

locating books, articles & images

Edgar A. Thronson Library

Reference Materials

Start with Grove's Dictionary of Art, at <http://www.groveart.com> and with Reference Materials in the library in the reference section.

This will give you basic information about your topic. This basic information can include full text articles, biographies, bibliographies and images.

Library Catalog, Books




<http://www.dcad.edu/library>

Next, use the library's online catalog to locate books, DVDs and sound recordings in the collection.

*Note: When searching for an artist you may find that the artist doesn't have a monograph in the library about them. This doesn't mean that there isn't any information about them in the library. Think broadly about your topic, your artist may be included in a book about emerging artists, a survey text of the time period or artistic movement or in an exhibition catalog.

Articles Databases

<http://hwwilsonweb.com>

To locate journal articles you will need to use *Art Full Text*, *Art Retrospective*, *Humanities Full Text* and *BHA*. When searching in these databases it is important to remember that your query may not result in any full text articles, your search results may be all citations. If your article is available full text you'll see either of these symbols  . If your article is included full text you can either read or print out your article. If full text access to your article is not available, the citation can give you a lot of valuable information about an article; including which journal published the article, the author, the issue the article was published in and on what pages the articles appears. Citations can also include an abstract, or summary, of the article, as well as a symbol  that indicates if the article has been peer-reviewed.

Once you have these citations, the first step is to check our journal subscription master list to see if we subscribe to the journal. If we do subscribe, then you can locate the journal on the shelves and photocopy or read the articles that you need for your research.

If we don't subscribe to the journal, you can request the journal article through interlibrary loan. Requests through interlibrary loan, ILL, take one to two weeks to receive. ILL request forms can be found on the library's webpage

http://www.dcad.edu/site/student_life/library/services or at the library circulation desk.

Images

<http://www.artstor.org>

ARTstor is an image database with over one million high quality images available. ARTstor images include basic information about the media, the artist, date and current location of the work. It may also include more extensive notes on the work, although locating these more extensive notations is a hit or miss process.

For basic re-search remember to start with reference materials, then search the library catalog, next check in the article databases.

After you've searched the library catalog, databases and the journal collection, try these advanced search options to locate more information.

advanced searching

Worldcat

<http://www.worldcat.org>

Checked all of these sources and still nothing on your topic?

For advanced research, check Worldcat. Worldcat is the online catalog shared by thousands of libraries across the US. Searches in Worldcat pull books, journal articles, audio visual materials as well as archival materials. If you find sources that sound helpful to you in Worldcat you can request them thru Interlibrary Loan by filling out an ILL request form at http://www.dcad.edu/site/student_life/library/services, these forms are also available at the circulation desk.

Google Scholar

<http://scholar.google.com/>

Google Scholar includes a broad range of scholarly resources that are freely available on the web; including books, theses and articles.

Deep Web

<http://infomine.ucr.edu/>

<http://www.academicinfo.net/>

<http://lii.org/>

The Deep Web includes databases, archives and repositories that do not appear in the result lists of searches done in most search engines- like Google, Yahoo! or Mozilla Firefox. *Infomine*, *Academic Info.*, and *Librarian's Index* are all subject directories that do index many of these useful databases. To use these directories, you'll need to navigate to the general subject area that you're researching, like art, and then search broadly for your subject. This broad search within one of these subject directories will result in databases that include your subject in their contents description. Once you've found which databases include general information on your topic, you'll have to access and search each database that sounds like it might include helpful information individually. This is a hit or miss process but can result in very good information.

Subject heading

Both the library catalog and our article databases include subject headings in the item records. These subject headings are links which will take you to other books or articles that have the same subject headings in their records. Subject headings are placed in a record by a librarian or publisher who is familiar with the work. They can be an excellent way to expand your search and to find related resources.

If you have tried all of the above resources and found very little or nothing on your subject you might need to reevaluate your topic or approach your topic in a different way to find more resources.

If you need help, please ask...