

Provenance and the Itinerary of the Book: recording provenance data in on-line catalogues

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A provenancia-adatok többé-kevésbé rejtve maradnak a könyvtárak gyűjteményeiben, annak ellenére, hogy az elsődleges történeti forrásanyagok jelentős részét alkotják. Manapság a könyvtárosok már egyre jobban felismerik ennek az információnak a fontosságát, de a rögzítés technikájában jelentős hiányosságok tapasztalhatók. A formátumok különbözősége csak töredéke a problémának, a legrosszabb talán az, hogy nincsenek egységes katalogizálási alapelvek és egységes thesaurusok. A provenancia adatokat általában rendezetlen formában jegyzik fel, nem szisztematikusan és megszerkesztetten, ami a tudósok munkáját segítené.

A provenancia adatok használható módon való rögzítése időigényes és speciális tudást igényel több különböző területen. A könyvtárosoknak azon kell dolgozniuk, hogy megalkossák a szerkezetet, de össze is kell fogniuk a kutatókkal és könnyen használható eszközökkel kell őket ellátniuk annak érdekében, hogy a kutatók tudását is hasznosíthassák a szakterületen. Ily módon ez a fontos történelmi forrásanyag lassan elérhetővé válik a kutatás számára.

I keep six honest serving men
(They taught me all I knew);
Their names are What and Why and When
And How and Where and Who.¹

These lines, familiar to two or three generations of English speakers, contain the seed of many an investigation, and certainly provide a framework for a consideration of aspects of provenance. It is our thesis that while Who – the ownership and custodianship of books – has long been at the heart of provenance studies, Where and When have been relatively neglected, as has What, thus making finding the answers to How and Why far

more difficult, largely for lack of full and systematically structured data in our catalogues. The core of provenance is ownership, but maybe other aspects of provenance information have been neglected in comparison.

Before continuing, we need to establish a common understanding of what we mean by provenance information. We propose that any piece of information that may bear witness to the itinerary of a book is provenance information. Those data may cover the path from the origin of a book to the current owner and the stops the book has made between those two stations. A brief list would comprise names, coats of arms, dedications, initials, dates, prices, numbers or codes, booksellers' signatures, margin notes, bindings, etc.

When you are dealing with hand-press publications in libraries you are inevitably dealing with books and collections that have individual stories and itineraries. The large, historical library collections consist of donations, purchases, inherited collections, mergers of collections, war booties. Provenance information of many different kinds is present in almost every old book on a library shelf. These data are, however, seldom added to the catalogue records, and if they are, it is usually not done in a way as to make them systematically retrievable. Provenance information is more or less hidden in library collections, although they constitute a substantial fund of primary, historical source material. If it could be exploited it would add considerably to historic research in a wide sense.² To do so, however, it must be recorded more often than it is today, but primarily, it must be recorded in a more structured way.

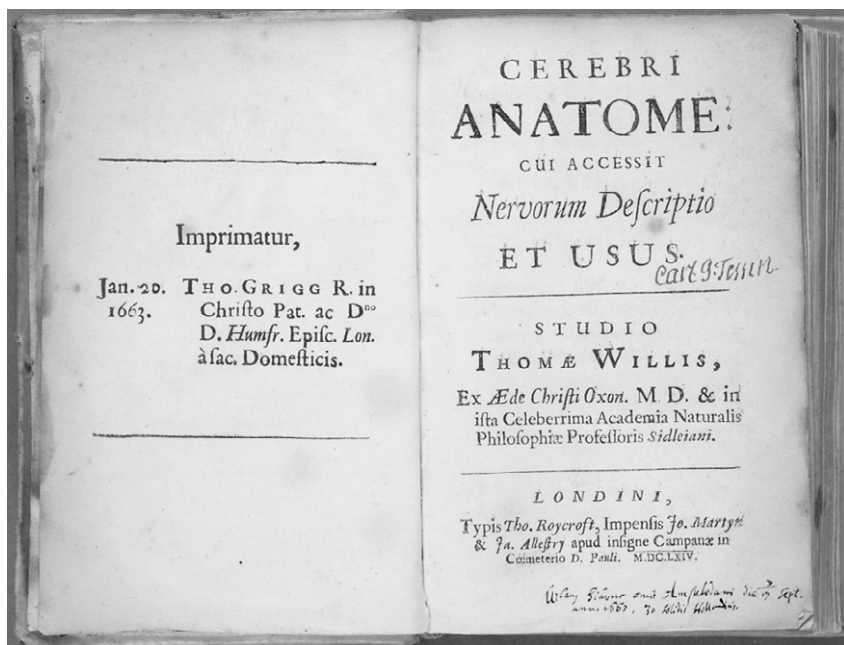
Before you can start to record any information in a useful way, there must be an appropriate framework for the data, and we will demonstrate shortly that this framework is more or less lacking today. When CERN does focus on provenance information, it is the framework for catalogue records, the format structure, thesauri and cataloguing guidelines that is in focus.

Properly organised provenance data should systematically help the researcher to discover *Where* items were and *When*, and *Why* they were collected or sold/dispersed, and *How* they illustrate the history and society of their times. Format extensions are one step in providing a framework for this. CERN is actively trying to influence format developments in this area and has achieved certain extensions to UNIMARC for provenance data already. We believe this to be the primary task for librarians.

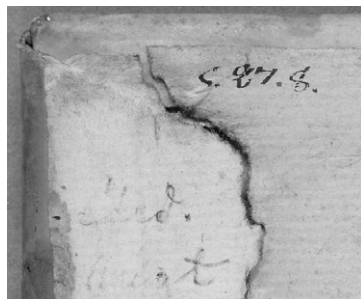
Some examples will demonstrate the current shortcomings.

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EXAMPLE I *From the collections of the National library of Sweden*



EXAMPLE IA and IB Imprimatur and title page, and part of inner front cover with shelfmarks



In example I, we are dealing with well-known owners, Carl Gustaf Tessin and Urban Hiärne, who were also active as authors; there are already authority records for them in the library's database. MARC21 has provisions for recording the information in a structured way in the bibliographic record for the manifestation. There are even standardized codes or terms provided for the kind of role – ownership in this case – of

a person. A record with a provenance note and as much structured data as possible could look like this, in part (*note that MARC examples throughout this paper have been spaced out slightly for ease of reading*):

- 561 ##** \$aUrban Hiärne's note of purchase on the title page and a natural observation note by him on inside of back cover. Date of purchase: 1667-09-17. Price: 30 Dutch Soldi. Place of purchase: Amsterdam. Carl Gustaf Tessin's signature on title page. The Royal library's shelfmark from the middle of the eighteenth century on upper left corner of front cover inside (Anders Wilde's catalogue U.126:41). \$5SwSKB
- 655 #7** \$aAnnotations \$2rbprov \$5SwSKB
- 700 1#** \$aHiärne, Urban, \$d1641-1724. \$4fmo \$5SwSKB
- 700 1#** \$aTessin, Carl Gustaf, \$d1695-1770. \$4fmo \$5SwSKB

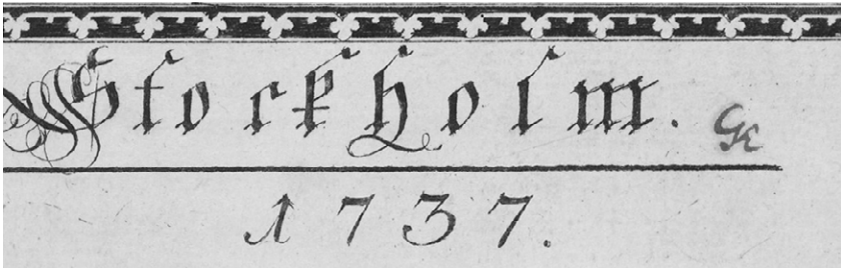
Field 655 provides a way of indicating provenance annotations. The term used here is taken from the thesaurus of the Rare Books and Manuscripts Section of the Association of College and Research Libraries, a division of the American Library Association. In the 700 fields, subfield 4 provides standard codes, for owner 'own' or former owner 'fmo'. Subfield 5 holds the code for the institution to which the field applies – always necessary to add when dealing with copy-specific information.

There is, obviously, a skeleton of a framework for structured provenance data, but it covers far from everything we would like to do. There is no way of coding date of purchase or price or other dates of former ownership, and it is not possible to code Amsterdam as the place of purchase or connect it with provenance in any structured way. Historical shelfmarks, as the one which proves the national library as owner from the middle of the eighteenth century in this case, can only be recorded as unstructured note text. However, the main problem is that it is not normal cataloguing praxis to record ownership in a structured way. If it is recorded at all, it is usually only recorded in a note field, from which no systematic retrieval is possible.

This was an example with well-known historical figures as owners. What about obscure names or unverifiable initials? Booksellers' initials, for example, that are often found on the title pages of old books, are of great interest and would be worth recording systematically.

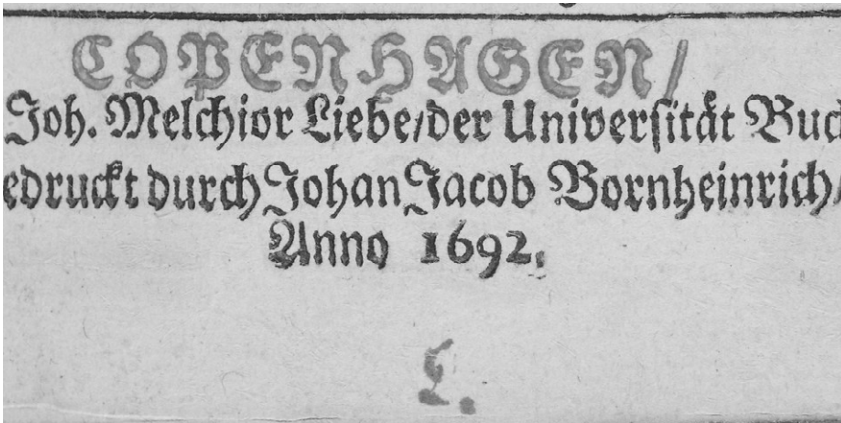
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EXAMPLE 2, A AND B *From the collections of the National Library of Sweden*



EXAMPLE 2A

It is almost certain that the little signature in example 2a is for the publisher and bookseller Gottfried Kiesewetter, German of birth but active in Sweden in the middle of the eighteenth century. This particular signature occurs in other books, and it can be identified from known examples of his handwriting. Inconspicuous signatures, like his, are not uncommon on old books. It may be assumed that they are usually booksellers' signatures.



EXAMPLE 2B

These signatures are not always easy to decipher – is the signature in example 2b 'CL' or 'GL'? Still, they should be recorded in some way. A scanned image linked to the record would be desirable, obviously, but it would still not provide an access point for systematic searches.

In December 2004 the Folger Library proposed on the ExLibris rare-book discussion list that it might be a good idea to use MARC21 field 720 to record unverified names from provenance information. This started a discussion within CERL, which ended in the conclusion that MARC21 720 was not a good solution.³ But what is? Both UNIMARC and MARC21 offer certain specific fields for provenance data, but their functionality is limited.

MARC21 records for these cases could look like this:

2a:

561 ## \$aPossibly published or imported for sale by Gottfried Kiesewetter; copy A in the National library has his signature on the title page. \$5SwSKB
700 1# \$aKiesewetter, Gottfried \$d1700-talet. \$4pbl
700 1# \$aKiesewetter, Gottfried \$d1700-talet. \$4bsl \$5SwSKB
700 0# \$aGK \$4bsl \$5SwSKB

2b:

700 0# \$aGL (?) \$4bsl \$5SwSKB
700 0# \$aCL (?) \$4bsl \$5SwSKB

When the identity is known, the structured entry for initials is supposed to be recorded as a variant form in a 400 field in the authority record, not in a 700 field in the bibliographic record as well. When we need to link the data to a specific copy, however, it is simpler and more logical to have the information in the bibliographic record.

It is quite possible to create MARC21 authority records for unverified names, or to add structured access points in the bibliographic record for these unverified names, but it is not cataloguing praxis to do it. Likewise, there is nothing to prevent the creation of an authority record for initials – but the cataloguing praxis is not to do it. There are, in fact, no cataloguing guidelines at all for cases like these.

Binding information, not limited to owners' stamps or coats of arms on the covers, is another area of relevance in this context. Useful fields for genre/form terms (MARC21 655; UNIMARC 608) give controlled access for bindings, armorials, etc. – but there is no generally accepted thesaurus. A comprehensive list of provenance terms is offered by the German *Thezaurus der Provenienzbegriffe* compiled by the Anna Amalia Bibliothek in Weimar.⁴ Another source that has already been mentioned is the Rare Books and Manuscript Section (RBMS),⁵ which offers thesauri for

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binding and provenance terms on their website; their thesauri are also defined in the MARC Standards code list. In UNIMARC, there are a number of codes available in field 141 for copy-specific attributes.

A MARC21 example from a union catalogue, with the 563 note fields for binding information of copies in different collections,⁶ could look like this:

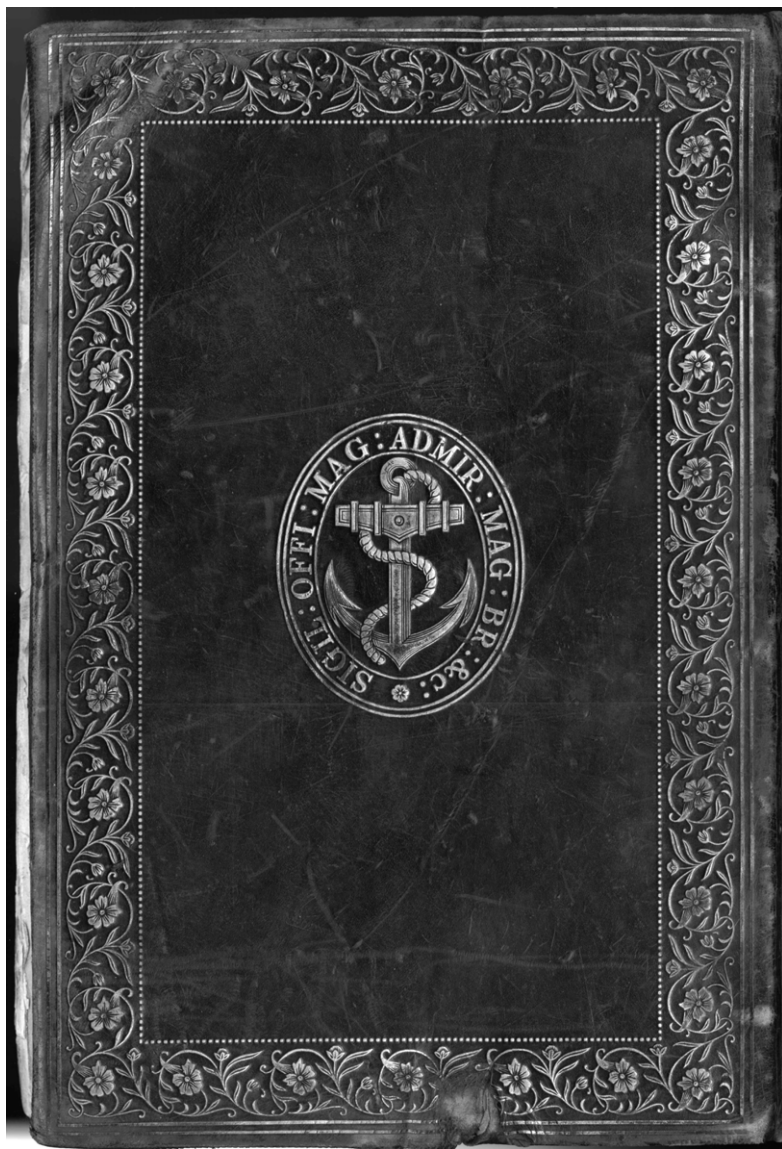
- 563 ## \$aFull calf skin binding with monogram, 'V E', of Ulrika Eleonora the younger on front and back covers. \$5SwSKB
- 563 ## \$aCordovan binding with blind-tooling on spine and boards. Wooden boards, clasps. \$5Sko
- 655 #7 \$aCalf bindings \$2rbbin \$5SwSKB
- 655 #7 \$aMonogrammed bindings \$2rbbin \$5SwSKB
- 655 #7 \$aGoatskin bindings \$2rbbin \$5Sko
- 655 #7 \$aWooden boards \$2rbbin \$5Sko
- 655 #7 \$aClasps \$2rbbin \$5Sko

'Cordovan' is not in the RBMS thesaurus, we have to resort to the broader term 'goatskin bindings'. Subfield 2 holds the MARC standards code for the thesaurus that has been used.

Provenance data for which we find no suitable field or subfield in MARC21 are purchase prices, historical shelfmarks, dates that apply to ownership, either of an exlibris or in an ownership note, and places connected with ownership, as has been pointed out above. At least in the case of female owners, it would also be of interest to record the gender of owners. It is possible to do that in a MARC21 authority record, and in the access forms in the bibliographic record, but not in a way that would make it systematically retrievable.

The next two examples show some other aspects of what might be called 'extended provenance'. We make no apology for the fact that the first one is quite modern, long after the hand-press period. Provenance is still being created today. In both cases the examples were kindly brought to the attention of the author by the librarians from their own knowledge of their collections.

EXAMPLE 3 *From the collections of the Imperial War Museum, London*



EXAMPLE 3

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Example 3 at first sight appears to be a very uninteresting Bible, in rather poor condition. It is an edition of the 1611 Authorized or King James version. Thousands of copies of this particular edition must have been printed, probably about 1910. The stamp of the Imperial War Museum appears in the bottom right-hand corner of the title page.

More interesting is the back cover, shown here, embellished with gilt decoration around the edges. In the centre is a device consisting of an anchor with a rope twisted around it, a ‘fouled anchor’, enclosed in a highly abbreviated Latin phrase, SIGIL: OFFI: MAG: ADMIR: MAG: BR: &C: – ‘The seal of the Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, &c.’ *This* is the sign of provenance in the sense of ownership: the book was government property, issued by the British Admiralty to a unit of the Royal Navy.

The illustration may look poor, but in fact it is the book which is in poor condition, explained by a note on the flyleaf in the handwriting of the ship’s chaplain. It is rather faded and does not reproduce well. A line-by-line transcription reads:

HMS Warspite / Commissioned April 1915 / (quam Deus Protegat) / The injuries
to this book were / caused by a fragment of shell / in the Battle of Jutland
May 31 / 1916. / A shell penetrated the deck / immediately outside the Church, /
blowing in the armoured door on / the port side of the Church & killing / several
men; and a fragment / injured this Bible. /

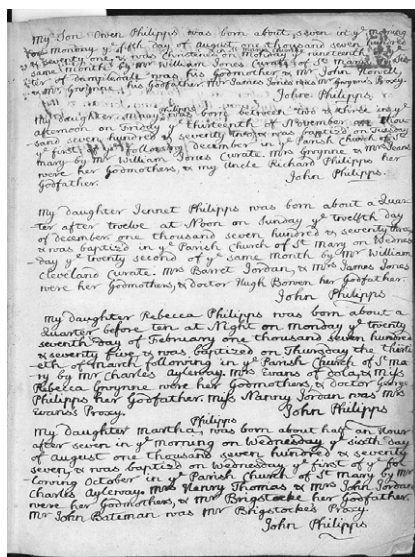
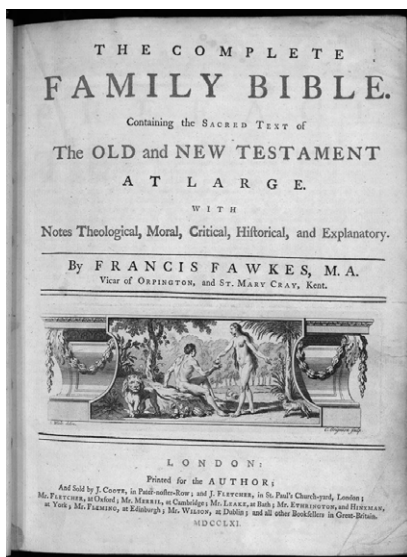
Signed / Walter Julius Carey / Chaplain / H.M.S. Warspite

The provenance is the same: there has been no change in ownership, but the note records a very significant event in the itinerary of this book. It ought to be possible to record such information in a structured way. This is addressed in a new UNIMARC field for Place and date of provenance, which should be published in mid-2007. Both the field and this specific example will be mentioned and discussed in more detail later:

\$m North Sea
\$e Warspite (battleship)
\$f 19160531
\$h Battle of Jutland
\$5 UK-ImpWarMus : 02/1122

The structure and potential for indexing here are perfectly clear and self-explanatory, but there can still be problems: even translated literally, ‘Battle of Jutland’ is not what it is called in German – *Skagerrakschlacht*. Can thesauri help?⁷

EXAMPLE 4 *From the collections of the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth*



EXAMPLE 4

Example 4 is another English Bible, with notes, in two volumes, published in 1761–62. There do not seem to be very many copies to be found, but that is not the reason for its inclusion here. The bookplate inside the front cover states that the Bible was purchased in January 1921 by the National Library of Wales from the library of Sir Owen Henry Philipps Scourfield of Williamston, Pembrokeshire, Wales.

A little research reveals that Sir Owen's father was John Henry Philipps, who took the name Scourfield when he succeeded his maternal uncle.

What is remarkable about these two volumes is the extremely detailed record of births and baptisms, maintained by John Henry Philipps's grandfather for the years 1771–78, 1806 and 1808, the last entry being that for John Henry Philipps himself (not shown here).

For example, the last entry on this page reads:

My daughter Martha Philipps was born about half an hour after seven in ye Morning on Wednesday ye sixth day of August one thousand seven hundred & seventy seven, & was baptizd on Wednesday ye first of ye following October in

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ye Parish Church of St Mary by Mr Charles Ayleway. Mrs Henry Thomas & Mrs John Jordan were her Godmothers, & Mr Brigstocke her Godfather. Mr John Bateman was Mr Brigstocke's Proxy. [*signed*] John Philipps.

This is priceless information for family and local historians. It also records provenance, for it shows that the book was in the possession of the family for a number of years. Charles Parry at the National Library of Wales remarked that there are several Bibles there containing information like this which does not appear in the general catalogue. It is pertinent to wonder how many Bibles (and other works) collected for their significance *as editions of the Bible* similarly contain valuable unindexed, and therefore untraceable, information in libraries around the world.

In this situation the computer format is not as helpful as it might be. Entries for former owners can be added to a MARC21 record easily:

700 1# \$aScourfield, Owen Henry Philipps, **\$c**Sir **\$4fmo**

and so on. However, although it is possible to make a subject entry for a published history of the Philipps family just as easily:

600 34 \$aPhilipps family **\$z**Pembrokeshire (Wales)

one cannot attach a subfield \$5 for the location and shelfmark of specific copy of a book which is *not* primarily about the family, such as a Bible, but nevertheless contains valuable added subject information. (That currently applies to MARC21; it should be possible in UNIMARC from mid-2007 following a change to the format).

PROVENANCE INFORMATION IN THE CATALOGUE RECORD

Provenance information is to be found in free-text notes fields, often largely unstructured, although there may be conventions governing their style and sequence. It is relatively easy to find provenance information about a known book: one has only to find the record for the book and look for the notes.

Working the other way round is another matter entirely. In order to find books which might have useful provenance information for one's topic it is necessary to decide on terms which are likely to appear in the context of that topic (plus equivalents in various languages?) and search the notes fields in the catalogue for them. This is a jump into the dark unknown: has one chosen the right terms? And has the provenance information been recorded in the first place?

The obvious places to search would seem to be the designated provenance notes fields :

561 (MARC21)

563 (MARC21; for information about bindings)

317 (UNIMARC)

and these will certainly retrieve relevant information, but in fact a lot more information can be found in General Notes (500 in MARC21; 300 in UNIMARC), with or without introductory text (e.g., *Prov.*, *Proveniens.*, etc), or by using an 'all notes' search. Most search systems have a fairly broad option probably favoured by most people most of the time ('Title words', 'Author', 'Subject words', 'Notes' and so on) plus an advanced searching option for more experienced users who wish to search more precisely, making use of the structure of the online bibliographic record. The results from the latter can prove surprising.

The online catalogue of the Library of Congress, for example, gives the user the option to look for terms in specific fields, by prefixing the letter K to the MARC21 tags. A search for 'Ex libris' produced the following hits:

<i>all</i> notes fields	(KNOT)	502
General Note	(K500)	324
Provenance Note	(K561)	97
Library of Congress copy	(K051)	53

The 'All notes' search finds *all* the occurrences of the phrase 'Ex libris' in notes fields, but many of these records may turn out to be totally irrelevant. The Provenance Notes search retrieves far fewer records, all of them relevant, but misses many others. (Field 051 is peculiar to the Library of Congress, and is used for information about their 2nd, 3rd ... copies of a work. This field should not appear in other libraries' catalogues.) Simple arithmetic shows that there are still 29 records with other notes containing 'Ex libris' hiding somewhere else.

Why are there so few hits for the Provenance Note field? The answer lies in the history of the format, coupled with library policy and economics. The USMARC format, including the General Note field (500), was more or less established as standard by 1973 – but the designated Provenance Note field (561) was added to the format in 1983. So for the first decade LC and countless other libraries were creating machine-readable catalogues and using 500 because there was nowhere else for provenance information.

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Many libraries may have continued to do this, rather than change to 561; others may have started to use 561 but decided not to alter older records (including the Library of Congress, apparently); a few may have been able to make the complete change and bring their usage of the format up to date. One suspects that the reality is very few indeed.

This is a continuing problem: we argue for improvements in the formats, but whether improved and new fields, however desirable, are adopted, and to what extent, remains in the hands of the individual chief librarians, their cataloguers and their accountants.

STRUCTURED SEARCHING: ACCESS POINTS IN THE CATALOGUE

Relator terms or codes for owners, auctioneers, donors, binders, etc., can be added to the controlled headings for persons and institutions. In this way, the headings are distinguished from those for authors or subjects. For example,

100 1#	\$aMolnár, Ferenc	works by Molnár
600 14	\$aMolnár, Ferenc	works about Molnár
700 1#	\$aMolnár, Ferenc, \$former owner	specific copies once owned by Molnár
700 1#	\$aMolnár, Ferenc. \$4fmo	[the same, in coded form]

Some questions remain. Is this done, and done consistently, or is the provenance information left solely in unstructured notes fields? If it is done, are these qualified headings visible not only in the library's own catalogue, but also in any union catalogue to which the records may have been contributed? And is it possible to *search* for these qualified headings to the exclusion of the others?

TOWARDS MORE STRUCTURED SEARCHING

There is a need for more and better structured fields to aid systematic searching for provenance information in online catalogues. Some work has been done recently on the UNIMARC format, building on developments in both UNIMARC and MARC21.

Both formats had almost identical fields for Hierarchical Place Access, used very largely, although not exclusively, for places of publication:

	UNIMARC 620	MARC21 752
\$a	Country	Country
\$b	State, Province &c.	State, province, territory
\$c	County	County, region, islands
\$d	City	City

In UNIMARC, field 620 was expanded for in two ways. First, new indicator values for *type* of publication to provide not only for regular book-trade publications but also for sound recordings (perhaps recorded on one date, issued on another, and reissued on a third one), production and issue of films, theatre programmes valid for a season, and so on. Second, new subfields were added for *circumstances* of publication, to provide for venue, date(s), season and occasion or event.

For example:

\$a	Country	Hungary
\$b	State, etc.	
\$c	County	
\$d	City	Budapest
\$e	Venue, specific location	Szent István bazilika
\$f	Date	18480423
\$g	Season	
\$h	Occasion, event	Easter Day
\$i	Final date	

At almost the same time, MARBI was discussing the expansion of MARC21 field 752, but with a totally different objective, namely a more detailed specification of *places* (to the level of thesauri, e.g. *Getty Thesaurus of geographic names*) including Continents, City sections, Oceans, Space ...

For example:

- \$a World
- \$a Europe
- \$a United Kingdom
- \$b England
- \$c Greater London
- \$d City of Westminster
- \$f Westminster

At last Caxton's output can be correctly located in Westminster, rather than London, while at the other extremes of place and time, MARC21 is ready for the first book to be published on the moon.

However, neither of these UNIMARC and MARC21 fields deals with the history of specific items after their publication: the implications for provenance do not seem to have been considered at all. With help and encouragement from CERL, a proposal for a new field 621 for Place and Date of Provenance was put to, and accepted by the Permanent UNIMARC Committee in 2006. This drew on both UNIMARC 620 for

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dates, seasons, occasions and venues, and MARC21 652 for a wider range of places. In this way, the answers to the Provenance questions *Where* and *When* can be recorded in a systematically searchable way.

It should be made clear that it is not necessary to use *all* the detail every time – \$dBudapest by itself is legitimate, if it is not normal practice to record country and all the intermediate levels of jurisdiction as well. Moreover, the field can record incomplete data:

\$e The Old Mill	<i>a location/venue, if that is the only geographic information given</i>
\$f 1762	<i>a year, without month or day; or</i>
\$f uuuu07	<i>July' with no year, etc.</i>

Provenance information is often incomplete, but that is no reason for not recording the fragments that we have. By matching fragments, books related by provenance may be brought together.

Here, then, is the *HMS Warspite* example once again:

```
317 ## $aInscription on flyleaf: HMS Warspite Commissioned April 1915
      [etc.; inscription recorded in full] ... Signed Walter Julius Carey
      Chaplain H.M.S. Warspite $5UK-ImpWarMus : 02/1122
500 11 $aBible $mEnglish $qAuthorized
621 ## $mNorth Sea $eWarspite (battleship) $f19160531 $hBattle of
      Jutland $5UK-ImpWarMus : 02/1122
700 1# $aCarey $bWalter $4??? $5UK-ImpWarMus : 02/1122
```

This is part of a UNIMARC record using the new field 621 for Place and date of provenance. Subfield \$m holds a geographic area which is not a jurisdiction like a state or city, \$e a building, vehicle or other venue, in this instance a ship, \$f the precise date, \$h the name of the event, and \$5 the present location of the item. In field 700, is there a good code (\$4) which would describe the Walter Carey's contribution? '060' for Associated Name seems a rather feeble and unsatisfactory solution; perhaps '020' for Annotator is better, although that might suggest a person who has made notes throughout a text. He was not the former owner of that Bible.

CONCLUSIONS

We do see today a growing understanding among librarians that provenance information is important, but the framework for recording it has serious gaps. Format functionality is piecemeal, but maybe still worse is that common cataloguing guidelines and common thesauri are lacking. It is not too uncommon to record provenance information in unstructured

notes, but that does not offer the systematic access that would support scholars.

There is also the issue of bibliographic records versus holdings records, which is complicated by inconsistent thinking and practice about what is 'public' and what is 'private' information in the catalogue. Far too many libraries appear to have adopted a policy of treating all copy-specific information as local and 'private'. Very often the information (or much of it) is visible in a library's own OPAC, but vanishes when records are loaded into a union catalogue. One way in which this is done is the widespread use of 59X fields (39X in UNIMARC). 59X (and other '9' fields) are left free in the format for local definition, and one library's 590 is not necessarily the same as another's – so they are all suppressed in union catalogues or universal, bibliographic databases. \$5 tends to go the same way. Then there is the \$4/\$e problem with names which have relator codes or terms attached: can one see them, and can one search them? As the reader has seen, our examples and arguments assume that provenance information belongs in the bibliographic record. We believe this to be the proper place for it, both on logical and practical grounds.

The question of resources is also pertinent in this context, resources in budget terms and resources in terms of competence. There is today a large number of catalogue records for hand-press publications, not least thanks to CERL's efforts and achievements. Most of those records, however, have very little or only unstructured provenance information. It is not likely that libraries will be able to afford to extend the cataloguing task to a comprehensive recording of copy-specific information, and we do not think cutting back radically on traditional cataloguing data is a good solution either, although we have seen it proposed recently by a librarian and researcher. Anyway, it will not be possible to go back and add this information to records produced in completed retrospective projects, and in the regular operations of libraries we have to face the fact that librarians are usually not trained for this kind of task.

Is it necessarily the librarian's job to put in provenance data? In many or even most cases, it would be more efficient for the researchers to record provenance information. They are the experts in reading hands from different times, in binding techniques and styles, or in the book trade of earlier times. In specific cataloguing projects, it is usually possible to achieve co-operation between librarians and researchers.⁸ For single books, other solutions must be sought, and in our vision for the future, we see a web template offered to the researcher by the library's system and

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a paper slip handed out with every old book, urging the researcher to add whatever data about the book he/she would want to add to the catalogue record. The so called ‘scholar’s notepad’ which CERL is developing is maybe a first step towards that future.

So, what should CERL do and what should libraries do? Our answer is that we should continue to extend format functionality, but also develop cataloguing guidelines and thesauri, and not least, develop easy-to-use tools for researchers and establish co-operation with them.

NOTES

1. Rudyard Kipling (1865–1936), from ‘The Elephant’s Child’ in *Just so Stories for Little Children*, 1902.
2. Monique Hulvey, in a presentation in a CERL seminar in Zagreb 2005, made a full account of the research potential for provenance data and a very comprehensive account of projects. (Her presentation is available on CERL’s web site.)
3. See G. Jonsson and M. Willer, *Provenance information and authority control – a discussion paper*, in the provenance section of CERL’s web site.
4. See <http://www.klassik-stiftung.de/einrichtungen/herzogin-anna-amalia-bibliothek/projekte/provenienzportal/informationsmittel/t-pro.html>
5. See <http://library.osu.edu/sites/users/russell.363/RBMS%20Thesauri/index.htm>
6. ‘Sko’ is not an approved code, but is still used in the Libris database.
7. It should be noted that, at the time of writing, the library of the Imperial War Museum was not using a MARC-based system for its cataloguing and OPAC.
8. A current example is APIS ‘Advanced Papyrological Information System’, which records provenance information: <http://dpg.lib.berkeley.edu/webdb/apis/apis2?invno=&apisid=1450&item=1>.

See also the project list in Monique Hulvey’s presentation referred to above, and the database of Bibliothèque municipale de Lyon, [http://sged.bm-lyon.fr/Edip.BML/\(j3digmjtbqqsne45qpq43zrd\)/Pages/Redirector.aspx?Page=MainFrame](http://sged.bm-lyon.fr/Edip.BML/(j3digmjtbqqsne45qpq43zrd)/Pages/Redirector.aspx?Page=MainFrame)

