Praise for *From Cataloguing to Metadata Creation*

*From Cataloguing to Metadata Creation* is an effective introduction to the theoretical and methodological basis for the creation of metadata, an activity fully embedded in the scientific and disciplinary field of cataloguing.

It charts the evolution of cataloguing in the modern world, up to and including the intersection with the methodologies of the Semantic Web and linked open data. In this environment the “relationship” between the described entities is not only pushed to its own maximum potential within a (bibliographic) catalogue, but also multiplies its information potential. Indeed, it projects itself into the web of data, where there are extraordinary opportunities to create and share further cultural production.

*Rosa Maiello, President, Italian Library Association*
From Cataloguing to Metadata Creation
Every purchase of a Facet book helps to fund CILIP’s advocacy, awareness and accreditation programmes for information professionals.
From Cataloguing to Metadata Creation
A Cultural and Methodological Introduction

Mauro Guerrini

Prefaces by Barbara B. Tillett and Peter Lor
Afterword by Giovanni Bergamin
To Leonida, my grandson
New technologies will always underpin future generations of library catalogues. In order to maintain their role in providing information, serving users, and fulfilling their mission as cultural heritage and memory institutions, libraries must take a technological leap for the next generation; library bibliographic standards, models, and services, must be transformed to those of the Semantic Web.

Gordon Dunsire, Mirna Willer,
*Bibliographic Information Organization in the Semantic Web*

It is incumbent on us to ‘listen to the colour of our dreams’. If we are not clear about our core values, no-one else can be expected to understand the purpose of what we do. There are grounds for optimism.

Alan Danskin,

An excellent librarian – this is what catalogers are and will continue to be in the future.

Michael A. Cerbo,
*Is there a future for library catalogers?*,
*Cataloging & Classification Quarterly*
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Mauro Guerrini is Professor of Library Science, Cataloguing, Metadata Creation and Classification, and Dean of the Masters on Cataloguing and Metadata Creation of Manuscript, Printed and Digital Resources at the University of Florence, Italy. He obtained the Diploma of Librarianship and the Diploma in the Conservation of Manuscripts at the School for Archivists and Librarians at the University of Rome La Sapienza, and later gained the Archivist’s Certificate from the State Archive in Florence. Mauro is author of numerous publications on cataloguing, ethics, open access and the history of librarians, in particular Antonio Panizzi. He is a member of the editorial board of Cataloging & Classification Quarterly, AIB Studi, Biblioteche Oggi, and other journals, and Chair of the series Libraries and Librarians (Florence University Press); he is also Founder and Editor in Chief of ILIS.it: Italian Journal of Library and Information Science.

Mauro has been a Fellow of AIB (Italian Library Association) since 1979, AIB President (2005–11), Fellow of ABEI, SISBB, and member of other organisations. He was Chair of the AIB Section on Cataloguing, member of the IFLA ISBD Review Group, IFLA Cataloguing Section, Subject Analysis and Bibliography Sections. He was President of the Italian National Committee of IFLA Congress 2009, Chair of the 2021 International Conference on Electronic Resources, 2003 International Conference on Authority Control, 2012 Global Interoperability and Linked Data in Libraries and 2022 International Conference Bibliographic Control in the Digital Ecosystem.
Prefaces

by Barbara B. Tillett and Peter Lor

Cataloguing standards, rules and guidelines have changed through the ages from individual instructions for individual libraries to now internationally shared guidance built for the international exchange of bibliographic data. This work by Professor Guerrini provides an overview of the changes that have taken place in cataloguing standards and the great work of shared standards of international organisations, primarily the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), towards reaching that ideal of ‘universal bibliographic control’. Even universal bibliographic control is a concept that continues to evolve as the capabilities for documenting and sharing bibliographic data evolve.

At first, our technologies only allowed individual libraries to build their catalogues. Afterwards, the idea of creating copies of that cataloguing, such as in a book catalogue, emerged as printing developed. Technology advanced to enable printing catalogue cards to purchase from a centralised source when a library added holdings held by another library. We moved through several phases of automation from being able at first to exchange records in a standard format to later re-using data available internationally on the web or simply to link to existing data, wherever it resides.

Cataloguing is a costly operation, so the idea to share as much of that work as we can emerged early on. To share, we all need to use the same standards and compatible systems or at least to identify our data in such a way to enable its intelligent reuse. However, ‘catalog it once for all’ (Tillett, 1993) is not a new concept. It was a popular refrain at the beginning of the 20th century, as libraries endeavoured to share their cataloguing work. Systems like the Virtual International Authority File (VIAF) were built with the perspective of sharing the authority control activity. Data are being used for creative purposes, far beyond the original intent to identify the standard form of a name to be used in a catalogue, ready to enable any variant form of a name to access that entity.

So, as capabilities evolve, the focus of the cataloguing standards, guidelines and rules have evolved from building a bibliographic record to documenting
bibliographic data, identifying the described entity to enable users to find, identify, select and obtain the information they want. These are the objectives of Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) along with the ‘navigate’ function incorporated into the International Cataloguing Principles (ICP) and Resource Description and Access (RDA).

This is the fascinating realm that Professor Guerrini explores through the following publication. And who among you will now take up the challenge to move us even further to help users get the information they want?

Barbara B. Tillett, PhD

In a conversation in a faculty meeting in a leading South African LIS school in the early 1980s, I ventured the opinion that cataloguing is a central competency of any librarian. This was greeted with derision. Since then, as a manager and researcher, I have observed the practical consequences of the drift away from all library-related things towards the ‘harder’ and more academically respectable discipline of information science. As an ineducable dinosaur, I remain convinced of the centrality of cataloguing in the information professions. You may not have to, or want to, catalogue, but some understanding of the principles of cataloguing is essential to almost any facet of information service. Cataloguing is not a refuge for shrinking violets or for pernickety, nit-picking, obsessive-compulsive types who become librarians because they don’t like dealing with people. Cataloguing is for connecting people with resources. It is basic to the selection, acquisition/ingestion, storage, retrieval/discovery and availability of bibliographic resources of all kinds, ancient and modern, physical and virtual.

It is for this reason that I admire the work of my friend Mauro Guerrini and his Italian colleagues, who, in their teaching and research, not only give the subject the scholarly attention it deserves, but also publish guidelines and manuals for practising professionals and make the subject accessible to those of us who do not catalogue, but need to know what it involves and especially, why.

I count myself in the latter group. I was taught cataloguing in the mid-1960s, when the rules were set out in the ALA Cataloging Rules for Author and Title Entries of 1949, a revision of the 1908 Cataloguing Rules, which had been the result of a collaboration between the American Library Association and the (British) Library Association. This was a slim volume with a brick-red softcover. Roughly when I first started teaching in a library school, the ‘blue code’ was introduced: the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (AACR) of 1967, a much thicker volume with a blue softcover. We were a small school and faculty members had to be jacks of all trades and I ended
up teaching a senior cataloguing course for which I had to master this new code. That was the extent of my cataloguing experience. AACR2 and all subsequent developments largely passed me by. Not entirely, though. Some years later as the director of a national library which compiled a national bibliography and a national union catalogue, I found our cataloguers embroiled in passionate debates about MARC formats, USMARC vs. UNIMARC vs. the now forgotten South African variant, SAMARC. I learned that differences between these formats had management and financial implications for our national bibliographic functions and that turf disputes about authority control (which institution had the best cataloguers?) required diplomatic handling.

All of these issues had a significant international dimension. During the 1980s and 1990s I was involved in IFLA’s Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC) and Universal Availability of Publications (UAP) programmes. Cataloguing and cataloguing standards featured prominently among the nuts and bolts of these ambitious international schemes for sharing bibliographic records and for document supply. Indeed, from my vantage point as a student and teacher of international and comparative librarianship, I appreciate that in this volume Mauro illustrates how very important both the international exchange of ideas and formal international co-operation have been in the development of contemporary cataloguing theory and principles. Looking back at my own experience, I think that the negative reputation that cataloguing acquired among many LIS students and professionals in the past may be the result of what was taught and how. We were taught the rules. Notably absent from the syllabus in my time was the conceptual basis of cataloguing – the philosophy and principles underlying the rules. To these this book offers a concise and lucid introduction, well supplied with examples and references. Reading it filled in for me many gaps in my understanding of contemporary cataloguing and how it evolved to where we are today. It is also a very useful contribution to the study of international and comparative librarianship and information work.

Peter Lor, DPhil
Acknowledgements


Barbara B. Tillett commented on the text and revised it with her competence; to Barbara my extreme gratitude for her help. Thanks to Akbari Darian for her important suggestions. Thanks to Dorothy McGarry, Peter Lor and Thomas Bourke, who kindly read and commented on the text and suggested improvements. Thanks to Pierluigi Feliciati and Lapo Ghiringhelli for their help. Denise Biagiotti and Laura Manzoni were valuable and competent interlocutors throughout the editorial process of the volume. In particular, Denise Biagiotti is the author of Section 2.3, ‘Metadata: a polysemantic term’; Laura Manzoni is the author of Sections 5.2 ‘Relationships’ and 5.5, ‘Entity identifiers’ and Chapter 7, ‘RDA: Some Basics’.

All websites were last consulted on 30 June 2022.
List of Acronyms

AACR  Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules
AACR2  Anglo American Cataloguing Rules 2nd edition
AFSCME  American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees
AIB  Associazione Italiana Biblioteche
ALA  American Library Association
ANNAMARC  Automazione Nella NAzioneale MARC
App  Application
ARK  Archival Resource Key
BFE  BIBFRAME Editor
BIBFRAME  Bibliographic Framework
BnF  Bibliothèque nationale de France
CANMARC  Canadian MARC
CD  Compact Disc
CIDOC CRM  Comité International pour la DOCumentation – Conceptual Reference Model
DCMI  Dublin Core Metadata Initiative
DDC  Dewey Decimal Classification
DOI  Digital Object Identifier
DVD  Digital Versatile Disc
ELAG  European Library Automation Group
E-R  Entity-Relationship
FRAD  Functional Requirements for Authority Data
FRANAR  Functional Requirements and Numbering of Authority Records
FRBR  Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records
FRBRoo  FRBR-object oriented
FR family  Functional Requirements family
FRSAD  Functional Requirements for Subject Authority Data
GLAM  Galleries, Libraries, Archives and Museums
ICCP  International Conference on Cataloguing Principles
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICCU</td>
<td>Istituto Centrale per il Catalogo Unico delle biblioteche e italiane e per le informazioni bibliografiche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICP</td>
<td>International Cataloguing Principles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Identifier</td>
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<tr>
<td>IFLA</td>
<td>International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions</td>
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<tr>
<td>IFLA LRM</td>
<td>IFLA Library Reference Model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILS</td>
<td>Integrated Library System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IME ICC</td>
<td>IFLA Meetings of Experts on an International Cataloguing Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERMARC</td>
<td>MARC France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRI</td>
<td>Internationalised Resource Identifier</td>
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<tr>
<td>ISADN</td>
<td>International Standard Authority Data Number</td>
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<tr>
<td>ISBD</td>
<td>International Standard Bibliographic Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>ISBD(A)</td>
<td>ISBD for Older Monographic Publications (Antiquarian)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ISBD(An)</td>
<td>ISBD for Analysis</td>
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<tr>
<td>ISBD(CF)</td>
<td>ISBD for Computer Files</td>
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<td>ISBD(CM)</td>
<td>ISBD for Cartographic Materials</td>
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<td>ISBD(CP)</td>
<td>ISBD for Component Parts</td>
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<td>ISBD(CR)</td>
<td>ISBD for Serials and other Continuing Resources</td>
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<td>ISBD for Printed Music</td>
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<tr>
<td>ISBN</td>
<td>International Standard Book Number</td>
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<tr>
<td>ISMNI</td>
<td>International Standard Music Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISNI</td>
<td>International Standard Name Identifier</td>
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<tr>
<td>ISO</td>
<td>International Organisation for Standardisation</td>
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<td>ISRC</td>
<td>International Standard Recording Code</td>
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<td>ISSN</td>
<td>International Standard Serial Number</td>
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<td>ISTC</td>
<td>International Standard Text Code</td>
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<tr>
<td>ISWC</td>
<td>International Standard Musical Work Code</td>
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<td>LCSH</td>
<td>Library of Congress Subject Headings</td>
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<td>LOD</td>
<td>Linked Open Data</td>
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<tr>
<td>MAB</td>
<td>Musei, Archivi e Biblioteche</td>
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<tr>
<td>MARC</td>
<td>MAchine Readable Cataloguing</td>
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<tr>
<td>MARCXML</td>
<td>MARC eXtensible Markup Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METS</td>
<td>Metadata Encoding and Transmission Standard</td>
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

NBN National Bibliography Number
OCLC Online Computer Library Center
ONIX ONline Information eXchange
OPAC Online Public Access Catalogue
ORCID Open Researcher and Contributor ID
PDF Portable Document Format
RDA Resource Description and Access
RDA COP RDA Committee of Principals
RDF Resource Description Framework
REICAT Regole italiane di catalogazione
RICA Regole italiane di catalogazione per autori
RSC RDA Steering Committee
SBD Standard Bibliographic Description
SHLs Subject Headings Languages
UAP Universal Availability of Publications
UBC Universal Bibliographic Control
UBICIM Universal Bibliographic Control and International MARC Programme
UCLA University of California, Los Angeles
UDC Universal Decimal Classification
UKMARC United Kingdom MARC
UNIMARC Universal MAchine-Readable Cataloguing
URI Uniform Resource Identifier
URL Uniform Resource Locator
USMARC United States MARC
VIAF Virtual International Authority File
VIAF ID VIAF Identifier
W3C World Wide Web Consortium
WSDS Web-Scale Discovery Services
WWW World Wide Web
XML eXtensible Markup Language