

# Books and Bytes

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A Newsletter of the Hiram College Library

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## Library Hours for Fall-12 Exams & Interim

In keeping with tradition, the library will stay open an hour later at night during final exams for Fall-12. This will be followed by reduced hours during the interim period. The library hours will be:

Friday, November 15	7:45 a.m. – 7:00 p.m.
Saturday, November 16	9:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m.
Sunday, November 17	Noon – Midnight
Monday, November 18	7:45 a.m. – Midnight
Tuesday, November 19	7:45 a.m. – Midnight
Wednesday, November 20	7:45 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Thursday, November 21	8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Friday, November 22	8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Saturday, November 23	9:00 a.m. – 7:00 p.m.
Sunday, November 24	CLOSED
Monday, November 25	8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Tuesday, November 26	8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Wednesday, November 27	8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Thursday, November 28	CLOSED
Friday, November 29	CLOSED
Saturday, November 30	CLOSED
Sunday, December 1	CLOSED



Regular 3-week hours begin on Monday, December 2.

Hours are subject to change. The library's hours and schedule is always available on our Web site.

## Coming to the Library in November

**Library Forum** – Wednesday, November 6, at 4:15 p.m. in the Pritchard Room of the Library. Dr. Mark Taylor, Associate Professor of Physics, will speak.



**Fall-12 Exams and Interim Library Hours** – The library will have special hours from Friday, November 15, through Sunday, December 1. Those hours may be found in the left-hand column.

## Getty Adds 5,400 New Images as Open Content

The Getty Research Institute's Open Content Program now contains some 10,000 images with the release of 5,400 new digital images. The images include artists' sketchbooks, drawings, watercolors, and rare prints from the 16<sup>th</sup> century through the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The new additions also contain 19<sup>th</sup> century architectural drawings and early photographs of the Middle East and Asia.

The images in the Open Content Program may be searched at <http://search.getty.edu/gateway/search?q=&cat=highlight&f=%20Open+Content+Images%22&rows=10&srt=a&dir=s&pg=1>. This URL goes to a default search set-up that retrieves only those images that are free and part of Getty's Open Content Program.



Additional art images are available in OhioLINK's Art and Architectural community in the Digital Resource Commons at <http://drc.ohiolink.edu/>. This collection includes the Saskia Art History images, which has the images from three standard art history textbooks: Gardner's *Art Through the Ages*, Stokstad's *History of Art*, and Hartt's *History of Italian Renaissance Art*.

## Library Matters

### The Evolution of Databases/Indexes, Part 2

When we last tuned in to our history of databases and indexes, print index publishers had begun to digitize their databases and put them onto CD-ROMs. They also began to license the full text of journals, adding the text to the databases. Researchers, at least for a relatively small number of periodicals, no longer had to determine if the library actually owned a journal – the text of the article they had found was only a click away. Publishers also began to add back years to their digitized databases.

The result quickly showed the limits of CD-ROMs in terms of storage space. Soon, databases came on multiple disks, usually split by the year ranges covered by a specific disk. Libraries struggled to make the multiple disk sets easily searchable, as well as to find ways to network the CD-ROMs so dedicated workstations were not required.

Fortunately, by the mid-1990s, the World Wide Web was beginning to come into its own. More and more publishers began moving their databases to the Web and CD-ROMs pretty much disappeared. The advantages soon became obvious.

With storage limits largely gone, publishers continued to add older materials and expand the number of full-text journals available. Researchers had access from anywhere on a campus or, if the library had a proxy server, from anywhere in the world there was Internet access. Publishers began to create new databases, often by “carving up” their existing databases to make digitally-born niche products. Since both the data and the search engine were already there, splitting up and recombining databases was fairly easy to do.

But the explosion in the number of databases available (Hiram, thanks in large part to OhioLINK, has more about 150 databases), left novice researchers with a problem: where to begin? And why, in this digital age, does one have to search separate databases, plus an online catalog for books, plus the OhioLINK catalog if the Hiram College Library does not have what is needed?

The initial response from several companies was to build federated searches that would go out and search multiple resources at once. Federated searches had a number of limitations, most notably that they were slow. The response was the creation of what librarians call discovery layers.

A number of companies, several of which were the producers of a number of databases, began to create search mechanisms that did not search multiple databases, but an index created from multiple databases. This led to a much faster search, while easily combining multiple databases and online catalogs into one-stop searching and finding for researchers.

That is not to say discovery layers, like the library’s OneSource, are without some problems. A single index often means losing controlled vocabulary, a significant feature in databases like *PsychINFO* or *ERIC*. Further, the Hiram catalog is usually a week or two behind because we need to update manually the index OneSource is searching.

Despite the drawbacks there are some significant advantages, mostly in making easily searchable the many multimedia resources available at OhioLINK, as well as the many ebooks to which OhioLINK subscribes. Indeed, a OneSource search may well find materials you never realized the library owned or provided access to.

I hope you’ve enjoyed this brief history of indexes and databases. Stay tuned for the next step in their evolution.

By David Everett, Library Director

The opinions expressed here are his and do not represent the views or opinions of Hiram College (or even the other library staff!).

### Database Trial: Industry Market Research

The library is pleased to announce a month-long trial of IBISWorld, a database that bills itself as the most comprehensive collection of industry market research in the United States. The core of the database is the coverage of 700 industries with analysis of 30 to 40 pages. Industries are at the 5-digit level of NAICS, a system that codifies U.S. industries. The trial runs through the end of October. Check it out (look under Current Library News on our Web page) and let us know what you think.



And remember the library is running a year-long trial of VAST: Academic Video Online, a database of some 17,000 videos available for streaming.



The Friends of the Hiram College Library