

Research and the Librarian

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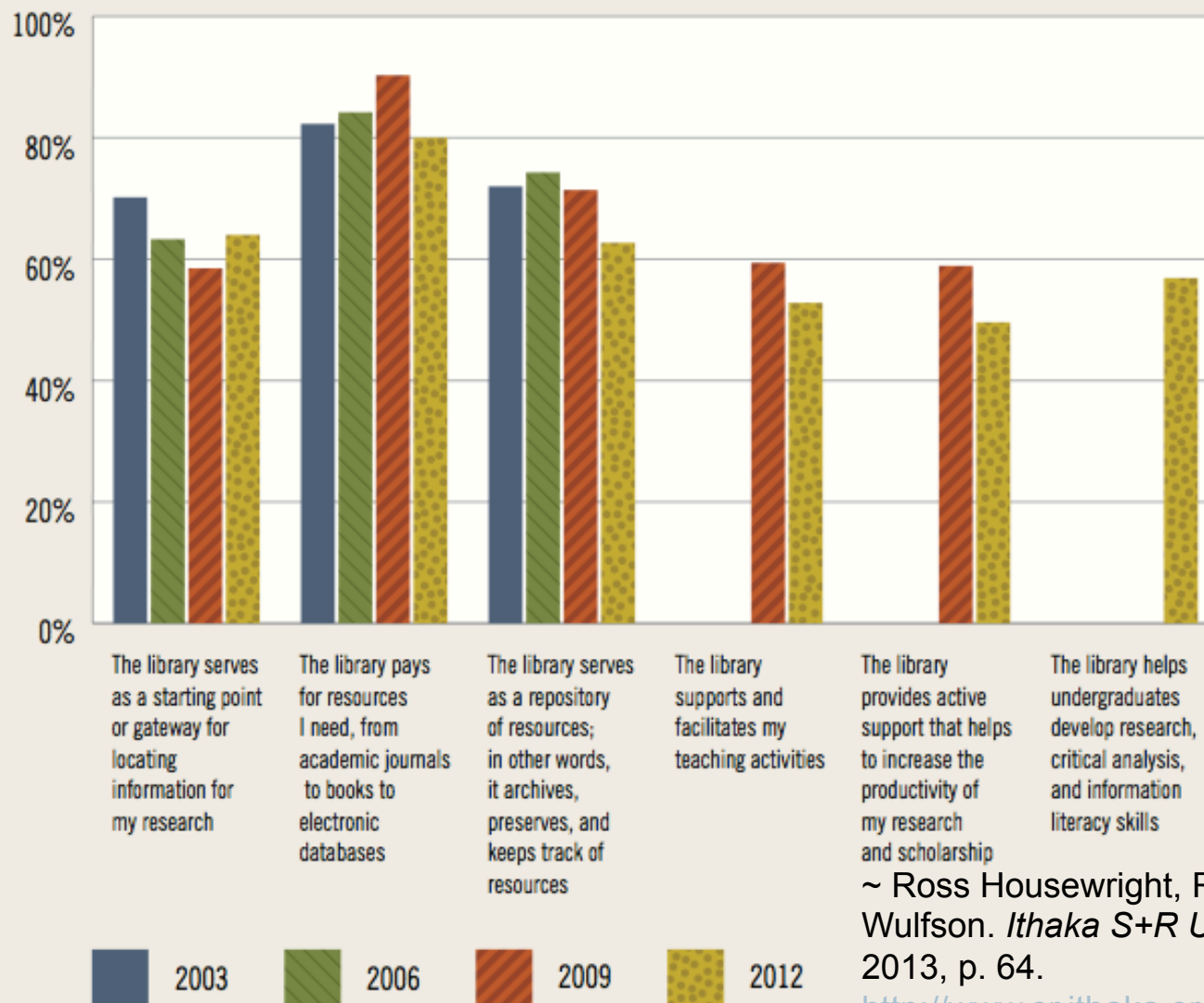
INNOVATIVE INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES FOR SCIENCE,
BUSINESS AND EDUCATION, IIT-2013

Vilnius, 14-16 November 2013



FIGURE 38

“How important is it to you that your college or university library provides each of the functions below or serves in the capacity listed below?” Percent rating each as very important, over time.



~ Ross Housewright, Roger C. Schonfeld and Kate Wulfson. *Ithaka S+R US Faculty Survey 2012*. Ithaka, 2013, p. 64.

<http://www.sr.ithaka.org/research-publications/us-faculty-survey-2012>

Discovery potpourri

Discovery

SHL
website

LMS

Digital
content

Archives

Medium term

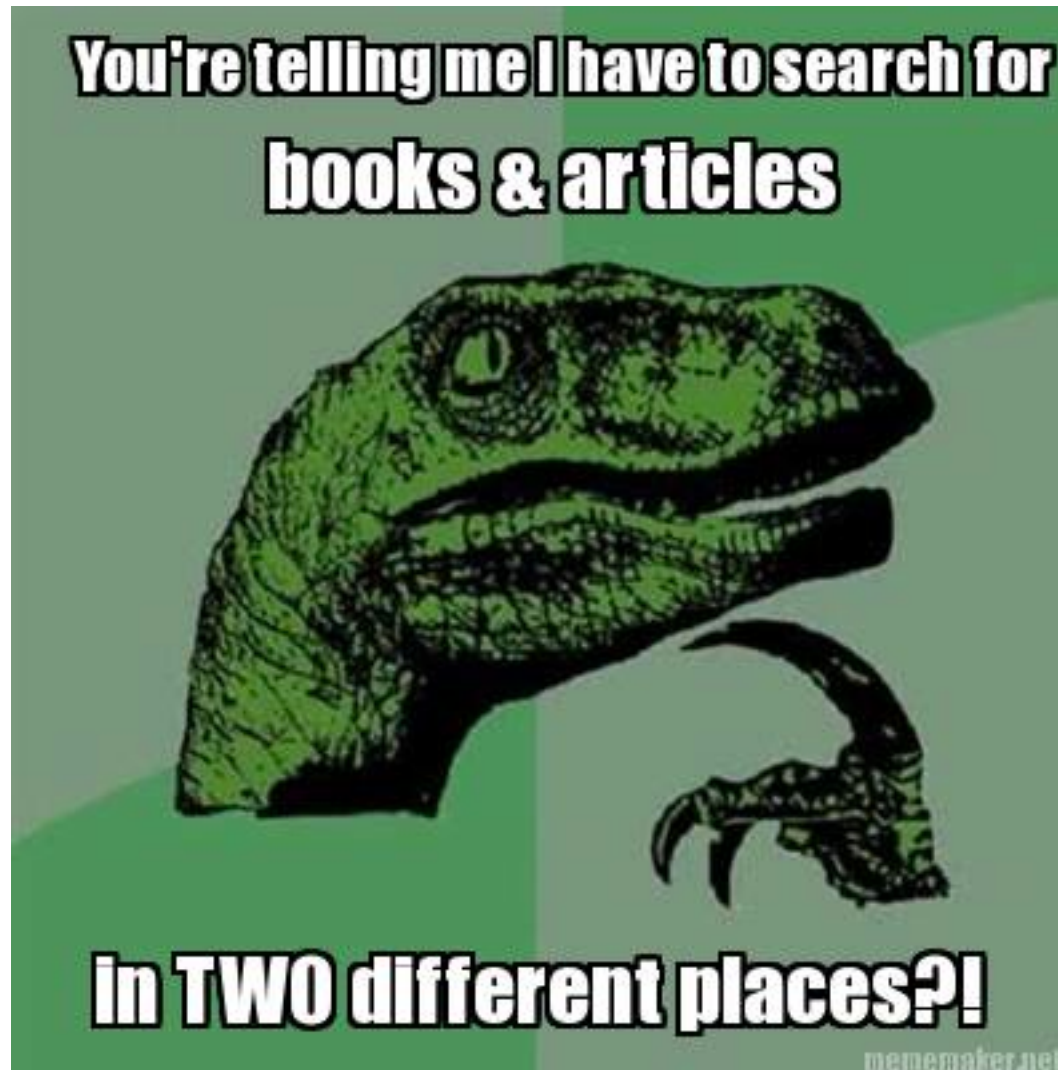
Discovery

BLMS

Digital
content &
ePrints

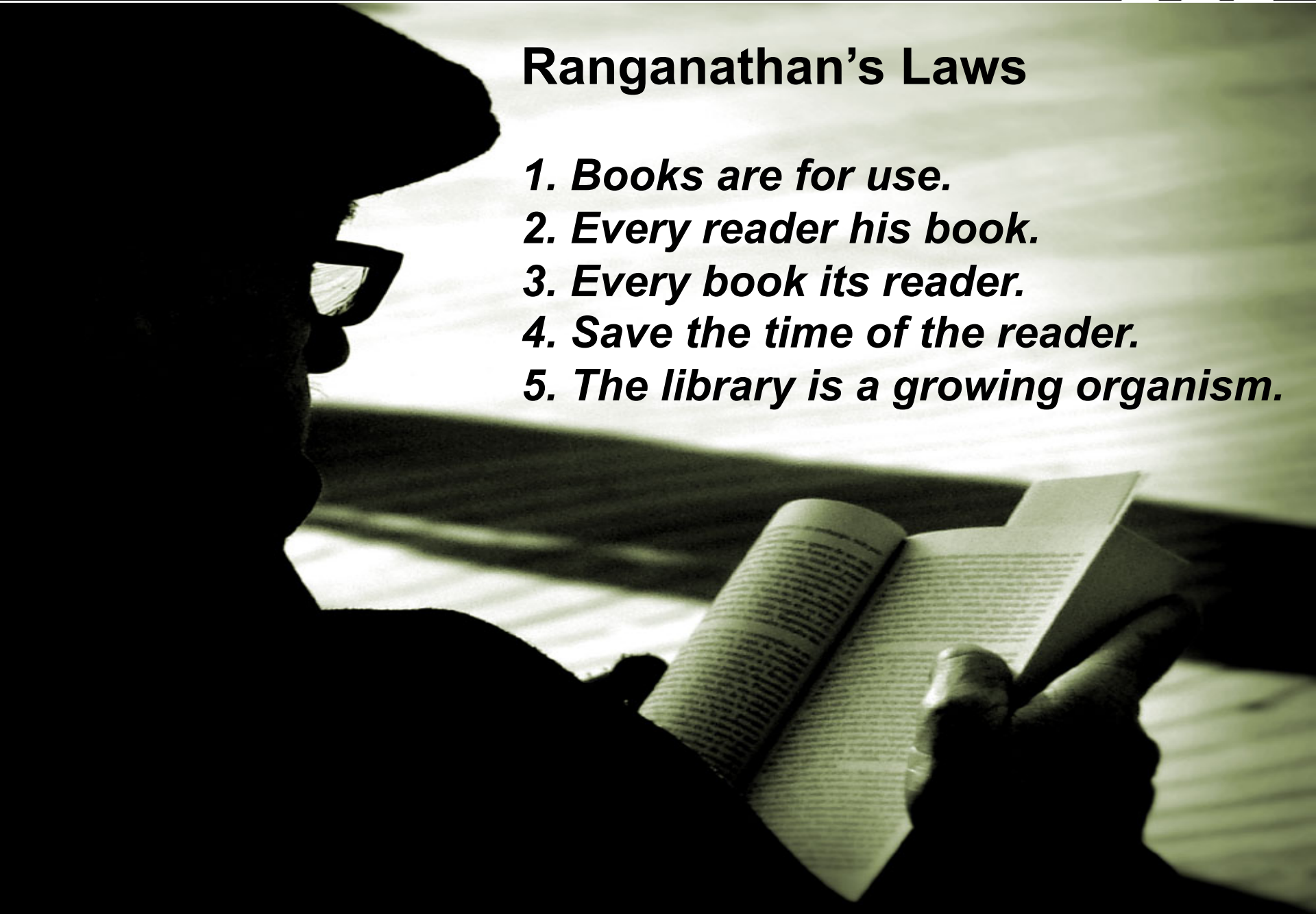
Archives

SHL
website



Ranganathan's Laws

- 1. Books are for use.*
- 2. Every reader his book.*
- 3. Every book its reader.*
- 4. Save the time of the reader.*
- 5. The library is a growing organism.*

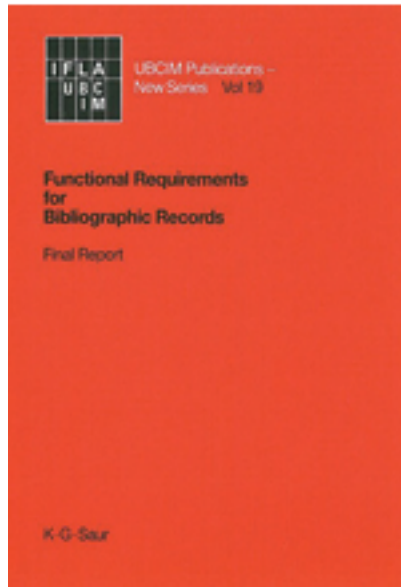


Objects

1. To enable a person to find a book of which either
 - (A) the author
 - (B) the title
 - (C) the subject is known.
2. To show what the library has
 - (D) by a given author
 - (E) on a given subject
 - (F) in a given kind of literature
3. To assist in the choice of a book
 - (G) as to its edition (bibliographically)
 - (H) as to its character (literary or topical)



C. A. Cutter



FRBR User Tasks

- using the data to find materials that correspond to the user's stated search criteria...
- using the data retrieved to identify an entity ...
- using the data to select an entity that is appropriate to the user's needs ...
- using the data in order to acquire or obtain access to the entity described ...

~ IFLA Study Group on the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records.
Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records. Final Report. (IFLA Series on Bibliographic Control 19). Munich: K.G. Saur, 1998.

Versioning in the digital collection

Electronic versions

Images



Colour

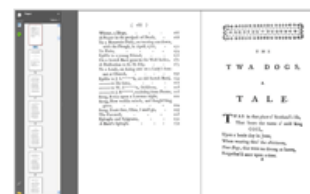


Normalised

Searchable
PDF



**High quality
54MB**



**Low quality
20MB**

Plain text
UTF-8

Young ftranger,
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hyphens removed**

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'In uncouth rhyr
'Fir'd at the s:
'Of other times.

'I saw thee see
'Delighted with

'Or when the Nor

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shape of the
wife. If any
or fortune; and
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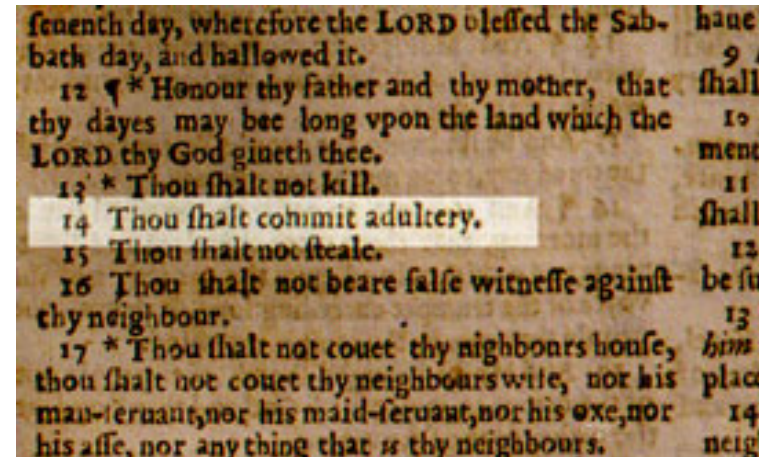
**f as s
end of line
hyphens removed**

“Extreme Versioning”



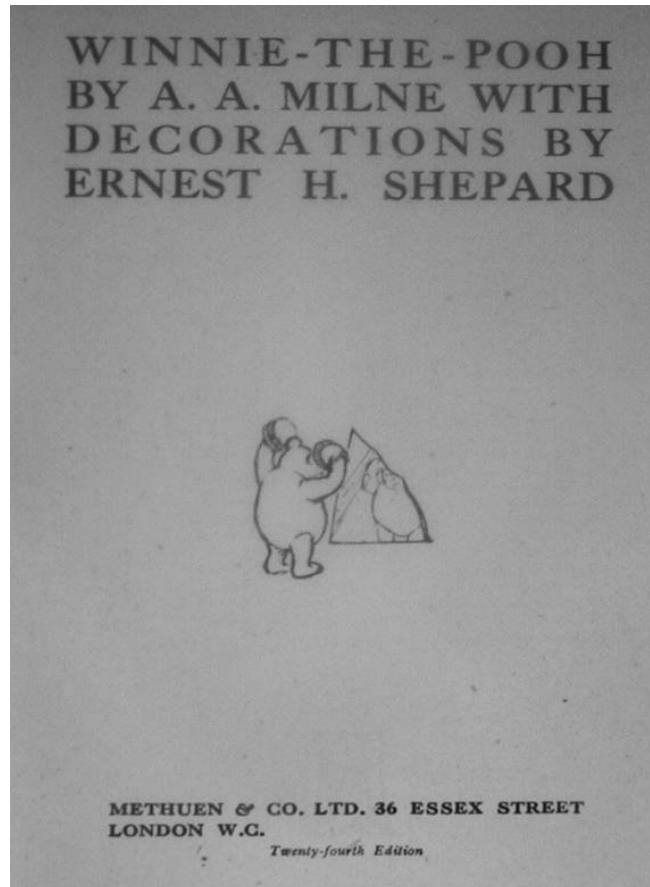
Borel’s *singes dactylographes* more likely to produce millions of errors than text of the quality of Shakespeare ...

But is it the quantity or the quality of error that really matters?



Barker & Lucas, “Wicked Bible”
1631

More typical versioning



<i>First Published</i>	. . . . .	October 14th	1926
<i>Second Edition</i>	. . . . .	October	1926
<i>Third Edition</i>	. . . . .	January	1927
<i>Fourth Edition</i>	. . . . .	July	1927
<i>Fifth Edition</i>	. . . . .	November	1927
<i>Sixth Edition</i>	. . . . .	May	1928
<i>Seventh Edition</i>	. . . . .	November	1928
<i>Eighth Edition</i>	. . . . .	January	1929
<i>Ninth Edition</i>	. . . . .	December	1929
<i>Tenth Edition</i>	. . . . .	September	1930
<i>Eleventh Edition</i>	. . . . .	October	1931
<i>Twelfth Edition</i>	. . . . .	July	1933
<i>Thirteenth and Cheaper Edition</i>	. . . . .	September	1934
<i>Fourteenth Edition (Cheap Form)</i>	. . . . .	November	1934
<i>Fifteenth Edition (Cheap Form)</i>	. . . . .	May	1935
<i>Sixteenth Edition (Cheap Form)</i>	. . . . .	April	1936
<i>Seventeenth Edition (Cheap Form)</i>	. . . . .	April	1937
<i>Eighteenth Edition (Cheap Form)</i>	. . . . .	November	1937
<i>Nineteenth Edition (Cheap Form)</i>	. . . . .	May	1938
<i>Twentieth Edition (Cheap Form)</i>	. . . . .	November	1938
<i>Twenty-first Edition (Cheap Form)</i>	. . . . .	April	1939
<i>Twenty-second Edition (Cheap Form)</i>	. . . . .	September	1939
<i>Twenty-third Edition (Cheap Form)</i>	. . . . .	January	1940
<i>Twenty-Fourth Edition (Cheap Form)</i>	. . . . .		1941

HIDDEN COLLECTIONS

Report of the findings of the RLUK Retrospective Cataloguing Survey in association with The London Library



RLUK Research Libraries UK

THE
LONDON
LIBRARY

“Key Findings

- Hidden collections remain an immense problem for UK libraries. Over 13 million volumes are uncatalogued in the libraries that responded, over 18.5% of the total number of volumes held by those libraries. Over 4 million more (in a smaller number of libraries) have unsatisfactory catalogue records.”

~ *Hidden collections: report of the findings of the RLUK Retrospective Cataloguing Survey in association with the London Library.* RLUK, 2012,

<http://www.rluk.ac.uk/content/rluk-hidden-collections-report>

HIDDEN COLLECTIONS

Report of the findings of the RLUK Retrospective Cataloguing Survey in association with The London Library



RLUK Research Libraries UK

THE
LONDON
LIBRARY

“Key Findings

- Some sectors have more hidden collections than others. Museums, public libraries and independent libraries have a higher proportion of collections which are invisible online ...
- Modern material is being added to the backlogs. The presence of 21st century materials in the backlogs suggests some libraries are unable to keep up even with current acquisitions”

~ *Hidden collections: report of the findings of the RLUK Retrospective Cataloguing Survey in association with the London Library.* RLUK, 2012,

<http://www.rluk.ac.uk/content/rluk-hidden-collections-report>

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THE
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LIBRARY

“Key Findings

- Foreign language material and formats which require particular skills and expertise (maps, music, archives) are heavily represented.
- There are serious problems in collating and comparing metrics for materials other than printed books.”

~ *Hidden collections: report of the findings of the RLUK Retrospective Cataloguing Survey in association with the London Library.* RLUK, 2012,

<http://www.rluk.ac.uk/content/rluk-hidden-collections-report>

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RLUK Research Libraries UK

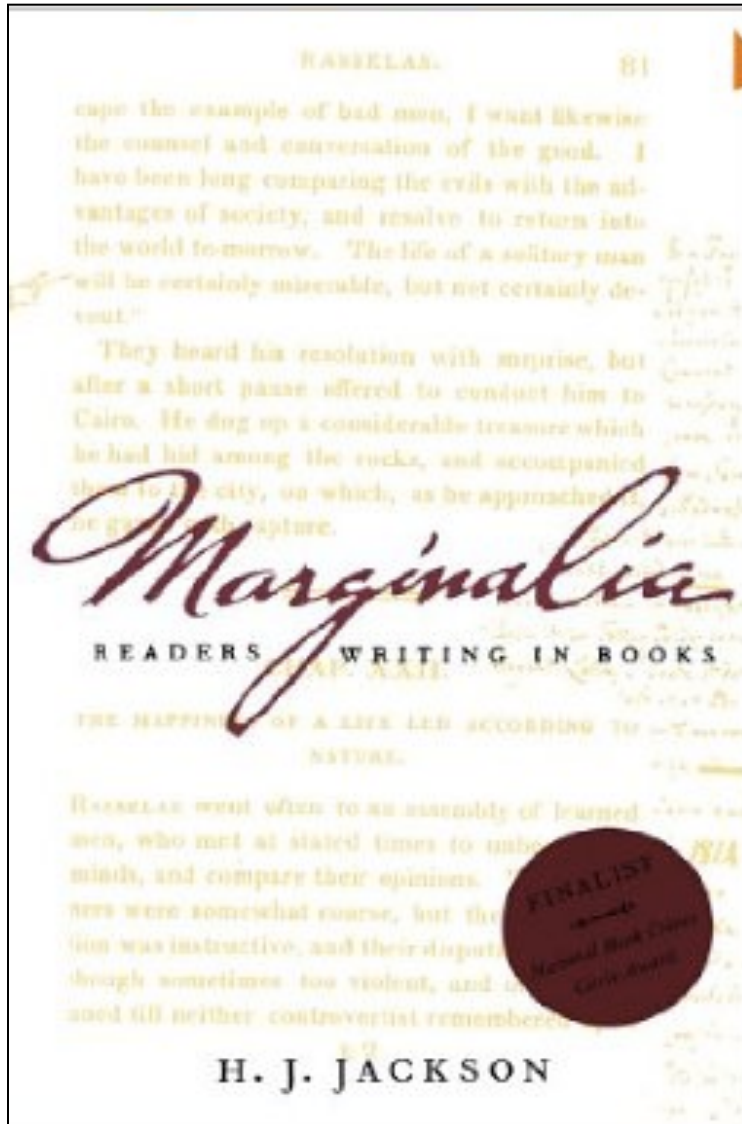
THE
LONDON
LIBRARY

“Key Findings

- Librarians are aware of the problem and are actively trying to tackle the backlogs; over 60% have retrospective cataloguing projects under way. However, the scale of the problem is often beyond individual institutions. Respondents support an online register of retrospective cataloguing and are interested in exploring national initiatives and technical solutions ...”

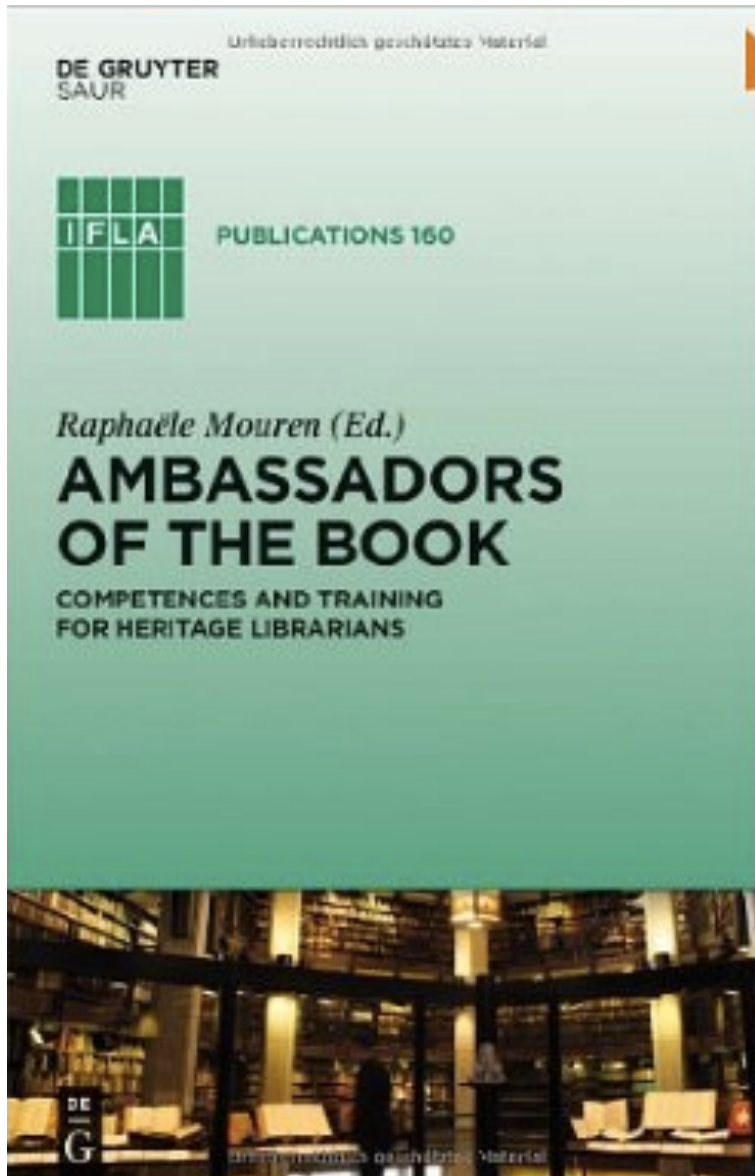
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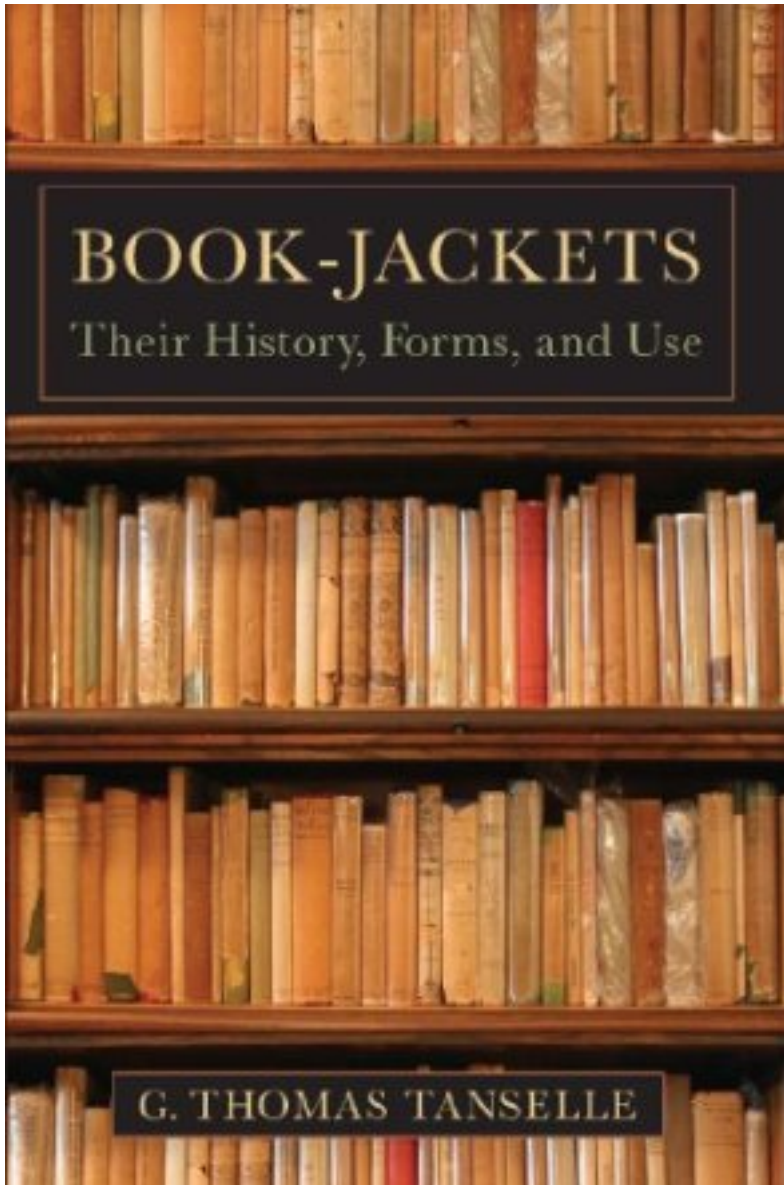
“To my surprise I found that many of these remarkable books, though faithfully preserved and catalogued, and available for decades and sometimes for centuries to public view, were wrongly described because, as it appeared, no one had actually read them.”

~ H.J. Jackson. *Marginalia: readers writing in books*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2001, p. 7.



“The complex methodology for describing such decoration ... does not help, therefore, with the description of books without decoration. This in turn has effectively all too often given those concerned with old books ‘permission’ to discount them as ‘uninteresting’ when compared to their more rarified, but much less numerous, decorated brethren.”

~ Nicholas Pickwoad. An unused resource: bringing the study of bookbindings out of the ghetto. *In* Raphaële Mouren (ed.) *Ambassadors of the Book: Competences and Training for Heritage Librarians*. De Gruyter, 2012, p. 84.



“The day has not yet come when one can learn anything of a library’s holdings of jackets by consulting its catalogue ... No one would claim that most jackets are major documents, but surely they constitute a significant aspect of modern book production. Collectively they form a reservoir of information that bibliographers have scarcely begun to tap.”

~ Thomas G. Tanselle. *Book-jackets: Their History, Forms, and Use*. Charlottesville: Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia, 2011, p. 30.

“Booksellers and the library workers who order, catalogue and circulate books are in the front lines. I encourage them to be alert to the potential of annotated books, and to consider what might be done to accommodate them and make them more visible. Far from disparaging or concealing or erasing marginalia, booksellers used to make a point of mentioning readers’ notes, even when they were by unknown hands, and this could happen again. Who is to say that there would not be a market for annotated books, if only buyers were offered them?”

~ H.J. Jackson. *Marginalia: readers writing in books*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2001, p. 260.

FINAL REPORT
March 17, 2006

**The Changing Nature of the Catalog and its Integration
with Other Discovery Tools**

Prepared for the Library of Congress

By

Karen Calhoun
Cornell University Library
Ithaca, NY 14853
ksc10@cornell.edu

“There was some consensus around the position that cataloging needs to be simpler, faster and less expensive. There is ‘too much hand wringing and worrying about each record: this is extreme and wasteful.’ There was sharp criticism of local variations in cataloging records ‘with little or no added benefit ... Such ‘fruitless variation’ now looks a bit precious. In the 80s and 90s such variation seemed defensible, but no longer.”

Karen Calhoun. *The Changing Nature of the Catalog and Its Integration with Other Tools*. Library of Congress, 2006, p. 33,

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/calhoun-report-final.pdf>

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“Interviewees seemed to agree that however it is done, catalogs must blend into the user’s environment and engage users more. The user’s experience needs to be more seamless with easy movement between the services that occupy students and scholars – course page, commercial databases of e-content, repositories, search engines, and so on.”

Karen Calhoun. *The Changing Nature of the Catalog and Its Integration with Other Tools*. Library of Congress, 2006, p. 38,

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“Interviewees agreed that today’s research library catalogs are not the right finding tools for users. Catalogs are one tool among many in a user’s information universe.”

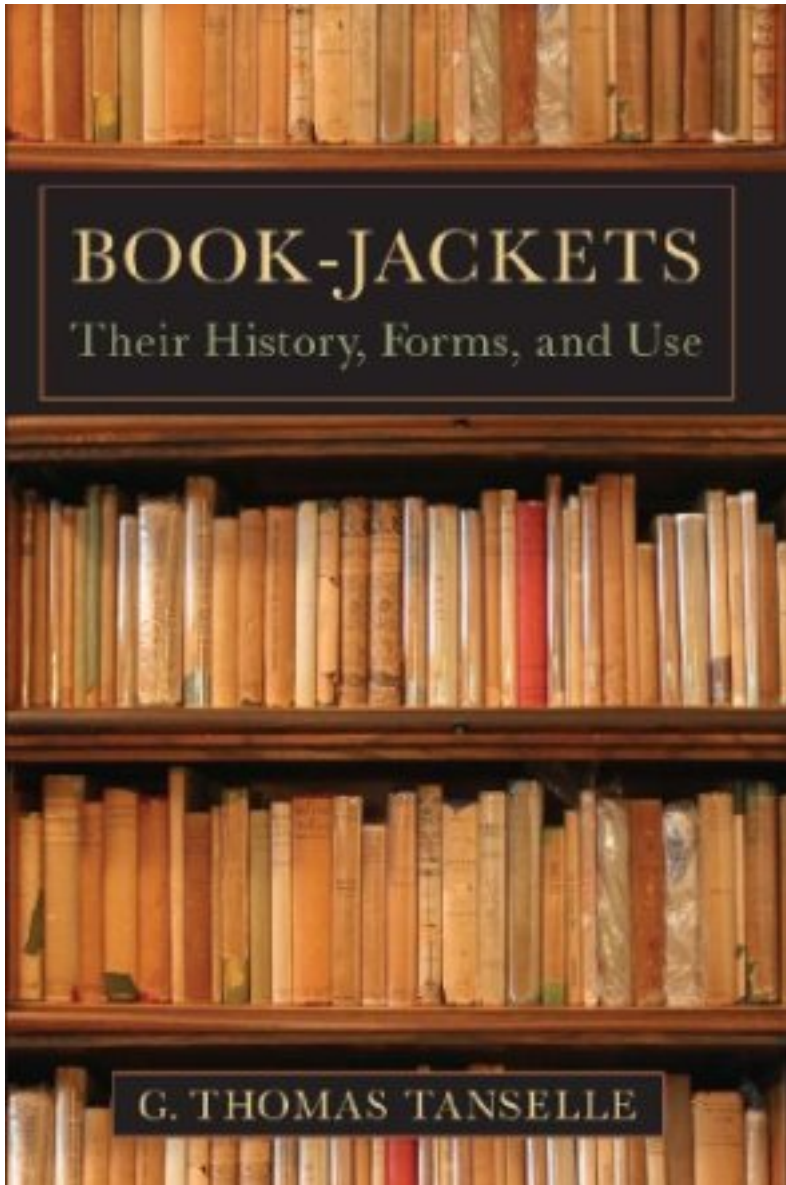
Karen Calhoun. *The Changing Nature of the Catalog and Its Integration with Other Tools*. Library of Congress, 2006, p. 37,
<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/calhoun-report-final.pdf>



“The breakthrough came, for me, with the publication of Robin Alston’s *Books with Manuscript: A Short Title Catalogue of Books with Manuscript Notes in the British Library* (1994). Alston ... used the newly on-line version of the British Library catalogue to locate everything recorded as containing manuscript features.”

Image: Robin Alston. *Books with Manuscript: A Short Title Catalogue of Books with Manuscript Notes in the British Library*. British Library, 1994.

~ H.J. Jackson. *Marginalia: readers writing in books*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2001, p. 260.



~ Thomas G. Tanselle. *Book-jackets: Their History, Forms, and Use*. Charlottesville: Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia, 2011, p. 30.



Language of Bindings Network

LIGATUS 

The word 'LIGATUS' is written in a serif font, followed by a symbol consisting of three vertical bars of varying heights, with horizontal lines extending from the top of the bars.

University of the Arts London
with support from partners

www.ligatus.org.uk/lob

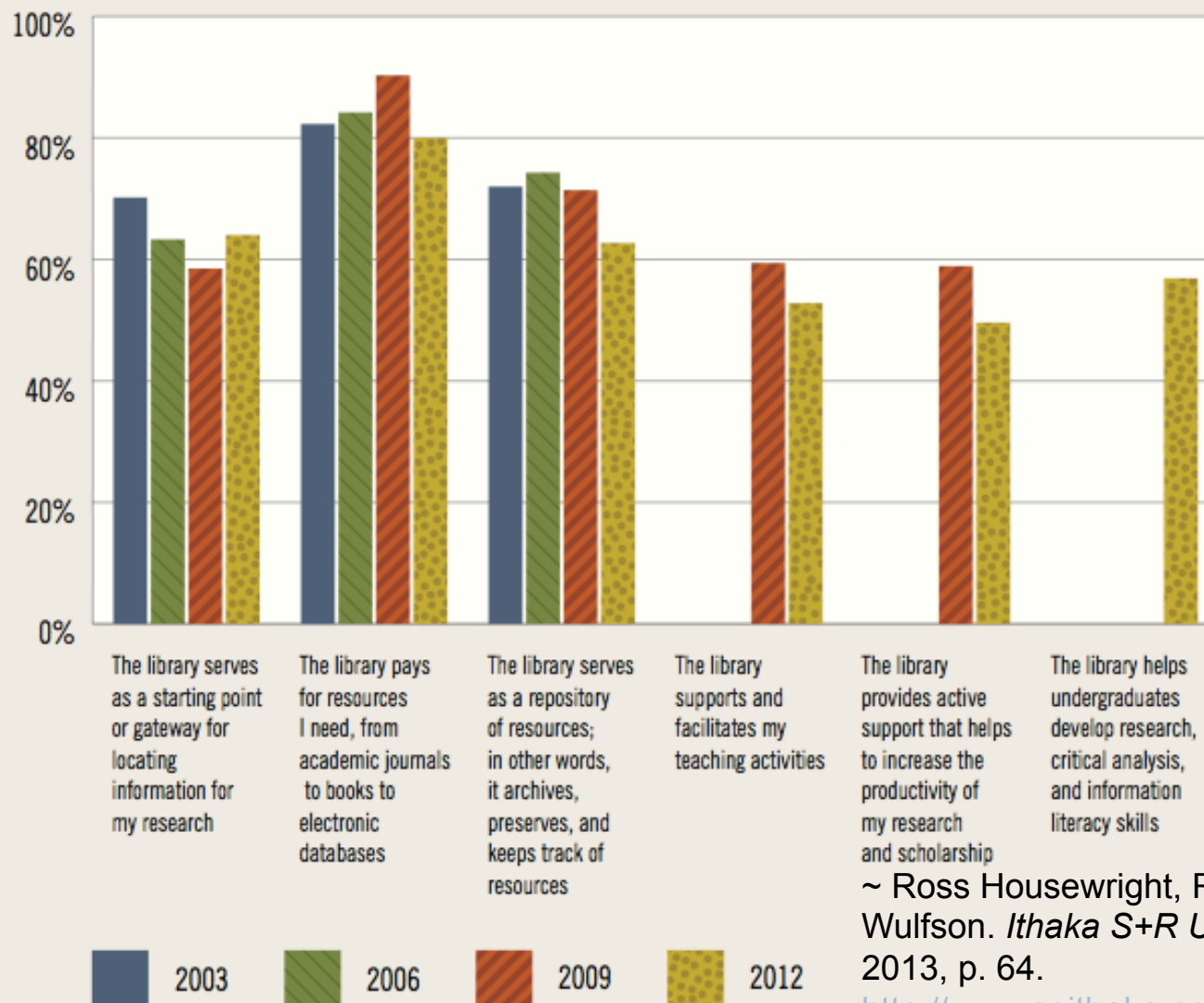


“The problem of today, then, differs little from that of 1876, except in size and complexity. For essentially the same purpose – to guide the reader to books on particular subjects – two separate programs continue to be developed, the one by the librarian and the other chiefly by the scholar, with no planned economy between them.”

~ Raynard Swank. Subject catalogs, classifications or bibliographies? A review of critical discussions, 1876-1942. *The Library Quarterly* 14(4) (1944): 326.

FIGURE 38

“How important is it to you that your college or university library provides each of the functions below or serves in the capacity listed below?” Percent rating each as very important, over time.



~ Ross Housewright, Roger C. Schonfeld and Kate Wulfson. *Ithaka S+R US Faculty Survey 2012*. Ithaka, 2013, p. 64.

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