The Past, Present and Future of Online Exhibitions:

Twenty Years and Counting at the Library Company of Philadelphia
The Past
• 1990s, screen size standard is 640 X 480
• 1991, first website published by Tim Berners-Lee
• 1994, W3C established
• 1996, Flash introduced by Macromedia
• 1997, Microsoft incorporated MP3 support into Windows Media Player
• 1998, PHP3 released
• Early 2000s, screen size standard is 800 X 600
• 2000, MS IE5 supports CSS1 nearly 100%
• 2002, Nearly all browsers support Javascript
• 2004, WordPress 1.0 is released launching the era of Web 2.0
• 2007, First iPhone released & 960 grid system introduced
• 2010, Term Responsive Design coined by Ethan Marcotte
• 2010, Apple restricts use of Flash in iOS
• 2014, HTML5 was released as a stable W3C Recommendation
First LCP Online Exhibition: 1999

Ardent Spirits
The Origins of the American Temperance Movement

• Introduction
• Temperance and Medicine
• Temperance in Politics and the Law
• Temperance and the Devil
• Women and Temperance
• Alternatives to Alcohol
• The Temperance Pledge
• Temperance Entertainment

Features:
• Formatted for 640 x 480 screen settings
• Netscape compatibility
• Alt Tags with bibliographic data
• Custom Design Headers
• Mouse over effects
• Embedded MP3
• FusionBot Search
First Site to use CSS: 2005

1999-2005 All sites were designed using Dreamweaver templates because of browser compatibility concerns.

Features:
• Formatted for 800x600 screen settings
• Image Maps
• Alt Tags with bibliographic data
• Only one image per section.
First Use of Lightbox via JQuery: 2010

Section III. “Spirit and Freedom of Execution”: Lithography Arrives in Philadelphia

Although East City produced the first American lithograph in Philadelphia in 1819, it would be another nine years before the establishment of the first commercial lithograph firm in the city by hosiery and print store proprietors Kennedy & Lucas. By 1828, the trade had increased to three firms: Scott Brothers, Aitken Lithographing, and Philadelphia Lithographers. The next decade proved an era of expansion for the trade in one that would raise printing, propagation, artists, lithographers, and profits steadily and depict the end of the 19th century in the city. Job work for merchants and business firms, portraits, periodicals and books, and view books of the Fairmount Water Works steadily fueled the city’s lithographic industry. Although established a niche for themselves within the local printing community, their work was not limited to local affairs.

Instructions, often vague, for the lithographic process had been disseminated in this 19th century treatise, including a description of etching on stone in earnest James C. Mizen (1834), was published and circulated in Philadelphia, an established city in its own right.

Click on the illustrated page to browse the items in this section of the exhibit.
Philadelphia On Stone

JavaScript, a programming language was supported in nearly all browsers by 2002. JavaScript was first used at LCP for slideshows in 2005.

JQuery, a library of JavaScript code, was released in 2006. JQuery provided a lighter weight option to manipulate html.

Philadelphia on Stone Features:
• Formatted for 800x600 screen settings
• Lightbox effect
• Alt Tags with bibliographic data
• Google Custom Search
• JavaScript Menu
• First time a grant project website combined with an online exhibition

*Before Lightbox was implemented images used <target="_blank"> to view a larger size in a new window, or were coded to opened in a frame.
Ephemera Online: 2014

Why Now?
• From 1999 through July 2012 LCP used Comcast for website hosting. Once we moved to WebHostingHub.com with a CPanel dashboard we had the control needed to set-up, design, and preserve WP.

Unique Design Needs:
• Site must embody both the visually compelling and transient nature of ephemera allowing visitors to explore at their own pace guided by their own interests.
• Make it interactive and engaging.
• Extensible

Feature Highlights:
• Fully Responsive
• Pinterest Style Gallery
• Guided, themed, and browse options to view collections.
Common Touch: The Art of the Senses in the History of the Blind was a multimedia exhibition that looked at historical embossed and raised-letter documents for the visually impaired as a starting point for a multi-sensory exploration of the nature of perception. Inspired by her research in the Library Company's Michael Zinman Collection of Printing for the Blind, artist-in-residence Teresa Jaynes's exhibition was on display April 4 – October 21, 2016. Common Touch combined her own original works with historical collections that document the education of the blind in the 19th century.
Common Touch: 2015

Unique Design Needs:
• Make it accessible to wide audiences, including people who are visually impaired.
• Make it interactive, encourage community engagement.

Features:
• Fully Responsive
• WP Accessibility Plugin
• Alt Tags with bibliographic data and descriptive tags for all images
• Blog posts
• Social media
• News links
• Video
• Slideshows
• PDF printables (Large font Exhibition labels and Gallery Floor Plan)
• MP3 Gallery Tours
• Colors & Fonts tested to meet WCAG requirements (see WebAim.org)

*WCAG 1.0 released in 1999, WCAG 2.0 2008, and WCAG 2.1 2018
The Present
The Online Exhibition Life Cycle

- The Curator edits the gallery label copy to remove directional guides and other physical contexts.
- The curator codes each label with a section and order number.
- All items are scanned or photographed prior to being installed in the gallery. Each item is named to match the section and order number code in the label copy.
- The Digital Initiatives Librarian saves all archival scans in the Digital Asset Archive.
- The Digital Initiatives Librarian creates jpg derivatives in a staff accessible folder on the shared drive.
- The Digital Collections Archivist determines what items have been cataloged and develops a plan for inclusion as a collection in the Digital Asset Archive Islandora.
The Online Exhibition Life Cycle

- Static links to items added to Islandora are added to the curator’s edited label copy.
- The CIO is provided with all label and image content as well as any print marketing design files (brochure, poster, postcards).
- The CIO meets with the Curator to determine audience, features, and platform.
- The CIO designs the website in line with gallery designers brand.
- The Curator reviews the website content and submits edits.
- The Development department reviews the website for appropriate recognitions.
- The CIO completes any requested edits.
- The CIO adds a link to the exhibition on the LCP website and includes links to all associated resources (subject guides, Islandora collections, projects, programs, lesson plans, publications etc.).
The Online Exhibition Life Cycle

- The social media team promotes the exhibition through item level posts with links to the DAR and website (Tumblr, Instagram, Facebook, Twitter).
- The curator may write blog posts for the main LCP News page to promote the exhibition featuring its contents.
- If Blog posts are published the CIO adds short code to have those posts appear on the online exhibition website.
- The CIO backs up the exhibition in its entirety monthly. In the case of WP, DBs are backed up weekly.
- Site is edited or updated as needed.
People love books. They are essential artifacts of human culture. Think about their physical and symbolic presence in our lives, not to mention the knowledge they contain. Books have evolved, and continue to evolve, in form and function. They are shaped, modified and adapted by those who hold, read, or otherwise interact with them.
The Future
Measuring Impact to Ensure ROI & Sustained Support for Future Projects

- Website analytics
- Email Response Rates
- Surveys
- Gallery Attendance
- Event Attendance
- Online Engagement
Measurable Marketing Goals

These are goals set for the ReDrawing History Exhibition to open in 2019

- 17% increase in LCP website unique visitors between January 2019 and January 2020.
- (In 2016 the Pew Center for Arts & Heritage funded Common Touch project resulted in a 15.5% increase in unique visitors in 2016.)
- 15% increase in social media engagement between January 2019 and January 2020.
- Increase email open rate from 38% to 43% and decrease bounce rate by 2% between January 2019 and January 2020.
- Reach maximum attendance/occupancy for the exhibition opening: 150 attendees. (Common Touch had 137 attendees)
- Reach maximum attendance/occupancy for the Symposium: 110 attendees. (Recent Birch Symposium in October 2018 had 108 attendees).
- Exhibition attendee, Symposium participants, and seminar student feedback that demonstrates in-depth understanding of the project and engagement in polarized, zero-sum views of race, class, and cosmopolitanism.
# LCP Website Statistics

**January 1 – October 1, 2018***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Digital Resources Statistics</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2018*</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unique Visits</td>
<td>397,022</td>
<td>362,830</td>
<td>637,519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Visits</td>
<td>665,880</td>
<td>596,712</td>
<td>1,041,348</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Page Views</td>
<td>2,152,415</td>
<td>2,816,294</td>
<td>3,462,385</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

2016: Fashioning, no online exhibition  
2018: Birch: Online exhibition after gallery  
2017: The Living Book & Together We Win
Thank You!

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Resources used for this presentation are available upon request.