DIGITAL COLLECTIONS – PROVIDING ACCESS
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• Share with communities of interest
• Allow others to harvest metadata via OAI
• Maintain a publicly available repository where resources can be searched and browsed
• Use digital exhibits and projects to tell a story/contextualize resources
• Use social media and provide for social bookmarking
A-Z University of Miami Libraries Digital Collections

Digital Collections unite, in one searchable location, over 40,000 digital scholarly resources unique to the University of Miami. Rich in content related to the cultural history of South Florida, Cuba, and the Caribbean, these collections comprise photographs, correspondence, diaries, scrapbooks, books, audio and video recordings, and other materials selected and digitized from special collections held in the Otto G. Richter Library, Calder Medical Library, and University Archives, as well as digital projects developed in collaboration with teaching faculty to support academic teaching and learning.

- **Agrupación Abdala Poster Collection**
  - Posters dating from 1967 to 1982 by the anti-communist student organization Agrupación Abdala.

- **José Lezama Lima Papers**
  - Letters written between 1961 and 1976 by Cuban poet, essayist, and novelist José Lezama Lima (1910-1976) to his sisters Eloisa and Rosa.

- **Alberto Arredondo Papers**
  - Essays, reports, and conference papers by Alberto Arredondo (1912-1968) regarding Cuba’s economy.

- **Enrique Labrador Ruiz Papers**
  - Manuscripts, letters, and clippings of Enrique Labrador Ruiz (1902-1991), Cuban journalist and poet.

- **Randy Barceló Collection**
  - Cuban-born Randy Barceló (1946-1994) was the first Hispanic nominated for a Tony Award for costume design for 1972’s Jesus Christ Superstar. Selected design drawings, theater production photographs, and posters have been digitized and are available online.

- **Rolando Laserie Papers**
  - Photographs documenting the career of Cuban-born singer Rolando Laserie (1923-1998) in Cuba and in exile, including images of many other Cuban musicians and entertainers.

- **Theodore Bolton Collection**
  - Prints and pencil sketches by Theodore Bolton depicting scenes of urban life, including on the train, in a café, at the theatre, and his travels to the Caribbean.

- **Lyceum and Lawn Tennis Club Collection**
  - Photographs, yearbooks, and newsletters primarily from the 1940s and 1950s of the Lyceum and Lawn Tennis Club, a women’s organization in Havana, Cuba dedicated to the promotion of cultural understanding, women’s issues, social welfare, and women’s athletics.

- **Luis J. Botifoll Oral History Project**
  - Transcriptions and video clips of oral history interviews conducted with...
Caribbean Writers Summer Institute

The Caribbean Writers Summer Institute, hosted by the University of Miami English Department, was held for five weeks during the summer in Miami, Florida from 1991 through 1996. Each year the program arranged public readings and interviews at a variety of locations in Miami. The presentations were videotaped, and in 2002 the University of Miami Libraries, in collaboration with the Department of English, converted the tapes to web-based streaming media so that a wider audience might have the opportunity to enjoy the literary variety and cultural richness expressed in the writings of the participants. This site provides the complete set of taped readings divided into excerpts that focus on individual works. The Real Media streaming client is required to view the readings and interviews; a free version can be downloaded: here.
### Caribbean Writers Summer Institute

#### Subjects Index

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- Abraham (Biblical patriarch) -- Fiction
- Abused women -- Poetry
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- Anansi (Legendary character) -- Poetry
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**M - O**
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- Man-woman relationships -- Poetry
- Manoo-Rahming, Lelawatte
- Mantras -- Poetry
- Maraniss, James E., 1945- 
- Marley, Bob -- Poetry
- Marriage -- Poetry
- Married people -- Fiction
- Marshall, Eileen
- Mary Magdalene, Saint -- Poetry
- Mask makers -- Fiction
- Maturation (Psychology) in literature
- Medicine in literature
- Memory -- Poetry
- Menstrual cycle -- Poetry
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- Mentally ill women -- Fiction
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- Miller, Laurence, 1940- 
- Miracle workers in literature
- Monplaisir, Francesca
- Moresseau-Leroy, Felix, 1912- 
- Morris, Mervyn
- Morrison, Dernih
- Mothers
- Mothers -- Fiction
Derrilyn Morrison reads her poetry (1996)

Title: Derrilyn Morrison reads her poetry (1996)
Speaker: Morrison, Derrilyn
Summary: Derrilyn Morrison, an assistant lecturer at the University of the West Indies in Jamaica, reads her poetry: a series of untitled poems, "City Girl" more untitled poems, and "Oceans Away."
Subjects: Jamaican poetry, Caribbean literature, Literature video, Dialect poetry, Women -- Poetry, Poets -- Poetry, Man-woman relationships -- Poetry, Love poetry, Telephone calls -- Poetry
Publisher: University of Miami English Department
Date: 1996
Estus H. Magoon Collection

Estus H. Magoon was a sanitation engineer who worked with the International Health Board/Division of the Rockefeller Foundation. He designed and built sewer systems, water supply plants, and other sanitation and public health projects in Latin America and the Caribbean. Spending much of his time working in Cuba, Nicaragua, and Panama, Magoon had an office in Havana from 1935 to 1947, when he moved to Coral Gables, Florida.

From this collection, over 1,600 photographs dating primarily from the 1930s and 1940s have been digitized. These images document the sanitation and public health projects on which Magoon served as engineer. Most of the photographs are of a technical nature showing construction sites and processes, but many views show living conditions and scenic views of several countries that include Cuba, Nicaragua, Panama, Venezuela, Colombia and Jamaica.
<table>
<thead>
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<th><strong>Description</strong></th>
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Using **Viewshare** to provide maps, timelines and other visualizations.
Over 1600 photographs documenting sanitation and public health projects funded by the International Health Board/Division of the Rockefeller Foundation in Latin America and the Caribbean (1920-1950) are mapped to the cities, towns, and countries where they were taken. Estus H. Magoon served as sanitation engineer for these projects and most of the photographs are of a technical nature showing construction sites and processes, but many photographs feature people, buildings, living conditions and scenic views. The map points are not exact for buildings and other specific features; the longitude latitude algorithm creates coordinates based on the placenames in the metadata and are accurate for the location of cities, towns and countries.

Subject
- 1733-1830
- 1895-1894
- 1836-1905 -- Monuments -- Cuba -- Havana

Country
- Barbados
- Belize
- Brazil
- Central America
- Colombia
- Costa Rica
- Cuba
- Curacao
- Dominican Republic
- El Salvador
- Guadeloupe
- Guatemala
- Haiti
- Honduras
- Jamaica
- Martinique
- Mexico
- Nicaragua
- Panama
- Puerto Rico
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Venezuela
- Virgin Islands

The map was constructed with the Estus H. Magoon Collection dataset and Viewshare, a visualization project of the Library of Congress.
Estus H. Magoon Collection

Over 1600 photographs documenting sanitation and public health projects funded by the International Health Board/Division of the Rockefeller (1950) are mapped to the cities, towns, and countries where they were taken. Eustus H. Magoon served as sanitation engineer for these projects showing construction sites and processes, but many photographs feature people, buildings, living conditions and scenic views.

The map points are not exact for buildings and other specific features; the longitude latitude algorithm creates coordinates based on the placenames, cities, towns and countries.

View of a swamp in Montego Bay, Jamaica

Full Image  http://merrick.library.miami.edu/u?/chc0126,711
Subject        Swamps, Brush, Montego Bay (Jamaica)
Location       http://merrick.library.miami.edu/cdm/search/collection/chc0126/searchterm/Montego Bay (Jamaica)/order/title

The map was constructed with the Estus H. Magoon Collection dataset and Viewshare, a visualization project of the Library of Congress.
CHC Theater Collections

One of the strengths of the Cuban Heritage Collection is its holdings of the papers of theater artists in Cuba and the diaspora, principally the papers of playwrights, designers, performers, directors, and theater companies. Included here are items digitized from these collections, primarily photographs, playbills, and costume and set designs.

Materials have been digitized in partnership with the Cuban Theater Digital Archive and with the generous support of the Miami-Dade County Department of Cultural Affairs, the Goizueta Foundation, and the Knight Foundation. Visit our Grants History page for more information.

**Maria Julia Casanova Papers**
Selected playbills, scripts, costume and set drawings, and posters documenting Casanova’s theatrical career as director, writer, and designer.

**Randy Barceló Collection**
Cuban-born Randy Barceló (1946-1994) was the first Hispanic nominated for a Tony Award for costume design for 1972’s Jesus Christ Superstar. Selected design drawings, theater production photographs, and posters have been digitized and are available online.

**Herberto Dumé Papers**
Selected photographs and theater programs from the papers of the Cuban theater director Herberto Dumé (1929-2003).
Telling a story using digitized collections

Cuban Theater in Miami: 1960 - 1980

FOREWORD
EXILE & SURVIVAL
PUTTING DOWN ROOTS
THE ROARING 1970S
NEW PLAYERS IN THE US & WORLD
CONCLUSION
Putting Down Roots - Introduction

In Miami's Cuban exile community of the 1960s and 1970s, the unifying bond remained the enclave's ties to the homeland. These ties influenced how Cuban theater developed in Miami, reflected in concepts such as the sala-teatro (pocket theater) and venues opening across Miami with names borrowed from Havana, such as Las Máscaras, Teatro Martí, and La Comedia. Another sign of attachment to the old country manifested itself in the kinds of shows favored by the new art and theater organizations. Whether dedicated to lyric theater, comedy, or drama works, they continued important traditions well-established in the island such as opera, zarzuela, and sainete, among others. The theater seeds planted in the 1960s found fertile ground, as demonstrated by the organizations showcased in the last section and which are still active today.
Sociedad Pro-Arte Grateli
In Miami, the lyric theater scene has been dominated by the enduring Sociedad Pro-Arte Grateli, which through the years has brought to South Florida a wide variety of offerings. Grateli is an acronym for Gran Teatro Lirio (Great Lyric Theater). The group's complete name, however, is reminiscent of Cuba's Sociedad Pro-Arte Musica, an association founded in Havana in 1918 that was responsible for the development of music and lyric theater in Republican Cuba.

In this clip, Pili de la Rosa narrates the founding of Grateli in 1968 by herself, set designer Demetrio Menéndez, soprano star Marta Pérez, and actor Miguel de Grandy II. Marta Pérez and Miguel de Grandy II had formed part of Pro-Arte Musical's activities. In addition to zarzuelas, Grateli also promoted the taste for popular music among Miami's Cuban audiences by including danzones, guajiras, sones, and even boleros in sainetes and bufo sketches in its programming.
The exodus from Cuba that began with the Revolution of 1959 and intensified with Fidel Castro’s public acknowledgment of his Marxist-Leninist ideology lacked precedent in Cuban exile history. The United States had never before been the first country of asylum for such a large number of political refugees – 1,700 per week by the end of 1960. The American response to the crisis also made history through the U.S. Cuban Refugee Program of 1961 that welcomed more than half a million exiles during the next two decades.
Exodus from Cuba

A Cuban refugee reflects on his rescue at sea by the U.S. Coast Guard, ca. 1965

Photograph by the U.S. Coast Guard. Photograph by the U.S. Coast Guard. District 7, MiamiCommercial transportation between the U.S. and Cuba ceased in October 1962 during the Cuban Missile Crisis. With regular flights to Miami permanently suspended, Cubans seeking asylum in the United States had to do so via third-party countries or by risking the dangerous passage of the Straits of Florida. During the three years after the Missile Crisis, 30,000 refugees arrived by sea, often in small, overcrowded boats.

U.S. Coast Guard crewmen aid a refugee during the 1965 Camarioca Boatlift

In an effort to rid Cuba of political dissidents, Fidel Castro announced in September 1965 that he would allow any Cuban who had relatives in the U.S. to leave the island through the port of Camarioca. Nearly 5,000 Cubans traversed the waters between Cuba and Florida in the next two months in what came to be known as the Camarioca Boatlift.

A Freedom Flight arrives in Miami from Varadero, Cuba, 1970

The Camarioca Boatlift ended with an agreement between the United States and Cuban governments that resulted in the Freedom Flights, an array of twice-daily flights between Cuba and Miami. Nearly 270,000 Cuban refugees were reunited with their families in the United States from December 1, 1965 to April 6, 1973.
U.S. Coast Guard Crewmen Aid A Refugee During The 1965 Camarioca Boatlift

**Title**
U.S. Coast Guard crewmen aid a refugee during the 1965 Camarioca Boatlift

**Description**
In an effort to rid Cuba of political dissidents, Fidel Castro announced in September 1965 that he would allow any Cuban who had relatives in the
In Search of Freedom: Cuban Exiles and the U.S. Cuban Refugee Program

Introduction
Exodus from Cuba
Arrival in Florida
Services
Resettlement
Family Portraits
Conclusion
About the Exhibit

Services

Cuban refugee children at a day care center, one of many services coordinated by the Cuban Refugee Program.

The Cuban Refugee Program coordinated and allocated funds for federal, state, and local assistance initiatives as well as those of voluntary agencies and private sources. The Program provided education and health services for all ages, and vocational training and job placement programs offered refugees the opportunity to join the workforce.

Pioneering bilingual education programs

The public school system of Miami-Dade County received federal funds through the Cuban Refugee Program to accommodate the ever-increasing number of school-age children arriving from Cuba. Funding for English-language classes was prioritized at all grade levels and for adult education programs.

Graduation ceremony for Cuban doctors at the University of Miami

With the support of the Cuban Refugee Program, the University of Miami sponsored programs for Cuban professionals - lawyers, teachers, physicians - to validate their credentials and resume their professions in the United States. The University of Miami graduated 2,345 Cuban doctors between 1961 and 1975 and later established the Office of International Medical Education to expand medical training to physicians from more than 60 countries.

A Cuban refugee dentist examines a patient at the medical dispensary of the Cuban Refugee Center

The verso of this photograph reads: In the dentistry section of the U.S. Cuban Refugee Center's medical dispensary, young and old refugees have care of their teeth. Dentists who fled from Cuba attend their compatriots under supervision of an American citizen graduate and licensed dentist.
Resettlement

International Rescue Committee waiting area at the Cuban Refugee Center, ca. 1965
To alleviate overcrowded Miami, the Cuban Refugee Program worked with voluntary agencies to encourage arriving refugees to relocate away from the area. By 1960, 304,000 Cuban refugees, about 60% of those processed, resettled in 35 states and 24 foreign countries through arrangements made by Catholic Relief Services, the United Hebrew Immigration Assistance Society Service, Church World Services, and the nonsectarian International Rescue Committee.

Sponsor Cuban Refugees ... Fulfill Their Faith in Freedom
This flyer urged cities in the U.S. to sponsor Cuban refugees, highlighting various Cubans who were contributing successfully in their new communities.

The Vena family resettled in Nashville, Tennessee, 1962
The verso of this photograph reads (translated to English): “The car in the photograph belongs to us. The Church facilitated the down payment and we are paying $62 every month. The neighbors are charming and quite friendly. They were eager to help us as soon as we arrived.”

Hernández family
The Hernández family looks at a map to find Los Angeles, California, where they were to resettle with the assistance of Catholic Relief Services.
Food and Memory: An exploration of Cuban cooking, 1857 - today

Introduction
Food & National Identity
Food, Drink, Tourism
Modernity & the Cuban Housewife
Cuban Food & Exile
Memory
Food, Scarcity, & Resolve
Vigia Books
Food & Healing
Conclusion
About this Exhibit

Delve into the culinary traditions that have shaped identity with this exhibition of materials from the Cuban Heritage Collection. From a nineteenth-century cookbook to a contemporary restaurant menu, the display traces themes of memory, identity, modernity, and culinary delights in Cuba and its diaspora.
Scalar ("open source, media rich scholarly publishing")
Cuban Exiles and the Cuban Refugee Program

By Plane


Cuban refugees arrive in Miami


Refugees at the Miami Airport