BRINGING THE LIBRARY INTO THE FIELD:
METHODS FOR INCORPORATING TRADITIONAL LIBRARY RESOURCES INTO ON-SITE RESEARCH

Viveca Pattison Robichaud
Special Collections Librarian
University of Notre Dame
vivecarobicahud@nd.edu
Building South Bend
PAST, PRESENT, & FUTURE

Exploring South Bend's history through Architecture

Utilizing interactive technology, Building South Bend: Past, Present, & Future documents, describes, and presents the historical architecture and neighborhoods of South Bend, Indiana. This unique tool offers historical images, blueprints, and documents along with interactive maps and 3D models.
HISTORIC URBAN ENVIRONMENTS

DOWNTOWN SOUTH BEND

A 3D RE-CREATION AND WALKING TOUR OF DOWNTOWN SOUTH BEND'S HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURE

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2 - City Hall

216 N Main
Freyermuth & Maurer

The architectural firm Freyermuth & Maurer designed South Bend’s first city hall in the late 1890’s. Recognizing a need for a civic structure, the mayor, Schuyler Colfax Jr., consulted with landowner James Oliver to construct an elegant and formal meeting space for the young South Bend. The
Cities in Text: Rome explores the complex and historic layers of the Eternal City through the study of guided tours from the 16th, 17th, and 19th centuries presented in both a website and mobile application.

Cities are not built in a day. They are the result of years of development and change. No other city in the world expresses this concept more clearly than Rome. Thousands of years of continuous urban development and regeneration have created a multi-layered and complex city that can present challenges for both contemporary researchers and explorers.

Rome has been a destination for travelers—whether on pilgrimage, grand tour, study, or holiday—for nearly two millennia. Those who documented their trips have left unique records describing the then-current physical and urban conditions, providing essential resources to contemporary scholars.

Cities in Text: Rome provides access to selected travel guides allowing users to trace the city’s urban and architectural development. These guides, located in the Libraries of the American Academy in Rome, include Bernado Giustiniani’s Dell’antichità della città di Roma, published in 1569; Giacomo Dalmata’s Descrizione di Roma Antica e Moderna, published in 1683; and Giuseppe Vasi’s Piazzette e Persiane di Ottavi Consoli, published in 1777. These specific texts were chosen for the quality of their scholarship, observations, illustrations, maps, and itineraries. Each text has been digitized, translated, illustrated, and geolocated. From the website one can program the related mobile application to take historic documentation into the field. These current walking tours allow students and scholars alike to access library resources while exploring the city.
CITIES IN TEXT PROJECT

The purpose of this project is to provide access to historic travel literature and the buildings and monuments they describe virtually. Travel literature and guidebooks provide unique insights into how urban environments were traversed and viewed. Written and illustrated during a time when travel was considered an activity that enhanced an individual’s education, these books provide critical insights to the ancient and modern wonders of Rome. Few cities are as well documented as Rome. Hundreds of travel guides were produced from the 13th to the 19th century encouraging informative tourism. These historic guides are underutilized today—primarily due to lack of access. Most are housed in rare book collections at academic institutions. By physically removing barriers to their access the modern scholar and interested traveler can experience the development of the city of Rome chronologically through the distinct periods of the city’s history.

This project allows one to view the city of Rome in a dynamic way, peeling back its layers and experiencing its urban and architectural transformation through three hundred years of its history. This website, and the accompanying mobile applications, combine historic texts, digital images, translations, and mapped itineraries to study the evolution of Rome. It allows the user to develop their own understanding of how historic cities are viewed by physically taking the documentation on site and recording their own interpretations using features found in the mobile applications.

Cities in Text: Rome is a work in progress. At present the site contains three selected travel guides and the accompanying images and translations. The scanned images of the original texts are placeholders until the books are professionally digitized by the Biblioteca Hertziana. Additional images and building descriptions are added daily. The hope is that this project will grow to include additional travel guides on Rome and additional library partnerships. The Resources tab will expand to include additional bibliographies, library holdings, project findings, and related research.

This website works in conjunction with mobile applications (COMING SOON for iOS and Android) that will allow users to view the city of Rome as described in the text. Features

TIMELINE OF ROMAN TRAVEL GUIDES

300 CE – Constantine becomes Emperor of the Roman Empire, Christians allowed to practice their faith.

324 CE – Capital moved to Constantinople (modern day Istanbul, Turkey).

355 CE – Roman Empire separates into the Western Roman Empire and Eastern Roman Empire. Rome is the seat of the Western Roman Empire.

386 CE – Theodosius 1 declares Christianity as the official religion of the Roman Empire.

4th – 8th centuries – Early itineraries for pilgrims are written, these consist of lists of shrines and the sequences where they are found. The sites are usually listed topographically and have the pilgrim move around the city either clockwise (Via Flaminia to Vatican) or counter-clockwise (Via Aurelia to Via Appia). These guides exist as parts of larger manuscripts and may have been copied by the pilgrims themselves upon their arrival to Rome.

8th/9th century – Pilgrimage guides that included Christian monuments and buildings began to be produced in manuscripts. The first guides were titled Liber indigentiarum and contained information on Roman churches and the indulgences that could be received by visiting them; these documents are the precursor to early travel guides to Rome and set the standard format for these guides.

12th century – Mirabilia urbis Romae was written, this topographical description of Rome included both historical and legendary accounts. Although not originally intended as a guidebook, it became extremely popular and existed under varying titles until well into the 16th century. Mirabilia can be understood as a product of the “Twelfth Century Renaissance”.

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14th century – The Liber Indigentiarum was written, this topographical description of Rome included both historica
Rome, the Eternal City, has captivated the imagination of travelers for over two millennia. From the city’s ancient ruins, to the Christian monuments and papal imagery, to the modern architectural works and interventions, visitors have flocked to Rome to study history, art, religion, architecture, and literature. Guides to the city’s wonders were produced as early as the 16th century, such as the Mirabilia Urbis Romae (Marvels of the City of Rome), providing visitors with keys to unlocking the city’s greatest treasures. These historic guides offer unique glimpses into the past and how the city has been viewed, traversed, and studied. The 17th century and the Grand Tour brought increasing numbers of visitors to Rome and accelerated the number of illustrated travel guides that were published. Today there’s no shortage of guides to the city, available on each street corner, in nearly every language. These guides can offer more than mere lists of things to see and do; they can teach us how hundreds of years of visitors viewed the city and how the city has changed to welcome them. The following three guides provide an introduction and insight into the rich history of travel literature. They illustrate different perceptions of Rome and highlight the way the city was viewed and presented during their respective centuries.
ITINERARIO ISTRUTTIVO
DIVISO IN OTTO GIORNATE
Per riordinare con facilita tutte le Antiche, e Moderne Magnificenze di Roma

INSTRUCTIVE ITINERARY - DIVIDED INTO EIGHT DAYS
To find with ease all of the ancient and modern marvels of Rome

Giuseppe Vasi

"Itinerario Istruttivo Diviso in Otto Giornate,..." was initially published by Giuseppe Vasi in 1750 and later in 1775 and 1777. This 584 page guidebook to Rome can be viewed as a supplement to Vasi's earlier work "Delle Magnificenze di Roma Antica e Moderna." The initial publication is in a large format, 19 volume set of engravings published between 1737 and 1746. The itinerario is a pocket sized volume with small scale engravings and chiefly artistic drawings and inscriptions. Together these works represent an encyclopedic project with the aim of a comprehensive visual and textual description of Rome's sights. Vasi's works celebrate the integration and evolution of ancient and modern Rome. The streets and the Vatican are the daily life of the contemporary city and show the historical and cultural identity of eighteenth century Rome. By describing monuments within the context of the city Vasi is making an argument for the continuity of the city and its ancient architectural achievements.

In contrast to many of his contemporaries who showed monuments as isolated artifacts that described the glory of ancient Rome, Vasi understands Rome as an amalgamation of the city's Christian and classical history and he presents this understanding both visually and textually in his guidebook to the Eternal City.

Read Vasi's Full Text  |  Map Vasi's Itinerario

Itinerario Istruttivo DAY BY DAY

TEXT | MDP Day 1  | FRITI Piazza di Spagna | Tour Santa Croce in Gerusalemme
TEXT | MDP Day 2  | FRITI Piazza del Popolo | Tour Monti Farnesini
TEXT | MDP Day 3  | FRITI Lateran Frescoes | Tour Villa Sciarra
TEXT | MDP Day 4  | FRITI Basilica di Santa Croce in Gerusalemme | Tour San Lorenzo in Lucina
TEXT | MDP Day 5  | FRITI Castel Sant'Angelo | Tour San Pietro in Vincoli
TEXT | MDP Day 6  | FRITI Colosseum | Tour San Giovanni in Laterano
TEXT | MDP Day 7  | FRITI San Silvestro in Capite | Tour Villa Madama
TEXT | MDP Day 8  | FRITI Ponte Sant'Angelo | Tour Villa Madama

Read Vasi's Full Text  |  Map Vasi's Itinerario
in every sort of food, and of merchandize. Today there are near the city five ancient bridges, the feet of which is distant two miles away from the City, and is called diligently.

1. Pons Sublicius (Modern English: Sublicius Bridge). Table 64, book 5.

Having by this begun our delightful trip, you must now, dear gentle Reader; look only at the simple mention of it. But now more than in thought of remembrance of these many Heroes who passing over it came to Rome, conquerors of Kingdoms, and People more vast, so far away, and regular how many Kings, and princes Captains, or soldiers, and officers passed to come to pay hommage to the Senate, and the Roman People. By Emilio Cestorezz, who built it and called it Emilio Bridge, but then it was called Milmo, and now it has come to be called Millen Bridge. Of the ancients we consider either, that the town made by Bocchian towns and the paens on which Milmo now stands the bridge, in ancient centuries they 14
Description.

The Ponte Milvio is a bridge located in Rome, Italy, crossing the Tiber at the north end of the city. It was built in 27 BC by Marcus Aemilius Scipio, after tearing down a bridge built in 506 BC on the same spot. It is made of brick and stone, and consists of a series of 6 arches, each around 18m long, with a tower at the north end. The bridge was very important in ancient Rome for economic reasons, as well as historical ones. In 312 AD, a battle was fought at this bridge between Constantine I and Maxentius, resulting in Maxentius' defeat and subsequent drowning after a fall into the river.

Return to Vasi's book at page 16

Appears in:

**TEXT:** Vasi (Day 1)
Pilsen murals are certainly important on purely aesthetic terms, but they also speak to themes addressed in diverse arenas of academic study that examine struggles over space and belonging in American cities. These include “white flight,” ethnic succession, and gentrification. Furthermore, many of the murals explicitly deal with issues and problems affecting members of the Pilsen community, such as human migration, the hyper-policing of Latino communities, deportation, and poverty. Catholicism’s importance to Latino communities is also a key theme in many of the murals. Every semester, scholars and students at the University of Notre Dame study these matters in the classroom, but Pilsen’s streets, about ninety miles from campus, represent a dynamic living laboratory where they can be explored more fully.

Over the past several years, Ruiz has honed the tour for audiences ranging from high school students, his fellow academics, and the general public. Interest in the murals is strong, but there remain few online resources for studying them or simply enjoying a tour on one’s own. Therefore, we propose to create a comprehensive website to gather information on the Pilsen murals, the artists who created them, and the subjects listed above along with related mobile applications that will allow for curated walking tours and on-site study of these important resources. The website would serve as the primary resource for teaching and scholarship and include images, essays, oral histories, interviews, and related topics. From the website users would then select content to populate the mobile application that would build a custom walking tour. The multi-platform mobile application would serve as the discovery tool allowing one to gather information on site and benefit from the expansive website without the physical constraints of the classroom.
Hector Duarte

Hector Duarte was born in 1952 in Cañada, Michoacan, Mexico. He studied mural painting at the workshop of David Alfaro Siqueiros in 1977. Since moving to Chicago in 1985, Duarte has participated in the creation of more than 50 murals. He has exhibited his paintings and prints in solo and collective shows at such venues as the National Museum of Mexican Art, the School of the Art Institute, the State of Illinois Gallery, the Chicago Historical Society, and Casa Estudio Museo Diego Rivera in Mexico.

Duarte has received a number of awards, including a 2008 Artist Fellowship Award from the Illinois Arts Council, 2005 and 2007 Artistic Production Awards from the Secretary of Culture of the state of Michoacán, a 1995 Chicago Bar Association Award for best work of public art and a 1994 National Endowment for the Arts project grant. In 2006 he participated in the Smithsonian Folklife Festival on the National Mall in Washington, D.C., as an invited muralist. Duarte is the co-founder of the Julio Ruelas Print Workshop in Zacatecas, Mexico, La Casa de la Cultura in Zamora, Mexico, and the Mexican Printmaking Workshop in Chicago.
Gulliver in Wonderland, 1900 W. Cullerton St.
Thank you!

Viveca Pattison Robichaud
Special Collections Librarian
University of Notre Dame
vivecarobichaud@nd.edu