SECOND QUARTER 2013
VOL 2, ISSUE 2

Ohio Libraries Quarterly

Digitization

STATE LIBRARY OF OHIO

Libraries Going Digital

Over the past ten years or so, libraries have embraced digitization as a way of preserving and making collections accessible to an almost unlimited audience. Books, documents, and photos that were too fragile to be used have found new life and new users in a digital format that can be mounted on the web for easy accessibility. Digitization can also enhance images electronically to increase their clarity and legibility.

In addition to digitizing items in their own collections, libraries have also begun offering broad selections of digital content, from eBooks to journals and newspapers to interactive content for children. These digital collections can be viewed from anywhere, at any time and allow users to find what they're looking for quickly and easily.

In this issue of Ohio Libraries Quarterly, we take a look at some of the ways Ohio libraries are using digitization to increase access and improve preservation of items in their collections. We'll also take a look at how some libraries are using digital collections to reach users in a whole new way.

State Librarian of Ohio
Beverly Cain

Ohio Wesleyan University
Branch Rickey Collection

Toledo-Lucas County Public Libary
Images In Time

See more examples of digital collections in Ohio o page 19

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STATE LIBRARY OF OHIO

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Left to Right: Stephen Wood, President; State Librarian Beverly Cain; Krista Taracuk, member; John Myles, Vice-President; Melissa (Missy) Hendon Deters, member; and Jennifer Thompson McKell, member

The Digital Shoebox Project – Looking to the Future

By Alan Hall, Director
Public Library of Steubenville and Jefferson County

Photos: Left - *Young George Custer,* 1856 -> http://digitalshoebox.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/puskarichfl/id/202/rec/4242
Right - *Dancers,* 1900 -> http://digitalshoebox.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/puskarichfl/id/260/rec/8

The Digital Shoebox Project was initiated in 2001 by the Southeastern Ohio Library Organization as a Library Services and Technology Project of 10 Public Libraries within the Regional Library System. Its initial goal was to digitize photos from those libraries into an online system for use by the public. That project was completed, and the Public Library of Steubenville and Jefferson County offered its digital files of some 30 books that the system had digitized between 1997-2000 strictly as a preservation effort to save those titles from physical extinction. With the addition of those titles, the project had some text files to add to the photos.

Those digital files were an "accident" in that the original purpose was to reproduce bound paper copies of local historical books so the public could again use the formerly worn copies.

Of the ten libraries that had partnered with the initial project, only three libraries continued to add to the database with their own funds. In 2006, the funding ended for the Southeastern Ohio Library Organization and the Regional Library System closed with its assets divided among interested members. The Public Library of Steubenville and Jefferson County accepted the Digital Shoebox Project as their own asset and continued adding to the database, along with the St. Clairsville Public Library and the Puskarich Public Library in Cadiz.

At this time, St. Clairsville no longer adds to the database, but Cadiz does continue support and additions. The total number of pages of historical local information is now nearing 120,000 pages and the ContentDM software of OCLC, Inc. of Columbus, Ohio has been kept upgraded and current by the Steubenville Library system. A grant from the J.C. Williams Charitable Trust in 2011 allowed the server to be replaced, and additional volumes to be digitized.

Digitization has become easier than when the system began in 2001, and there is now local ability to enter digitized materials and edit descriptions. The ContentDM software has greatly advanced and allows more sophisticated searching.

The Public Library of Steubenville and Jefferson County has received an Esther Simmons Charitable Trust Grant from the PNC Charitable Trust Committee to fund the digitizing and transfer of donated photos of the former Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corporation plants into the Digital Shoebox Project as part of the Steel Documentary Project. That Project is documenting the former W-P Plants in Steubenville and Mingo Junction as they are demolished and repurposed for other industrial purposes.

Photo: Right - *Fly Ferry,* 1969 -> http://digitalshoebox.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/puskarichfl/id/260

Promoting Your Library's Unique Materials with Social Media:
The @MaggieBoyd1873 Twitter Project

By Janet Carleton
Digital Initiatives Coordinator
Ohio University Libraries

Many popular social media platforms are a free and relatively simple means to repurpose material already digitized and online—bringing greater visibly to your unique and rare materials and encouraging engagement from your community. One such project is the @MaggieBoyd1873 Twitter project.

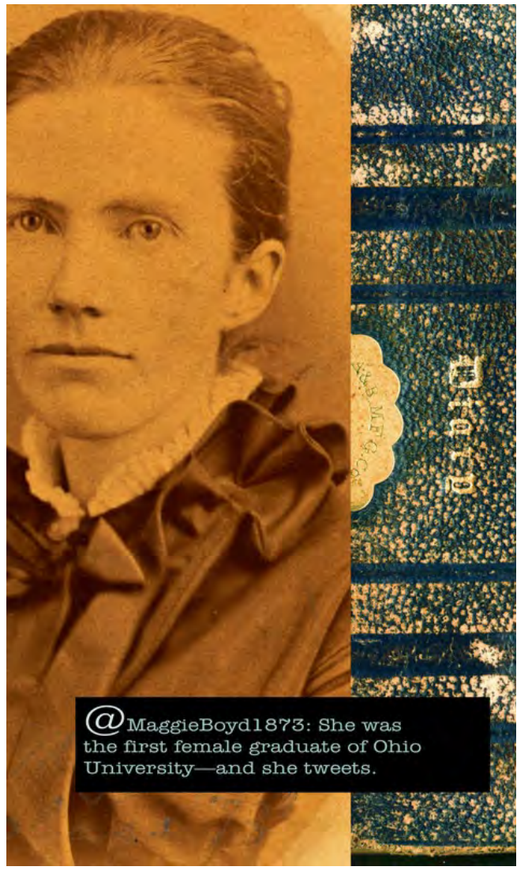
The first woman graduate at Ohio University, Margaret Boyd graduated in June of 1873. The library had already digitized her senior year diary as part of the state bicentennial Ohio Memory project in the early 2000s. The @MaggieBoyd1873 project was born when my undergraduate student workers discovered student diaries held by University Archives. The short daily entries reminded them of Twitter. Here was a chance to revitalize content that was already online and ready to go.

Jessica Hagman from the Reference Department and I collaborated in managing the project. The project's student workers, one each from Digital Initiatives and Reference, researched and wrote most of the blog posts, tweeted, and pinned images to the @MaggieBoyd1873's World Pinboard in Pinterest.

We began tweeting on January 1, 2012 with the January 1, 1873 diary entry, and continued throughout the year, posting each day's diary entry on the same dates in 2012. Other than announcements beginning and ending the project, we chose not tweet anything that was not verbatim from her diary. The day's entry also included a link to the image of the diary page in our CONTENTdm image database. This way followers could be assured it was truly Maggie's voice, not a contemporary individual engaging in role-play.

As the tweeting itself was going smoothly and wasn't too time consuming, we decided early on to expand our efforts. To give more context to Maggie's world we added library blog posts on subjects such as coursework, friendship, religion, and attire, and created Maggie's Pinboard.

PR for the project combined social media and physical space. We announced the project via the library's news blog, Twitter account, and Facebook. Within Alden Library we hung flyers in the bathrooms and posters at the entryways and stairwells. Campus publications, including the student newspaper, as well as a regional newspaper, wrote about Maggie.



The number of Maggie's Twitter followers climbed steadily until leveling off at 500, with the majority being young women. Followers shared Maggie's diary entries with friends, adding comments of their own remarking on the timeless nature of college life. Far from the first to tweet a historical diary, we may have been the first to use the diary of a college student as the source.

Two of the more popular entries were these:

- January 7: "I can not help feeling sad to think this is my last year at college. Many a pleasant hour have I spent within its walls. Still I will be so glad to be able to make something."
- February 4: "Study & recite, Study & recite what monotony! Sometimes I get tired."

In the months following the project Maggie's library blog posts have remained popular, and although there has been no new Twitter content since December, she continues to gain new followers. Primarily due to the publicity garnered from the project, Maggie's diary was chosen by the provost to be featured at the university's founder's day celebration last February, bringing even greater exposure to University Archives and the library's rich primary resources.

Spotlight

By Mandy Knapp
Library Consultant
State Library of Ohio

Many libraries are developing rich digital content through digitization. The question is, now that we have this content up, how do we get our students, patrons and community to use it? It's not enough just to digitize; a collection has to be meaningful to the community it serves. Most librarians know this and do our darnest to put together finding aids to assist students, teachers, researchers and so forth with finding and using our online collection because who has the time or money to build a web platform that would make our online collections shine?

Well, it's already been done. Viewshare (viewshare.org), a free, open software platform developed by the Library of Congress, allows librarians to create customized views of online collections. Building on an instant of Recollection, an open source web application, Viewshare can be used to organize online collections into lists, maps, timelines and other types of charts. You'll need to register for a free account to use this service and have access to the metadata for your online collection.

The first step in creating a new interface, such as a map, for your digitized collection is to gather the metadata for the collection. This metadata will need to be imported into Viewshare. Viewshare will recognize data in different formats, including Excel spreadsheets (.xls only), XML MODS records, Dublin Core Data from an OAI Open Archives Initiative end point (OAI-PMH), and version 4 of ContentDM. So, before you run to your boss saying you've found the solution to all your online collection woes, make sure that your collection's metadata is either in one of the above formats or can be manipulated into that format.
After that data is imported into Viewshare, make sure a librarian or other staff member looks over the data carefully to make sure that the different fields, such as name, geographic location and URL are properly identified. Next, Viewshare can be directed to augment the existing data to include information like latitude and longitude. While the collection is being built it can be set to private so that no one stumbles on it accidently before it's ready to be debuted.

Once that step your data you can generate views of the collection to embed and share online. Embedding is easy; you just copy the generated code and paste it into a website. Another way to share your data is to save it, set it to public, and send the link to anyone you want to share it with. Then everyone can simply click the link and can view what you've created.

viewshare
interfaces to our heritage

Ohio Connection

Camille Salas, Program Support Assistant, National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program a the Library of Congress, provided the following Ohio connection:

In December we featured Meghan Frazer, Digital Resources Curator for the Knowlton School of Architecture at The Ohio State University, as a Viewshare user on the blog, The Signal. Her post can be found at: http://blogs.loc.gov/digitalpreservation/2012/12/digital-collections-amplified-with-viewshare-an-interview-with-meghan-frazer/. She created the following publicly available Viewshare example: http://viewshare.org/views/meghanfrazer/publicartosu-3/

Two more public instances of Viewshare being used by Ohio libraries/cultural heritage institutions include:

- Jim Ashley Papers: http://viewshare.org/views/toledosattic/james-m-ashley-papers-1860-1960-mss/
- FDLP in Ohio - http://viewshare.org/views/em/fdlp-in-ohio/

ALA's Digital Content Working Group

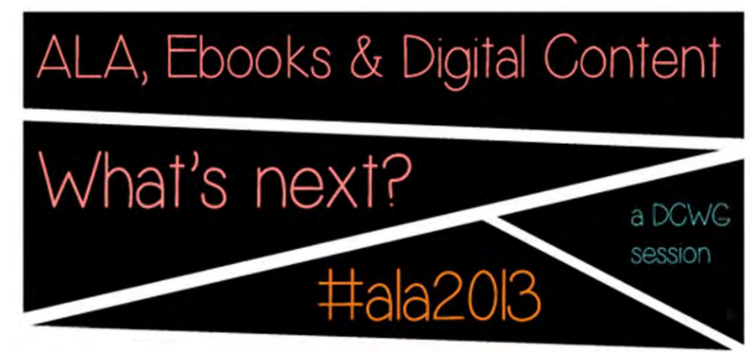
The American Library Association's Digital Content Working Group (DCWG) was formed in fall 2011 to address the range of digital content opportunities and issues that are impacting and transforming libraries of all types. The ALA's Transforming Libraries website features a section on eBooks and Digital Content where you can access DCWG products that support libraries in their transition to digital content, including the DCWG eBook Media and Communications Toolkit.

According to ALA, the DCWG is charged to:

- Advise the Association regarding opportunities and issues related to libraries and digital content and the provision of equitable access to digital content for all.
- Explore, analyze and share information on various options for expanding access to digital content for libraries and the public and for overcoming legal, technological, policy and economic barriers to equitable access
- Suggest information and training that would be of use to librarians so that they can make informed choices, serve as advocates for digital access, and design and support digital services.
- Advise the Association on efforts to increase public awareness and understanding of issues related to access to digital content and the challenges to/role of libraries in providing equitable access to digital resources.
- Assist in the identification of strategies to influence decision makers—whether government officials, publishers, other information service providers, interest groups, and others—to effect changes that would assist libraries in better serving their communities.
- Address specific issues such as Business Models, Accessibility, Privacy, Education for the Library Community, Public Outreach and Publisher/Service Provider Relations through working subcommittees, and bringing in other experts and advisors as appropriate.
- Serve as formal liaisons to various ALA and ALA-affiliate groups (examples would include the divisions, round tables, ethnic affiliates, and ALA Accessibility Assembly).
- As appropriate, reach out to other organizations and experts in other fields in order to better understand the broad technological, social and economic environments and trends and their potential impact on libraries.

ALA
DCWG

Learn more at http://www.ala.org/groups/committees/special/ala-dcwg.



http://www.districtdispatch.org/2013/05/ala-ebooks-digital-content-whats-next/

More information about Digitization and Preservation from the Library of Congress

Digital Library Standards at the Library of Congress
http://www.loc.gov/library/digitalstandards.html

Digital Preservation Outreach & Education
http://www.digitalpreservation.gov/education/index.html

Digital Perservation Newsletter - June 2013
http://www.digitalpreservation.gov/news/newsletter/201306.pdf

National Digital Stewardship Alliance
http://www.digitalpreservation.gov/ndsa/

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

What's New in Ohio Memory

By Lily Berkhimer, Assistant Curator of Digital Services in the Collections Division, Ohio Historical Society Ohio Historical Society, and
Shannon Kupfer, Digital/Tangible Media Cataloger Librarian, State Library of Ohio

Ohio Memory launched in 2003 as a celebration of Ohio's bicentennial and re-launched as a partnership between the Ohio Historical Society and the State Library of Ohio in 2009. In 10 years it has grown to include over 300,000 items from nearly 350 cultural-heritage institutions, with all of its content available online, free of charge, for anyone interested in viewing items representing parts of Ohio's remarkable heritage. Below is just a brief list of some of the fascinating content that can be found in Ohio Memory:

See it Then, See it Now

With the newest Learning Resource now available on Ohio Memory, you can view "Then and Now" images of a number of locales in Ohio's three largest cities, with more on the way! Using the historical photographs of Cleveland, Cincinnati and Columbus that can be found in the digital collections on Ohio Memory, plus the technology of Google Maps Street View, we've created interactive maps that allow you to toggle between historical and modern-day photographs of important locations in each of these major cities. You can contact Ohio Memory if you have a suggestion for more neighborhoods to add…maybe even your own!

The John Sherman Digital Collection

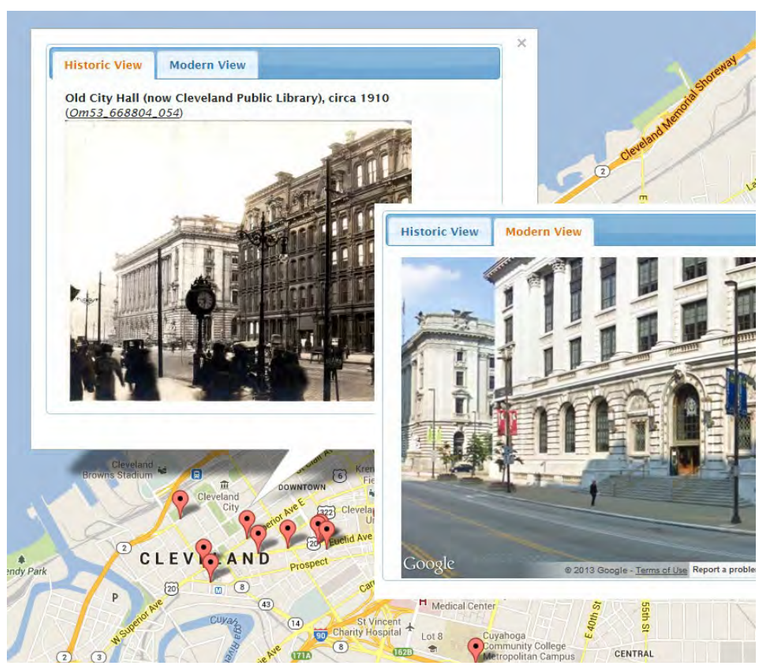
Ohioan John Sherman (1823-1900) may be less well-known to modern-day Americans than his brother, William T. Sherman, but this nineteenth-century lawyer and politician was extremely prominent in his own right, serving his state and country in a variety of important roles. In 1905, five years after his death, the State Library of Ohio acquired a select portion of Sherman's papers as well as much of his collection of books. These papers were recently digitized and are available for viewing in Ohio Memory. Included in this collection are account ledgers, lists of cases tried, and a book of letters written by Sherman, all of which provide a fascinating glimpse into the life of this important American.

Carnegie Libraries

Andrew Carnegie once said, "A library outranks any other one thing a community can do to benefit its people. It is a never-failing spring in the desert." Fueled by his early experiences with public and personal libraries, the philanthropic efforts of this Scotland native and wealthy industrialist led to the building of over 100 of Ohio's public libraries, many of which are still in use and visited by thousands of Ohioans each year. If one of these libraries isn't near you, don't fret! In Ohio Memory you can find numerous images of these testaments to one man's love of learning.

Ayduth Lachayim: Witness to Life

In 1980, the Holocaust Education and Commemoration Committee of the Jewish Community Federation in Cleveland, Ohio compiled the accounts of over 170 Holocaust survivors into a book entitled Ayduth Lachayim, Witness to Life: Holocaust Survivors in the Cleveland Jewish Community. The remembrances contained in Ayduth Lachayim are both heartbreaking and affirming, an illustration of the remarkable resilience of the human spirit. The survivors who documented their experience watched their loved ones – sometimes their entire family, both immediate and extended – die terrible deaths, yet they survived and thrived. Survivors often provided names of family members and photos of themselves and their families both prior to the Holocaust and after their relocation in Cleveland. Vital information, including dates and places of birth were also given. For display online, addresses have been redacted but key information remains.

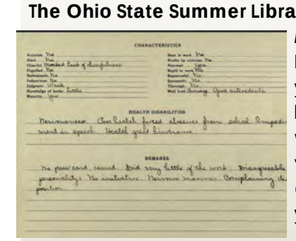


Then and Now

Carnegie Library which is located on (the Old) Wilberforce University Campus, it was built in 1909 with matching funds from the Carnegie Foundation, and listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Wilberforce University is also recognized as having the first female African American college president in the United States, Yvonne Walker-Taylor. http://www.ohiomemory.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15005coll34/id/1125

Recently posted on the Ohio Historical Society's Digital Collections Blog

The Ohio State Summer Library School

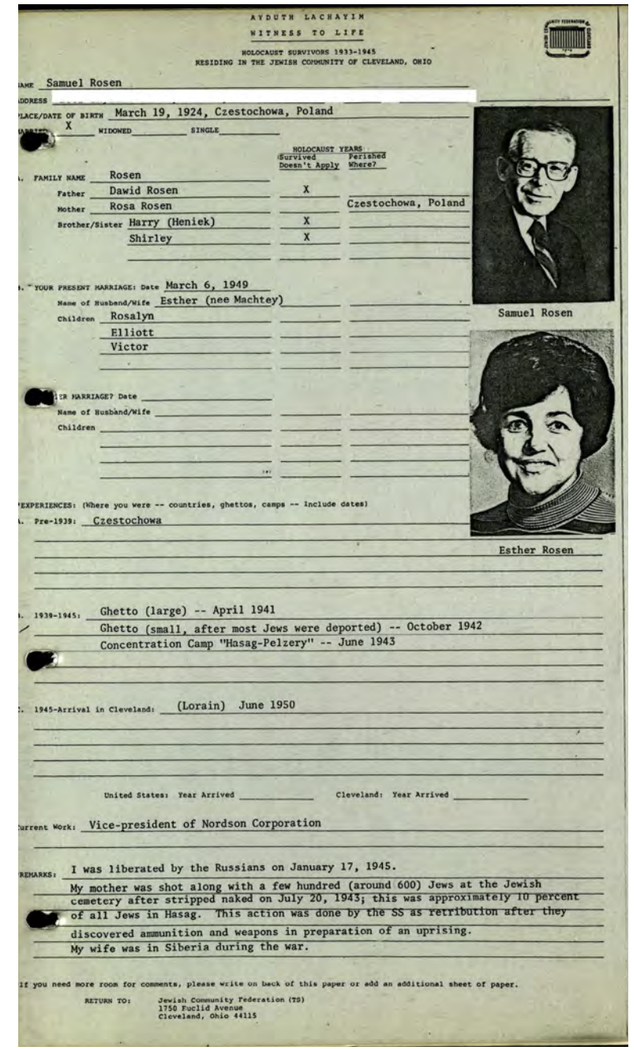


Posted on June 14th, 2013
It's 1917. You've decided you would like to be a librarian, or maybe you're working in a library and you'd like to further your education. Where might you attend… Read more »

The Greatest Show on Earth!

Posted on June 7th, 2013
Circuses have been entertaining people all over the world for thousands of years. The modern circus, comprised of a traveling group of performers that might include clowns, trained animals, trapeze… Read more »

World War II Ration Stamps at the State Library of Ohio
Posted on May 31st, 2013
Imagine planning a trip from Columbus to Cincinnati. You'll want to pack your bags, bring a snack (peanut butter and jelly, maybe?), fill up your car and hit the… Read more »



AYDUTH LACHAYIM
WITNESS TO LIFE
HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS 1933-1945
RESIDING IN THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF CLEVELAND, OHIO

NAME: Samuel Rosen
ADDRESS:
PLACE/DATE OF BIRTH: March 19, 1924, Czestochowa, Poland
MARRIED: X WIDOWED: SINGLE:

		HOLOCAUST YEARS Survived Doesn't Apply	Perished Where?
FAMILY NAME	Rosen		
Father	Dawid Rosen	X	
Mother	Rosa Rosen		Czestochowa, Poland
Brother/Sister	Harry (Heniek)	X	
	Shirley	X	

YOUR PRESENT MARRIAGE: Date March 6, 1949
Name of Husband/Wife: Esther (nee Machtey)
Children: Rosalyn, Elliott, Victor

HIS/HER MARRIAGE? Date:
Name of Husband/Wife:
Children:

EXPERIENCES: (Where you were -- countries, ghettos, camps -- include dates)
Pre-1939: Czestochowa
1939-1945: Ghetto (large) -- April 1941
Ghetto (small, after most Jews were deported) -- October 1942
Concentration Camp "Hasag-Pelzery" -- June 1943
1945-Arrival in Cleveland: (Lorain) June 1950
United States: Year Arrived: Cleveland: Year Arrived:
Current Work: Vice-president of Nordson Corporation
REMARKS: I was liberated by the Russians on January 17, 1945.
My mother was shot along with a few hundred (around 600) Jews at the Jewish cemetery after stripped naked on July 20, 1943; this was approximately 10 percent of all Jews in Hasag. This action was done by the SS as retribution after they discovered ammunition and weapons in preparation of an uprising.
My wife was in Siberia during the war.
If you need more room for comments, please write on back of this paper or add an additional sheet of paper.
RETURN TO: Jewish Community Federation (TS) 1750 Euclid Avenue Cleveland, Ohio 44115

Samuel Rosen

Esther Rosen

Ayduth Lachayim: Witness to Life
http://cdm16007.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/compoundobject/collection/p16007coll17/id/19/rec/3

To view items provided by the State Library of Ohio use the **Browse all Items - By Contributor** option.

Lessons in Digitization
Learned the Hard Way

By Shawn D. Walsh
Emerging Services and Technologies Librarian
Madison Public Library

I have had the good fortune to be involved in many good and many failed digitization projects, and I have learned from both. In most cases, people tend to write about their successes. I feel that we learn more from failures. Now you can learn from my errors, and with your digitization project, you can make new and different mistakes!

Good digitization projects die if not nurtured by an organization. These projects need a group to care for them. When a project is the domain of a sole individual, it is so easy for plans to go awry. I have worked with many libraries that had a very dedicated individual whose personal mission it was to digitize a collection. While passion and commitment are vitally important, I have seen several good projects end because it was the focus of a director who retired or a staff member who left the library for one reason or another.

Digitization projects are most successful with partnerships that go beyond the library. Even with a group of people within the library working on digitizing a collection, it is still being a "lone ranger." Develop partnerships with other organizations. This not only provides you with more hands to help, but it builds in accountability and community buy-in so the project cannot get sidelined because something more important came along or the work got tough or monotonous.

Become your own expert. While there are standards, what works for one project may not work for another. Deciding how best to digitize your collection requires your organization to research the various methods and decide which is best.

Do not expect someone else will know. Unfortunately, the hardware and or software providers cannot always tell you what the best things are because they do not know your collection or clientele as well as you do. Tools and methodology of digitizing your collection will be particular to you. It is not that you cannot ask questions of other people as you are learning, but everyone's project is different. You need to take responsibility for it.

Beware of "feature creep." The best projects get done when they are divided into segments and each part is done before other features are added into the mix. Take one thing at a time, and work until it is done. Otherwise, you end up with a whole lot of "bells and whistles" and no functionality!

Do not take on too much at once. More than once, I have had a huge project that has taken what felt like an eternity to complete. In hindsight, I should have taken small chunks of the project and completed those. Segmenting a project not only allows an immediate reward for the people working on the project, but it makes the project available to your patrons sooner.

Segmenting a project not only allows an immediate reward for the people working on the project, but it makes the project available to your patrons sooner.

Perfection can be overrated. While I am not saying for you to knowingly put out a project with huge flaws, it is very easy to end up spending too much time on individual entries trying to make them perfect. This will suck time and energy out of the project and make it hard to complete. Even taking the project in smaller chunks, if everything must be absolutely perfect, no one will ever use this because it will never be completed.

Your digitization project is for your patrons, NOT you. This is tough because sometimes it would be so much easier to use certain acronyms or shortcuts as you are digitizing. When your project is complete, you want the interface to be as general as possible. That way any one of your patrons can walk up and easily find what they are looking for. Your staff needs to be able to easily show patrons the details of how to find information. Specialized jargon will not help in this case.

Projects die without someone looking after their long-term health. Formats change, storage media changes, applications change. After all the work that goes into creating a digitization project, do not let it become unusable because you do not pay attention to changing the software or hardware you need to keep it functional. I have seen great projects die because someone did not want to put in the relatively short amount of time it would take to change programs or switch storage media. The data you have is format independent, but you need to make sure people will always be able to access that data.

With any project, there are challenges to address, and when you work with a group there are personal and group biases to overcome. It is how you work around them that makes digitization projects successful. My hope is, with these guidelines, you can avoid the pitfalls that trap many projects. Go forth and digitize!

Cincinnati's Urban Evolution:
Digitizing the Photographic Archive of the City's Subway and Streets

By Angela Vanderbilt, Project Archivist;
Kevin Grace, Project Co-Director;
Linda Newman, Project Co-Director
University of Cincinnati Libraries

Photo: East from Race Street, Cincinnati, Ohio - October 19, 1920, 3:12 P.M.

In an old, worn-out building on Cincinnati's Ninth Street, the city government once stored their obsolete administrative records. Until it was demolished some years ago, this structure was the home for those unneeded documents. It was secured against rain, snow, and wind, but not against much else. Humid and hot in summer and frigid in winter, with evidence of pigeons roosting and mice running about, the building's dust was probably the most innocuous aspect of keeping records on the concrete floors and against the masonry walls. But this is where the treasure lay. In 1987, as part of Ohio's Local Government Records Program, the archives staff at the University of Cincinnati retrieved more than 50 boxes of street records that had been stored by the City Engineer's office. The materials turned out to include thousands of 8x10 negatives and prints of the abandoned rapid transit subway project of the 1920s, along with street improvement images, reports, minutes, and correspondence.

Over the following months, three students under the direction of an archivist re-boxed and prepared a preliminary inventory of the collection. What resulted over the ensuing decades was not an obsolete hodgepodge of photos and papers at all, but rather an incredibly vibrant chronicle of how a major part of Cincinnati developed in the early 20th century. As the staff of the University of Cincinnati's Archives & Rare Books Library (http://www.libraries.uc.edu/libraries/arb/index.html) discovered, the collection was vital for the work of local historians, city planners, students, and teachers. Books were written that employed the documents, websites relied upon them, numerous student assignments used them, and even a few documentaries on Cincinnati's urban past had need for them. "Need" was a key word because it was evident from the people who used the photos, architectural drawings, and reports that these records were vital for understanding the city's heritage, how it related to urban development in other cities, both in the United States and abroad, and how it might provide a blueprint for the future. Central Parkway covered much of the abandoned subway, but **CINCINNATI**

see page 10 - **CINCINNATI**

CINCINNATI *continued*

	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	igitization / 188 Negatives from Box 15, Folders 1 - 37 of the ON-87-8 Cincinnati (Ohio) City Engineer - Rapid Transit Records								
2	folder#	folder_name	file#	description	date	time	format	size	original_re _condition
168	29	June 10, 1921	b15_f29_n006	June 10, 1921 / 11:04 A.M. / S. at work S. of Findlay St. / 731	1921-06-10	11:04 AM	Negative - Nitrate	8" x 10"	Good
169	30	June 11, 1921 - June 16, 1921	b15_f30_n001	June 10, 1921 / 11:12 A.M. / Concreting Sec. opp. Elder St. / 732	1921-06-10	11:12 AM	Negative - Nitrate	8" x 10"	Good
170	30	June 11, 1921 - June 16, 1921	b15_f30_n002	June 16, 1921 / 2:31 P.M. / Erecting forms at Plum St. Elbows / 733	1921-06-16	2:31 PM	Negative - Nitrate	8" x 10"	Good
171	30	June 11, 1921 - June 16, 1921	b15_f30_n003	June 16, 1921 / 2:44 P.M. / N. at bottom in over old Sewer at Charles St. / 734	1921-06-16	2:44 PM	Negative - Nitrate	8" x 10"	Good
172	30	June 11, 1921 - June 16, 1921	b15_f30_n004	June 16, 1921 / 3.0 P.M. / S. at "Y" bet. Henshaw & French- Bauer / 735	1921-06-16	3:00 PM	Negative - Nitrate	8" x 10"	Good
173	30	June 11, 1921 - June 16, 1921	b15_f30_n005	June 16, 1921 / 3:07 P.M. / E. along Subway at "Y" at Henshaw's / 736	1921-06-16	3:07 PM	Negative - Nitrate	8" x 10"	Good
174	30	June 11, 1921 - June 16, 1921	b15_f30_n006	June 16, 1921 / 3:17 P.M. / N. at "Y" bet. Henshaw & French-Bauer / 737	1921-06-16	3:17 PM	Negative - Nitrate	8" x 10"	Good
175	31	June 11, 1921 - June 16, 1921	b15_f31_n001	June 16, 1921 / 3:25 P.M. / N. up Elm St. over Canal / 738	1921-06-16	3:25 PM	Negative - Nitrate	8" x 10"	Good
176	31	June 11, 1921 - June 16, 1921	b15_f31_n002	June 17, 1921 / 10:15 A.M. / Prop. To be acquired for new Crosstown Line / 739	1921-06-17	10:15 AM	Negative - Nitrate	8" x 10"	Good
177	31	June 11, 1921 - June 16, 1921	b15_f31_n003	June 17, 1921 / 10:24 A.M. / Platform for Jones' Concrete mixer / 740	1921-06-17	10:24 AM	Negative - Nitrate	8" x 10"	Good
178	31	June 11, 1921 - June 16, 1921	b15_f31_n004	June 17, 1921 / 10:36 A.M. / Laying brick sewer along Butchers Supply Co. / 741	1921-06-17	10:36 AM	Negative - Nitrate	8" x 10"	Good
179	31	June 11, 1921 - June 16, 1921	b15_f31_n005	June 17, 1921 / 10:48 A.M. / Removing N. Girder-Mohawk Bridge / 742	1921-06-17	10:48 AM	Negative - Nitrate	8" x 10"	Good
180	31	June 11, 1921 - June 16, 1921	b15_f31_n006	June 17, 1921 / 11:02 A.M. / Looking S. fr. Findlay St. / 743	1921-06-17	11:02 AM	Negative - Nitrate	8" x 10"	Good
181	32	June 17, 1921 - June 23, 1921	b15_f32_n001	June 17, 1921 / 11:11 A.M. / Concreting N. of Elder St. / 744	1921-06-17	11:11 AM	Negative - Nitrate	8" x 10"	Good
182	32	June 17, 1921 - June 23, 1921	b15_f32_n002	June 17, 1921 / 11:23 A.M. / Waterproofing E. entrance Liberty St. / 745	1921-06-17	11:23 AM	Negative - Nitrate	8" x 10"	Good
183	32	June 17, 1921 - June 23, 1921	b15_f32_n003	June 23, 1921 / 2:27 P.M. / N. fr. Plum St. Elbow / 746	1921-06-23	2:27 PM	Negative - Nitrate	8" x 10"	Good
184	32	June 17, 1921 - June 23, 1921	b15_f32_n004	June 23, 1921 / 2:30 P.M. / E. at Plum St. Elbow / 747	1921-06-23	2:30 PM	Negative - Nitrate	8" x 10"	Good
185	32	June 17, 1921 - June 23, 1921	b15_f32_n005	June 23, 1921 / 2:35 P.M. / S. at Plum St. Elbow / 748	1921-06-23	2:35 PM	Negative - Nitrate	8" x 10"	Good
186	32	June 17, 1921 - June 23, 1921	b15_f32_n006	June 23, 1921 / 10:32 A.M. / Knocking down walls with Drag, S. of Baymiller St / 752	1921-06-23	10:32 AM	Negative - Nitrate	8" x 10"	Fair
187	33	June 23, 1921 - June 29, 1921	b15_f33_n001	June 24, 1921 / 10:20 A.M. / N. under Crosstown Bridge / 751	1921-06-24	10:20 AM	Negative - Nitrate	8" x 10"	Good
188	33	June 23, 1921 - June 29, 1921	b15_f33_n002	June 24, 1921 / 10:43 A.M. / N. over Ice Co's. Property / 753	1921-06-24	10:43 AM	Negative - Nitrate	8" x 10"	Good
189	33	June 23, 1921 - June 29, 1921	b15_f33_n003	June 24, 1921 / 10:49 A.M. / Sewer trench S. of Baymiller St. / 754	1921-06-24	10:49 AM	Negative - Nitrate	8" x 10"	Good
190	33	June 23, 1921 - June 29, 1921	b15_f33_n004	June 24, 1921 / 10:56 A.M. / Laying Sewer opp Butcher's Sup. Co. / 755	1921-06-24	10:56 AM	Negative - Nitrate	8" x 10"	Good
191	33	June 23, 1921 - June 29, 1921	b15_f33_n005	June 29, 1921 / 9:05 A.M. / S. E. Cor. Of Bldg. @ S.W. Cor. Findlay & Canal / 759	1921-06-29	9:05 AM	Negative - Nitrate	8" x 10"	Good
192	33	June 23, 1921 - June 29, 1921	b15_f33_n006	June 29, 1921 / 9:15 A.M. / E. side. of Bldg. at S.W. Cor. Findlay & Canal / 760	1921-06-29	9:15 AM	Negative - Nitrate	8" x 10"	Good
193	33	June 23, 1921 - June 29, 1921	b15_f33_n007	June 29, 1921 / 9:30 A.M. / S.E.Cor. Bldg. at S.W. Cor. Findlay & Canal / 761	1921-06-29	9:30 AM	Negative - Nitrate	8" x 10"	Good

Figure 1 - partial snapshot of metadata entered by Robin Imaging

there were still a few tunnels beneath the street, adding to the store of local legends of what is hidden under the city. Cincinnati's white elephant was alive, but barely. Time was running out for some of the collection. The smell was the first indication. Some of the negatives were nitrate-based, meaning that as they degenerated, they became combustible and dangerous. The odor of the acetate negatives was evident as soon as a box was opened for use – some of them were so badly-crackled from the deteriorating emulsion that the image could barely be discerned.

From 1920 to 1927, construction of the subway system was a fixture of life along the old Miami-Erie Canal bed. Unused for years and subject to stagnant, mosquito-plagued pools of water, as well as stretches where local children swam and fished, the canal once carried people and agricultural products from the southwestern part of the state down to the Ohio River. It seemed the perfect route for a 20th century transit system that would convey workers and shoppers from the outlying villages and suburbs to downtown – 2.4 miles of subway, 9 miles of open track, and 20 miles of tunnel. Every day, seemingly every hour, a photographer carefully documented the project's progress. Streetscapes, curious children, daily business, and the work itself were all captured by the camera lens. With the widening and deepening of the canal bed, however, neighbors began seeing cracks in walls and foundations. Property owners filed claims against the city, and it was the photographer's task as well to document the damages. With the camera inside the homes, stores, and factories, the everyday décor and domestic life were also revealed.

But for a variety of reasons – political, financial, engineering, the rise of the automobile culture in America – the project staggered to a halt and was formally ended in 1928. Damage claims were settled and the records and minutes of meetings along with the photos were boxed up and forgotten for the most part. For the past generation, the documents have been housed at the University of Cincinnati.

Because of the support of the State Library of Ohio and the Library Services and Technology Act for other digitizing projects it had undertaken in recent years, the University of Cincinnati Libraries decided that to save and preserve this rich collection, perhaps a new grant could be obtained to do the necessary work. A proposal was prepared and submitted in 2012, and the resulting award of $60,669 funds digitization of the prints and negatives, as well as the services of a dedicated project archivist for a one-year period. Once word was received about the grant last September, the project got underway in October. The Project Archivist's responsibilities include coordinating the digitization of the photographic records, ensuring public access to the collection by building online repositories and physical exhibits, and generating public awareness by writing blog postings about the collection and project, as well as supporting other forms of public promotion.

All the subway and Central Parkway images are scanned first, followed by prints of Cincinnati street improvements in chronological order from 1917 through 1935, to-date. Additional prints may be identified for scanning based on available funds. These prints, as well as the negatives, represent a broad range of neighborhoods and reflect both inner-city and suburban life in greater Cincinnati during a key period of urban growth and development.

Digitization of the collection began with a survey of the prints and negatives to determine the health of the collection, and to prepare an item-level inventory of each box. This inventory has several key uses for the overall project. Initially, it is being used to track records to-and-from the scanning vendor, Robin Imaging, which utilizes the spreadsheets to name each digital file and to capture all information written on the prints and negatives. Once digital files are received from the vendor, the information in the spreadsheets is used to generate the metadata needed to build the online collections. The inventory survey also allows the archivist to identify which negatives are nitrate and which are acetate. Finally, the inventory will be used to replace the existing Preliminary Finding Aid.

Despite the negatives being in varying stages of deterioration, all have been scanned and will be made accessible to researchers through the University Libraries' online repositories. The majority of prints are in very good condition, with only a small percentage being in a fragile state. The nitrate negatives in this collection are delicate and their continuing deterioration presents a fire hazard if they are handled or stored improperly. They emit unpleasant and noxious fumes. However, their historic importance and uniqueness helped form an excellent argument for digitization before further deterioration took place. Even as they are, the negatives' destruction is inevitable and necessary for safety's sake. As the negatives are scanned, the nitrate negatives are removed separately and placed in cold storage in the joint preservation laboratory operated by the University of Cincinnati and the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County. When the grant project is completely finished and it is determined that all digitized images and metadata are complete and preserved, the nitrate negatives will be safely destroyed. In addition to the images themselves, often there is information that is written on the frame of the negatives that provides important metadata such as date, time of day, and location.

see page 12 - **CINCINNATI**

dublin_core.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<dublin_core>
  <dcvalue element="contributor" qualifier="author">Unknown photographer</dcvalue>
  <dcvalue element="contributor" qualifier="author">Cincinnati (Ohio). Interurban Rapid Transit Commission</dcvalue>
  <dcvalue element="coverage" qualifier="spatial">39.106695,-84.519151</dcvalue>
  <dcvalue element="description" qualifier="notes">GeoCoordinates: 39.106695,-84.519151</dcvalue>
  <dcvalue element="description" qualifier="none">Photographer&apos;s notes written on negative: June 23, 1921 / 2:30 P.M. / E. at Plum St. Elbow / 747</dcvalue>
  <dcvalue element="date" qualifier="created">1921-06-23T19:30:00Z</dcvalue>
  <dcvalue element="date" qualifier="digitized">2012-11-01</dcvalue>
  <dcvalue element="format" qualifier="medium">cellulose nitrate film</dcvalue>
  <dcvalue element="format" qualifier="medium">gelatin silver negative</dcvalue>
  <dcvalue element="format" qualifier="extent">8&quot; x 10&quot;</dcvalue>
  <dcvalue element="format" qualifier="mimetype">image/jp2</dcvalue>
  <dcvalue element="publisher" qualifier="OLinstitution">University of Cincinnati</dcvalue>
  <dcvalue element="publisher" qualifier="OLrepository">University of Cincinnati. Archives and Rare Books Library</dcvalue>
  <dcvalue element="publisher" qualifier="digital">University of Cincinnati. University of Cincinnati Libraries</dcvalue>
  <dcvalue element="relation" qualifier="ispartof">Cincinnati Subway and Street Improvements</dcvalue>
  <dcvalue element="relation" qualifier="ispartofseries">Rapid Transit Photographs -- Box 15</dcvalue>
  <dcvalue element="rights" qualifier="uri" language="*">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/us/</dcvalue>
  <dcvalue element="rights" qualifier="none" language="*">Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs 3.0 United States</dcvalue>
  <dcvalue element="subject" qualifier="none">Plum Street</dcvalue>
  <dcvalue element="subject" qualifier="lcsh">Subways--Design and construction</dcvalue>
  <dcvalue element="subject" qualifier="lcsh">Cincinnati (Ohio)--History--20th century</dcvalue>
  <dcvalue element="title" qualifier="none">Rapid Transit Photographs -- Box 15, Folder 32 (June 17, 1921 - June 23, 1921) -- negative, 1921-06-23, 2:30 P.M.</dcva
  <dcvalue element="type" qualifier="none">Photograph</dcvalue>
</dublin_core>
```

Figure 2 - XML metadata generated for record load

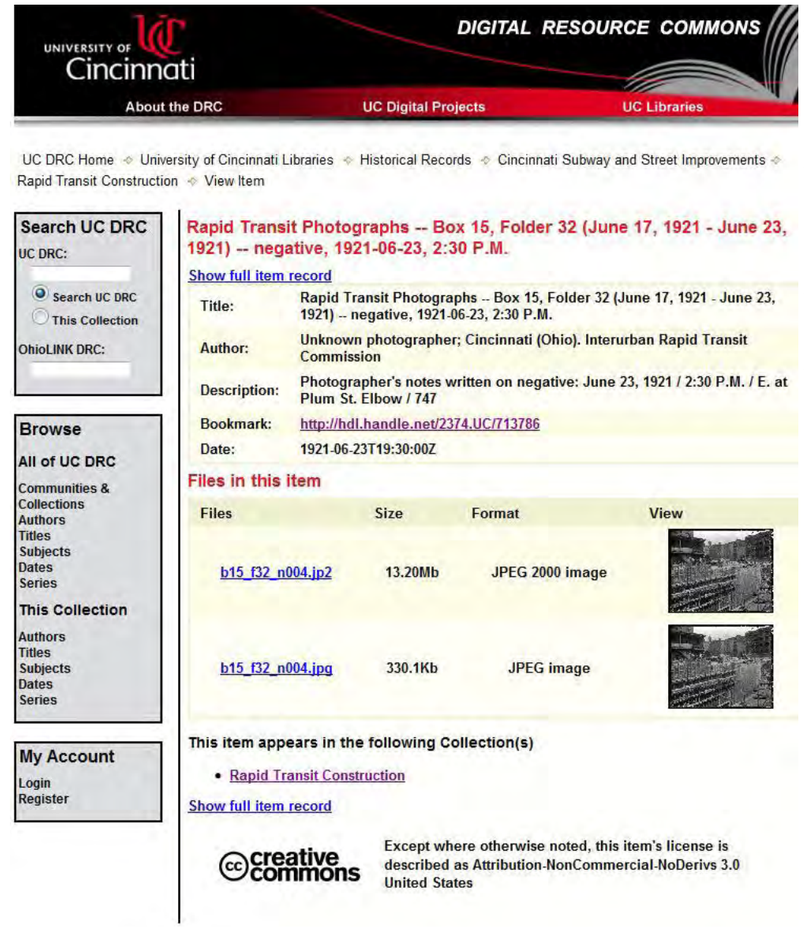


Figure 3-The record in the Digital Resource Commons

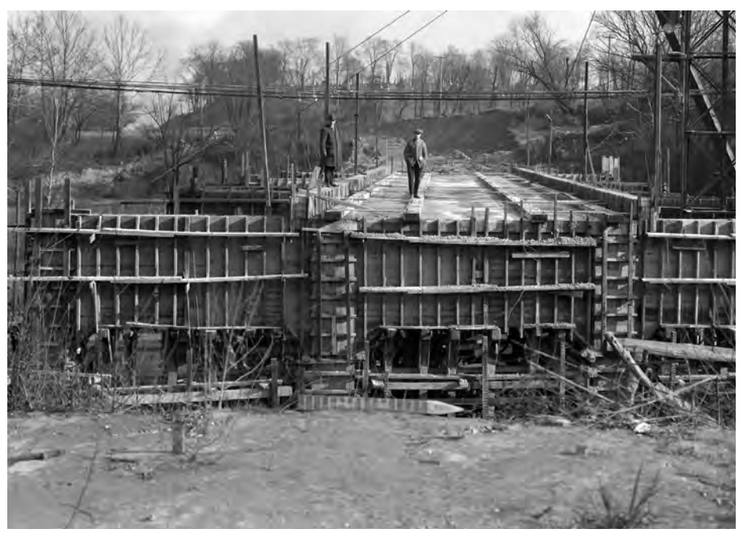
CINCINNATI *continued*

Construction: Walnut Street, Cincinnati
June 1, 1920, 11:25 A.M.

Loading cars at Addison St. Bridge, Cincinnati
June 12, 1922, 2:54 P.M.

Excavation for entrance to Brighton St., Cincinnati
October 17, 1922, 10:55 A.M.

Brighton Station from RTC. [Rapid Transit Commission] Office, Cincinnati
March 15, 1922, 2:09 P.M.



Mitchell Avenue Bridge from south end, Cincinnati
November 25, 1924, 8:46 A.M.

First scraper at Walnut Street "Y", Cincinnati
May 15, 1920, 10:44 A.M.

Robin Imaging of Cincinnati (www.robinimaging.com) is a full service photographic lab, one of a dwindling number of operations with expertise in developing and handling photographic film. Robin has experience with nitrate negatives, and in initial discussions with the staff about the project, assurances were made that the project's concerns and needs were understood, such as a low light power source when scanning in order to avoid fires; excellent ventilation; and careful handling that allows a separation of the negatives that had fused together. Furthermore, Robin was willing to input the notes on the frame as metadata into a spreadsheet per the project's specifications (figure 1), thus removing the need to handle the negatives again or to send the images to another vendor for metadata input. The degree of careful vendor coordination and organization when handling a photographic archive of this size justified the inclusion of the Project Archivist in the grant proposal.

The digital files created by Robin Imaging are archived on the UC Libraries Digital Collections Storage Access Network (SAN), currently a 36 terabyte system synced with a mirror image on a twin system in another building. The data in the spreadsheets returned from Robin is "massaged" by using Structured Query Language (SQL) into the metadata (Dublin Core schema) that forms the basis of the record. A Visual Basic for Applications (VBA) macro converts metadata in comma-separated values format (csv) to Extensible Markup Language (XML) records (figure 2), part of a submission package used for batch import into the repository, currently using DSpace–http://drc.libraries.uc.edu (figure 3). The records, using the same source data, will also be loaded into our Luna image repository (http://digproj.libraries.uc.edu:8180/luna/servlet/allCollections).

Subject headings are added for street names and geo-coordinates (longitude and latitude) to the metadata when specific locations were present in the photographers' notes. A map is built as a finding aid,

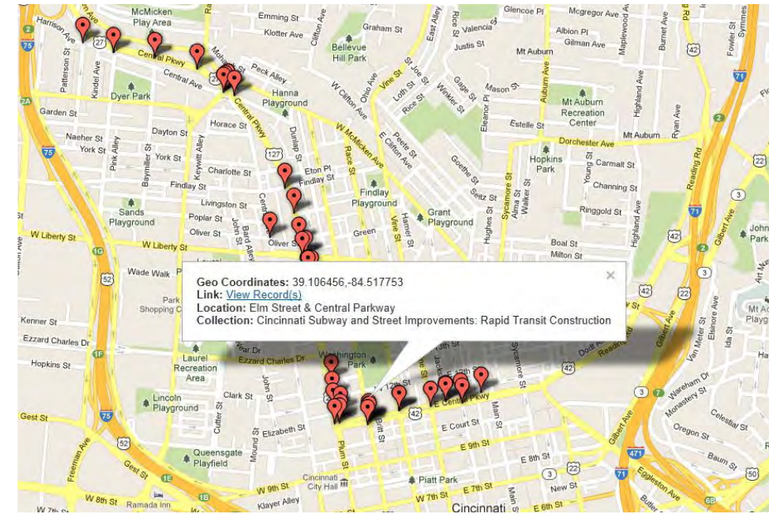


Figure 4 - a prototype Google map using the geo-coordinates in the metadata

allowing researchers to navigate from the map to photographs of that location (figure 4).

At this stage of the grant project, over 60% of these records have been loaded into a staging or test repository, and the project is on track for making the collection public by the end of October 2013. The techniques using VBA and SQL are developed and customized and the multi-stepped process of generating the metadata is being done.

Weekly blog postings that range in topic from the project itself to the history of the subway construction to the history of Cincinnati, based on images contained in the collection, are accessible on the University Library's LiBlog website (http://www.libraries.uc.edu/liblog/). An exhibit showcasing the physical collection is on display outside the Archives and Rare Books Library in Blegen Library through December 2013, and as part of the public promotion of the collection, the University of Cincinnati's newsletter, Source, carried an article in a recent issue (Vol. 12, No. 1, 2013), http://www.libraries.uc.edu/source/index.html; interviews have been featured on Cincinnati-area public radio stations WVXU and WNKU; a presentation about the project was given to attendees of the Society of Ohio Archivists' annual meeting in Columbus this past April; and an illustrated article about the subway and the digitization project was featured in the May 2013 edition of Cincinnati Magazine. Web sites for both the Archives and Rare Books Library and the Digital Collections Department are being developed to further support research, study, teaching, and to provide access to the digitized images.

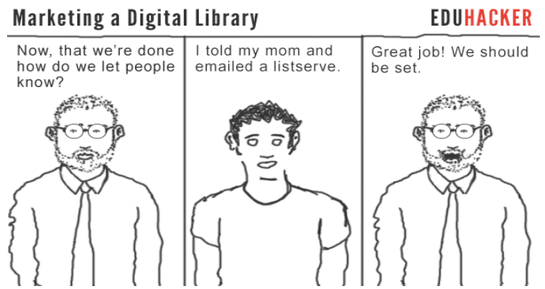
In the next several months, notices and news about this LSTA-funded project will be sent to historical, archival, library, and urban studies journals and websites statewide, nationally, and throughout the world. In this way, access to these wonderful documents will be easily available for Ohio's citizens, as well as students, scholars, and researchers everywhere. After all, without the generosity of this grant to digitize and preserve the subway project, many of these images would be lost forever, never to be seen or used again. By accessing the past, the present is rewarded and the future is informed.

Check it Out

Compiled by Marsha McDevitt-Stredney
Director, Marketing & Communications
State Library of Ohio

Recognize the Curse of Knowledge

When creating, expanding, or promoting a digital collection it's important to recognize the "curse of knowledge" that comes after years of study and practice in your career. If your goal is for visitors to fully engage in the process of exploring and using digital collections then take extra care to avoid confusing terminology. And, design user centered platforms that are easy to find, browse, search, understand, and utilize. Keep in mind that some may want to discover or browse items in your collection and lack specific search terms or dates to begin the process.



Blogs about Digitization

Digitial Scholarship @ The Libraries - The Ohio State University
http://library.osu.edu/blogs/digitalscholarship/category/digital-collections/

Ohio Historical Society: Digitization
http://ohiohistory.wordpress.com/category/digitization/

So You Think You Can Digitize: a blog about natural history museum digitization projects, data sharing, and informatics
http://soyouthinkyoucandigitize.wordpress.com

Imaging rare, unusual, and intriguing objects at the Brown University Library
http://library.brown.edu/dps/curio/

Mudd Manuscript Library Blog
News from the Princeton University Archives & Public Policy Papers Collection - **NHPRC Digitization Project**
http://blogs.princeton.edu/mudd/category/nhprc-digitization-project/

Stanford University Libraries - Digitization
http://library.stanford.edu/blogs/topic/digitization

University of British Columbia - Digitization Coalition
http://coalition.westbeyondthewest.ca/digitization-resources/blogs/

DIGITALMEETSCULTURE
http://www.digitalmeetsculture.net/category/topic/digital-preservation/

Resources and Examples about Promoting Digital Collections

EDUHACKER - Marketing and Market Research for Digital Library Collections
http://www.eduhacker.net/libraries/digital-library-marketing-market-research.html

A Digital Library for Everybody. American Libraries. Mar/Apr2013, Vol. 45 Issue 3/4, p44-47. 4p.
http://www.americanlibrariesmagazine.org/article/digital-library-everyone

Digital Librarianship & Social Media: the Digital Library as Conversation Facilitator
D-Lib Magazine July/August 2011, Volume 17, Number 7/8
http://www.dlib.org/dlib/july11/schrier/07schrier.html

The importance of "marketing" digital collections: including a case study from Harvard's Open Collections Program
http://christinemadsen.com/wp-content/uploads/2009/09/ImportanceofMarketingDigitalCollections.pdf

Promoting Digital Library Collections to Digital Users
http://www.archivy.net/archivy/digitalmarketingg

Nerd thrill your users: Collaborating with liaisons to create an appealing gateway to digital collections
Westbrook, R. Niccole, Prilop, Valerie, German, Elizabeth
Reference Services Review
Volume 40, issue 3, p. 469-479, August 10, 2012.
http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journals.htm?articleid=17048173

We've been busy at the Ohio Library Support Staff Institute!

We ran our annual scholarship contest for first-time attendees, and gave away 3 scholarships:
- Sarah Crissinger, Wright Memorial Public Library in Dayton, Ohio
- Sarah Maguire, Langsam Library, University of Cincinnati
- Jennifer Ziegler, Defiance Public Library in Defiance, Ohio

We've begun putting 'library job postings' on our Facebook page, three or four at a time – http://tinyurl.com/chvrwg8.

We've started an OLSSI Twitter feed – https://twitter.com/OLSSI_Michael
We're posting daily about the upcoming conference & our 'Noir' theme:
Monday: Noir Book of the week.
Tuesday: Class announcement.
Wednesday: Film Noir of the week.
Thursday: Noir Graphic Novel of the week.
Friday: Site info, updates, Misc.

We've started an OLSSI Pinterest page – http://tinyurl.com/d2ytgjf

Registration for OLSSI 2013 runs through July 7th and is still $225.00 (12 straight years).
The conference itself is July 28 – 30 at Heidelberg University in Tiffin, Ohio.

Thanks!

Michael Bradshaw, OLSSI Chair Emeritus
Ohio Library Support Staff Institute

Books about Digitization in OhioLINK collections:

Preparing collections for digitization by Anna E. Bülow and Jess Ahmon
ISBN: 9781856047111 (pbk.)

Starting a digitization center by Cokie G. Anderson and David C. Maxwell
ISBN: 1843340747 : 55.00

Digitizing collections: strategic issues for the information manager by Lorna M. Hughes
ISBN: 1856044661

Managing digitization activities by Rebecca L. Mugridge
ISBN: 159407710X (pbk.)

Digitization in the real world: lessons learned from small and medium-sized digitization projects edited by Kwong Bor Ng & Jason Kucsma
ISBN: 9780615379982

Creating digital collections: a practical guide by Allison B. Zhang and Don Gourley
ISBN: 1843343967 (pbk.)

Children's Digital Tools and Content Roundup:
Where the (Good) Free Stuff Is

By Janet Ingraham Dwyer
Youth Services Library Consultant
State Library of Ohio

The universe of digital tools and content for young people is large, diverse, and rapidly expanding. From games to educational apps, interactive eBooks, videos, and other media, kids (and their parents and librarians) have a sometimes overwhelming array of choices.

Ohio's libraries provide digital content and access in various ways. Most Ohio public libraries circulate eBooks. Some also circulate eReaders, tablets, or other mobile devices, or make them available to library users in-house. Some subscribe to children's interactive book collections such as Tumblebooks or Scholastic BookFlix, made available on library PCs or remotely to families' home computers. Some libraries are integrating educational apps into storytimes and youth programs, or developing lists of recommended apps for parents to explore. Schools are increasingly integrating apps into the curriculum and making iPads available for student use.

Integrating digital content for children into library offerings isn't optional. Twenty-first century kids learn and grow in a connected, tech-heavy environment. Libraries contribute to and participate in this environment in order to meet the developmental and informational needs of their young users. But providing digital content for children is no simple task. The pace of technological change, the array of content and delivery options, the need for professional evaluation of content, the emotional work of addressing and overcoming resistance to change, the volatility of the market, and the price tag on equipment and content (relatively little of which is a one-time expense, thanks to maintenance and replacement costs and recurrent licensing fees) combine to create a rather daunting e-terrain for librarians to negotiate.

Perhaps a baseline would be helpful. Regardless of the extent of your forays into circulating eBooks, devices, or apps, regardless of your budget or your technical know-how, your library already has a number of well-vetted children's digital collections available at no charge to you or your customers. These include licensed resources available statewide through the efforts of Libraries Connect Ohio, a partnership of Ohio libraries and library organizations. And they include a few digital stars of the open Web.

Libraries Connect Ohio (LCO) provides the Ohio Web Library collection: authoritative, fee-based, subscription information resources available to every Ohio resident. The Ohio Web Library is funded by the three LCO library networks, INFOhio, OhioLINK and OPLIN, and by a federal Library Services and Technology Act grant through the State Library of Ohio. Students in kindergarten through 12th grade and their parents and educators access Ohio Web Library resources through the INFOhio Core Collection. Students, faculty, and staff at Ohio's higher learning institutions access the Ohio Web Library through OhioLINK. All Ohio residents may access the resources through their local libraries' websites or through the Ohio Web Library website.

Ohio Web Library provides young people with a wide range of age-appropriate digital resources including:

World Book's Early World of Learning, which features a Story Corner with over three dozen interactive storybooks, including fables, folktales, and traditional stories, as well as leveled online books unique to this learning environment for preschoolers and children in early grades.

World Book Encyclopedia products targeted to the reading levels and curriculum needs of students of all ages, including World Book Kids (K-5), World Book Student (6-8) and World Book Advanced (HS and college). World Book online encyclopedias in Spanish and French are also available.

Middle Search Plus, with full text for more than 140 popular middle school magazines, thousands of biographies and historical essays, over 100,000 primary source documents, and a collection of photos, maps and flags.

MAS Ultra - School Edition, with full text for nearly 500 popular high school magazines and 360 reference books, plus over 85,000 biographies, 100,000 primary source documents, and 510,000 photos, maps, and flags.

Newspaper Source, providing cover-to-cover full text for 40 U.S. and international newspapers, and selected full text for 389 regional U.S. newspapers, plus full text television & radio news transcripts.

Student-friendly search interfaces and database collections including **Searchasaurus, Kids Search, Student Research Center, Primary Search, Middle Search,** and **Secondary Search**. Each of these EBSCOHost services provide one-stop access to grade-appropriate full-text magazines and newspapers, books and encyclopedias, biographies, news transcripts, primary source documents, photos, maps, and flags. Searchasaurus and Kids Search offer easy-to-use interfaces for younger researchers. Student Research Center, Primary Search, and Searchasaurus include a reading level indicator (Lexile score) for every full-text item.

Student reference books available through the EBSCOHost collections, including *Funk & Wagnalls New World Encyclopedia and American Heritage Children's Dictionary for elementary level students, and Columbia Encyclopedia and the New Oxford American Dictionary* for middle and high school.

Biography Reference Bank, a database of full-text biographical information that covers over 500,000 notable people past and present.

With the exception of the interactive stories in World Books' Early World of Learning, most of the digital content available through Ohio Web Library is informational in nature. Explore children's literature and recreational content on these platforms available to you and your young users through the open Web:

The **International Children's Digital Library** is a free, online digital library of books from many cultures for children ages 3-13. Children may spin an online globe to select books by continent or country of origin. They may also search for books by reading level, language, or subject, or by more esoteric and fun search qualifiers including book jacket color, type of character (adult, child, real animal, imaginary creature), or dominant emotional quality of the book (happy, sad, funny). In addition, there are special collections to explore and exhibitions to browse. For over 10 years, the ICDL has been building its digital library of great children's books and currently offers 4,642 books in 61 languages.

Storyline Online, a program of the Screen Actors Guild Foundation, is a collection of over 24 digital videos featuring professional actors reading notable picture books. Librarians and parents may also download an accompanying activity guide for each video, with read-alikes, extension activities, and information about the author and reader/actor. But the kids will be more than content to enjoy the videos, which are provided through YouTube and SchoolTube and are accessible via mobile devices.

The **Baldwin Library of Historical Children's Literature** contains over 130,000 digitized books and periodicals published in the United States and Great Britain from the mid-17th century through the today. The Library also has manuscript collections, original artwork, and ephemera such as board games, puzzles, and toys. The interface is not particularly child-friendly, so this is a good resource for young readers to explore together with their favorite adults. The Baldwin Library is part of the Department of Special and Area Studies Collections at the University of Florida's George A. Smathers Libraries.

Disney Digital Books, an online and mobile interface for Disney content, also makes 600 new and classic Disney books for kids of all

see page 18 - **FREE STUFF**

FREE STUFF continued

ages available to any library using OverDrive for delivery of eBooks to library customers. Disney Digital Books appear as "always available" on OverDrive-powered eBook catalogs.

Kids' Corner, a project of Ohio University, features audio and multimedia presentations of Beatrix Potter stories, plus free unabridged audiobooks of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*, *The Gift of the Magi*, and more.

Project Gutenberg, the first producer of free eBooks, offers a **Children's Bookshelf** with links to collections of children's books within Project Gutenberg's holdings, including biography, fiction, folktales, picture books, and more. Project Gutenberg is a volunteer effort begun in 1971 (!) to courage the creation and distribution of eBooks.

Links to digital content resources referenced in this Roundup:

Baldwin Library of Historical Children's Literature
ufdc.ufl.edu/baldwin

Disney Digital Books
disneydigitalbooks.go.com/

International Children's Digital Library
en.childrenslibrary.org/

Kids' Corner
wiredforbooks.org/kids.htm

Ohio Web Library
ohioweblibrary.org/

Project Gutenberg Children's Bookshelf
gutenberg.org/wiki/Category:Children%27s_Bookshelf

Storyline Online
storylineonline.net/

Project Gutenberg

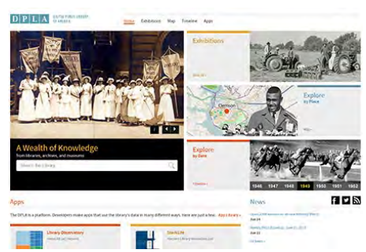
ilovelibraries.org features Digital Library of the Week

ilovelibraries.org is an initiative of the American Library Association.

Each week ilovelibraries.org features a different digital library and an archive of the featured collections is available at:
http://www.ilovelibraries.org/articles/digitallibrary

Digital Libraries recently featured include:

- Digital Public Library of America
- Library of Congress Prints and Photographs - 400 oversize panoramic postcards
- Nelson Mandela Centre of Memory in Houghton, South Africa, and the Google Cultural Institute Nelson Mandela Centre of Memory
- The Los Angeles County Museum of Art
- The Speedway and the Indiana University– Purdue University Indianapolis Library Indianapolis Motor Speedway Collection
- University of Idaho Library's Digital Initiatives Department - Northwest Historical Postcards Collection



Digital Public Library of America

A Sampling of Digital Collections in Ohio

Compiled by Marsha McDevitt-Stredney
Director, Marketing & Communications
State Library of Ohio

Rodman Public Library - Alliance Memory

Burton Public Library - Burton Memory Project

Columbus Metropolitan Library
Columbus African-American Collection

Kent State University
May 4 Digital Archive

Rodman Public Library
http://www.alliancememory.org/

Amherst Public Library
http://amherst.lib.oh.us/?page_id=22

Barbeton Public Library
http://www.barbertonlibrary.org/Local_History_Room/

Burton Public Library - Burton Memory Project (part of Cleveland Memory Project)
http://www.clevelandmemory.org/burton/

Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County
http://virtuallibrary.cincinnatilibrary.org/virtuallibrary/

Clyde Public Library
http://www.ohiomemory.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/p15005coll19

Columbus Metropolitan Library
http://digital-collections.columbuslibrary.org/

Dayton Metropolitan Library
http://content.daytonmetrolibrary.org/

Defiance Public Library
http://www.ohiomemory.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/p15005coll20

Cleveland Memory Project
http://www.clevelandmemory.org/

Toledo Lucas County Public Library
http://images2.toledolibrary.org/

Westerville Public Library
http://search.westervillelibrary.org/iii/cpro/HomePage.html?lang=eng&suite=def

Denison University
http://drc.denison.edu/

Kent State University
http://www.library.kent.edu/page/16454

Ohio State University
http://library.osu.edu/find/collections/the-ohio-state-university-archives/online-exhibits/

Ohio Wesleyan University Special Collections
http://drc.owu.edu/handle/2374.OWES/1
Includes: Branch Rickey Collection:
http://drc.owu.edu/handle/2374.OWES/2

Wright State University
http://core.libraries.wright.edu/handle/2374.WSU/199

1966 circa: One of three photographs show a bookmobile in Noble County, Ohio. Operated by the State Library of Ohio, the bookmobile visited rural parts of southeastern Ohio. The first photograph shows people waiting in line for the bookmobile, while the second photograph shows the interior of the library on wheels. A group of children are shown reading outside the bookmobile in the final photograph. The photographs measure 2.75" x 2.75" (6.99 x 6.99 cm). The State Library of Ohio was established in 1817 to provide services to legislators. The State Library began providing funding to establish libraries in rural areas of Ohio in the 1930s. By 1953, the library operated 53 bookmobiles in 37 counties.

Ohio Memory - http://www.ohiomemory.org/cdm/compoundobject/collection/p267401coll32/id/3876/rec/10