

STORYTELLER:

Bridging Cultural Differences Through Shared Experiences

(A Digital, Audio and Visual, Travel Companion Experience Platform)

A Thesis Submitted to the Faculty of the Themed Entertainment
Design Department in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the
Degree of Master of Fine Arts in
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Dedication

This paper is dedicated to my ancestors both distant and close.

For my husband, who has worked tirelessly to help me achieve my dreams.

For my parents and grandparents. Your hard work and sacrifices were not lost on me.

For my siblings, who were some of my earliest friends and heroes.

For my extended family, who have supported me in all of my endeavors.

For my friends, who have been sounding boards, helping the idea factory keep going.

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For the people around the world who have the magic of stories in their souls; who share these with their families and communities and make this place a little brighter.

Thanks will never be enough.

My truest hope is that I have made y'all proud.

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STORYTELLER: Bridging Cultural Differences Through Shared Experiences

(A Digital, Audio and Visual, Travel Companion Experience Platform)

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kelly Bailey". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

November 2020

This thesis will address the initial opportunity and preliminary concept for a global-scale, geolocation capable, storytelling application that will be an individualised, themed, Augmented Reality experience, incorporating the Oral Traditions, stories, and music from Indigenous Cultures and local peoples in their own source languages and translating them into the guest's language of choice as they are walking, riding, or otherwise moving throughout the environment. This application will also double as a travel tool, allowing the content user to select from items in an informational mode, incorporating different icons, attractions, food and beverage offerings, hotels, festivals, events, etc. Finally, the guest will be able navigate through the application remotely and hear all of the curated stories and music from the comfort of their own home or classroom, with gamification that allows the guest to better understand and connect with the global community during times where travel isn't an option.

Keywords: Cultural Experiences, Themed Entertainment, Themed Experiences, Indigenous Language Preservation, Cultural Preservation, Language Dormancy, Augmented Reality, Geolocation Based Storytelling, Enhanced Entertainment

“Travel is fatal to prejudice, bigotry, and narrowmindedness, and many of our people need it sorely on these accounts. Broad, wholesome, charitable views of (people) and things cannot be acquired by vegetating in one little corner of the earth all one’s lifetime.”

– Mark Twain, *The Innocents Abroad*¹

¹ Mark Twain, “The Innocents Abroad”, (New York: American Publishing Co., 1869), 650

“Do what you can, with what you have, where you are.”²

Growing up, I was taught to see the need then work to improve it; to always leave a place better than it was before I arrived; to give generously of my time and talents. When tasked with creating a themed place or experience for my thesis, there were many paths and all were viable options: An immersive experience in situ at Newgrange in County Meath, Ireland (Fig.1); A potential land for a theme park project in the UK; Recreating an amusement park from the turn of the 20th century as a lens to tell the story of immigration to the United States. All of these would have been wonderful projects but none of them were adequately filling the needs of the global population. I then recalled the alarming statistic I had heard 4 years before during a trip to Australia and New Zealand: Globally, we are losing one spoken language every two weeks. Those languages are people, stories, history, songs, knowledge... the very heart and soul of our tapestry of nations. Poof. Just gone. Joe Rohde once asked for us all to be a conduit of any increment of positive change³ and I really wanted to make sure that was happening. When I spoke with my faculty regarding this need, they agreed that while this was a heart-breaking reality, the thesis called for me to address themed entertainment, experiences, and place making in some way. Simply put: if I wanted to confront the need to preserve and protect against cultural loss on the global scale, I would need to be creative in the method of storytelling and allow this story to guide the research and project as a whole. After months of research, discussions with Indigenous People from across the world, more virtual meetings and brainstorming with industry leaders and some of the most creative contemporary minds I could find, I think I have come to the tip of a very, very large iceberg.

² Theodore Roosevelt, conservationist, naturalist, historian, and 26th President of the United States of America

³ Joe Rohde, “Existing in the World”, 13 September, 2013, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ygfo-FVyWn0>

This thesis addresses the opportunity and preliminary concept for a mobile platform called “Storyteller”. This name is derivative of the Ancient Irish tradition of Seanchaí, (*seanchaidhe/seanchaithe*) which was the highest ranking job title for Gaeilge storytellers. Having been raised in a very diverse and multicultural region of the United States by a family of educators, explorers, and storytellers, I felt naturally drawn to this topic. Given my personal connection to the subject and my own educational journey, the title came rather easily, facilitated by the early application of Occam’s Razor⁴.

*Storytellers “were divided into well-defined ranks - ollaimh (professors), filí (poets), baird (bards), seanchaithe (historians, storytellers), whose duty it was to know by heart the tales, poems and history proper to their rank, which were recited for the entertainment and praise of the chiefs and princes. These learned classes were rewarded by their patrons, but the collapse of the Gaelic order after the battle of Kinsale in 1601-2, and Culloden in Scotland (1746), wiped out the aristocratic classes who maintained the poets, and reduced the role of the historian and seanchaí.”*⁵

This profession or title is by no means relegated to Gaeltacht areas in Ireland and Scotland. Many other cultures have employed similar persons within their communities. Several groups in West Africa have the Griot⁶, a position which encompasses the conveyance of the Oral Tradition of passing on the history of the community through songs, stories, poems, and satire. In his 1969 book, “*African Music, A People’s Art.*”, Francis Bebey said,

"The West African griot is a troubadour, the counterpart of the medieval European minstrel. Some griots are attached to the courts of noblemen, others are independent and go from house to house, or from village to village, peddling stories and adding new ones to their collection. The griot knows everything that is going on and he can recall events that are no longer within living memory. He is a living archive of his people’s traditions. His repertoire is extremely wide... The virtuoso talents of the griot command universal admiration. This virtuosity is the culmination of long years of study and hard work... The profession is by no means

⁴ Occam’s Razor: the simplest of competing theories be preferred to the more complex or that explanations of unknown phenomena be sought first in terms of known quantities. (Merriam-Webster)

⁵ Eugene McKendry, “Study Ireland: Storyteller”, Last Modified 20 February, 2015, https://www.bbc.co.uk/northernireland/schools/11_16/storyteller/pdf/gen_notes_all.pdf

⁶ Ro Ho, "Griot: Title given to a West African historian, storyteller, praise singer, poet and musician". Last Modified 12 November 2012, <https://originalpeople.org/griot-title-given-to-a-west-african-historian-storyteller-praise-singer-poet-and-musician/>, Accessed 10 August 2020

a male prerogative. There are many women griots whose talents as singers and musicians are equally remarkable.”⁷

The position of “Storyteller” has been an integral part of our global history since the first people began keeping an Oral History of traditions, stories, songs, and poems. In some cultures, this necessary task is the responsibility of every member in that society, with the Elders maintaining the Sacred Tradition as “Holders of the Culture, Keepers of the Stories”⁸. This is particularly true for many tribal peoples in Australia. For over fifty thousand years, Aboriginal Australians (Figs. 2, 3) have maintained their Oral Tradition, as it “has been passed down from generation to generation... storytelling (is) a learning process – children (learn) from an early age how to survive their environment by listening to their elders.”⁹ European society has employed bards, playwrights, poets, songwriters, singers, actors, historians, fableists, and musicians for centuries. Therefore, it should come to no surprise that cultures and communities across the planet and throughout the eons have had the same need. Wherein these cultures have found them necessary, current and future societies should continue to find value in maintaining these traditions. Ultimately, global cultural continuity becomes relevant to and is dependent on everyone, in every society, forever.

“Tír gan teanga, tír gan anam.”¹⁰

(A country without a language is a country without a soul)

Unfortunately, cultural continuity through the Oral Tradition is becoming harder to maintain. During the United Nations General Assembly, on 17 December 2019, then UN President Tijjani Muhammad-Bande presented substantial data regarding the

⁷ Francis Bebey, *African Music, A People's Art.*, (France: Horizons de France, 1969; Translated Brooklyn: Lawrence Hill Books, 1975), 46.

⁸ Len Collard, “Nidja Beeliar Boodjar Noonookurt Nyinning: A Nyungar Interpretative History of the Use of Boodjar (Country) in the Vicinity of Murdoch University”, Murdoch University, 2002

⁹ *ibid*

¹⁰ Pádraig Pearse, c. 1916 (Translation from Irish: A country without a language is a country without a soul.)

growing extinction or dormancy of Indigenous Languages¹¹. In the findings, it was estimated that out of the four thousand surviving Indigenous Languages in the world (Fig. 4), they are being lost at a rate of two every month. (1,800 or 45% of these languages are found in Africa, alone.) Furthermore, only 6% of the global population count themselves amongst the speakers of these 4,000 Indigenous Languages. In all, there are 2,926 endangered languages, or 41% of all living (spoken) languages across the world. Mr. Muhammad-Bande went on to say that *“it was ‘equally noteworthy’, that 15% of the poorest people on the planet are indigenous.”*¹² These are truly astounding numbers and frankly, should be seen as a call to action. (Fig. 5) Considering the disproportionate impact that Covid19 has had on Indigenous Populations around the world, these estimates likely have changed substantially.¹³ Many cultures’ stories and traditions aren’t translated into the languages of nearby tribal groups and communities, as these groups have often had

2019 was labelled by the UN and UNESCO as the International Year of Indigenous Languages, and the findings prompted UN General Assembly, the following day, to call for a Decade of Indigenous Languages, establishing 2022-2032 as the official designated time period for this call to action. In their proclamation, the UN invited “indigenous peoples, as custodians, to initiate ideas for preserving this endangered facet of their cultural and social life.”¹⁴ Timing, therefore, seems to be of the essence for the creation of a way to connect the local, Indigenous Cultures with the broader global community in a sensitive and appropriate manner, allowing for complete autonomy and discretion of those same Indigenous populations. The concept, therefore, seems to be a platform for a

¹¹ Ethnologue, “How many languages are endangered?”, 18 March, 2020
<https://www.ethnologue.com/guides/how-many-languages-endangered>

¹² UNESCO, “Two indigenous languages dying every month: UN President.” 17 December, 2019,
<https://news.un.org/en/story/2019/12/1053711>

¹³ Terri Hansen, “How Covid-19 could destroy indigenous populations.”, BBC Future, 29 July, 2020,
<https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20200727-how-covid-19-could-destroy-indigenous-communities>

¹⁴ UN, General Assembly 74th Session, 50th Meetings (AM), 18 December, 2019,
<https://www.un.org/press/en/2019/ga12231.doc.htm#:~:text=The%20General%20Assembly%20proclaimed%202022,recommended%20by%20its%20Third%20Committee%20>

mobile application. Accessible, inexpensive, and able to circumvent many roadblocks and hurdles that one may associate with the creation of said program, (ex. penetration of technology¹⁵ and “smart phone” capabilities.¹⁶¹⁷)

The aforementioned concept is a global-scale, geolocation capable, storytelling application. (Fig. 6) The user experience will be an individualised, enhanced, and Augmented Reality themed experience. Upon the download and installation, users will be prompted for their own input via the interface, choosing things that interest them, ex. cultural practices, art, music, cuisine, history, legends, etc.... Once the user has input their own selections into the interface, the application will ask for permission to access the device’s GPS, allowing the application to search the area surrounding the user, allowing the user to discover and experience new and dynamic content. (Fig. 7) Users will also have the ability to navigate through the global map while not connected to the device’s GPS, allowing the content to be accessed while at home, in the classroom, or en route to their destination.

Ultimately, the development organisation would be a non-profit, allowing for partnerships in academia (K through University), local, federal, and international governments and organisations, qualifying for and receiving grants. Following marketing trends for travel, many have begun to actively direct their discretionary funds to organisations, businesses, voluntourism, and experiences that have substantially positive impacts on local communities and assists in conservation of communities through economic, ecological, as well as cultural

¹⁵ World Bank, “World Development Report- 2016” 2016-
<http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/961621467994698644/pdf/102724-WDR-WDR2016Overview-ENGLISH-WebResBox-394840B-OUO-9.pdf>

¹⁶ Kyle Wiggers, “Pew: Smartphone penetration ranges from 24% in India to 95% in South Korea” 5 February 2019, <https://venturebeat.com/2019/02/05/pew-south-korea-has-the-worlds-highest-smartphone-ownership-rate/>

¹⁷ Javier Yanas, “Mobile Technologies for Third World Development.”, 22 August, 2019,
<https://www.bbvaopenmind.com/en/technology/innovation/mobile-technologies-for-third-world-development/>

immersion and restoration projects.¹⁸ “Mission” or “service” based travel occasionally has a negative impact on local and Indigenous Peoples¹⁹ through the othering²⁰ and objectification of these communities. This often happens by very people who are there to “do good”, the implementation of this application allows the communities themselves to direct the narrative, creating the product and driving the market demand by curating the supplied materials. In doing so, all of the resources stay in the community.

The content that the user enjoys will be entirely created and provided by Indigenous and local peoples in their own source languages, allowing a careful and sensitive curation of the information, stories, and music by the very communities that the user will be learning from and potentially be interacting with. This allows local Indigenous Populations full ownership of the material and discretion to select and control the information, music, and stories that tourists, students, and others outside of their own communities have access to, while still allowing their Oral Traditions to be appreciated by everyone. In addition to source-language story curation and storage, using the services of translation experts, application will then translate the information into the users' language of choice as the user is walking, riding, or otherwise moving throughout the environment. By collecting the source-language content provided by the Indigenous and local communities, members of their own community will have unfettered access to these audio and video files and other materials in the event that they should ever find themselves wanting to connect to the data. In short: by creating the content for this application, the groups themselves are creating an audio/visual backup system of the stories, music, and any information and materials that the communities

¹⁸ US Travel Association, “State of American Vacation, 2018”, https://www.ustravel.org/sites/default/files/media_root/document/2018_Research_State%20of%20American%20Vacation%202018.pdf

¹⁹ Cassandra Terri Cummings, “The Positive and Negative Effects of a Short Term Mission Trip.”, 27 November, 2018, <https://medium.com/sojourners-heart/the-positive-and-negative-effects-of-a-short-term-mission-trip-c9991876ddc9>

²⁰ Othering, (or treating a person or group of people as “other”) is the act of viewing or treating (a person or group of people) as intrinsically different from and alien to oneself or one’s perceived social, ethnic, racial, religious, economic, or age group.

deem necessary and important. This storage is part of the library of data that will continue on in perpetuity.

“The world is a book, and those who do not travel read only one page”²¹

In addition to the access to these stories, music, and materials, users will also have the ability to access an informational mode within the application. This mode allows the program to be implemented as a travel tool, prompting the user to select from items within this informational user interface, incorporating different icons, attractions, food and beverage offerings, hotels, festivals, events, etc.... Based on the September 2019 Whitepaper by Travolution and <intent>, 81% of all of the travel sector respondents said they considered it very important for brands to provide personalised experiences to their customers while 84% claimed to be actively implementing plans to provide or otherwise invest in these personalisation capabilities by the end of 2022.²² Also in 2019, Airbnb partnered with the biotech firm, 23andMe to recommend heritage inspired vacations or holidays. According to their data, over 50% of Americans, 69% of French people, and 89% of people from India have travelled to at least one country of their ancestral heritage.²³

Meanwhile, TripAdvisor conducted a global survey of their users in 2017 and found that heritage and historic tourism increased 125% in popularity with a forecasted potential increase exponentially more in 2018 and moving forward. Contemporary travellers are often prone to seek personalised and culturally immersive vacation experiences, so the tourism industry continues to expand their personalisation options. Andrew Sheivachman said,

²¹ Attributed to Saint Augustine of Hippo

²² “Whitepaper: Personalisation in travel – opportunities, challenges and attitudes”, Travolution, 12 September, 2019, <https://www.travolution.com/articles/112552/whitepaper-launch-personalisation-in-travel-opportunities-challenges-and-attitudes>

²³ Nicole Martin, “Airbnb Partners with 23andMe to recommend heritage inspired vacations.”, Forbes, 5 June, 2019, <https://www.forbes.com/sites/nicolemartin1/2019/06/05/airbnb-partners-with-23andme-to-recommend-heritage-inspired-vacations/?sh=3d2bb32f382a>

*“Vacationers want to experience something new and are tired of the same old tours and activities....”*²⁴ and the data definitely supports this statement.

Finally, the user will be able to navigate through the application remotely and hear all of the curated stories and music from the comfort of their own home, vehicle, or classroom. This ultimately allows the guest to better connect with local communities from around the world, facilitating a deeper understanding, and cultivating a lingering curiosity to develop meaningful insights during times in which travel isn't an option.

*“2020 has been a year like no other and while it will be some time before travel returns to pre-pandemic levels, all signs point to the fundamental and enduring role that travel plays in all our lives. It continues to bring moments of joy and inspiration to people across the globe during times of uncertainty, whether through dreaming and planning, or cherishing the trips we have been able to take. Enhancing our understanding of one another and our common desire to explore beyond the horizon, I believe that travel has a unique potential to come back stronger than ever in the years ahead as a primary driver of growth, equality, and prosperity for people everywhere....”-Sociologist-Arjan Dijk*²⁵

*“An education capable of saving humanity is no small undertaking: it involves the spiritual development of (humankind), the enhancement of (their) value as (individuals), and the preparation of young people to understand the times in which they live.”*²⁶

Educational users will have access to first hand recordings of the people and communities they are studying, exploring topics like: world history, geography, politics, economic and ecological impacts, global languages, climate science, farming practices, health and safety, community organisation, folklore, fine arts, crafts, music, theatrical presentations, architecture, cultural preservation, biodiversity of local flora and fauna, and religious beliefs.

²⁴ Dan Peltier and Andrew Sheivachman, “Tours and Experiences: The Next Great Untapped Market in Online Travel”, 18 September 2018, <https://skift.com/2018/09/18/tours-and-experiences-the-next-great-untapped-market-in-online-travel/>

²⁵ Arjan Dijk, “9 Predictions for the Future of Travel.” 22 October 2020, <https://insights.ehotelier.com/global-news/2020/10/22/nine-predictions-for-the-future-of-travel/>

²⁶ Dr. Maria Montessori, “Educazione e pace”, (The Ohio State University: International Bureau of Education, 1932)

Educators will be able to create individualised learning plans for their classrooms, and share these experiences with a global community of students and educators, as well as the communities who provide the content.

The target use and audience for this application bridges beyond being a user interface for local content creators, curators and docents, a tool for novice to seasoned travellers, and a way to enhance engagement and depth of understanding within the realm of education. Travel consultants, tour developers, and local tourism boards as well as content creators for this industry could also use this as a way to develop more culturally sensitive, timely, relevant, and ecologically conscientious approaches at enhanced themed experiences. By expressly directing the application to exhibit itself as having two key features 1) a curator or docent for themed, immersive, cultural experiences and 2) a travel planning tool, the application is a scaffold for various types of content available for the guests. The content creators are able to provide the material as well as context for dynamic and exciting experiences, and developers are able to partner with local and Indigenous Communities to provide up to date, Augmented Reality models that are pertinent and sensitive to the needs of both the community and the guest.

Hamish Sewell, Founder of Soundtrails, an interactive geolocate, audio storytelling project in Australia said,

“Nowhere are stories more powerfully experienced than when heard on the site with our feet on the ground. The voices, the sounds and songs that bring the place alive and affords it meaning connect us with the world around us and those who come before us.”²⁷

Through his work, and the work of countless others, I was able to better understand the relationship platforms and applications like Storyteller have for Indigenous and remote

²⁷ Hamish Sewell, *Soundtrails*, <https://storiedland.com/soundtrails-community>

populations around the world. By removing the content creator from the role as educator, storyteller, and public face of their culture, and allowing independent travel operators to construct their own narratives, the tourism industry has cut them from a lot of funding that would inevitably help the local community. By creating the impression that the people are the attraction, and not the stories and history, Indigenous Populations have become a side-show, instead of the cultivators of culture and influence.

Creating a simple, intuitive, effective, and efficient scaffold (Fig. 8) for the content creators to record and upload their materials into the database is the preliminary step in developing this platform. Upon consultation with different experts in app development, specifically in geolocation based and Augmented Reality offerings, it is imperative that the initial user interface for these content creators be multi-platform capable, and that experienced designers are engaged to this end. The ability for Indigenous Communities to access this interface with ease and fluency is paramount for the success of the overall concept. Subsequently, the user interface for the end user should also be intuitive and efficient, allowing for ease of navigation in both the storytelling mode, as well as the informational mode.

“Technology is nothing. What’s important is that you have a faith in people, that they’re basically good and smart and if you give them tools, they’ll do wonderful things with them.”²⁸

“Smart phones exist. To pretend otherwise is like trying to put the toothpaste back into the tube.”²⁹ The goal of application development in the field of tourism, museum and educational programs, and cultural immersion should be to establish the device as the tool, or prompt, not the subject. By redirecting the attention from the actual device and application to

²⁸ Steve Jobs, Co-Founder & former CEO of Apple

²⁹ Michael Libby, Founder & CEO of Worldbuildr, 11 November, 2020

the material being enjoyed, the user is connected to the subject matter more deeply than as a stand-alone experience. Ultimately, the intent for an application like this is for lifelong usage. The addition of gamified content is one of the main ways to achieve this, actively encouraging the user to keep the application installed on their mobile device or tablet and access the app with some degree of regularity. This gamification also increases educational achievements and allows learners to maintain their engagement with the subject for far longer than without perceived goals, either virtual or otherwise.³⁰ The *Storyteller* application is conceptually designed to remove points of friction for those learning about and experiencing new cultures and places. Some of these include discomfort interacting with locals or experiencing new types of food or entertainment due to a lack of initial understanding or familiarity. Actively establishing partnership relationships with and supporting local Indigenous Communities allows for the development of culturally sensitive programming, like flexibility in story delivery methods from outside of the Western European tradition, which would clearly be outlined by the Indigenous Groups themselves. This allows the partnership funds to be allocated to the Indigenous Communities and local peoples, further cultivating the preservation of the language, stories, and culture of these content creators as well as increasing the language prestige for early language learners and people attempting to re-establish a connection with their own cultural heritage and potentially assist those who are working diligently on waking previously dormant languages in their process.³¹

Without diving too deeply into app development and programming, I have consulted with a number of experts in this field. All of the technology I have suggested currently exists in some form and this is all technologically achievable. Fortunately, the projection of future

³⁰ Kasper Welbers et al., “Gamification as a tool for engaging student learning: A field experiment with a gamified app.” *Sage Journals*, 27 February, 2019
<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/2042753018818342>; <https://doi.org/10.1177/2042753018818342>

³¹ George Ironstrack, Assistant Director, Myaamia Center Director, Education Office, Phone call on 11 November, 2020.

global Indigenous Population for the sake of increased understanding and language prestige, in partnership with philanthropic organisations, ethical tourism, and academia, the UN decree of The Decade of Indigenous Languages could help stem the tide of the decimation of so many Indigenous Populations' connection to their own cultural heritage. Allowing Indigenous leaders to drive real, cultural, and experiential learning, educators from around the world will be better able to assist their own students with understanding the interconnectedness of our world of nations. By cultivating and curating themed, enhanced experiences, through the development of and regular implementation of this application, the global community as a whole will have assisted in the preservation of much of its own cultural heritage³⁵³⁶ and virtual heritage³⁷³⁸ thus increasing the understanding between communities, bridging the divide of cultural differences through shared experiences.

³⁵ Ann Marie Sullivan, "Cultural Heritage & New Media: A Future for the Past", 15 J. MARSHALL REV. INTELL. PROP. L. 604, 2016, <https://repository.jmls.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1392&context=ripl>

³⁶ Cultural Heritage includes tangible heritage (architecture, arts, crafts, books), intangible heritage (folklore, traditions, customs, and knowledge), natural heritage (biodiversity of flora, fauna, and culturally relevant landscapes.), and now includes virtual heritage

³⁷ Dave Bharat, "Virtual Heritage: Mediating Space, Time And Perspectives, in NEW HERITAGE: NEW MEDIA AND CULTURAL HERITAGE" 40 (Yehuda E. Kalay et al. eds.), 2008

³⁸ Virtual heritage projects incorporate digital interactivity and media-rich representations to offer passages through time and space that are qualitatively different from what may be possible using traditional media and narratives; significant shifts in virtual heritage studies have been made by identifying key characteristics of successive generations of interactive digital media.

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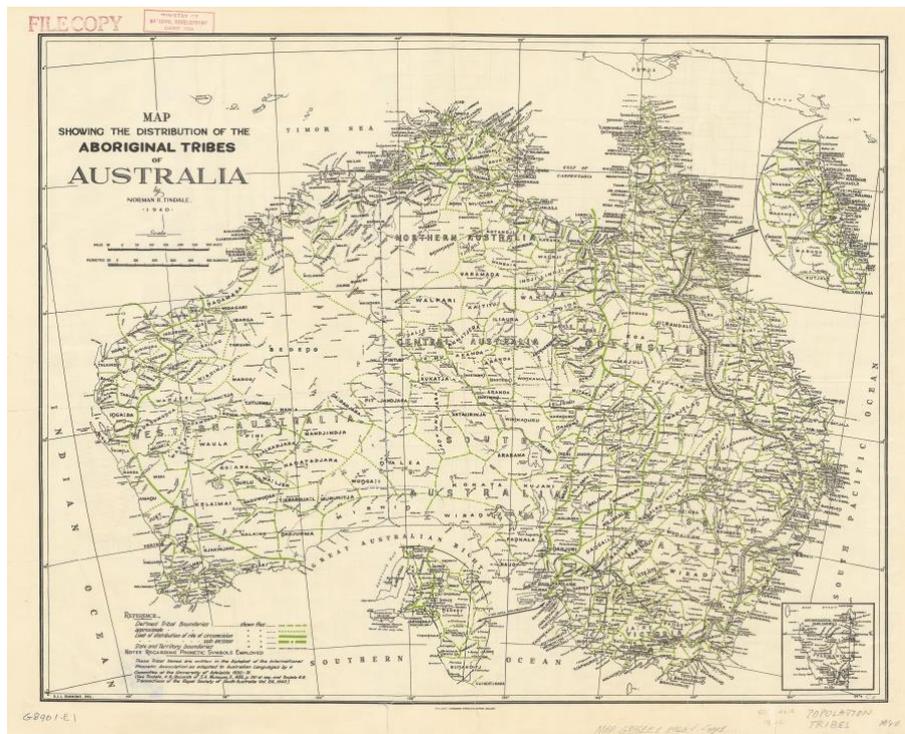
Figures

Figure 1: Newgrange, Passage Tomb, 3,200 BC/BCE, County Meath, Ireland.



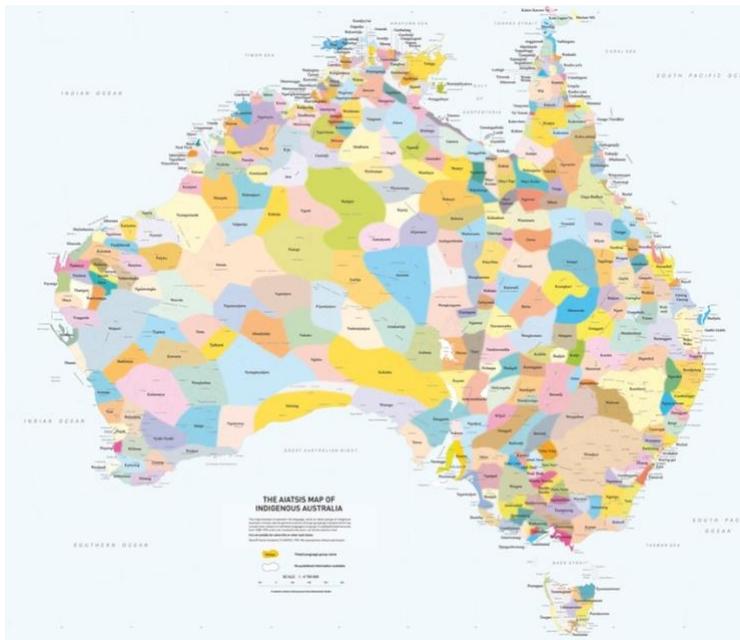
(Photo © Tourism Ireland)

Figure 2: Map Showing the Distribution of the Aboriginal Tribes of Australia,



(Norman B. Tindale, 1940.)

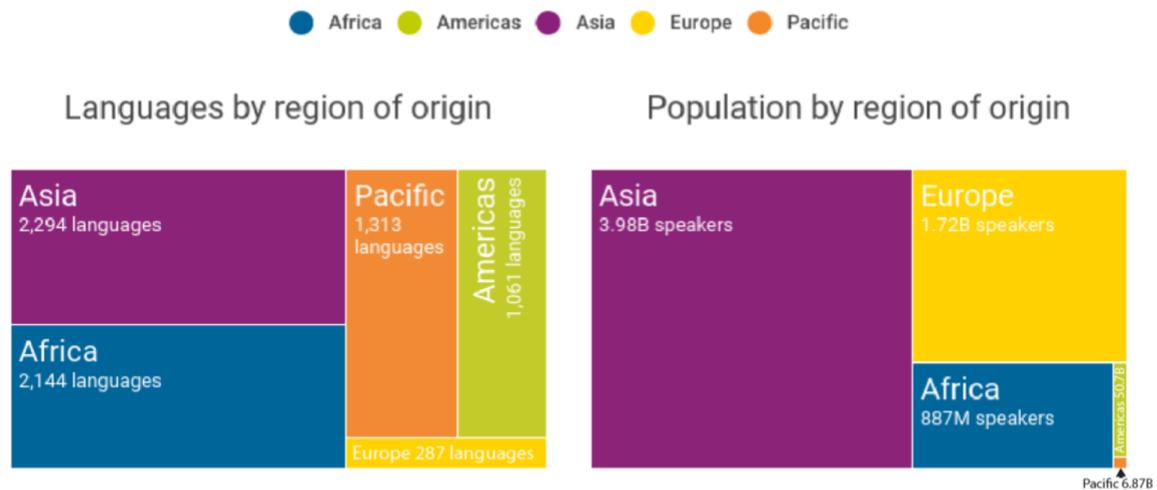
Figure 3: Contemporary (AIATSIS) Map of Indigenous Australians



(David R Horton, creator, © AIATSIS, 1996)

Figure 4:

Number of languages and their total speaker population, by region of origin



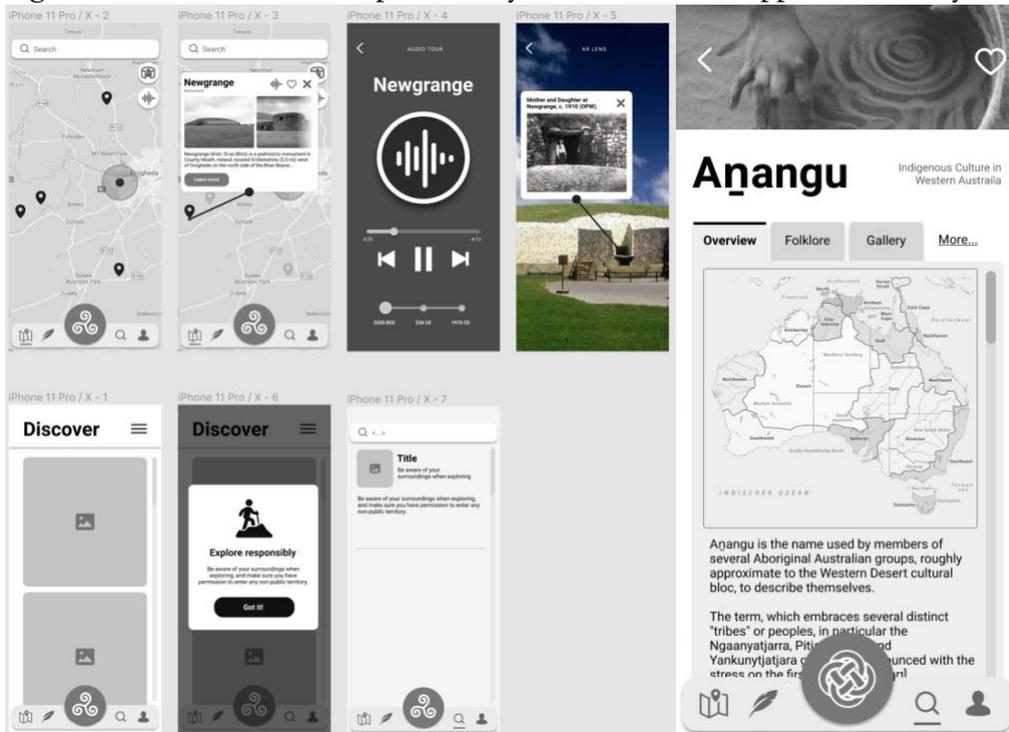
For each region of the world, this graphic compares the number of languages from a region (left) with how many people speak those languages (right). The population data isn't concerned with where people actually live, but rather, where their language comes from. So, for instance, an English-speaking man living in China would be categorized under Europe.

Figure 5: Map of endangered world languages, 18 March, 2020.



(Ethnologue, © [OpenStreetMap](#) contributors, © [CARTO](#))

Figure 6: Screen shots from a preliminary wireframe for an application, Storyteller



(Created in partnership with Henry Duhaime, a very patient UX/UI Designer and friend)

Figure 7:

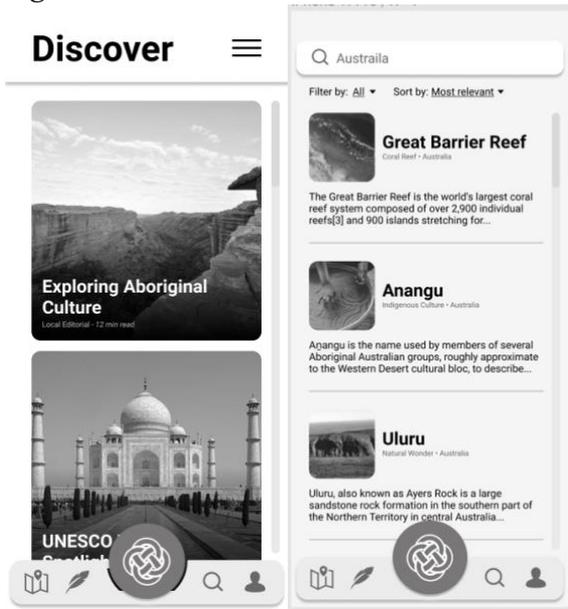
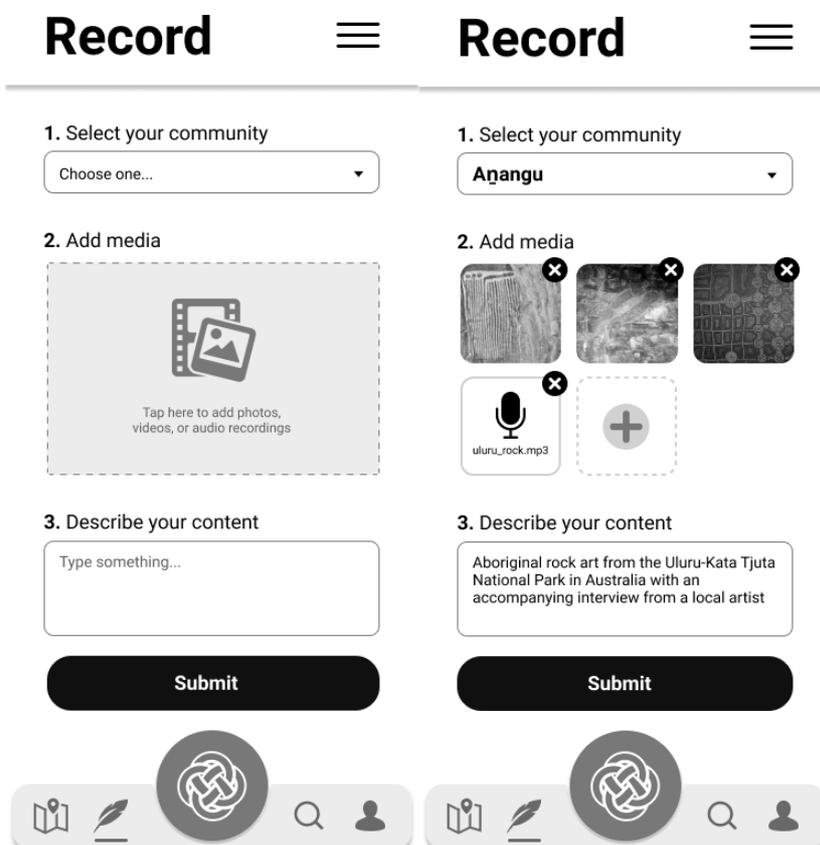


Figure 8: Platform to be used as a scaffold for local and Indigenous Peoples to record and store their materials, stories, and information. It can be shared with guests, or saved for community use.



Icons- NOUN PROJECT

Story by Adrien Coquet from the Noun Project

Map by Yo! Baba from the Noun Project

quill by Hea Poh Lin from the Noun Project

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IMAGES AND TEXT

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Newgrange>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great Barrier Reef](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Barrier_Reef)

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A%E1%B9%89angu>

<https://parksaustralia.gov.au/uluru/discover/culture/>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uluru>

<https://www.trafalgar.com/real-word/discovering-story-behind-aboriginal-rock-art/>

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