

Project Proposal IS 565
Digital Library Project
March 9, 2007

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PART 1

INTRODUCTION

This group's project is to create a digital library of images, mainly houses of the Fort Sanders neighborhood, owned by Carson Blocker. We will work with the Historic Fort Sanders Neighborhood Association (hereafter referred to as HFSNA or the association) to set parameters for the project: to determine the purpose of the digital library, to select the images appropriate for their purpose, help create metadata standards and the metadata itself, and to give input as to the final design. We will also help them plan how they will add images and metadata in the future.

HISTORY

The Fort Sanders Neighborhood in Knoxville, TN, today, as defined for this project, consists of twelve east-to-west blocks, and 6 north-to-south blocks on the north side of Cumberland Avenue (U.S. Highway 11/70.) This area consists of White, Clinch, Laurel, Highland, Forest and Grand Avenues which run east to west, and 11th-23rd streets which run north to south. Please see the maps sent as separate files associated with this document.¹

¹ Map 1 from *Central City Sector Plan*, 2003, p. 4, Map 7 from *Central City Sector Plan*, 1995, p. 16.

Fort Sanders is named for the earthwork fort built during the U.S. Civil War, at the present-day intersection of Laurel Avenue and 17th Streets. The neighborhood grew west from the city after the war, and was, for a time, incorporated as the town of West Knoxville. There are different home styles represented in the neighborhood, including some impressive Victorian homes, many in the Queen Anne style, Craftsman bungalows from the 1910's, and other homes built during the 1920s and 1930s for working-class residents.

In the mid to late 20th centuries, Fort Sanders homes were rented to University of Tennessee students; many former single-family homes were converted to apartments. In the later twentieth century, many of these houses were destroyed to make way for apartment buildings, parking lots and commercial buildings, mainly for Fort Sanders and Children's Hospitals.

The Historic Fort Sanders Neighborhood Association has worked for many years to help preserve and document the history of the Fort Sanders Neighborhood. They have a small group of long-term, active members who have expressed an interest in working with us to create this digital library.

Preserving records of the homes that are left, highlighting examples of different styles, and showing the development patterns of the neighborhood over time are priorities of the HFSNA. They would also like meaningful metadata created for each image, for anyone interested in the history of individual houses.

They have an auxiliary idea for the future of their digital library, too. They want to solicit other photos from residents or former residents that represent homes that are no longer extant. These could be useful as redevelopment tools; some may have historical

interest. At some point, the association will also have to decide if they want to pursue photographs of commercial or other building types besides homes.

For this semester's work, we will only use images of homes or apartments that were on Knox Heritage's application for the National Register of Historic Places in 1977. All these homes have historical significance and we have dates built and style of the building readily available from the application.

The association believes that the primary audiences for the digital library would be current and former residents of the neighborhood, potential business owners looking for a site for a business (there is currently a local businessman opening a bed and breakfast inn in a historic Fort Sanders home), residents of other historic neighborhoods such as Old North Knoxville or 4th and Gill, and local historians.

The current and former residents may only have a recreational interest, but the other groups could have practical or scholarly reasons for visiting and using our digital library. One practical purpose of the association is to use the library to call up images of homes during discussions with neighborhood residents or others as a timesaver.

Another development fueling their desire to have a digital library of this sort is renewed interest in improving the Cumberland Avenue 'Strip': an eight block area of mainly shops, restaurants, and bars adjacent to the neighborhood. The city-wide discussions and work of planners trying to create a new, mixed-use, attractive Cumberland Avenue Strip have brought attention to the Fort Sanders neighborhood and the varied needs of historic preservation, housing, parking, and hospital operations.

Having a digital library which highlights the history and beauty of the neighborhood can only benefit Fort Sanders as these discussions go on. In the past, the

neighborhood has not been seen by most city residents, City Council, or other planners as a coherent whole, or as anything worth saving, but as substandard housing for students, and potential parking lots. Changing this image through highlighting the historical significance of the neighborhood, and showing how many single-family homes are still extant, could change some minds.

There has been some progress in recent years in perceptions of the neighborhood among city planners. The “creation of the Empowerment Zone, the Knoxville Area Transportation Action Plan 2010, the Knoxville Street Tree Master Plan, Neighborhood Conservation Overlay Zoning (enabling neighborhoods to protect their architectural features and foster compatible new development), the Bicycle Plan, and the Knoxville Transportation Linkages Study” (Commission, 2003, see bibliography) are all recent developments that affect neighborhoods in Knoxville’s Central City.

See the Knoxville Metropolitan Planning Commission’s Cumberland Avenue Corridor Study at <http://www.knoxmpc.org/cumberland/> The Metropolitan Planning Commission and other interested citizens, therefore, could be a secondary audience for our project.

Another historical or cultural impetus for a Fort Sanders digital library is a surge of interest in the author James Agee. His Pulitzer prize-winning novel, *A Death in the Family*, takes place in the Fort Sanders neighborhood where Agee grew up. In spring 2005, there was a James Agee celebration in Knoxville, with a Clarence Brown theatre production of *All the Way Home*, a play based on the novel, lectures, tours of Fort Sanders, and many other events. See http://www.cityofknoxville.org/Press_Releases/Content/2005/0401b.asp for more details.

There is even a new park in Fort Sanders at the corner of James Agee Street and Laurel Avenue, which was created from a parking lot formerly owned by the University of Tennessee. See http://www.metropulse.com/articles/2005/15_14/cover_story.shtml for details.

Part of the appeal of the novel *A Death in the Family* is the sense of place Agee created. His fans respond to that sense of place and even sometimes visit Knoxville looking for “James Agee’s Fort Sanders.” In his 1983 article (cited in our bibliographic sources) University of Tennessee geography professor Charles Aiken described that phenomenon very well.

Admirers who visit Knoxville occasionally seek out Highland Avenue to savor the atmosphere of the setting of “Knoxville: Summer of 1915” and “A Death in the Family.” Before they arrive they know that they will not find the type of place that they seek, but they expect that Agee will be remembered and honored.²

PART 2

Long-term Fort Sanders resident Carson M. Blocker has been photographing the neighborhood for about four years. His collection is what we will use for our project. Many of the homes he photographed are still extant; however, he has some photos of the George W. Pickle home at 1633 Clinch Avenue that it is on the National Register of Historic Places. It was damaged by fire just weeks after the shot. He also has photos of some rundown homes that have since been rehabilitated.

Some items are photographs taken with two different film cameras from 2002 to 2005. Some are digital camera images from 2005 to present. We will scan and store high-

² Charles Aiken, “The Transformation of James Agee’s Knoxville.” *Geographical Review*, Vol. 73, No. 2. (Apr., 1983), p

resolution images for archival purposes, and determine compressed file sizes and formats for the displayed images.

Working with the association's webmaster, we will decide whether or not Greenstone is a suitable program, or if we will use another database format such as php. Our group and Tim Ponder, the webmaster, would like to use Greenstone if we can make it work on his server, then the association can move it to another format if they prefer to later. Then the images will be loaded into the HFSNA's server. The group chose Greenstone over static html pages or some other kind of php database partly because of its capability to generate on-the-fly webpages from searches. When we and Tim Ponder examined Greenstone, we thought the look was consistent with other digital library projects we've seen, and the search results looked very professional. As mentioned above, it is also open-source software and this will be important to the association later as they take over the digital library. See <http://www.greenstone.org/cgi-bin/library> for more information about Greenstone.

Greenstone maps to Dublin Core, so we will map our metadata categories such as architect, date created, address, etc., to the appropriate Dublin Core elements. We will create a data dictionary to define our elements. We chose not to examine D-Space at this time because of the limitation that it be used for academic purposes only.

Cathy Irwin, HFSNA president, and Laurel Lee Thompson and Beth Ponder, association members, will aid in selecting images from Mr. Blocker's files. Ms. Irwin, who has a Masters in Historic Preservation, will aid in finding information to create metadata for some of the houses.

Next, the digital images selected will be compressed, and the print photographs or their negatives will be scanned, depending on which format we decide will work best.

PART 3

LFB will be the point person for staying in touch with members of the HFSNA, but all members of the team will get more input from them on the final project, if necessary. She is also the leader in sorting and renaming the images, and getting input from the HFSNA about their metadata needs. JRW has a lot of knowledge of historic homes, and he has also had experience using the 4th and Gill neighborhood website, so he will also contribute to this part of the project.

For image sorting and selecting, LFB has been using the free Irfanview program. This program makes it easy to select and put images into selected folders for later use. She is simply using Windows to rename the files. The file naming scheme we've decided on is to use the street name, followed by house number, and a designation such as front, east, west, or back to designate a side or back view of the house. So, a sample of four images from the same home could be called James Agee_1401_front, James_Agee_1401_rear, James_Agee_1401_east, and James_Agee_1401_west.

Co-ordinating the images with their addresses has been a painstaking process for some streets. For Laurel and Clinch Avenues, the houses are far apart and LFB is quite familiar with the street layouts. Using www.kgis.org's KnoxNetWhere service, she has been able to match images with addresses easily. Other streets are proving to be more complicated, and have required some walking around the neighborhood and referencing images of the whole blocks to be certain the correct house number goes on each image.

With the prints that are to be scanned, this information is written on a label, along with the date the photo was taken, and affixed to the back of each image.

BDS is the leader in scanning, compressing, and making any archival/technical metadata decisions. The cameras used by dates were: pre-August 2003 pictures were taken with film camera, a Canon Rebel 2000. From August 2003 to June 2005, another film camera was used: a Canon Elan 7NE with a Sigma 28-80mm lens. All digital pictures taken after June 2005 were taken with a Canon 20D 8.2 M Pixels (3504x2336) with this lens: Canon EF-s 18-55, usually with a circular polarizer filter. The time stamp and other information is in the EXIF data embedded in each image. The digital images are all jpgs of at least 2MB per file.

The standards he has developed so far are (subject to change as we try some examples):

Archival -
Format/compression: tiff
dpi: 300
constraints: none

Delivery -
Format/compression: jpeg
dpi: 72
constraints: all photos will be constrained to a 500x500 pixel width (this way, no matter whether the photo is oriented to a landscape or portrait, the dimensions will be the same).

The specifications of the equipment he is using are:

Scanner: UMAX PowerLook 2100XL;

Scanning software (control interface for the scanner): SilverFast AI editing software: Photoshop 7.0.1 & Photoshop CS.

Computer hardware: Dell Optiplex GX 620 Workstation, running Windows XP Service Pack 2. Additional computer hardware: Macintosh PowerBook G4.

All members will work together on writing our data dictionary, making decisions about mapping to Dublin Core, and deciding what non-searchable fields or elements may be important for the future. However, BDS's work experience will make him the natural leader for this part of the project.

Materials identified so far to be used as references for reconstructing neighborhood history and creating metadata for some of the houses are:

Aiken, Charles. "The Transformation of James Agee's Knoxville." *Geographical Review*, Vol. 73, No. 2. (Apr., 1983), pp. 150-165.

Knoxville/Knox County Metropolitan Planning Commission. *Central City Sector Plan, July 1995*. Knoxville, TN: The Commission, 1995.

Knoxville/Knox County Metropolitan Planning Commission. *Central City Sector Plan, June 2003*. Knoxville, TN: The Commission, 2003.

Knoxville/Knox County Metropolitan Planning Commission. *The Future of our Past: historic sites survey and cultural resources plan for Knoxville and Knox County, Tennessee*. Knoxville, TN: The Commission, 1988.

Knoxville Heritage Committee of the Junior League of Knoxville. *Knoxville : fifty landmarks : a sampling of historically and architecturally interesting buildings in the Greater Knoxville area*. Knoxville: Junior League of Knoxville Heritage Committee: 1976.

Manning, Russ and Sondra Jamieson. *Historic Knoxville and Knox County : city center, neighborhoods, and parks : a walking and touring guide*. Norris, TN: Laurel Place, c1990.

Steinbach, Stephen Anthony. *The Effect of an urban university on an adjacent residential neighborhood: a case study of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville and the Fort Sanders Neighborhood*. Masters thesis in Planning, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, 1992.

We have copies of the 1977 National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination forms for the Fort Sanders neighborhood. These have information such as

the date of the building and in some cases, the style. There is an unpublished Knox Heritage, Inc., Historical Inventory from 1974 which Ms. Irwin lent us that provides some of the names of the original owners.

Knoxville city directories, tax records, and other material at McClung collection that might be useful is to be determined for the long-term future of the digital library. Ms. Irwin has some files from her own research on the neighborhood that may also be useful. LFB will be in charge of this part of the project, with help from JRW.

Follow-up with Tim Ponder, association webmaster, on issues related to using Greenstone or long-term storage; loading information into Greenstone and troubleshooting: JRW is our point person.

PROJECT MILESTONES/TIMELINE

Saturday, February 17: final selection of images with Cathy Irwin.

Saturday, February 24: any selected images not yet renamed will be renamed by this date, burned to DVD.

Monday, February 26: BDS to begin compression work on digital images, and scanning of prints.

Monday, March 12-April 25: Finish work on metadata for selected images. Write data dictionary. Decide on final look of the library. Enter any historical information the HFSNA wants on the front page. Enter metadata, upload images.

April 25: present our project to our class.

April 25: turn in deliverables. Site address is <http://www.fortsanders.org> then click on 'Fort Sanders Homes.'

Project log for IS 565

LFB: LouAnn Blocker

ADS: Anthony Smith

BDS: Bridger Dyson-Smith

JRW: Roger Weaver

HFSNA or 'the assn' Historic Fort Sanders Neighborhood Association.

Cathy Irwin or Cathy: the HFSNA president

Tim Ponder: the HFSNA webmaster

JANUARY

First meeting: January 10, 2007 20 minutes

LFB approached JRW and BDS about a possible digital library project for the HFSNA, using photographs of houses in the neighborhood owned by Carson Blocker. JRW and BDS like the idea and asked ADS about it. He said finding out about copyright permissions would be the first hurdle. He gave permission for 3 people to work on the project, not 5. Original vision is for a clickable map of the houses positioned on their streets, but soon discovered this might be too ambitious for a phase 1 school project. Discussed the idea of a phase 2 where residents could add or submit their photos for addition.

LFB meeting with Cathy Irwin, Jan. 16, 2007 1.5 hours

Showed her some examples of digital libraries and some of the photograph collection. We talked about options for selection and display depending on what the assn wants the DL to do for them. Cathy mentioned approaching other neighbors who may have older pictures. We will put this off until we are well under way with our current project. Cathy brought up ideas such as a redevelopment tool for rebuilding on empty lots—what was there before? But she said the association was mainly looking for a historical tool for the neighborhood and the city, using the photos we have to illustrate changes in housing and the growth of the neighborhood over the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

We also talked about metadata. She thought the assn would want to be able to search by streets, house type/style, year built, builder/original (if known), current dispensation (standing/demolished/whatever). Cathy also volunteered to help LFB and JRW learn how to research some of this information.

Group meeting, January 24th

1 hour

Display options will affect we set up metadata.

JRW had looked at D-Space and Greenstone and reported to the group.

D-Space is licensed for academic use, so there may be a problem if the project leaves a UT server and goes to HFSNA server.

Greenstone is open source software and takes up about 1.2MB. If Tim Ponder, the webmaster for the assn. thinks he can work with it, it will be the best option. It has the capability for dynamically generating webpages, not making static links. Greenstone is LINUX and Windows compatible.

Group meeting with Tim Ponder, January 29th

1.25 hours

JRW found out that we do have a choice for the project of static html-driven pages or the 'on-the-fly' database creation of Greenstone. We all liked Greenstone but wanted to show it to Tim to see if he could manage it on his system. Tim had talked with Cathy and with Beth Ponder, another active assn. member. All agree that the assn. does want to continue to update and maintain their DL themselves once the semester project is over. Beth and Cathy had also discussed a section of the site for people to submit photos, then have the assn. either create and add the metadata or put up some houses without metadata in a separate section of their website. However, we hope they do not choose that option.

We went over some of the specs listed on the www.greenstone.org website and compared the requirements to the setup that Tim has.

He is now using a content management system. He has php and MySQL running on a UNIX box. He can download Greenstone to his server. The other option would be to propagate a database. There could be a possibility for a web form for people to submit a photo and/or metadata. This led to a discussion of metadata standards. BDS suggested Dublin Core. We discussed standards briefly with Tim so we would understand why it's important to have consistency in fields entered by submitters. We could possibly use a spreadsheet, XSLT, then transfer to simple Dublin Core. For long-term this would work with the form to generate the metadata records.

Tim volunteered to download the software and see how it would work, then report back to us. If it will be easy enough for Tim or another member to update, we can abandon the database solution and use Greenstone. He can give us 1 gigabyte of storage space now, with a possibility of more later. He was concerned about image sizes and total size of the project, and BDS answered that in an email before the meeting. (see below) We agreed that it would be better for him to mount the whole project and not mount it on a UT server, then move it.

Friday, February 2, 2007 5 hours

BDS and JRW attempt to use Apache server to download Greenstone to BDS's Mac laptop. No success.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday: Feb. 6-9: 10 hours

LFB attaches dates, addresses to labels on back on print photo for metadata and file naming. Also uses Irfanview software to sort digital images into folders by street.

JANUARY EMAIL EXCERPTS

From BDS, 1/24/07: the deliverables do not take up that much space - for example, in our digital collection with approximately 3500 images, the archived versions take up almost 300 gigabytes of space. The deliverables for the web take up about 2.5 gig. I would imagine that we could put something out that takes up less than 1 gig of hard drive space,

and that should include everything, especially if we scale the project into phases.

From JRW to Tim Ponder: 1/23/07 1. How is your site currently hosted?

2. Do you have your own server or are you using a commercial service provider?

3. How much server space do you currently have?

4. Do you own or are you leasing your URL?

Tim Ponder's answer, 1/23/07:

1. The site is being converted to a content management system, and is on a FreeBSD box - but could integrate a Windows box or migrate to a LINUX box quite easily.

2. The association does not own a server, that would be pretty much overkill. I have both leased space and leased bandwidth for dedicated servers of my own and the site will share some of that space so I can provide what we need currently at no cost.

3. Hard to answer - I could switch the site to another server, store images on different servers, and also archive on machines I use specifically for that. Since the space is donated currently, I believe I have the quota set at 3 gigs not including the database for the CMS, but that is flexible. Currently the space used is under 50 MB.

4. I believe the answer is own - though I am not sure what would be considered leasing. HFSNA has two domains registered currently in my name...since the officers change regularly. That way we have the contacts spread across several of us.

From LFB 1/23/07 to all HFSNA members asking for input on the project.

We need help from willing members of the assn with: Assessing the community needs—what do you want this searchable library to do for you, who are possible users,etc.;**Some help with selection** which will flow from the assessment—such as, do you want commercial buildings or just houses? Lots of examples? or only one or two examples of a style? but we are responsible for making good selection decisions according to principles we've learned at school;**Some help with how to find metadata** for some of the buildings. I will mainly be responsible for that part of the project. Cathy has said she will help me research the buildings we choose for the library.And eventually, **whose server will the collection sit on permanently? Who will manage it?**

FEBRUARY

EMAIL EXCERPTS

2/6/07 LFB to Tim Ponder asking for follow-up on whether he was able to load Greenstone on his server.

2/7/08: LFB gets camera specs from Carson Blocker for all three cameras that have been used to create these images. Details in project proposal.

2/8/07 LFB gets scanning, file size specs from BDS for photos to scan and image compression. Details in project proposal.

MEETINGS

2/21/07: 2 hours

LFB meets with two members of the HFNSA to look at images. They talked about how many addresses could reasonably be covered and how to prioritize. They also talked over the look of the site and saw a demonstration of Greenstone. They decided on a three-paragraph introduction to the project for the front page of the site.

Week of 2/22- 3/01/07: 10 hours

LFB continues sorting files and assigning them preliminary file names based on address.

2/28/07: 2 hours LFB meets with Cathy Irwin at her home to look at other resources available for researching metadata on homes. Discovers this meeting should have been held a lot sooner, since there is a list of homes, their dates, and styles from the National Historic Register Application of 1977. Quick decision is made to use only NHR homes for the current project and the foreseeable future. Ms. Irwin also lends the group a copy of a thesis they did not have access to at UT.

MARCH emails

3/07/09: JRW asks Tim Ponder (TP) where he has been able to install Greenstone on his server, and if not, what is a time estimate for when he could do it.

3/09/07: TP responds that he has it up on his development server.

3/14/07: JRW asks TP how we can access the server for testing.

3/28/07: JRW sends a follow-up message. He hasn't yet heard anything from this 3/14 message.

3-29-07: TP responds, had not received earlier message. Is now moving to live server, and will inform JRW when that is done.

MARCH MEETINGS

3/06/2007: 6 hours

JRW and BDS review Greenstone documentation, installation requirements; initial discussion of installation in the Mac/Unix OS.

3/08/07: 2.5 hours LFB speaks to HFNSA meeting. One of their questions was could this library ever interface with KGIS? [Copy of handout for focus talk with members is included at the end of the log.] Stressed our professional expertise, leaving them with a product they could update, and the decisions they needed to make about the future of their library. 3/12/07: BDS, JRW and LFB meet to make final decisions on searchable, non-searchable, and administrative data, and filenames. How to indicate left, right, etc and also directions such as north and south? Decided to add a title field that will display with thumbnails and full images that will indicate direction, and the file name will be left, right, etc with 'blank' for the parent record for an address

Week of 3/12-3/19: 10 hours LFB finalizes image sorting and naming, begins spreadsheet work.

3/16/2007: 5 hours

Pre-installation discussion, JRW and BDS. Requirements and data review. Made first attempt at installation.

3/23/07: 5 hours

JRW and BDS attempted to set up a collection in Greenstone, setting up data dictionary in Greenstone and began testing import. BDS mapped spreadsheet metadata to Greenstone's DC fields.

3/28/07: 3 hours JRW, BDS, data dictionary discussion and revision of Greenstone Dublin Core fields.

3/30/07: 2 hours JRW, BDS installed Greenstone, Apache, perl, and Image Magic.

Week of 3/30-4/04 LFB completes spreadsheet with as many fields as possible. Style missing from many hours in NHR description.

APRIL MEETINGS

4/6/07: 4 hours JRW and BDS working on Greenstone configuration. Started trying to import data.

4/11/07/ 30 minutes JRW and BDS project planning meeting.

4/13/07: 5 hours JRW and BDS configure Greenstone and try to resolve issues with importing data. The metadata is not populating the fields, but creating new records.

4/15/07: 2 hours LFB met with Cathy Irwin. Filled in 'style' field for houses missing styles in the NHR application. Discussed problem with metadata fields, chose 4 houses and a total of 30 images for the initial website.

4/16/07: 4.5 hours JRW, BDS, LFB meet to finalize project. Limit to 30 records means we can't include all metadata fields we want to display, just the ones the HFSNA will be immediately interested in. Records entered manually from list by Cathy Irwin.

HFSNA members can use the librarian interface in Greenstone to enter records manually later, and the problem may be solved anyway.

BDS has an idea for a script that would solve the metadata population problem, but it doesn't work yet. JRW found a possible solution: XML converter, software on a 30-day test that will do the work we want, but will put in a lot of junk code. The group liked the idea of waiting for Bridger to ask the DL Center programmers about his idea more than using the test software.

4/22/07: group meeting. 4.5 hours XSLT script still not working, BDS will keep trying. Group work on slides and handouts for presentation and finalizing documentation. BDS will send data dictionary and crosswalk to LFB to append to log before Wednesday. Group made plans for presentation meeting on Wednesday sometime before class to practice.

APRIL EMAILS

4/04/07: LFB to Cathy Irwin so she can update the HFSNA on our progress:

"The news is the Greenstone software is running right now on Roger's home computer, so he and Tim will just have to figure out how to transfer it to his server.

Roger does have some problems with automatic uploads of records from our master spreadsheet, so he entered 10 samples manually just in case that's all we have to show our class. But he is confident that problem can be solved. We have about 100 addresses represented in 190 total records, all from the NHR application, mostly from Clinch and Laurel Avenues.

After that time Roger, Tim and I will work together to add all the other addresses we have photos for, and you, I and other interested members can start gathering other photos, etc to add later. And we can continue to work on the comprehensive bibliography we talked about."

4/03/2007 TP to JRW: a glitch in installation because of a security issue. TP is getting help for the problem. Also how JRW can get in to the server once this problem is solved.

4/07/2007 TP to JRW: security problem solved, sent user name and password.

4/09/2007: TP to JRW, sent web address.

4/13/2007: TP/JRW phone conversation. Issues connecting to server resolved.

4/19/2007: BDS to TP, re: FTP access to the collection directories on TP's server.

4/20/2007: BDS/JRW phone conversation re: FTP access. JRW provides insight to a solution.

4/20/2007: TP to BDS offering similar solutions to the FTP issues.

[Handout for HFSNA meeting, March 8, 2007]

Fort Sanders Digital Library

Class project for Information Sciences 565; future for HFSNA to decide

LouAnn Blocker (Fort Sanders)

Bridger Dyson-Smith (student assistant, Digital Library Center)

Roger Weaver (4th & Gill)

What we bring to you:

- expertise in designing data elements, search capabilities
- help with planning the future, both in terms of your needs and fitting your library to existing metadata standards

Image selection

- existing collection 2002-present by Carson Blocker
- currently selecting homes on the 1977 Historic Register application, and a few others west of 19th Street to represent different styles.

Presentation

- Greenstone software, www.greenstone.org Click on examples to see other digital libraries. Open source software developed in New Zealand. Creates on the fly webpages from searches. Flexible design of search interfaces.
- Display of images: searches will yield thumbnails and addresses of relevant items. One more click takes you to metadata and/or larger image.

Metadata elements (see spreadsheet)

- Some searchable, some not
- Conform to national standards
- New elements can be added

Immediate Future: (after students finish their work)

- Tim Ponder loads Greenstone, library on his server
- New HFSNA website links to digital library
- Publicize to other groups who may want to link to it

Long-term future (think about and discuss at a later date)

- Collection remains property of Carson Blocker with generous reproduction/use rights. Contact for questions, requests for archival-quality images
- How to solicit other images, and how to add them without corrupting your database
- Decide what else to add to your library besides houses, perhaps solicit another SIS 565 class to work on a phase 2 containing other documents from the HFSNA's history, interviews with residents, anything you can think of.
- Select, process and create metadata for more addresses from Blocker collection.
- Long-term storage of data
- Your issues/ideas

Contact me at lblocker@utk.edu or 523-5403 if you want to talk more about the project.

HFSNA Data Dictionary:

The following is a simplified data dictionary for the Historic Fort Sanders Neighborhood Association digital collection in Greenstone. This document should be referred to with the HFSNA Crosswalk; also, Greenstone incorporates a simplified reference into the Librarian Interface, which can be used to supplement this information.

1. HFSNA fileName:

HFSNA Information	Simplified DC Element
14th_401.JPG	dc.Identifier
<Metadata mode="accumulate" name="dc.Identifier">14th_401.JPG</Metadata>	

Definition: The associated file name for an image.

Required: Yes.

Comments: This field in the spreadsheet will also provide important orienting information for display purposes in the Greenstone software.

2. HFSNA address:

address, the physical address of the house, maps to the dc.Title field.

HFSNA Information	Simplified DC Element
401 14th Street	dc.Title
<Metadata mode="accumulate" name="dc.Title">401 14th Street</Metadata>	

Definition: The address associated with the image.

Required: Yes.

Comments: This field will display in the Greenstone collection as the image's title.

3. HFSNA title:

HFSNA Information	Simplified DC Element
Front view of 401 14th Street, from the east	dc.Description
<Metadata mode="accumulate" name="dc.Description">Front view of 401 14th Street, from the east</Metadata>	

Definition: A description of the image, used as a title in the spreadsheet, that is used by Greenstone as the description of the image.

Required: Yes.

Comments: This field will assist in differentiating between the various images associated with an address.

4. HFSNA date:

HFSNA Information	Simplified DC Element
1920	dc.Date
<Metadata mode="accumulate" name="dc.Date">1920</Metadata>	

Definition: date refers to the date of the home's construction.

Required: No.

Comments: It is important to distinguish between dc.Date and dc.Date^Created. dc.Date is always associated with the date of the home's construction.

5. HFSNA style:

HFSNA Information	Simplified DC Element
Italian Renaissance	dc.Subject^Style
<Metadata mode="accumulate" name="dc.Subject^Style">Italian Renaissance</Metadata>	

Definition: style denotes the architectural style associated with a home's construction, such as Queen Anne, Classical Revival, or Italianate. style uses a controlled vocabulary.

Required: No.

Comments: style is used as a searchable field in Greenstone, and utilizes a controlled vocabulary.

Controlled Vocabulary:

- Bungalow
- Classical Revival
- Colonial Revival
- Craftsman
- Dutch Colonial
- Eclectic
- Georgian Revival
- Italianate
- Italian Renaissance
- Queen Anne
- Tudor Revival

6. HFSNA materials:

HFSNA Information	Simplified DC Element
Stucco	dc.Subject^Materials
<Metadata mode="accumulate" name="dc.Subject^Materials">Stucco</Metadata>	

Definition: gives information regarding the primary material used in a home's construction. materials uses a controlled vocabulary.

Required: No.

Comments: materials is a browsable field in the Greenstone collection.

Controlled Vocabulary:

- Asbestos shingles

- Brick
- Clapboard
- Stucco

7. HFSNA floors:

HFSNA Information	Simplified DC Element
2.5	dc.Subject^Floors
<Metadata mode="accumulate" name="dc.Subject^Floors">2.5</Metadata>	

Definition: this field specifies the number of floors in a home.

Required: No.

Comments: floors is a browsable field in the Greenstone collection.

8. HFSNA dateCreated:

HFSNA Information	Simplified DC Element
1/27/2007	dc.Date^Created
<Metadata mode="accumulate" name="dc.Date^Created">1/27/2007</Metadata>	

Definition: dateCreated refers to the date of the content's creation, i.e. the date when the photograph was taken.

Required: Yes.

Comments:

9. HFSNA originalOwner:

HFSNA Information	Simplified DC Element
	dc.Subject^OriginalOwner
<Metadata mode="accumulate" name="dc.Subject^OriginalOwner"></Metadata>	

Definition: the home's original owner.

Required: No.

Comments:

10. HSFNA architectBuilder:

HFSNA Information	Simplified DC Element
	dc.Subject^ArchitectBuilder
<Metadata mode="accumulate" name="dc.Subject^ArchitectBuilder"></Metadata>	

Definition: the name of the architect and or the builder of the home.

Required: No.

Comments:

11. HSFNA creator:

HFSNA Information	Simplified DC Element
Blocker, Carson Matthew, 1955 -	dc.Creator
<pre><Metadata mode="accumulate" name="dc.Creator">Blocker, Carson Matthew, 1955 - </Metadata></pre>	

Definition: the creator of the content, i.e. the photographer of the home.

Required: Yes.

Comments:

12. HSFNA bWorColor:

HFSNA Information	Simplified DC Element
Color	dc.Format
<pre><Metadata mode="accumulate" name="dc.Format">Color</Metadata></pre>	

Definition: this field acknowledges the type of photo that will be displayed in the Greenstone library.

Required: Yes.

Comments:

HFSNA Metadata Crosswalk:

The following is a simple crosswalk for the Simplified Dublin Core values used by Greenstone.

HFSNA Spreadsheet Information		Simplified Greenstone DC Values
1. filename		dc.Identifier
2. address		dc.Title
3. title		dc.Description
4. date		dc.Date
5. style		dc.Subject^Style
6. material		dc.Subject^Materials
7. floors		dc.Subject^Floors
8. dateCreated		dc.Date^Created
9. archivalFile		<i>This refers to the archival file size in kilobytes. This information is automatically generated by the Greenstone software.</i>
10. archivalDimensions		<i>This refers to the archived image's dimensions in pixels. This information is automatically generated by the Greenstone software.</i>
11. archivalFormat		<i>This refers to the archived image's format type, i.e. JPEG, TIF, etc. This information is automatically generated by the Greenstone software.</i>
12. originalOwner		dc.Subject^OriginalOwner
13. architectBuilder		dc.Subject^ArchitectBuilder
14. creator		dc.Creator
15. bWorColor		dc.Format

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Fort Sanders Digital Library

Presentation to Neighborhood Association

Class project for Information Sciences 565; future for HFSNA to decide

LouAnn Blocker (Fort Sanders)

Bridger Dyson-Smith (student assistant, Digital Library Center)

Roger Weaver (4th & Gill)

What we bring to you:

- expertise in designing data elements, search capabilities
- help with planning the future, both in terms of your needs and fitting your library to existing metadata standards

Image selection

- existing collection 2002-present by Carson Blocker
- currently selecting homes on the 1977 Historic Register application, and a few others west of 19th Street to represent different styles.

Presentation

- Greenstone software, www.greenstone.org Click on examples to see other digital libraries. Open source software developed in New Zealand. Creates on the fly webpages from searches. Flexible design of search interfaces.
- Display of images: searches will yield thumbnails and addresses of relevant items. One more click takes you to metadata and/or larger image.

Metadata elements (see spreadsheet)

- Some searchable, some not
- Conform to national standards
- New elements can be added

Immediate Future: (after students finish their work)

- Tim Ponder loads Greenstone, library on his server
- New HFSNA website links to digital library
- Publicize to other groups who may want to link to it

Long-term future (think about and discuss at a later date)

- Collection remains property of Carson Blocker with generous reproduction/use rights. Contact for questions, requests for archival-quality images
- How to solicit other images, and how to add them without corrupting your database
- Decide what else to add to your library besides houses, perhaps solicit another SIS 565 class to work on a phase 2 containing other documents from the HFSNA's history, interviews with residents, anything you can think of.
- Select, process and create metadata for more addresses from Blocker collection.
- Long-term storage of data
- Your issues/ideas

Contact me at lblocker@utk.edu or 523-5403 if you want to talk more about the project.