data and re-usable was an imperative to ensure a return on the considerable investment required. Making all portraits freely available for download as high-resolution image files and publishing the dataset on the Queensland and Australian government data portals ensured opportunities for re-use[31]. Using the existing index as a core component of the dataset achieved efficiencies in record creation. However, collaboration with the National Archives of Australia was the catalyst to achieving greater discoverability and connectivity. National Archives staff wrote a query and script using the NAA API, which was at the time not publicly available, to match portraits with the service records held by the National Archives of Australia.

The portraits were all named, and usually had two initials and surname, so the query was structured to search for last name, initials, and Queensland as a place of enlistment. Just fewer than 50% of the portraits were matched and the full name, National Archives Person Identifier and service number added to the catalogue records. To further enhance discoverability, volunteers quality-checked the data matching, and enriched the Discovering Anzacs[32] soldier profiles by uploading the portraits, and providing links to the high resolution image, embarkation details from the Australian War Memorial website, and lists of newspaper articles relating to individual soldiers using the Trove digitised newspapers portal. As at August 2017, 9,500 of the 15,000 matched portraits have been uploaded to Discovering Anzacs.

The Australian War Memorial has used the dataset to enrich soldier records in its website with links to the portraits[33]. The National Library of Australia has also enhanced access to these portraits, via a link to a custom-search results set of the digitised images from State Library of Queensland's collection[34] from the title information page for *The Queenslander* in Trove[35].

**Soldier portraits from *Queenslanders who fought in the Great War***

The book *Queenslanders who fought in the Great War*, by Owen Wildman, published in the early 1920s, is digitised and made available online by the National Library of Australia[36]. Within are 2,400 portraits of service men and women, and biographical information for many of those included. Although criticised at the time of publication for its lack of comprehensiveness, in that it recorded only a small fraction of those who served, and inaccuracies in the information provided by those who supplied the biographies (mostly family and friends[37]), the photographs and information were significant to State Library of Queensland, as an opportunity to increase the number of portraits of service men and women available online. Searching within the online version was simple and intuitive, but the individual portraits and biographical information were not discoverable more broadly.

The portraits in this publication were digitised as individual images, with each portrait digitised at high resolution, so that an enlarged image would suffer no deterioration of quality. The metadata records for these portraits were created using text files downloaded from the National Library of Australia's digitised copy of the publication, and the APIs of the National Archives of Australia and the Australian War Memorial.

Data retrieved from the National Library text files of the index pages of the book included last name, initials, and page numbers in the publication of the portrait and the biographical information, if available. This data was saved and then manipulated to record the data in separate fields. The biographical information was also retrieved from the text files of the publication and matched to the index data. Quality checking was undertaken by volunteers, who also extracted place of birth or connection to Queensland, such as the place of residence at time of enlistment, and the service number of the person from the biographical information. The high quality of the OCR layer used to create the text files meant that only a small number of errors occurred and required correction.

The National Archives of Australia API, by then publicly available, was used to create a query that was run over the data to match the last name and service number from the data with the NAA Person ID, a unique identifier, and the full name and service number as recorded in the service record of each person. The match rate was 85%. The remaining 15% failed to match for a number of reasons, including variants or inaccuracies of spelling of names, and variations or inaccuracies of the recording of service numbers. The lack of service numbers for officers was also a fail point.

Finally, the Australian War Memorial API was used to create a query that was run over the data to match the last name and service number from the data with the date of embarkation, the embarkation ship, and the full name and service number as recorded on the embarkation roll[38]. The match rate was much lower than the data from the National Archives at just over 76%, although the reasons for failure were

the same. It is possible that the service numbers as recorded in service records and held in the National Archives of Australia were used by those submitting biographical information for use in the book, rather than service numbers allocated at the time of embarkation and recorded in the embarkation roll, and that recording of names in service records matched more closely the names as recorded in the biographical entries, although there is no conclusive evidence to support this thesis. The variations and inaccuracies of names, service numbers and other data related to service men and women who served in the First World War in all official sources is an ongoing barrier to making connections across data sources without human intervention to resolve anomalies and fail points.

Because this was not a large dataset, volunteers were able to review the results and manually supply the missing data, using the data available from the National Archives of Australia and the Australian War Memorial records. The resulting dataset is rich with information and connections to other data sources. In addition to the data retrieved via the text files in the publication and the API queries, each record links to the digitised publication at the National Library of Australia, and to the National Archives of Australia soldier profile on the Discovering Anzacs website. Figure 3 shows the data displayed in the State Library of Queensland's digital object management system, and Figure 4 shows the client view in One Search, State Library of Queensland's catalogue. The entire dataset will also be available on the Queensland and Australian government data portals for download, use and re-use, when complete, in late 2017.

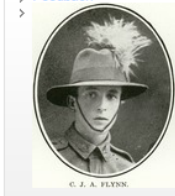| | |
|---|---|
| **Title:** | Portrait of C.J. Flynn |
| **Date:** | 1914-1918 |
| **Creator:** | Unidentified |
| **Description:** | Biographical information (from 'Queenslanders who fought in the Great War'): FLYNN, Cyril John Alfred. Trooper, No.142, 11th Light Horse. The son of Patrick Francis and Minnie English Flynn, of 73 Cricket Street, Petrie Terrace, Brisbane. Enlisted on the 17th February, 1915, and embarked for Egypt, 2nd June, 1915. After completing his training, he went into action at Palestine, and was killed in action at Tel-el-Sheria, on 7th November, 1917. |
| | Full name & Service Number (from National Archives of Australia): Cyril John Alfred Flynn, Service Number - 142 |
| | Place of birth: Brisbane, Queensland |
| | Date of Embarkation (from Australian War Memorial Embarkation Roll): 2/06/1915 |
| | Embarkation ship (from Australian War Memorial Embarkation Roll): HMAT Medic A7 |
| | Photograph appears on p. 91 of 'Queenslanders who fought in the Great War.' |
| **View in Discovering Anzacs:** | http://discoveringanzacs.naa.gov.au/browse/person/168628 |
| | View 'Queenslanders who fought in the Great War' on Trove: http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-28593503 |
| **Is part of:** | Picture Queensland ~ State Library of Queensland : digital image collection ~ Portraits ~ World War 1 soldiers |
| **Digital format:** | image/jpeg |
| **Publisher:** | John Oxley Library, State Library of Queensland |
| **NAA person ID:** | 168628 |
| **Image number:** | 704259-s0091-0007 |
| **Rights:** | Out of copyright. For further information http://www.slq.qld.gov.au/home/copyright |
| | Conditions of use: You are free to use this image without permission. Please attribute State Library of Queensland |
| **Source:** | Digitised from 'Queenslanders who fought in the Great War', created by Owen Wildman. Brisbane : Besley and Pike, [1919?] |
| | Item is held by John Oxley Library, State Library of Queensland |
| **Subject:** | soldiers |
| | portraits |
| | military uniforms |
| | Australia. Army. Australian Imperial Force (1914-1921) |
| | Soldiers--Queensland--Portraits |
| | World War, 1914-1918--Queensland |

Figure 3: Soldier portrait data in the State Library of Queensland
digital object management system

Portrait of C.J. Flynn
Unidentified
John Oxley Library, State Library of Queensland | 1914-1918
● Online access

Online⤢ | Details | Save/Share/Comment/Tag

Save/Share/Print⌄

**Links**
› Display item
› View in Discovering Anzacs
› View 'Queenslanders who fought in the Great War' on Trove
› Order a copy
› Feedback
›

C. J. A. FLYNN.

**Title:** Portrait of C.J. Flynn
**Author/Creator:** Unidentified
**Subjects:** soldiers; portraits; military uniforms; Australia. Army. Australian Imperial Force (1914-1921); Soldiers--Queensland--Portraits; World War, 1914-1918--Queensland
**Conditions of use:** You are free to use this image without permission. Please attribute State Library of Queensland
**Publisher:** John Oxley Library, State Library of Queensland
**Is Part Of:** View in Discovering Anzacs: http://discoveringanzacs.naa.gov.au/browse/person/168628.
View 'Queenslanders who fought in the Great War' on Trove: http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-28593503.
**Date:** 1914-1918
**Summary:** Biographical information (from 'Queenslanders who fought in the Great War'): FLYNN, Cyril John Alfred. Trooper, No.142, 11th Light Horse. The son of Patrick Francis and Minnie English Flynn, of 73 Cricket Street, Petrie Terrace, Brisbane. Enlisted on the 17th February, 1915, and embarked for Egypt, 2nd June, 1915. After completing his training, he went into action at Palestine, and was killed in action at Tel-el-Sheria, on 7th November, 1917.
Full name & Service Number (from National Archives of Australia): Cyril John Alfred Flynn, Service Number - 142
Place of birth: Brisbane, Queensland
Date of Embarkation (from Australian War Memorial Embarkation Roll): 2/06/1915
Embarkation ship (from Australian War Memorial Embarkation Roll): HMAT Medic A7
Photograph appears on p. 91 of 'Queenslanders who fought in the Great War.'
**Description:** Digital format: image/jpeg
**Identifier:** Image number: 704259-s0091-0007
**Source:** Digitised from 'Queenslanders who fought in the Great War', created by Owen Wildman. Brisbane : Besley and Pike, [1919?]
**Rights:** Out of copyright. For further information http://www.slq.qld.gov.au/home/copyright
**Record number:** 1323111
**Link to digital item:** http://hdl.handle.net/10462/deriv/450270
**Link to this record:** http://onesearch.slq.qld.gov.au/SLQ:SLQ_PCI_EBSCO:slq_digitool1323111

Figure 4: Soldier portrait data in the
State Library of Queensland's catalogue, One Search

## A State of War

*A State of War*[39] is an interactive online portal through which exploration of the Queensland experience of the First World War via photographs, audio excerpts of letters and diaries, original documents and newspaper articles can be undertaken, using time- and theme-based pathways. It is a curated experience, rather than a dynamically evolving interface. The underlying data includes bibliographic metadata, newspaper articles ingested using the Trove API, and digitised and digital content from State Library's collection. As an aggregated interface, it includes many of the features of other First World War initiatives, such as the Europeana 1914-1918 portal[40], New Zealand's First World War Centenary 2014-2019 website[41], the United States National Archives Remembering World War 1 app[42] and the British Legion's Every One Remembered website[43]. However, the data required considerable massaging, and manual application of thematic categories and date stamps that could not always be applied from the bibliographic metadata alone, which by its nature did not provide the granularity required.

These three examples demonstrate some of the opportunities, and also some of the challenges, inherent in transforming First World War content into rich, open, structured, re-usable and shareable data.

## Data Challenges

Firstly, there are several sources of data related to Australian people who served in the First World War. The three major sources are the National Archives of Australia[44], the Australian War Memorial[45], and the Commonwealth War Graves Commission[46]. The Australian War Memorial and the National Archives of Australia have APIs to query and retrieve data from their databases. The National Archives

API is publicly available and searches the records of men and women in series B2455 (First Australian Imperial Forces Personnel Dossiers), but limits results sets to 2,000 results[47]. The Australian War Memorial API has been public, although not available following the release of the new Australian War Memorial website. The Commonwealth War Graves Commission has no publicly-available API.

Secondly, making connections between data related to Australian people who served in the First World War is complex. As previously noted, there are multiple name variations, aliases, incorrect spellings of names and inconsistent recording of service numbers across all data sources, with no definitive point of truth. The service numbers are not unique, and so identifiers for individuals have been created in each data source. An individual may be identified by means of a National Archives of Australia Person Identifier, the unique identifier from the Australian Defence Force Academy database, or the Person identifier, or Embarkation Roll identifier in the Australian War Memorial. But a uniform resource identifier (URI) for each person has not been made available or published by any of the major collecting institutions, leaving those with First World War collections related to people not yet able to easily make connections between their content and the official records. As the National Archive Person ID is able to be retrieved using the NAA API, and the API publicly available, it was selected as the unique identifier used in the datasets created by State Library of Queensland.

Finally, as noted by Mäkelä, Törnroos, Lindquist, and Hyvönen, who examined First World War linked open data and the use of the ISO standard CIDOC Conceptual Reference Model (CRM), which aims to link collection items contextually to events, people, places and timeframes;

> *"The standard indicates that common events, actors (e.g. people and organizations), places, and timeframes are important and provides a framework for how they can be described. To achieve interoperability between different datasets, these entities' identifiers still need to be shared. The real work, then, is in creating suitable reference vocabularies from which to source those identifiers, for example, for individual battles, historical places, and people and army units involved."[48]*

Much work has been done in this space by the Muninn Project[49], publishing using both Resource Description Framework (RDF) and Web Ontology Language (OWL) Extensible Markup Language (XML) and a Linked Open Data methodology, including a Graves Ontology specification, which marks up information on human remains, graves, cemeteries, monuments and cenotaphs[50], and a Military Ontology Specification, which marks up information about military people, organisations and events[51]. However, there have not been any coordinated efforts in Australia to achieve similar outcomes in publishing reference vocabularies and ontologies.

## Future efforts with data

With just under a year until the close of the *QANZAC100: Memories for a New Generation* project, publishing existing data related to First World War service men and women in RDF is a priority. As a dataset, these more than 30,000 records are on the cusp of a five-star rating. It is published under an open Creative Commons

Attribution licence (CC-BY) for the metadata and the digital image files free of copyright restrictions), structured, available in a non-proprietary file format, and includes links to other data sources, in some cases. Using URIs as its identifiers, and publishing in RDF will achieve the five star goal, facilitating further use and connection with other data. Publishing text files of transcription of personal papers and diaries related to the First World War, where there are no copyright restrictions, for data mining, text analysis, and markup is another priority. Much of the digitised text-based material has transcriptions, created by in-house or digital volunteers on the DigiVol platform[52], and thousands of digitised newspaper articles related to the Queensland experience of the First World War have been identified, and the OCR layer corrected. This rich corpus of public and personal data will be available for researchers in the future, sustaining the digital legacy of the project. State Library of Queensland has only touched the surface of what can be achieved with making data truly open and interoperable, but the project has been a springboard to experiment and increase capacity to work better with data.

## Conclusion

The *QANZAC100: Memories for a New Generation* project has been a rare gift for State Library of Queensland: targeted funding around a specific subject area extended over four years. Project staff have learned the value of focus. The project has enabled us to 'go deep', develop resources and explore data creation, sharing and engagement. 'Going wide' as well as deep has ensured the participation of regional communities, and the inclusion of regional content. Finally, 'going out', by pursuing the creation of open, interoperable, re-usable data related to First World War people, places and events and publishing that data, will help to sustain a digital legacy of the project. In building, shaping and sustaining a digital legacy around Queensland's involvement in the First World War, staff have looked for diverse stories, hidden histories, and the experiences of ordinary citizens. In honouring wartime service, State Library staff have been respectful, while at the same time achieving the broadest possible access to content and unrestricted opportunities to reconsider the past.

# Endnotes

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