Using DigiTool as Shared Digital Repository, or, Library as Librarysher

Integrating Library Services in the University Environment
Library/e-learning framework at Boston College

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization:</th>
<th>Library</th>
<th>Instructional Design/ e-Teaching Services (IDETS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Systems:      | ILS (ALEPH)  
MetaSearch (MetaLib)  
Link Resolver (SFX)  
Digital Repository (DigiTool) | WebCT  
Custom websites (Flash) |
| Content/Services: | Reading lists/Course reserves  
Print collections  
E-collections  
Reference/research support | Syllabi  
Learning/teaching objects |
| Expertise/strengths: | Collection building, cataloging/ metadata, standards, preservation | Pedagogy, web design and UI development, relationship with faculty |
General integration strategies (library perspective)

• Collaborate with IDETS to avoid duplicative work
• Provide hooks to library resources in WebCT
  – Search forms for OPAC, MetaLib
  – Deep linking into OPAC, MetaLib
  – Links to subject specialists for instruction/consultation
• Use DigiTool as platform for faculty collections (in addition to library collections)
  – Collections should be of reasonably broad interest
  – Faculty grant library non-exclusive rights to publish digital version of collection
  – Library assists with digitization, cataloging, ingest
  – Library commits to maintaining collection over time
<table>
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<th>Brief view</th>
<th>Table view</th>
<th>Full view</th>
<th>Records of pt 1: 10 Records of pt 2: 10</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Palazzo Barberini: Interior, elliptical staircase (by Borromini) [electronic resource]</td>
<td>View upwards</td>
<td>Borromini, Francesco 1599-1667</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Palazzo Barberini: Interior, elliptical staircase (by Borromini) [electronic resource]</td>
<td>Detail: colu</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Palazzo Barberini: Exterior, garden facade [electronic resource]</td>
<td>Detail: window (by Borromini) en top</td>
<td>Borromini, Francesco 1599-1667</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Palazzo Barberini: Exterior, west facade [electronic resource]</td>
<td>Detail: window (by Borromini) en top</td>
<td>Borromini, Francesco 1599-1667</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Palazzo Barberini: Exterior, west facade [electronic resource]</td>
<td>Detail: entrance</td>
<td>Borromini, Francesco 1599-1667</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Done
**Object**
- Palazzo Barberini: Exterior west façade.
- JPEG2000 Image (3 M)
- Palazzo Barberini: Exterior west façade.
- JPEG Image (738 K)

**Sys. no.**
- 000001933

**Creator**
- Borromini, Francesco 1569-1667.
- Bernini, Gian Lorenzo 1598-1680.
- Maderno, Carlo ca. 1556-1629.

**Title**
- Palazzo Barberini: Exterior west façade [electronic resource]

**Date created**
- 1629-30.

**General notes**
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- Bernini supervised work on the palace following Maderno's death. Francesco Borromini assisted both Bernini and Maderno, and was responsible for the design of some details (information from Grove Art Online).

**Coverage**
- Rome
- Italy

**Subject - Other**
- architecture (object genre)
- palaces
- Italian
Rationale for building custom UI for collection

- Stephanie Leone teaches a number of courses on the history of Baroque and Renaissance art and architecture. Many of the students in her courses have never had the opportunity to visit Rome. Among the greatest challenges in studying Roman art and architectural history is the ability to visualize monuments in their original setting. Using a map as the primary way to navigate through the site allows users to see the monuments within the physical context of the city. Through the use of the timeline, students have the ability to see the growth of the city as well as the ability to contextualize the building of key monuments through the juxtaposition of specific historical events. Familiarity with the physical and historical relationship between sites and events will encourage students to make conceptual connections. For instance, students will be able to visualize how a single family could transform a neighborhood into a personal dominion by building a palace, renovating a piazza, and serving as the patron of a local church. They will be able to see how rival families inhabited distinct neighborhoods in divergent areas of the city. In presenting the monuments from several angles and distances, students will gain a spatial understanding of the city unavailable in the single views provided in textbooks. Students will be able to make further conceptual connections through textual descriptions of the monuments as well as through the information provided on the artists and patrons associated with each monument.
Towards the end of 1628, construction began on the Palazzo Barberini alle Quattro Fontane and continued until 1638. Built by the nephews of Pope Urban VIII, the monumental palace was intended to communicate the papal family’s position at the top of the social hierarchy. In 1625 Cardinal Francesco Barberini purchased a palace on the Quirinal Hill, which had belonged to Duke Alessandro Sforza Santafiora. After the property was donated to the cardinal’s brother, Taddeo Barberini, plans were initiated to build a suitable residence for a papal family. The design seems to have evolved through the contributions of several individuals, including the patron Taddeo. Carlo Maderno was hired as the architect but died in 1629, a year after construction had begun. Work continued under two members of Maderno’s workshop, Gianlorenzo Bernini and Francesco Borromini, yet the precise contributions of all participants remain debatable. Due to the re-use of the Sforza palace, the
(2) Cardinal Scipione Borghese [Caffarelli]

(b. Rome, ?1576; d. Rome, 2 Oct 1633). Nephew of (1) Paul V. He studied philosophy at the Jesuit Collegio Romano and then, subsidized by his uncle, law at the University of Perugia. When his uncle was elected Pope in 1605 he was made a cardinal and given the Borghese name and arms. Over the years he obtained many important and lucrative positions. No other cardinal had ever held so many offices and his resulting income was fabulous: in 1609 over 108,000 scudi and in 1619 over 189,000 scudi. With this wealth he began to increase the property and position of the Borghese family, purchasing large tracts of land in the Roman Campagna.
Basics of Rome Project

• 461 images deposited in DigiTool (4 versions of each image: TIFF, JP2, JPEG, and thumbnail GIF)
• Descriptive metadata provided by slide librarian
• UI built with Flash
• Interaction with DigiTool is via web-services API, in particular DigitalEntityExplorer service
• Intermediary php scripting associates iconography in Flash with corresponding object in DigiTool, using DigiTool PID.
• Supplementary material (artist, patron profiles) licensed from Grove Art.
• Scheduled to be completed Nov. 1, 2006