

Theme 2

HISTORIC PERIODS

1. Antiquity (3000BC-465)
2. Middle ages (5th – 13th Century)
3. European Renaissance (14th – 17th Century)
4. Period of codification
5. 20th Century

ANTIQUITY

Produced the oldest known list of books

- List was found on a Sumerian tablet
- Consisted of 62 titles
- By 1500B.C/ the Hittites created a number of tablets in a series, included the title and name of the scribe
- Greeks gave us the basis for organizing books using Main Entry
- Organised under the author

MIDDLE AGES

- Dominated by participation from church and monastery libraries
- Brief inventory record
- Started on the compilation of Registrum Librarum Angliae – Union list of holdings of English monastery libraries, never completed

EUROPEAN RENAISSANCE

- Shelf list emerged during this period
- College libraries were also started in the 14th Century
- Invention of printing in middle of 15th Century had a major influence in area of bibliographic control
- Towards end of 15th century first bibliography was released

PERIOD OF CODIFICATION

- Panizzi – persuaded the British establishment that cataloguing and subject analysis according to a catalogue code was important
- Developed a cataloguing code with 91 rules
- These rules served as the basis for all subsequent catalogue rules of the 19th and 20th century
- Cutter strengthened the idea that catalogues should not only point way to an individual
 - Publication
 - Collocating devices
 - Access to materials on the catalogue

20TH CENTURY

- Known as the Era of codes
- Americans and British collaborated to developing a cataloguing code in 1908
- First international cataloguing code
- Lubetzky drafted a code based on a set of principles
- Anglo American Cataloguing Rules (AACR2) rules published in 1967

SUBJECT ACCESS

Philosophers already worked on classifying knowledge: Plato, Aristotle, Bacon

CLASSIFICATION

2 main classification systems in use:

- Library of Congress(LC)
- Melville Dewey classification system

SPECIAL MATERIALS

- Archives
 - Developed first with lists then inventories
 - Later the context in which the archival record was created became an issue
- Museums and Art Galleries
 - Developed to provide more codification of descriptions

MECHANIZATION OF BIBLIOGRAPHY

- First automation was through use of typewriters
- Influenced by the documentation movement in the 1890s
- Focused on the creation of Universal Bibliographic control intended as a means of organising and analyzing documents

ENVIRONMENTS WHERE INFORMATION IS ORGANISED

- Traditional Libraries
 - Collections are created through a process of collection development
 - They are catalogued and classified by use of standards
 - Then processed so that they can be housed in the collection
 - Internet records can also be added
- Archives
 - Consists of unique material not duplicated elsewhere
 - Artifacts are received and registered or catalogued
 - Such material is organised and described in groups

- 2 principles for organising that succeed in this environment:
 - Provenance – The body or individual that created before it was sent to the archive
 - Original Order – The order in which the creator of the collection kept the collection
 - Organisation is necessary for use
 - Physically or on the web
- Museums and Art Galleries
 - Collections in museums and art galleries consist of visual material in 2 or 3 dimensional form
 - Traditionally organised for internal use only
 - Items are accessioned and registered
 - The register serves as a catalogue
- Digital libraries
 - Different in content and methods of organisation than those of the traditional library
 - Metadata is used to organize digital libraries
- The internet
 - There are several different approaches being taken to organize information on the internet
 - There is software that automatically classifies and indexes electronic documents

INFORMATION OBJECTS

- Any item, person, event where you can get information from
- Can appear on print(book), digital(video) or both(telephone directories)
- Can be created by individuals – notes
- May be generated in the work environment
- Can be created through formal publishing processes (books)

CHARACTERISTICS OF INFORMATION OBJECTS IN THE PRINT ENVIRONMENT

- Stable – physically stable
- User Friendly – inclination to print paper copy of electronic documents
- Affordable – access to electronic environment
- Ease of use – access without mediator
- Standardization – handling of print material has a long history of control by means of various standards

CHARACTERISTICS OF INFORMATION OBJECTS IN THE DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT

- Lack of fixity – pages on WWW can be changed easily
- Compactness – compare storage capacity of CD or DVD
- Mode of distribution – Networked environment
- Referential Qualities

- Manipulativeness – Can search, sort, store and integrate
- Dynamic – can change cumulatively or interactively

PROCESSES IN ORGANISING INFORMATION

1. Identifying the existence of all types of information objects
2. Identifying the works contained in these information objects
3. Pulling together these information objects into collections
4. Producing lists of these information objects
5. Producing access to these objects
6. Providing means of locating