

I feel like I have at least a basic understanding of the FRBR conceptual model. Overall it seems like I understand it and then a different example would come up from The RDA Workbook and then I'd be questioning my understanding. From both The RDA Workbook and Assessment B, I am realizing that I will need to keep practicing these forms of cataloguing. I appreciated the example on page 7 that broke down WEMI using the process of buying bread.

The four ideas through modern Anglo-American library history are axioms, user needs, the "work," and internationalization (Denton, p. 37). The beginning concepts of FRBR can be found in Sir Anthony Panizzi's work at the British Museum. Panizzi created rules for cataloguing that focused on "user needs, the idea of the "work" (although he did not think of it that way), and standardization" (p.39). Charles Cutter then brings about even more definition to cataloguing rules and "FRBR's user tasks are descended from Cutter's Objects" (p.42). Both of these men began creating the groundwork for FRBR to come into library cataloguing. FRBR takes the axioms, user needs, the "work," and internationalization and creates a unified cataloguing system where the immense and complicated network of data becomes "more explicit and defined" (The RDA Workbook, p. 19). Throughout the reading of Denton's chapter, I noticed that the common threads he follows and their relation to FRBR would become tangled and messy whenever people stopped curating and working on the cataloguing system as time passed and technology changed. However, librarians did not stop as they realized that there needed to be a system that all libraries could use, and eventually FRBR became the answer to their problem. Denton writes, "FRBR's entities are the basis of cataloging records, it says, and catalogs exist so that users can perform five basic tasks: find, identify, select, obtain, and navigate (i.e., the unofficial fifth FRBR task, relate)" (p.52). FRBR's five basic tasks that it helps users perform allow for the four ideas that flows throughout modern Anglo-American library history, axioms, user needs, the "work," and internationalization, to be fully realized and utilized for not only cataloguers and librarians, but also for library patrons.