Report Text

1. Collection Development SIG Meeting will be held at ARLIS/NA 2017 Conference (Feb. 7, 2017).
   Moderator: Paula Gabbard
   Recorder: TBD
   The meeting will proceed according to the agenda that will be previously circulated by Paula Gabbard.


   Minutes: COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT SIG MEETING
   Thursday, March 10, 2016, 3:30-5:00 PM
   Olympic Room, The Seattle Westin (1900 5th Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98101)
   Moderator: Paula Gabbard
   Recorder: Christina Peter

   Approximately 35 members attending.
   The meeting proceeded according to the agenda previously circulated by Paula Gabbard.

   Discussion on bookplating gift books, introduced by Mary Wassermann (Philadelphia Museum of Art), who also distributed a printed questionnaire to the participants. Mary was wondering how many libraries still use physical bookplates, and how widely used virtual bookplates are. It emerged from the lively discussion that physical bookplates glued into the items are becoming increasingly rare. The McNay Art Museum Library still uses them; at the University of South California they are added in special cases only; the Frick Art Reference Library bookplates larger batches of gifts; Columbia and the Getty moved away from physical bookplates. Virtual bookplating is more common (Columbia, Met), though the Getty does not credit single items. Credit lines are often inserted in one of the 9xx fields of the bibliographic records (Met, CU, Frick). At Oberlin College paper bookplates are used to acknowledge student workers of the library: when they graduate, they may choose a library book that will then be bookplated for them. The results of Mary Wassermann’s survey may shed more lights on this question. – The discussion briefly
touched on the larger question of gifts: many academic libraries do not take gifts at all.

Barbara Prior from Oberlin College introduced a discussion about identifying rare or scarce/hard to replace items in the open book stacks. Oberlin has a vulnerable book project, in the frames of which the librarian tries to establish the scarcity and the replacement value of books deemed vulnerable, searching aggregator platforms (e.g. Bookfinder, Addall; somebody recommended Vialibri) for retail value. Based on the replacement value, books are assigned to average, medium rare ($1,000-$3,000) or rare (over $5,000) categories; books deemed rare are withdrawn from the open stacks. According to Barbara the survey of the entire Oberlin Library collection in open stacks is not a sustainable project without special project funding. Amy Ciccone recommended working with book dealers to identify vulnerable titles, pointing out that our regular book dealers can be the library’s best friends. Others thought that identifying vulnerable books might be a good practicum project, though the amount of training required would be considerable. The discussion touched on the subject of weeding. Ross Day drew attention to Terrie Wilson’s poster entitled “Deselection vs. Weeding: A Systematic Approach to Collection Management”. Somebody mentioned Sustainable Collection Services, a company that has been recently acquired by OCLC (https://www.oclc.org/sustainable-collections.en.html): they will analyze a library collection for a fee for the purposes of weeding.

Paula Gabbard was interested in how art libraries acquire e-books that are published by museums. Paula had conducted a survey and discovered that these books are not available for sale from the usual e-book vendors (EBSCOhost, Ebrary of EBL), though a few might be available via JSTOR or Project Muse. She also wanted to know whether libraries catalog tablet-based e-books. The Cleveland Museum Library has a small collection of such e-books; they keep two IPads at the circulation desk with Kindle accounts on them; they also use the IPads to present PDFs for which they don’t have printing rights. Most libraries don’t catalog these kinds of publications. The Getty Library is an exception: they create records for all their digitized content, and also upload them to the Internet Archive and Hathi Trust.

Paula drew attention to a session that Amy Trendler from Ball State University (who regretted not being able to attend the meeting) was considering to propose for next year’s conference. The session would highlight the different ways librarians involve students, faculty, curators, and other library users in collection development. The session could also encompass the ways librarians work with users to find out what they are interested in and then support that through collection development. The four attending members who were interested in contributing to such a session passed on their contact information to Paula who forwarded them on to Amy.

Other issues that were discussed briefly: Mary Wasserman wanted to know whether museum librarians update TMS when rights & reproduction copies featuring objects from the museum collection come to the library (the McNay Library does; at the Cleveland Museum Library the object’s accession number is written on the book’s title page, while the information is also entered in the museum software). Ross Day mentioned the issues that Watson Library was having with their JSTOR DDA program via YBP: the records don’t always come in a timely manner, and very often a certain title has already been purchased through Ebrary by the time the record for the DDA program shows up, resulting in duplication.

4. ARLIS/NA Collection Development SIG Blog Activities: