Manuscript cataloguing in comparative perspective

State of the art

Common challenges

Future directions

... to sum up
Common challenges for mss
- Unique cultural heritage objects
- Individual cultural heritage objects
- Valuable cultural heritage objects
- Variety: time, place, language, materiality, tradition
- Variety: research aspects
- History and itinerary
- Learnt audience
- Invite various forms of contextualisation
Manuscripts and more:

- Preservation, conservation, exhibition of unique objects
- Photo archives
- Microforms
- Digital copies
Description of Manuscripts
- Long tradition or complete absence
- Hidden information resources, threatened by oblivion, loss, destruction
- Legacy cataloguing: print, mss: conversion
- Various Databases: risk of obsolescence, need for migration, long term concern
- New tools: electronic editions, OCR, image annotation, visualisation, lexicology
- Long term archiving – long term access
Manuscripts today:
- remain on the agenda, value and interest, ongoing research process
- on the agenda of the research library: description and access
- Resource description and access (RDA): IFLA standard
- Working Group (D-A-CH, Germany, Austria, Switzerland): RDA and manuscripts (RDA und Handschriften)
Resource Description and Access

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Resource Description and Access (RDA) is a standard for descriptive cataloging initially released in June 2010,[1] providing instructions and guidelines on formulating bibliographic data. It is intended for use by libraries and other cultural organizations such as museums and archives. RDA is the successor to Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, Second Edition ( AACR 2).

Contents

1 Background
2 Features
3 RDA Vocabularies
4 Internationalization
5 Adoption of RDA
5.1 Opposition
6 See also
7 References
8 External links

Background

RDA emerged from the International Conference on the Principles & Future Development of AACR held in Toronto in 1997.[2] It is published jointly by the American Library Association, the Canadian Federation of Library Associations, and the Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals (CILIP) in the United Kingdom. Maintenance of RDA is the responsibility of the RDA Steering Committee (RSC). As of 2015, RSC is undergoing a transition to an international governance structure, expected to be in place in 2019.[3]

RDA instructions and guidelines are available through RDA Toolkit, an online subscription service, and in a print format.

RDA training materials and texts are available online and in print.[4]

Features

RDA is a package of data elements, guidelines, and instructions for creating library and cultural heritage resource metadata that are well-formed according to international models for user-focused linked data applications.[5] The underlying conceptual models for RDA are the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR), Functional Requirements for Authority Data (FRAD), and Functional Requirements for Subject Authority Data (FRSAD) maintained by IFLA, and will be compliant with the IFLA Library Reference Model that consolidates them.[6]

RDA Vocabularies

RDA Vocabularies is a representation of the RDA entities, elements, relationship designators, and controlled terms in RDF (Resource Description Framework). The Vocabularies are intended to support linked data applications using RDA. They are maintained in the Open Metadata Registry,[7] a metadata registry, and released via Github and the RDA Registry.

The human-readable labels, definitions, and other textual annotations in the Vocabularies are known as RDA Reference. The RDA Reference data are used in the production of RDA Toolkit content.[8]

The RDA Vocabularies and RDA Reference are available under an open licence.

Internationalization

...
About the RDA Registry and vocabularies

Representing the RDA ontology

- 4-fold path
- Datatype and object element sets
- Element set families
- Class hierarchies
- Relationship matrix

4-fold path

The RDA Development Team is developing extensions to the RDA element sets to accommodate data from the "4-fold path".

There are three methods for using a string to identify a related entity:

- An unstructured description: a plain literal, for example a free text note or a transcription.
- A structured description: a literal typed with a form of syntax encoding scheme that aggregates literal values from other elements, for example a name/title access point.
- An identifier: a literal that may be typed with a form of syntax encoding scheme that aggregates literal values from other elements, for example an ISBN or local identifier.

The fourth method uses a URI to identify the related entity as a linked data thing.

RDA Vocabularies and RDA Registry are licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License. Based on a work at http://rdaregistry.info.

This page was last updated 28 Dec 2016.
Mss and authority files
- access and interoperability of information in the semantic web.
- Early examples: IFLA-Authority lists for religious works, PMA, medieval authors
- GND (Gemeinsame Normdatei), CERL Thesaurus, Getty Thesauri: unique, interoperable designation of entities (ID-numbers, DOI, URN – more important than semantic value)
Die Gemeinsame Normdatei enthält ca. 13,6 Mio. Datensätze (Stand: 2016) folgender Entitäten:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>Personen (individualisiert)</td>
<td>2.682.000</td>
<td>(keine Angabe)</td>
<td>(keine Angabe)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Personennamen (nicht individualisiert)</td>
<td>4.628.000</td>
<td>(keine Angabe)</td>
<td>(keine Angabe)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Personen und Personennamen (gesamt)</td>
<td>7.510.000</td>
<td>8.669.790</td>
<td>10.546.959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>Körperschaften</td>
<td>1.172.000</td>
<td>1.240.862</td>
<td>1.498.606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>Konferenzen und Veranstaltungen</td>
<td>587.000</td>
<td>619.610</td>
<td>769.067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>Geografika</td>
<td>293.000</td>
<td>289.449</td>
<td>295.027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>Sachbegriffe</td>
<td>202.000</td>
<td>205.586</td>
<td>207.149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>Werke</td>
<td>193.000</td>
<td>244.480</td>
<td>287.204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gesamt</td>
<td>9.557.000</td>
<td>11.269.767</td>
<td>13.604.012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Die hier aufgeführten Entitätentypen entsprechen in Bibliotheken sogenannten Satzarten (Datensatzart). Abgesehen von Personennamen kann jede Satzart durch die Angabe eines Entitätencodes in sich weiter differenziert werden. So kann ein Geografikum beispielsweise ein Bauwerk, aber auch ein Stadt sein. Insgesamt stehen rund 50 Entitätentypen zur Verfügung.


Auf diese Weise entsteht ein Netz von miteinander in Beziehung stehenden Datensätzen (Linked Data), das sich besonders für die Nutzung im Web eignet, die Navigation innerhalb der Normdatei erlaubt und somit die Recherchemöglichkeiten für Nutzer verbessert.

BSB Bayerische Staatsbibliothek
Information in erster Linie
New Files in the CERL Thesaurus

*University of Barcelona, Biblioteca de Reserva:* Former Owners (personal and corporate) of books, which are part of the Biblioteca de Reserva (15th to 18th cent. prints, mainly from religious institutions in and around Barcelona), held by the University Library of Barcelona. Many of these records link out to images of provenance marks. [Read more...]

*CAHÍC:* Co-operative authority file created by the Consortium of Catalan University Libraries and the National Library of Catalonia (Biblioteca de Catalunya) in Barcelona.

*Biblioteka Narodowa:* Authority file for personal names, corporate bodies and printers from the National Library of Poland.

New Features

More than 600,000 records have been linked to their respective entries in VIAF, DBpedia, Genaindex and the Linked Data services of a number of libraries and library consortia. Where available, links to Wikipedia have been added, too. Links to the portal Deutsche Biographie have been added to ca. 55,000 personal names records.

Licence

The CERL Thesaurus data is available under the terms of Elatia's Open Licence, which can be considered equivalent to ODC-BY and CC-BY 2.0. Please see here for the full legal text of the licence in French or English.
Mss and authority files

- Mss databases can profit from authority work (use of ID-numbers)

- Mss databases can contribute to authority work: research proved information, quality authority data
Mss and digitization of the originals
- Triggers integration into common access and discovery systems
- Streamlined workflow from the catalogue record to a digital workflow tool, taking basic metadata for the presentation, link to digital copy automatically integrated into the record.
- Automated transfer to digital portals, union catalogues
- Availability of services: viewers, download, links
- Need for metadata – calling for description and interoperability, easy access to special tools.
Mss and IIIF

- interoperability framework – digital images leave their silos
- image first: work on the image, annotation of the image
- evidence
- creation of „new“ mss. – reconstruction of dispersed mss.
Mss – Entities – Network
define entities, desambiguate entities, name entities
- Mss = material object of the real world: ISMI (International Standard Mss Identifier): repository (ISIL) and shelfmark. GND: authority record for „Schriftdenkmal“ (wis). Handschriftenportal: Kulturobjektdokument (KOD) and (several ) description of the object.
Mss – Entities – Network

- Vs. digital copies of the mss (URL, URN, ark, DOI)
- Vs. Descriptions of a mss. (database or portal ID numbers, e.g. RISM, Diktyon)

Texts – Works (RDA)
(e.g. Handschriftencensus: cooperation with GND)
About the RDA Registry and vocabularies

Representing the RDA ontology

- 4-fold path
- Datatype and object element sets
- Element set families
- Class hierarchies
- Relationship matrix

Class hierarchies
There are two hierarchies within the RDA Class element set.
They align RDA with the IFLA Library Reference Model (LRM).

Entity hierarchy
"RDA entity" is a super-class of all other RDA classes representing entities.

Agent hierarchy
"Agent" is a super-class of "Collective Agent" and "Person"; "Collective Agent" is a super-class of "Corporate Body" and "Family".

RDA Vocabularies and RDA Registry are licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License. Based on a work at http://rdaregistries.info.

This page was last updated 29 Dec 2016.
Mss – Entities – Network

- Provenance information

- Persons, institutions, languages, countries, material support, time, place …

- Watermarks, bindings: specialist databases
Promoting Europe's cultural heritage in print and manuscript

CERL seeks to share resources and expertise between research libraries with a view to improving access to, as well as exploitation and preservation of the European printed heritage in the hand-press period (up to c. 1850). The organisation was formed in 1992 on the initiative of research libraries in many European countries and legally came into being in June 1994. For a good overview of CERL services and activities see, Ingeborg Versprille, Marian Lefferts and Cristina Dondi, ‘The Consortium of European Research Libraries (CERL): twenty years of promoting Europe’s cultural heritage in print and manuscript’, in 027.7 Zeitschrift für Bibliothekskultur, 2,1 (2014): Konsortien & Konsorten, pp. 30-40. Online journal of the University of Basel, Switzerland, ISSN 2296-0597. Read more...
# The CERL Portal

Manuscripts and Early Printed Material

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All Periods (360,000)</th>
<th>Only Medieval (20,000)</th>
<th>Only Modern (2,700,000)</th>
<th>Early Printed Material, 1450-1830 (8,000,000 records)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Library of Portugal</td>
<td>6SB Munich: Digitised manuscripts</td>
<td>National Library of Australia</td>
<td>Manuscriptarium (printed material); Eastern European (and other) countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghent UL, Belgium</td>
<td>Medieval Latin mss. in Lund UL, Sweden</td>
<td>Waller Collection, Uppsala UL, Sweden</td>
<td>VD17, German National bibliography 1001-1700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musica Biblioteca Manoscritta</td>
<td>MMOC, Medieval MSS. in Dutch Collections</td>
<td>EDIFFAH, Archival deposits in Swedish libraries</td>
<td>ESTC, English Short Title Catalogue 1473-1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yale University Library, US</td>
<td>E-codices - Virtual Manuscript Library of Switzerland</td>
<td>National Library of Austria</td>
<td>EROMM, European Register of Microform and digital Masters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALAMES, Union catalogue of MSS. in French Academic Libraries</td>
<td>Digital Scriptorium, Columbia UL, USA</td>
<td>* (KALLIVAS, DLA [Germany] - Press the Info button</td>
<td>HPB (CERL), Heritage of the Printed Book (including ISOTC, SBN[AT], STCN, VD16 etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANUS, Mss. in Italian Libraries</td>
<td>Manuscriptarium (mss.): Eastern European (and other) countries</td>
<td>* KALLIOPE, unifying the holdings of ca. 500 collections (Germany)</td>
<td>CPB, Uniting printed heritage material of Spain to 1960, incl. mss.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Remote systems (£39.50), which will time-out if too many variant forms are added

**Language:** Dansk | Deutsch | English | Español | Français | Hrvatski | Italiano | Nederlands | Svenska
Handreichungen für die Digitalisierung

- Handreichungen für Handschriftendigitalisierungsprojekte im Überblick (2018)

- Ergebnisse der Pilotphase Handschriftendigitalisierung (2015)
  => Digitalisierung mittelalterlicher Handschriften in deutschen Bibliotheken: Ergebnisse der Pilotphase (PDF)
  => Digitalisierung mittelalterlicher Handschriften in deutschen Bibliotheken: Masterplan (PDF)
  => Planungshilfe für Antragsteller: Workflow für die Digitalisierung mittelalterlicher Handschriften (PDF)

- Liste von handschriftenspezifischen Strukturelementen für den DFG-Viewer

Weitere Hilfsmittel

- Einbanddatenbank
- Grotenf online
- Historische Schreibsprachen – Internetbibliographie
- Wasserzeichen-Informationssystem
- Cantus-Datenbank und Cantus-Index