

## Delayed Open Access

Some online journals make their content freely accessible only after an embargo period analogous to that imposed by publishers in relation to self-archiving in repositories. After the embargo expires, the articles in question are made freely accessible on the publisher's website or at another online venue.

*Some examples of delayed Open Access*

in history

„Francia“

<http://mdzx.bib-bvb.de/francia/start.html>

publisher's version: Thorbecke Verlag

free online version: the German Historical Institute (DHI) and the Bavarian State Library (BSB)

## [perspectiva.net](http://perspectiva.net)

in regional science

„Jahrbuch für die Geschichte Lateinamerikas“  
(Yearbook on the history of Latin America)

<http://www-gewi.uni-graz.at/jbla/>

publisher's version: Boehlau

free online version: University of Graz

## Sources, data, reference works

In keeping with the „Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in Science and the Humanities“, ways of providing free access to research data are being increasingly discussed. Collections of text and image source material are data that are of particular importance in the humanities. Such collections are now available for many disciplines in quality-assured digital form.

In addition, more and more scholarly dictionaries, reference works and encyclopaedias are being made freely accessible to Internet users.

*Some examples of digital collections of source material, editions and reference works*

in the classics/ancient studies

<http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/>

in German studies

<http://germazope.uni-trier.de/Projects/HHP>

in cultural studies

<http://echo.mpiwg-berlin.mpg.de/home>

in medieval studies

<http://www.manuscripta-mediaevalia.de/>

in philosophy

<http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/advance-directives/>

digital dictionaries

<http://germazope.uni-trier.de/Projects/WBB/>



<http://germazope.uni-trier.de/Projects/DWB>

Concise information on Open Access in general, and on repositories and Open Access journals in particular, can be found on the information platform [open-access.net](http://open-access.net).

Your institution's library should also be able to answer your questions about how you, as an author, can publish your work in an Open Access journal or self-archive it in an Open Access repository.



**Free Access to Knowledge**

**Open Access in the Humanities**

„An old tradition and a new technology have converged to make possible an unprecedented public good.“  
(Budapester Open Access Initiative)

**information platform**  
[www.open-access.net](http://www.open-access.net)

## Open Access in the Humanities

Open Access means toll-free access to scientific and scholarly documents on the Internet. The aim is to ensure maximum dissemination and rapid availability of scholarly knowledge and information.

If the digital version of your research results is enriched with metadata and keywords, it can be found and indexed by search engines, thereby making it visible worldwide. If your work is openly accessible, it can be linked to related articles, sources and data, thus providing a more comprehensive picture of your research topic. And, finally, by making a version of your work available free of charge on the Internet, you contribute to the internationalisation and democratisation of research in the humanities.



Some scholars in the humanities regard Open Access publishing with a certain scepticism that stems ultimately from the fact that electronic publishing is not considered to be an appropriate form of publishing for the humanities.

This can be countered by pointing out that making a version of an article available free of charge on the Internet in parallel with print publication combines a traditional publishing approach with Open Access in a way that is ideal for many humanities disciplines. Therefore you, as an author, should endeavour, wherever possible, to avail of the advantages of both formats.

## Open Access Repositories

Open Access repositories are institutional or subject-based document servers in which a version of articles that have already been published, or are intended for publication, can be self-archived by the author, thereby making them available free of charge on the Internet.

By now, numerous publishers permit their authors to self-archive a version of their articles in parallel with publication. However, these publishers frequently require that an embargo period be observed after publication, during which Open Access is not permitted. In this way, the publishers' commercial interests are safeguarded.

Information on publishers' policies with regard to self-archiving can be found at

<http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/>.

If in doubt, you should enquire with your publisher.



*Some examples of subject-based repositories*

in linguistics

<http://ling.auf.net/lingbuzz>

in German studies

<http://www.germanistik-im-netz.de/gindok/>

in philosophy

<http://sammelpunkt.philo.at:8080/>

in the classics/ancient studies

<http://www.princeton.edu/~pswpc/papers/papers.html>

## Open Access Journals

For some years now, the number of purely electronic journals that immediately make their articles available free of charge on the Internet after they undergo peer review has been growing steadily. As of July 2009, the Directory of Open Access Journals listed 273 titles in the area of languages and literature, 127 in history and 172 in philosophy and religion..



*Some examples of Open Access journals*

in history

<http://www.zeitenblicke.de/>

in regional science

<http://hup.sub.uni-hamburg.de/giga/journal-family/index>

Open Access review journals play an important role in the humanities. The fact that contributions are published online preserves their topicality; the relative brevity of the texts is conducive to on-screen reading.

*Some examples of review journals*

in literary and cultural studies

<http://www.iaslonline.de/>

in history

<http://www.history.ac.uk/reviews/>

in the arts

<http://www.arthistoricum.net/epublishing/kunstform/>