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Riviste digitali e digitalizzate italiane (RIDI): a reconnaissance for the national newspaper library

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ABSTRACT

The article presents a reflection born from a reconnaissance (named RIDI, Riviste digitali e digitalizzate italiane) launched in December 2019, on online open access journals and digitalization of previously printed publications, which are not always considered as unitary bibliographic elements. It highlights the increasingly urgent need to offer its users not only the physical heritage of the library but also the entire world of open-access digital publications available on the web. Starting from an overview of the state of the art of Italian open access periodicals, both digital natives and continuations or parallel editions of previously printed publications, it offers some examples of bibliographic records already present in the national OPAC of SBN (Italian union catalog), related to publications available with both printed and digital editions. It illustrates the main Italian and international digital libraries, highlighting the problems of coordinating the various initiatives to improve the quantitative and qualitative offer of products. The directory, from which a database integrated with the portal of the Digital Newspaper Library of the National Central Library of Rome will originate, will allow direct access to resources through multiple search fields. The prototype of a super-record of the Work will provide all the elements for the standardization of images, data, metadata, bibliographical histories of publications, to build the national digital newspaper library of the future.

KEYWORDS

Digital libraries; Digital newspaper library; Open access serials; RIDI; National Central Library of Rome.

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This paper takes its cue from a reconnaissance called RIDI (Riviste digitali e digitalizzate italiane) launched in December 2019, on those bibliographic realities often not considered in a unified way on our OPACs, such as open access online journals and digitalization of previously printed publications. The need, more than 20 years after the first digitization projects that involved Italian libraries, is to offer its users not only the physical heritage of its library but also the whole vast world of open access digital publications available on the web.

The paper will illustrate the state of the art on Italian open access periodicals, either digital natives, continuations, or parallel editions of previously printed publications, then it will propose some examples of bibliographic records already present in the Italian national catalog, the SBN (Servizio bibliotecario nazionale) OPAC,[1] related to publications with both printed and digital editions, then it will provide a prototype that can provide the elements for a qualitative standardization of images, data, metadata, bibliographic histories of publications, to build the national digital newspaper library of the future.

Better late than never

In the Wiki on Open Access in Italy, a portal that records news and information about the movement at the national and international level, under the heading *Riviste italiane OA* (Italian OA Journals), this communication appears: "At this time the requested page is empty. You can search for this title in other pages of the site or search in related registries, but you do not have permissions to create this page".[2]

This first Italian directory, which does not presume to be exhaustive, arrives with some delay and tries to fill a gap. It is now about 20 years that the main faculties and university departments in the world have begun to organize themselves to offer their journals online. In 2000, the Cato Institute, a temple institution of US liberalism, dedicated its annual conference to the question of which of the two paradigms – intellectual property or open access – would dominate the economy of the future.[3] In 2003, many scientific institutions signed the Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Scientific Literature. In Italy, in November 2004, the Berlin Declaration was followed by the Messina Declaration, joined by about thirty universities.[4]

Universities began to organize themselves by creating dozens of university presses. In 2009 the UPI Coordination was established, which in 2018 became the *Associazione Coordinamento delle University Press Italiane.*[5]

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[1] https://opac.sbn.it/opacsbn/opac/iccu/free.jsp

[2] https://wikimedia.sp.unipi.it/index.php?title=Riviste_italiane_OA

[3] Carlo Formenti, *Corriere della sera*, 20 novembre 2000, p. 27; see also http://www.treccani.it/vocabolario/open-access_%-28Neologismi%29/

[4] Bologna, Brescia, Calabria, Firenze, Foggia, Genova, Insubria, Lecce, Messina, Milano, Milano Bicocca, Milano Politecnico, Milano Vita-Salute San Raffaele, Modena, Molise, Napoli Federico II, Napoli L'Orientale, Napoli Partenope, Padova, Palermo, Parma, Piemonte Orientale, Roma LUMSA, Roma Tor Vergata, Roma III, Siena, Torino, Trieste, Trieste SISSA, Tuscia, Venezia IUAV, and Istituto Italiano di Medicina Sociale di Roma.

[5] The association aims to study and deepen the issues related to the positioning, the function, and the promotion of university publishing and popular science as well as the possibility to participate in national and international calls for funding of publishing projects. 13 university publishing houses publish 25 open access journals.

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Reasons for growth

We are still far from the total replacement of the printed page by the web page, but the steady growth in the number of magazines appearing online is no less real.[6] The reasons for this success are very simple: plenty of space reduced publication costs and, above all, ease of access anywhere with just the availability of a network connection.

Underlying the success of the Open Access Initiative are two instances:

1. increase dissemination, visibility, and impact of scholarly literature through publication in open, online, institutional, and disciplinary repositories;
2. to counteract the rising prices of academic journals with alternative models of scholarly communication.

For many small businesses, bearing the economic burden of printing and shipping magazines has become unsustainable and is often the motivation to publish only in digital format. This transformation, feared by many, which represents a surrender to the affordability of digital, often also allows a qualitative leap and a broadening of the horizons of publications. Online publication can enhance the characteristics of periodicals and allow readers to navigate the texts in a simpler, more agile, and sometimes interactive way.

There are two models for sustaining management costs and remaining adherent to the philosophy of free access; the model centered on financing by consumers of content (demand-side) and that financed by content producers through sponsorship, donations, fundraising (supply-side). The main supply-side model is that of the Article Processing Charge (APC), better known as the author-pays model, which provides for the payment by the authors of articles accepted for publication of a contribution, which can reach in some cases up to $ 2,500, while for the contributors of articles from poor or developing countries, the publication is free.[7]

Legal deposit of digital resources in Italy

Legal deposit, i.e. the compulsory delivery of publications to depository institutions by the subjects envisaged by Italian Law no. 106 of April 15, 2004, and Presidential Decree no. 252 of May 3, 2006, is the regulatory instrument that allows the collection and preservation of the various publications in national and regional archives. The law also deals with native digital publications (born-digital).

Two significant experiences were born as a result of the law.

CNR SOLAR (Scientific Open-access Literature Archive and Repository) is a database of scientific publications, established in 2006, aimed at creating an archive of Italian products of science and research, using also the Legal deposit of digital publications. In the context of the mission entrusted to the CNR Central Library by the Law 2004/106 and by the Presidential Decree 2006/252, the

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[6] The Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) listed 2,100 academic-level journals in 2006; as of April 3, 2021, there are 16,146.

[7] A clear and comprehensive account of the costs of the Open Access publication process can be found in Technical report #1 (2018) from CNR Bologna: Mangiaracina, Silvana and Cristina Morroni. 2018. *Quanto costa l'accesso alle pubblicazioni scientifiche nell'era dell'Open Access? : una prima analisi delle pubblicazioni nel CNR*. Bologna: Biblioteca Area della ricerca di Bologna CNR. https://zenodo.org/record/1247497#.XoC-JKPOPkU

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legal deposit is aimed at constituting the Italian archive of scientific publications and at realizing national bibliographic services of information and access to the documents subject to legal deposit. Legal deposit in SOLAR is realized through:

1. self-archiving by the author(s), who must make sure of the actual conditions of use and dissemination of the version of the deposited work, previously agreed upon with the publisher and/or producing institution;

2. specific agreements between the CNR Central Library and the publisher and/or the producing institution of the publications. In this case, the deposit may be made by the Central Library itself or by the publisher/producing institution.

The resources in SOLAR can be full-text open access or limited access, i.e. the metadata are still accessible, while it is necessary to contact the CNR Central Library for full-text resources.

Magazzini Digitali is the Italian project for digital legal deposit, launched on July 14, 2011, with the signing of an agreement between the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and the Presidents of the most representative associations of the publishing industry: AIE, FIEG, USPI (later joined by MEDIACOOP and ANES).

The purpose of the agreement was to promote the experimentation of the legal deposit of born-digital works in the National Central Libraries of Rome and Florence and, limited to the backup copy, in the Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana of Venice.

The experimentation lasted 3 years, starting in 2012. After this period, a shared and efficient system of legal deposit should have been outlined and, in particular, the procedures related to digital works should have been defined through the issuing of a specific regulation.

The trial ended on December 31, 2014. Magazzini Digitali continued to receive subsequently few publications covered by the agreement in the 2012-2014 Conventions, receiving at sperimentazione@depositolegale.it requests for voluntary membership, while waiting for a final regulation and trying to cope with requests based on the few resources available.

The budget is insufficient, as is, more generally, the response of Italian cultural institutions to the preservation of this type of publications, which will inevitably be lost if no concrete and adequate action are taken to deposit them in national archives as is the case for printed publications.

Contents and purpose of RIDI

RIDI (Riviste digitali e digitalizzate italiane) is a repertory conceived as a work in progress that already contains the bibliographic records of about 12,000 Italian journals, compiled according to the standards of the SBN cataloguing guide,[8] with their URIs,[9] available on the Internet for free access. All journals that require subscription and registration for a fee are excluded.

There are two main reasons for this choice: the first is practical and is based on the consideration that online journals now represent an enormous quantity, probably more than that of printed journals, which makes bibliographic control almost impossible, as Mauro Guerrini predicted in

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[8] https://norme.iccu.sbn.it/index.php/Guida_moderno
[9] https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uniform_Resource_Identifier

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1999.[10] The second is more exquisitely librarian: both from the cataloguing point of view since it gives a standardized account of bibliographical descriptions that would otherwise be absent from the web and, above all, from national and local OPACs of resources that are unknown to catalogs; and from the point of view of the preservation of printed copies of dual-track publications (paper and online), since it would be possible to exclude from ordinary consultation all those resources that are freely available on the Internet and of which information has been given in catalogs.

The repertory is currently complete only for digital journals and is being completed for the part concerning journals digitized from paper format. The final goal will be to create a single repertory containing also the ever-growing world of resources born in print and digitized later, as a result of public and private digitization campaigns in recent decades. The digital recovery of a printed past, among other things, is present in many journals that are entering open access after a long paper season and represent an attempt to progressively provide all the published material in a single digital archive. Think, for example, of what Banca d'Italia has done in the last 10 years (it has 97 open access publications in its portal) which has made an enormous recovery of its historical publications.[11]

The search for digitized journals began in April 2020. The work will involve the analytic cataloguing of 73 Italian digital libraries surveyed. As for the type of resources, RIDI includes:

    a) Italian native digital journals, which are one-tenth of the total;

    b) journals published in mixed form, in print and online. Of the publications of this second type, the description of the printed part has also been given, highlighting all the connections between the two forms of publication;

    c) digitized Italian journals.

Intending to find titles even outside the academic circuits, we have therefore given an account of the relations, more and more numerous and frequent, between printed publication and open access publication within the history of the same publication. This allowed us to adequately reconstruct the historical evolution of many journals, also from a cataloging point of view, to offer the OPAC, in the case of Italy the SBN OPAC, the possibility of providing adequate information on their publishing history and to start the cataloging of the online issues in SBN, both by intervening in the area of notes and URIs[12] and by creating new bibliographic descriptions linked to the descriptions of the printed editions. During the editing of this catalog, numerous bibliographical descriptions of online resources not yet present were created on the SBN OPAC.

Take the case of *Giornale di gerontologia*, a prestigious journal published for sixty years by the Italian Society of Gerontology and Geriatrics. In 2013, it ceased its print publication. A laconic note informs SBN OPAC users that since 2014 it is published only online. Actually, the journal

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[10] "La proliferazione incontenibile delle basi di dati ad accesso remoto rende evidente come sia oggi più che mai illusorio il controllo bibliografico universale […] la biblioteca può pensare di descrivere solo le risorse elettroniche di proprio interesse […] selezionando le risorse in modo piuttosto stretto". Guerrini, Mauro, "Catalogare le risorse elettroniche: lo standard ISBD(ER)", *Biblioteche oggi*, 17 (1999), no. 1, 62.

[11] See https://www.bancaditalia.it/pubblicazioni/relazione-annuale/index.html for the annual reports of Banca d'Italia governors from 1894 to 2019.

[12] In this regard, see the ICCU note that established the rules for including in the General Content Notes of the ISBD the link to the digitized copy of the copy not owned by the operating library. http://polonap.bnnonline.it/index.php?it/21/news-ed-eventi/46/link-alla-copia-digitalizzata-dellesemplare-non-posseduto-dalla-biblioteca-operante-regole-per-linserimento

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only retrieves online a few previous years and since 2016 it changes its title. Users have no news of this. RIDI offers this fundamental information to reconstruct the entire bibliographic history of the periodical.

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*Giornale di gerontologia : organo ufficiale della Società italiana di gerontologia e geriatria. – Anno 1, n. 1/2 (gen.-feb. 1953)-anno 61, n. 6 (dicembre 2013). – Firenze : L. Macrì, 1953-2013. – 61 volumi : ill. ; 25 cm. ((Mensile; poi bimestrale. – Il formato varia in 30 cm. – La casa editrice varia: Pisa : Pacini. – BNI 1953-5821. – ISSN 0017-0305; poi 0367-4533. – Dal 2014 solo on line. – CFI0353910

Ha come supplemento: *Giornale dell'arteriosclerosi

*Giornale di gerontologia : organo ufficiale della Società italiana di gerontologia e geriatria. – Anno 58, n. 1/2 (gen.-feb. 2010)-anno 63, n. 4 (dicembre 2015). – Pisa : Pacini, 2014-2015. – 34 File PDF. ((Bimestrale; trimestrale nel 2015. – ISSN 2035-021X. – Disponibile in Internet all'indirizzo: http://www.jgerontology-geriatrics.com/issue/archive

Continua con: *JGG : *Journal of gerontology and geriatrics

*JGG : *Journal of gerontology and geriatrics : official journal of the Italian Society of gerontology and geriatrics. – Vol. 64, 01 (2016)-. – Pisa : Pacini, 2016-. – File PDF. ((Trimestrale. – ISSN 2499-6564. – Disponibile in Internet all'indirizzo: http://www.jgerontology-geriatrics.com/issue/archive
Autore: Società italiana di gerontologia e geriatria

Soggetto: Geriatria – Periodici; Gerontologia – Periodici
Classe: D618.97005

Giornale di gerontologia *bibliographic record on RIDI*

RIDI is ordered alphabetically by title. The source of the bibliographical information is CAPUS (Catalogo delle Pubblicazioni in Serie possedute dalla Biblioteca nazionale centrale di Roma). [13]
In order to give full visibility to this repertory and to expand its search possibilities, it will be necessary to create a database, which will allow direct access to the resources through multiple

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[13] CAPUS is a catalog edited by Giulio Palanga and published in 2019, containing the complete collection of all periodicals and newspapers owned by the National Central Library of Rome. Divided into twelve volumes, the first two volumes contain the index of titles and the index of authors and subjects and constitute the guide by which to navigate the catalog knowing a title, an author, or a subject to search for. The other ten volumes contain the bibliographical records of over 72,000 periodicals, divided into 53 sections, which contain a unique alphanumeric code that refers to a single access point in the catalog, with all the history and editorial changes of the publication, without the need to navigate through the various titles that periodical publications often adopt. http://www.bncrm.beniculturali.it/it/325/archivio-news/3259/

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search fields.[14] All the descriptions, however, already allow a hypertextual link to digital or digitized resources.

This first compilation of the catalog, completed on April 7, 2020, includes 11,706 bibliographic records. We started by retrieving information from CAPUS, where over twelve years of editing, links, and URIs with online publications of printed journals were gradually reported. This first reconnaissance has allowed us to find the journals contained in the 66 main Italian open access publishing platforms that have been analytically catalogued, verifying the correctness of the URI links, leaving out those no longer traceable on the web. The vast majority of these titles are also present in the two most important international sources, the ISSN portal with 1,028 titles,[15] the DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journal) with 461 titles, [16] and, for Italy, Magazzini digitali with 113 titles. [17]

Open access, digitization, and bibliographic control

Online publications are often accompanied by the digital retrieval of issues published in print. Sometimes, this can happen by chance, but it is now possible to reconstruct and document the history of a publication through the various phases of its editorial policy, which almost always start from the printed text and end with the online publication and the digitalization of previous years.[18]

See, for example, the digitization of the entire archive of Radiocorriere, a weekly magazine that was the official organ of RAI for seventy years, from 1925 to 1995. With all the schedules and articles of the newspaper, it is possible to reconstruct the bibliographic (and political) history of the publication. An enormous amount of unpublished material, which represents a unique testimony and an exclusive source for contemporary historiography, not only of the media. It is one of the treasures recovered by Teche RAI and made available to the network free of charge.

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[14] For example, in addition to the title, one could include search fields for author, subject, DDC, and provide a permalink of the resource and a permalink of the description in the catalog, as well as the holdings of the printed resource and the holdings of the online or digitized resource.

[15] For the alphabetical list of Italian periodicals see: https://portal.issn.org/?q=api/search&search[]=MUST=country=ITA&search_id=7564722&sort=sort.title. Not all titles belong to actual periodicals. As is well known, the ISSN is attributed both to periodicals and to series and monographic series.

[16] For the alphabetical list of Italian periodicals see: https://doaj.org/search/journals?source=%7B%22query%22%3A%7B%22filtered%22%3A%7B%22filter%22%3A%7B%22bool%22%3A%7B%22must%22%3A%5B%7B%22terms%22%3A%7B%22index.country.exact%22%3A%5B%22Italy%22%5D%7D%7D%5D%7D%7D%2C%22query%22%3A%7B%22match_all%22%3A%7B%7D%7D%7D%7D%2C%22size%22%3A50%2C%22sort%22%3A%5B%7B%22created_date%22%3A%7B%22order%22%3A%22desc%22%7D%7D%5D%7D

[17] http://www.depositolegale.it/journals/

[18] *Lucifero : periodico democratico-radicale. - [S. l. : s. n., 1870]- (Ancona : Tip. sociale). – volumi ; 38 cm. ((Settimanale. – Il complemento del titolo varia: periodico della Consociazione repubblicana delle Marche (1914); periodico repubblicano fondato nel 1870 (1964). – Diretto fino al 1904 da Domenico Barilari. - La tipografia varia: Stabilimento tip. cooperativo (1914); Tip. Bellomo (1964). - Descrizione basata su: anno 2, n. 27 (agosto 1871). – Il formato varia: 50 cm (1964). - Copia digitale anni 1914-1918 a: http://www.14-18.it/periodici/AFM_OM_B60_FASC184. – Da anno 146, n. 1 (ott.-dic. 2016) disponibile anche in Internet a: https://www.luciferonline.it/. - TO00188040; URB0934447; IEI0163814. Dal 2016 has title: *Lucifero nuovo

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*Radio orario : periodico settimanale / organo ufficiale della Unione radiofonica italiana. - Anno 1, n 1 (18 gennaio 1925)-anno 2, n. 4 (23 gennaio 1926). - Roma : La poligrafica nazionale, 1925-1926. – 1 volume : ill. ; 30 cm. ((L. 1.50 il numero. - BNI 1926-904. - CUB0705457
Copia digitale a: http://www.radiocorriere.teche.rai.it/Default.aspx

*Radiorario : organo ufficiale della U.R.I., Unione radiofonica italiana : tutti i programmi italiani ed esteri della settimana. - Anno 2, n. 5 (30 gennaio 1926)-anno 5, n. 52 (22 dicembre 1929). - Milano : EIAR, 1926-1929. - 4 volumi : ill. ; 30 cm. ((Settimanale. - Il complemento del titolo cambia. – UM10014518
Autore: Ente italiano audizioni radiofoniche
Copia digitale a: http://www.radiocorriere.teche.rai.it/Default.aspx

*Radiocorriere : settimanale dell'EIAR. - Anno 6, n. 1 (5/11 gennaio 1930)-anno 19, n. 37 (12-18 settembre 1943). - Torino : EIAR, 1930-1943. - 14 volumi : ill. ; 42 cm. ((Il complemento del titolo varia. - Il formato varia. – TO00202876
Autore: Ente italiano audizioni radiofoniche
Soggetto: Radiotrasmissioni – Periodici
Copia digitale a: http://www.radiocorriere.teche.rai.it/Default.aspx

*Segnale radio : settimanale dell'Eiar / Ente italiano audizioni radiofoniche. - Anno 1, n. 1 (27 ago.-2 set. 1944)-anno 2, n. 17 (22-28 aprile 1945). - Torino : S.I.P.R.A., 1944-1945 (Torino : Tipografia della S.E.T.). – 2 volumi : ill. ((Direttore Cesare Rivelli. – TO00195117
Autore: Ente italiano audizioni radiofoniche
Soggetto: Radiodiffusione – Italia – Periodici
Copia digitale a: http://www.radiocorriere.teche.rai.it/Default.aspx

*Segnale radio : musica e propaganda radiofonica nell'Italia nazifascista, 1943-1945 / Gioachino Lanotte. - Perugia : Morlacchi editore U. P., 2014. - 387 p. ; 22 cm. - BNI 2015-2626. – LIA0965392
Fa parte della collezione: *Storia
Autore: Lanotte, Gioachino
Soggetto: Fascismo - Propaganda radiofonica - Ruolo [della] Musica - Italia - 1943-1945
Classe: D384.540945

*Radiocorriere / Radio audizioni Italia. - **Ed. per l'Italia centro-meridionale**. - Anno 1, n. 1 (novembre 1945)-anno 3 (1947). - Roma : Rai, Radio Audizioni Italia, 1945-1947. – 3 volumi in folio. ((Settimanale. - BNI 1949-2985. - CFI0362950

*Radiocorriere : organo ufficiale della radio italiana. - Anno 23, n. 1 (6-12 gennaio 1946)-anno 35, n. 18 (4-10 maggio 1958). - Torino : S.I.P.R.A, 1946-1958 (Torino : S.E.T.). - 13 volumi : ill. ; 42 cm. ((Il complemento del titolo varia. - Il formato varia. – TO00202876
Variante del titolo: *Radio corriere
Soggetto: Radiotrasmissioni – Periodici
Copia digitale a: http://www.radiocorriere.teche.rai.it/Default.aspx
*Radiocorriere TV. - Anno 35, n. 19 (11/17 maggio 1958)-anno 62, n. 49 (dicembre 1985). - Torino [etc.] : [Edizioni radio italiana], 1958-1985. – 28 volumi : ill. ; 35 cm. ((Settimanale. - Il formato varia. - BNI 58-9386. - RAV0024443
Copia digitale a: http://www.radiocorriere.teche.rai.it/Default.aspx

*TV radiocorriere. - Anno 62, n. 50 (dicembre 1985)-anno 72, n. 53 (31 dicembre 1995); anno 69 (1999)-   . - Roma : Nuova Eri, 1985-2008. – volumi : ill. ; 28 cm. ((Settimanale. – Direttore Willy Molco. - CFI0398854
Ha come supplemento: *Italiana [PE. 11647]
Copia digitale 1985-1995 a: http://www.radiocorriere.teche.rai.it/Default.aspx

Radiocorriere *bibliographic record on RIDI*

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Digitization makes it possible to integrate the collections owned by the library with the missing issues, freely available online, of other libraries.

A new season of cataloguing must be launched starting from the mass of documents placed on the web in recent years and freely available to users. It will concern the (few) publications not yet described, but above all it, will make significant some descriptions already present in the online catalogs.[19]

The availability of digital reproductions, especially of old publications, makes it possible to reconstruct the evolution of the titles of a publication correctly, recording the titles and consistencies of the various series.

To obtain a more accurate bibliographic record, it is sometimes necessary to unify information scattered across multiple descriptions. Some information can be derived directly from digitized copies. The digital copy of the original can give us back a record uncontaminated by the use of later printed reproductions.

The comparison of different editions of digital copies can reveal or confirm the presence of parallel publications, not detected in the historical cataloguing, even of important journals.[20]

In some cases, it will be necessary to establish connections that were non-existent in the catalogs and to create descriptions with the correct serial nature.[21]

Through the analytic cataloguing and filing of the various digital libraries, it is possible to reconstruct a more complete history of the publications, starting from the observation and comparison of different issues of the same publication that may be in different cases and not communicating

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[19] For example, going from a description like this: Il *consigliatore : giornale politico, istruttivo, letterario e commerciale. - Pinerolo, 1849-1850. - - TO00182029 to a description like this: Il *consigliatore : giornale politico, istruttivo, letterario e commerciale. – Anno 1 (1849)-anno 2, n. 18 (22 febbraio 1850). – Pinerolo : Tipografia Lobetti-Bodoni, 1849-1850. – 18 volumi. ((Settimanale. – Poi: giornale della città e provincia di Pinerolo. - Direttore: Lorenzo Giribaldi. – Descrizione basata su: Anno 1, n. 3 (10 novembre 1849). - TO00182029. Copia digitale a: https://www.giornalidelpiemonte.it/edizionitesta. php?testata=Consigliatore

[20] La *voce. - Edizione politica. - Anno 7, n. 1 (7 maggio 1915)-anno 7, n. 14 (dicembre 1915). - Roma : Libreria della Voce, 1915. – 14 volumi ; 26 cm. ((Bimensile. – Direttori: Giuseppe Prezzolini; poi: A. De Viti De Marco. – Copertina di colore giallo. - Copia digitale a: https://fondazionefeltrinelli.it/fonte/la-voce-edizione-politica-1915/#top. - TO00197733 Variante del titolo: La *voce. Edizione politica. Autore: Prezzolini, Giuseppe

[21] From the digital library of INEA, the National Institute of Agricultural Economics, we have developed this example: L'*annata agricola … nel Veneto : prime valutazioni / Andrea Povellato. – 1988-2000. - Padova : Osservatorio di economia agraria per il Veneto ed il Trentino Alto Adige, 1989-2001. – 13 volumi ; 24 cm. ((Annuale. - Poi: INEA, Istituto nazionale di economia agraria, Osservatorio di economia agraria per il Veneto. – I curatori variano. - CFI0521760. Fa parte di: *Pubblicazioni a cura dell'Osservatorio di Economia Agraria per il Veneto. Autore: Bortolozzo, Davide; Cesaro, Luca; Gambarin, Luigi; INEA; Kuehl, Gerhard; Osservatorio di politica agraria per il Veneto; Povellato, Andrea; · Schiavon, Stefano <1971->. Copia digitale: -1994-1998, 2000 a: http://dspace.crea.gov.it/handle/inea/1032/browse?type=dateissued&submit_browse=Data+di+pubblicazione -1999 a: http://dspace.crea.gov.it/bitstream/inea/1269/1/VEN-19.pdf
L'*andamento del settore agroalimentare nel Veneto : prime valutazioni per il … / [Andrea Povellato, Stefano Schiavon, Mauro Capriotti, Filippo Codato]. – 2001-2002. - Legnaro (Pd) : Veneto Agricoltura, 2002-2003. – 2 volumi : ill. ; 24 cm. ((Annuale. – Sul frontespizio: Veneto Agricoltura, in collaborazione con Inea. - PUV0880096; PUV0946606. Autore: Povellato, Andrea. Disponibile anche in Internet a: http://dspace.crea.gov.it/handle/inea/1235/browse?type=dateissued&submit_browse=Data+di+pubblicazione. *Prime valutazioni … sull'andamento del settore agroalimentare Veneto / Veneto Agricoltura ; in collaborazione con INEA, Osservatoria economico per il sistema agroalimentare e lo sviluppo rurale. – 2003-2008. - Legnaro PD : Veneto Agricoltura, 2004-2009. – 6 volumi ; 24 cm. ((Annuale. Autore: INEA; Veneto agricoltura. Disponibile anche in Internet a: http://dspace.crea.gov.it/handle/inea/904/browse?type=dateissued&submit_browse=Data+di+pubblicazione

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with each other.[22] We may digitize supplements, without reference to the mother journal, of which we don't even know the bibliographical description.

By comparing digitizations with catalogs and other repertories on the periodical press, we can better define the number of digitized issues compared to those published.[23] The matching between images and bibliographic descriptions must be precise, otherwise we risk keeping publications that are usable hidden. Error is always around the corner, especially in the case of publications with the same title and from the same period.

Through digital copies, we can correct erroneous information in the catalog, related to numbering and possible relationships with homogeneous periodicals. The bibliographical investigation allows us to uncover anomalies in periodicals issues and particular numbering systems.

The comparison of digitizations and previous bibliographical descriptions allows us to determine the periodicity of publications. From the reading of editorials, we can also detect cessations of periodicals and changes of titles.

Assessment elements for a quality digital library

The survey of the 73 digital libraries visited this year has allowed us to define what should be the quality criteria for a national digital library. A ranking was compiled that identifies fourteen criteria:

1. display
2. graphics
3. quality of the alphabetical sorting by titles
4. simplicity, speed, and effectiveness of the search
5. presence (or not) of a bibliographic description of the digitized material
6. presence (or not) of a bibliographic history of the publication
7. linking between the various titles of the publication
8. information about digitized holdings
9. accuracy and precision of the information
10. information about the number of digitized volumes
11. quality of the image display system
12. quality of the images
13. rarity and value of the collections
14. completeness of the digitized collections

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[22] To reconstruct the history of The Worker of Trieste we consulted: the SBN OPAC, Internet culturale website, Biblioteca Attilio Hortis of Trieste website, Stampa clandestina website, Wikipedia and Archivio della Federazione di Trieste del Partito della Rifondazione comunista:
http://www.internetculturale.it/it/913/emeroteca-digitale-italiana/periodic/testata/8331
http://www.internetculturale.it/it/913/emeroteca-digitale-italiana/periodic/testata/8332
http://www.internetculturale.it/it/913/emeroteca-digitale-italiana/periodic/testata/8335
http://www.internetculturale.it/it/913/emeroteca-digitale-italiana/periodic/testata/8336
http://www.stampaclandestina.it/?page_id=116&ricerca=253
http://www.rifondazionecomunistatrieste.org/archivio.htm

[23] *La *guerra : pubblicazione settimanale, illustrata.* - Anno 1, n. 1 (27 giugno 1915)-n. 13 (1915). - Roma : Quattrini, 1915. – 1 volume : ill. ; 36 cm. ((BNI 1915-7778. – Copia digitale dei n. 1-10 a: http://www.14-18.it/periodici/CFI0355788/1915. - CFI0355788. Soggetto: Guerra mondiale 1914-1918.

The Digital Newspaper Library of BNCR

The Digital Newspaper Library of the National Central Library of Rome (BNCR) will ideally host the bibliographic record and be identified by an alphanumeric code.[24]

Since it participated in the first European digitization projects, the BNCR has started a constant process of digitization of its collections, increased with materials coming from the participation in European projects and the collaboration with other libraries, organizations, Italian and international institutions. Among the main ones, we recall the Europeana 14-18 Project,[25] which has provided for the digitization of 20,000 images of periodicals and historical newspapers; the GoogleBooks Project which,[26] under the coordination of BNCR for Italy, has led to the digitization of over 60,000 volumes of periodicals from the period between 1668 and 1946, merged in the collections of the Digital Newspaper Library; a five-year agreement, signed in 2017 between the National Library and the Library of the Senate of the Republic "Giovanni Spadolini",[27] on the implementation of the National Newspaper Library as a single portal of access to the digitized collections of historical newspapers and journals belonging to the two libraries.

With its 2,230 titles of newspapers, periodicals, and historical journals and a patrimony of over 18 million images, the BNCR Digital Newspaper Library represents one of the richest digital newspaper libraries available on the Italian scene, continuing a long historical tradition that has involved the Biblioteca Nazionale centrale di Roma since 1908 with the task of establishing and preserving the National Newspaper Library. [28]

The available titles are based on METS for the encoding of all descriptive, administrative and structural metadata for the management of digital objects. The creation of an intermediate level, between the list of titles and the list of available years, containing a tab for each record would allow the management of bibliographic and technical information according to a Dublin Core schema.

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[24] http://digitale.bnc.roma.sbn.it/tecadigitale/emeroteca/classic

[25] http://www.14-18.it/

[26] http://www.bncrm.beniculturali.it/it/832/progetto-googlebooks.

[27] http://digitale.bnc.roma.sbn.it/tecadigitale/progettoConvenzioneBS

[28] Andrea De Pasquale, *Per un'emeroteca nazionale digitale*, «Bibliothecae.it», 7 (2018), n. 2: 348-370, <https://bibliothecae.unibo.it/article/view/8951>.

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Proposed structure for a national digital newspaper library

The structure that we imagine has as a basis a super-record of the Work[29] marked by a unique and univocal alphanumeric code, on the model of Wikipedia. It is necessary to avoid the proliferation of descriptions for the same publication.

SEARCH MASKS (Access to Work)

FIRST SEARCH MASK
1. Search by Title. Browse a list of titles
2. Search by author. Browse a list of authors (Authority file)
3. Search by subject. Browse a list of subjects (Thesaurus)

The lists are sorted alphabetically and asyndetically, i.e. by significant word excluding articles and also conjunctions and prepositions if they are not at the beginning of the title. The lists can be divided into 26 blocks corresponding to the letters of the alphabet.

Search by title	Search by author	Search by subject
Antologia	Gabinetto scientifico letterario G. P. Vieusseux	Arte
Nuova antologia	Protonotari, Francesco	Cultura
Nuova antologia di lettere, scienze ed arti	Spadolini, Giovanni	Letteratura
Nuova antologia di Scienze lettere ed arti	Vieusseux, Giovan Pietro	Scienze

Example 1. Search channels

The 12 search channels are all connected to the super-record that we will call **IT2**.
The elements that the super-record should contain are:
a) Bibliographical description
b) Digitized volumes with links to the digital libraries
c) Historical and bibliographical information
d) Notes and bibliographical references
e) Technical notes on digitization

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[29] See IFLA, *Functional requirements for bibliographic records. Final report*, 1998.

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A. Bibliographical description

Antologia. - Tomo 1, n. 1 (gennaio 1821)-vol. 48, n. 144 (dicembre 1832). - Firenze : al Gabinetto scientifico e letterario di G. P. Vieusseux, 1821-1832. - 48 volumi ; 22 cm. ((Mensile. - Dal 1831 ha il complemento del titolo: giornale di scienze, lettere ed arti. – Disponibile anche in Internet come banca dati e copia digitale a: http://www.antologia-vieusseux.org/. - ISSN 1125-3622. - LO10020689

Autore: Gabinetto scientifico letterario G. P. Vieusseux

Soggetti: Arte – Periodici; Letteratura – Periodici; Scienze - Periodici

Indice generale alfabetico delle materie contenute nell'Antologia, giornale fiorentino diretto da Gio. Pietro Vieusseux : 1821-1832. - Firenze : A. Cecchi, 1863. - 270 p. ; 23 cm. - CFI0557156

Nuova antologia di scienze, lettere ed arti. - Vol. 1, fasc 1 (31 gennaio 1866)-vol. 30, fasc. 12 (dicembre 1875); 2. serie, vol. 1, fasc. 1 (gennaio 1876)-vol. 54, fasc. 24 (16 dicembre 1885); 3. serie, vol. 55, fasc. 1 (1 gennaio 1886)-vol. 60, fasc. 24 (15 dicembre 1895); 4. serie, vol. 61, fasc. 1 (1 gennaio 1896)-vol. 84, fasc. 672 (16 dicembre 1899). - Firenze : Direzione della Nuova antologia, 1866-1899. - 84 volumi : ill. ; 24 cm. ((Mensile; bimensile (1878-1880). – Fondata da Francesco Protonotari. - Dal 1876 fasc. hanno doppia numerazione. - L'editore varia. - Indici 1866-1895. – ISSN 1125-3630. - LO10020526

Nuova antologia di scienze, lettere ed arti : indice generale dei 30 volumi della prima serie : anni 1866-1875. - Firenze : Direzione della Nuova antologia, 1876. - IV, 128 p. ; 24 cm. - TSA0336581

Nuova antologia di lettere, scienze ed arti. - 4. ser., vol. 85, fasc. 673 (1 gen. 1900)-vol. 120, fasc. 816 (16 dic. 1905); 5. ser., vol. 121, fasc. 817 (1 gen. 1906)-vol. 180, fasc. 1054 (16 dic. 1915); 6. ser., vol. 181, fasc. 1055 (1 gen. 1916)-vol. 244, fasc. 1290 (16 dic. 1925); 7. ser., vol. 245, fasc. 1291 (1 gen. 1926)-vol. 246, fasc. 1298 (21 apr. 1926). - Roma : Nuova antologia, 1900-1926. - 160 volumi : ill. ; 26 cm. ((Quindicinale. - Doppia numerazione dei volumi. - Numeraz. dei fasc. progressiva negli anni. - Il vol. 234 errato nella doppia numerazione. - ISSN 1125-3649. - RAV0105511

Nuova antologia : rivista di lettere, scienze ed arti. - 7. serie, anno 61, vol. 247, fasc. 1299 (1 maggio 1926)-   . - Roma : Nuova antologia, 1926-   . - volumi ; 24 cm. ((Quindicinale; la periodicità varia. - Dal fasc. 2125/2126 (gen.-giu. 1978) il sottotitolo varia in: rivista trimestrale di lettere, scienze ed arti / diretta da Giovanni Spadolini. – Il luogo e l'editore variano in: Firenze : Le Monnier. - Indici: 1866-1985. – Copia digitale 1926-1940 a: http://digitale.bnc.roma.sbn.it/tecadigitale/giornali/RAV0027419. -RAV0027419

Soggetti: Cultura - Periodici

Classe: D055.1

Indici per autori e per materie della Nuova antologia : dal 1931 al 1950 / compilati da Laura Giuliani. - RMS0049318

Indici per autori e per materie della Nuova antologia : dal 1866 al 1930 / a cura di Lodovico Barbi. - Rist. anast. - XXIII, 721 p. ; 24 cm.

Indici 1866-2003 Disponibili in Internet all'indirizzo: https://nuovaantologia.it/storia-nuova-antologia/testi-in-pdf/

B. Digitized volumes with links to the digital libraries

Antologia 1821-1832: http://www.antologia-vieusseux.org/

Antologia 1821-1832: http://www.internetculturale.it/it/16/search?q=&searchType=avanzato&channel__creator=%-22Gabinetto+scientifico+letterario+G.+P.+Vieusseux%22&channel__contributor=%22Gabinetto+scientifico+letterario+G.+P.+Vieusseux%22&opCha__contributor=OR&opCha__creator=OR&__meta_typeLivello=periodico&pag=1

Antologia 1821-1822; 1826-1832: http://digitale.bnc.roma.sbn.it/tecadigitale/giornali/LO10020689

Nuova antologia 1926-1940: http://digitale.bnc.roma.sbn.it/tecadigitale/giornali/RAV0027419

Indici 1866-2003: https://nuovaantologia.it/storia-nuova-antologia/testi-in-pdf/

C. Historical and bibliographical information

Antologia fu una rivista con periodicità mensile, pubblicata a Firenze dal 1821 al 1833, promossa da Giovan Pietro Vieusseux e da Gino Capponi, cui collaborarono molti intellettuali del tempo.

L'indirizzo della rivista fu sempre nazionale, intendendo abbracciare i problemi generali della cultura italiana del periodo. Prima di dar vita alla rivista, Viesseux aveva istituito, con sede a palazzo Buondelmonti, un "gabinetto scientifico-letterario" (il celebre Gabinetto Vieusseux) che, oltre a far conoscere la stampa italiana e straniera, diventò un luogo di incontri e discussioni. Furono collaboratori dell'*Antologia* quasi tutti gli intellettuali attivi fra il 1821 e il 1831, tra i quali Giuseppe Poerio, Gabriele Pepe, Pietro Colletta, Pietro Giordani, Niccolò Tommaseo, Giuseppe Montanelli, Francesco Domenico Guerrazzi, Carlo Cattaneo e Giuseppe Montani. Vieusseux fu il primo editore che compensò i propri collaboratori. Fino ad allora infatti, in Italia le collaborazioni non venivano retribuite.

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Pur accogliendo le istanze più disparate, la rivista vantava un orientamento comune: una preoccupazione pedagogica, che si sviluppava in chiave antirivoluzionaria; una filosofia eclettica, che escludeva però le ideologie radicali dell'Illuminismo; un'idea di "letteratura impegnata" per fini utili. Sulla rivista le questioni letterarie ebbero un posto marginale, mentre ci si occupò sistematicamente di argomenti sociali (storia, diritto, ecc.) ed economici (economia, statistica, ecc.).

Sul numero di novembre-dicembre 1832 due articoli incontrarono i rigori della censura preventiva, uno dei quali conteneva critiche all'Austria. L'uscita fu ritardata al gennaio 1833. Le autorità chiesero al direttore di rivelare i nomi degli autori dei due pezzi. Al rifiuto del direttore di uniformarsi alla decisione governativa, la rivista fu chiusura d'autorità da parte del granduca Leopoldo II di Toscana, su pressione dell'Austria.

L'*Antologia* fu per una decina di anni un elemento centrale della cultura italiana, superando di gran lunga, coi suoi oltre 500 abbonati, il numero di lettori delle riviste milanesi (si pensi al Conciliatore): la diffusione delle idee della rivista promosse la nascita di una borghesia liberale in Toscana e contribuì alla formazione del concetto di egemonia culturale

D. Notes and bibliographical references

Paolo Prunas, L' «Antologia» di Gian Pietro Vieusseux. Storia di una rivista italiana, Roma, Società editrice Dante Alighieri, 1906

Antologia della «Antologia» (1821-1832). Rassegna di una rivista, a cura di Emiliano Zazo, 2 voll., Milano, Bompiani, 1945

Umberto Carpi, Letteratura e società nella Toscana del Risorgimento. Gli intellettuali dell'«Antologia», Bari, De Donato, 1974

Angiola Ferraris, Letteratura e impegno civile nell'«Antologia», Padova, Liviana, 1978

E. Technical notes on digitazion

La digitalizzazione della Biblioteca nazionale centrale di Roma è tratta da microfilm.

La digitalizzazione del Gabinetto Viesseux è iniziata nel 2015.

IT2 super-record

Title	Publication place	Publication date	Author	Subject	Bibliographic record code
Antologia	Firenze	1821-1830	Gabinetto scientifico letterario G. P. Vieusseux	Arte	IT2
Nuova antologia	Roma	1926-	Protonotari, Francesco	Cultura	IT2
Nuova antologia di lettere, scienze ed arti	Roma	1900-1926	Spadolini, Giovanni	Letteratura	IT2
Nuova antologia di scienze lettere ed arti	Firenze	1866-1899	Vieusseux, Giovan Pietro	Scienze	IT2

Second search mask (Database)

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The search for individual issues in the digital libraries, especially for newspapers and weeklies that may include thousands of units, should not proceed by overall chronological browsing, but broken down into years, months and days, possibly using predefined chronological grids that make it easier to locate the issues sought.

Example 1: https://www.giornalidelpiemonte.it/edizionitesta.php?testata=Il%20Biellese
Il biellese, a biweekly with 1145 pages of a search for individual issues. The chronological browsing is annoying, also because for each search the system brings back to the initial page, and therefore to search for a month of the magazine, it is necessary to search about ten times and each time to browse all the pages of the site.

Example 2: https://avanti.senato.it/avanti/
Avanti! from the Senate Library. With just a few steps you get directly to the day you are looking for. It is possible to browse through the header, visualize the list of the digitized years, select the desired year, choose the edition and the month, visualize the first pages of each day of the month with the date highlighted, once a search is carried out it returns to the previous screen.

Example 2. Issue search within the digital libraries

Closing remarks

In the current scenario, after more than 20 years, it is essential to rethink the cultural policies in the digital field, pooling projects, ideas, financial and human resources, overcoming inappropriate attitudes of personal or institutional pride to start building a common path for the development and use of the Italian digital heritage. We need to rediscover the united effort among public and private bodies and institutions that characterized the success of SBN in the 1980s. For the knowledge, diffusion, and valorization of the Italian digital heritage, we need a tool that resembles what SBN represents today for the bibliographic heritage of Italian libraries.

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IFLA. 1998. *Functional requirements for bibliographic records. Final report.* Munchen: K.G. Saur. https://www.ifla.org/files/assets/cataloguing/frbr/frbr_2008.pdf

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