

## Factsheet 107

# Sources of Still Images

**This factsheet can be made available in alternative formats. Please make your request at any service point in the Library, telephone 01642 342117 or email [dasld@tees.ac.uk](mailto:dasld@tees.ac.uk)**

### Slides

There is a slide collection on floor 3 of the Library, in the filing cabinets. Slide sets can be located on The Catalogue, but individual slides are located using the card catalogue next to the filing cabinets. Slides can be borrowed.

### Books

Images in books can be photocopied/scanned, but you will need to credit the source of the image. The (moral rights of the) creator of the work should be credited too.

### Journals

Images from journal articles can be photocopied with the accompanying text, but again the source of the image should be credited. Images can be scanned without the accompanying text.

### Newspapers

Images cannot be photocopied from newspapers, as they are not covered by the licence the University holds from the Newspaper Licensing Agency. Instead, you would need the contact the relevant syndication department of the newspaper from which you wish to copy an image, otherwise you be in contravention of the law. The newspaper would charge a fee (probably very expensive) for permission to copy.

The database Times Digital Archive is a complete facsimile of the Times from 1785-1985, and includes images and advertisements. You can only print one copy of any of the content of this database.

### Scanning

You can now scan to email using the MyPrint printer copiers free of charge.

L&IS provides a scanning service at the Enquiry desk on the ground floor of the Library. It is a 24 hour turnaround service and costs 50p per scan.



## Digital Images

### Databases

L&IS have subscriptions to three databases that are good sources of copyright cleared images

All of the Digital Image Databases can be accessed by:

- E-Resources via Search It
- Databases by Subject
- Change subject in drop-down box to General
- Select Images

**Art Museum Image Gallery:** 160, 000 art images and related multimedia gathered from the collections of museums around the world. Strengths of the collection are major European, American and Canadian artists, and also Japanese and Chinese works. Covers ancient art through to contemporary. The images are rights-cleared for educational use. The Art Museum Image Gallery can be searched alone or simultaneously with Art Full Text.

Example of how an image from Art Museum Image Gallery should be cited:

Hopper, Edward. Hotel Lobby. 1943. The Indianapolis Museum of Art, Indianapolis. Art Museum Image Gallery.

23 Aug. 2006 <http://vnweb.hwwilsonweb.com/>

### How to access Art Museum Image Gallery

- From list of Image Sources
- Click on Art Museum Image Gallery, and then on the database search screen tick Art Museum Image Gallery at the top of the screen.

**Education Image Gallery:** 50,000 images from Getty, Hulton Archive and Photodisc. There are approximately 3000 images per decade from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century through the whole of the 20<sup>th</sup> century to the present day.

Subject areas include history, entertainment, sport, science, fashion, politics, music, conflict, film, art, leisure and women's studies.

Images used should be credited as **Copyright: Getty Images.**

### How to access Education Image Gallery

- From list of Image Sources
- Click on Education Image Gallery
- Click on connect via direct access when on-campus.

## Oxford Art Online

### Images

- Illustrated articles: 1500 colour images and line drawings
- Art Resource collection: searchable image database with 90 000 images of art history
- Bridgeman Art Library: 100 000 art images
- Art image links: 40 000 images from museum and gallery web sites

## Text

Grove Art Online provides access to the full-text of The Dictionary of Art (1996, 34 vols), an encyclopaedia of world art from prehistory to the present, updated regularly; the Oxford Companion to Western Art (2001); the Encyclopaedia of Aesthetics (4 vols) and the Concise Oxford Dictionary of Art Terms.

### How to access Oxford Art Online

- From list of image Sources
- Click on Oxford Art Online
- Click on the Images tab, and then enter your search term
- Click on Cite to retrieve the citation for the image in a number of different referencing styles. You can also export the citation to Refworks

## Internet

There are many freely available sources of images on the Internet, covering many subjects. Some subjects are better served than others, with art and design probably having the best range of resources accessible to them. Medicine and health also have good coverage. As with any information found on the web, there are strengths and weaknesses to most sources. Some of the most reliable information will be found from sources that have been developed specifically for Higher Education use.

### Guide to Image Databases

Go to <http://lis.tees.ac.uk/images/default.cfm>

Guide to Image Databases is a database of useful image sources by subject e.g. bioscience, book art, film. Also included are stock photo collections, meta-search engines and image search engines. Chose the subject you are interested in from the menu, click search and then a list of links to relevant image sources will appear, with a description of each source.

**Museum and Gallery** sites provide access to their collections, by the use of catalogues and databases, or virtual tours. If you are looking for a particular image it helps if you have an idea of the scope of the museum's collection, and its strengths. National Museums such as the British Museum (good for Ancient Egypt), the V&A (good for decorative art) , National Portrait Gallery have the most sophisticated image resources, although many smaller museums have developed very good quality web sites.

### A selection of Image collections

**AHDS: Visual Arts:** Collections of images suitable for use in Higher Education, including the Design Council Slide Collection, The Design Council Archive, Imperial War Museum Concise Art Collection, and the Women's Library Suffrage Banner Collection.

<http://www.ahds.ac.uk/visualarts/>

**British Library Images Online:** Contains images from the Picture Library's existing collection of transparencies as well as new material from manuscripts, maps, music, philately and the Asia, Pacific and Africa collections.

<http://www.imagesonline.bl.uk/>

**Library of Congress: American Memory:** Images from the Library of Congress Photo and Print collections, such as Ansel Adams photographs of Japanese American internment.

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/amhome.html>

**NASA:** Images of space exploration, and from related sites such as Hubble.

<http://www.nasa.gov>

**Viewfinder:** Images of England's history from English Heritage

<http://viewfinder.english-heritage.org.uk/>

### **Image search engines:**

True copyright free images are rare on the web: to use images found on the web, always acknowledge source, and reference correctly.

JISCdigitalmedia have conducted a review of image search engines, and their top recommendation of a standard image search engine is Google Image Search <http://images.google.com/> but bear in mind it is US based.

The **Specialised Image Search Engine** (one that only deals with images) which received the best results was Ditto <http://www.ditto.com>

**Collection-based image search engines** draw upon a smaller pool of catalogued images that have been indexed by humans. Because these services tend to be held in databases, it is unlikely that you will get results from them by using one of the other types of search engines. Most of these services are by subscription; you will be able to retrieve a thumbnail of the image, but the access to a larger image will be upon payment of a fee. Examples of this type of search engine are Corbis and Getty Images Creative.

### **Online Stock Photo Collections**

Examples of these are Bridgeman Art Library, Hulton Archive, National Geographic Images, and Magnum Photos. Bridgeman Art Library is available from the database Oxford Art Online.

### **Quality of image**

**Resolution:** Images on the web are typically low resolution and therefore not clear and crisp. 640x480 pixels is a standard resolution on the web, with 72 dpi.

**Thumbnails/watermarks:** As most images available on the web are not copyright free, various methods are used to control their use. Images are most often displayed as thumbnails, and search results will display many on each page. If you click on the image, a larger sized image usually displays, but this may be watermarked in some way, to ensure that they are not used for commercial purposes. Images from services such as Education Image Gallery do not watermark images.

**File formats:** jpeg, gif and (tif) png are the most common file formats, with jpegs the most frequently used because of the smaller sized file.

### **Printing/Photocopying**

Colour printing and photocopying is available in the Library via the colour MyPrint printers/copiers. An A3 printer/copier is available on Floor 3 of the Library.

### **Scanning**

You can scan to email using the MyPrint printer/copier, with both A4 and A3 available. A scanning service is available at the Enquiry Desk, and costs 50p.

## Copyright

Artistic works are defined as including graphic works, photographs, sculptures or collages. Holiday snaps are considered to be artistic works, as are medical images.

The use of artistic works is permitted under the notion of fair dealing for education or private study.

It is important that the creator of the work is acknowledged; would you like someone to use your work and not credit your ideas? The photographer of a painting is also a creator, as to capture such an image well requires a great deal of skill.

Photographs of news, personalities etc: Credit the rights holder of the image, which may or may not be the photographer themselves e.g. Magnum photography

Copyright is basically three different rights:

*Economic rights*: the right of the copyright holder to receive remuneration for use of their property.

The copyright of a work can be bought and sold.

*Moral rights*: The right of the creator of the work to be acknowledged.

*Rights of integrity*: This is the right not to have your work treated in a derogatory way: and for our purposes this means not tampering with the image in Photoshop.

Digital images: temporary copies are accepted to be necessary: i.e. if scanning an image, making a file in order for the image to be printed, or used in another program e.g. Powerpoint. However, permanent copies are not considered to be acceptable.

## Off-campus use

While on the University campus you have a very fast download speed, which will mean that image files can load quickly. If you are using some resources from home, and if you do not have access to broadband, it may take some time for images to display.

All of the resources detailed in this factsheet can be accessed off-campus. L&IS subscription services Art Museum Image Gallery, Education Image Gallery, and Oxford Art online can be accessed using your University ICT account. See Factsheet 20 for more information.

## Referencing Images

Examples of references for illustration and online images

- Gosse, S., 1912. **The Garden, Rowlandson House**. Etching and aquatint. At: British Museum Department of Prints and Drawings. Register number 1915-27-41.
- Greenwich2000. (2000) The world's biggest dome- "Millennium experience" [Online image] Available at <http://www.greenwich2000.com/millennium/dome/> (Accessed 1st December 2000)

## Further Information

British Association of Picture Libraries and Agencies: <http://www.bapla.org.uk>

Design and Artists Copyright Society: <http://www.dacs.org.uk>

Libraries and Archives Copyright Alliance:

<http://www.cilip.org.uk/policyadvocacy/copyright>

Museums Copyright Group: <http://www.museumscopyright.org.uk/>

Collections Trust: [www.mda.org.uk](http://www.mda.org.uk)

UK Intellectual Property Office: <http://www.ipo.gov.uk>

Jiscdigitalmedia: <http://www.jiscdigitalmedia.ac.uk>