


DILDINE LIBRARY

MRS. OTTOES

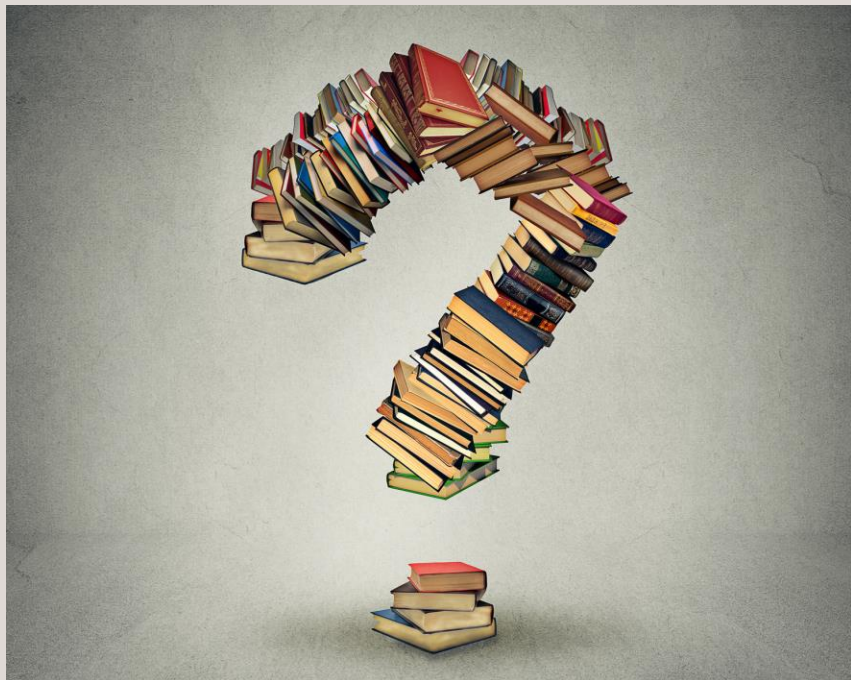
WYSLICE 2020



THE CARD CATALOG: COMPUTER OF YESTERYEAR




DO YOU SEE A PROBLEM?



**DILDINE'S LIBRARY HAS
10,000 BOOKS!**

**WHAT IF YOU WANT TO FIND
JUST ONE OF THEM
QUICKLY?**



I want a
Wimpy Kid
book!

I want a book
about sharks!

I want a book
by Martin
Luther King, Jr.

I SEE A BIG PROBLEM!

SOUNDS LIKE A PROBLEM FOR **COMPUTER** **SCIENCE** TO SOLVE!

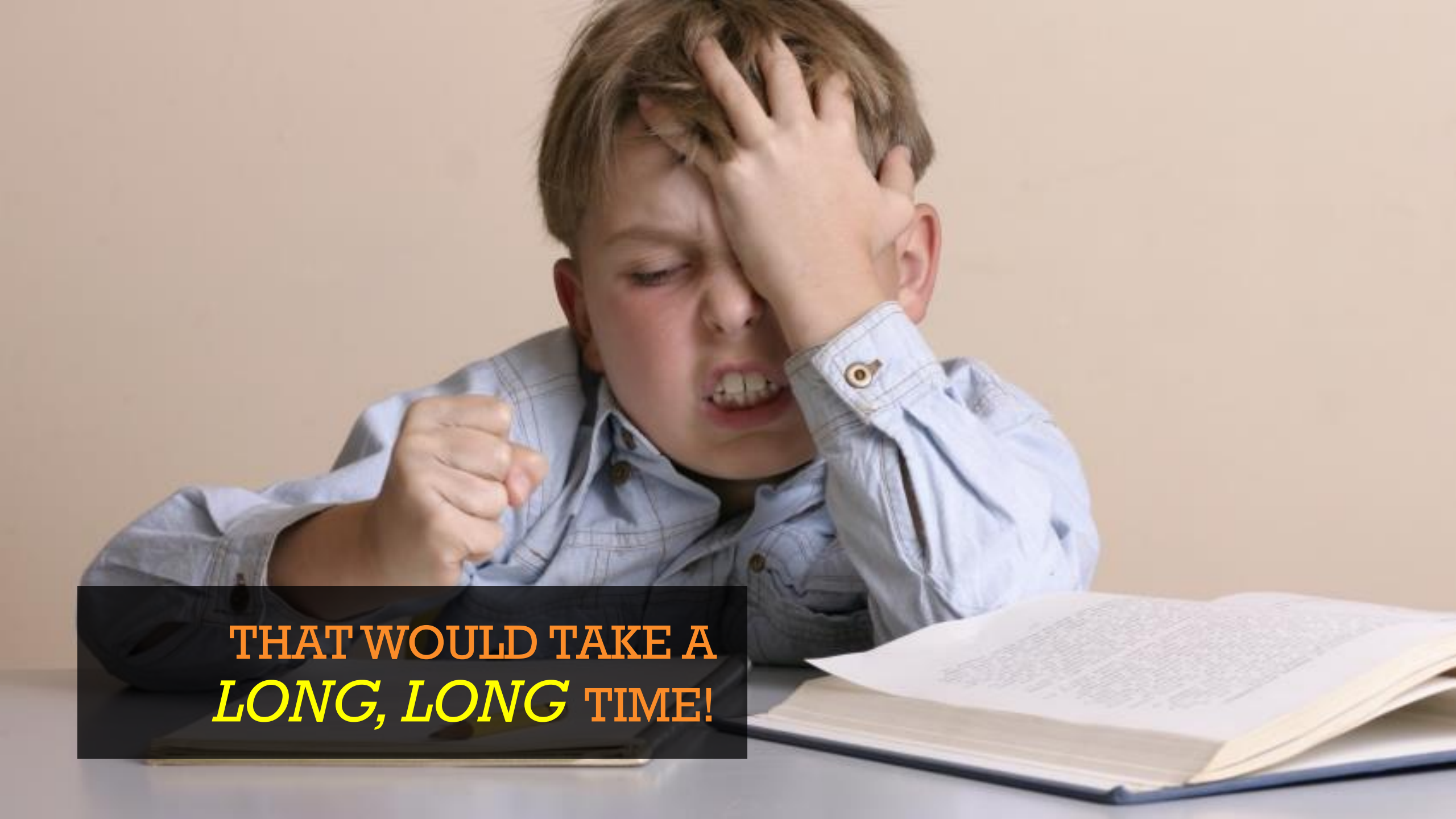
AUTOMATION

- Over and over and over and over and over and over again times 10,000 books!

COMPUTATION

- Books organized by author, subject and title times 10,000 books times 100 times per day
- 10,000 books organized by title
- 10,000 books organized by subject
- 10,000 books organized by author

What if we had to do hundreds of searches through thousands of books every day?



THAT WOULD TAKE A
LONG, LONG TIME!

**PEOPLE HAVE FACED THIS
PROBLEM SINCE BOOKS
WERE INVENTED!**

Wait a minute...books haven't been around
forever?



WHEN PEOPLE STARTED TO WRITE THINGS DOWN:



During the Renaissance (14th-16th Century), only the very rich knew how to read and all the “books” were written on scrolls BY HAND. To organize the scrolls, early “keepers” would hang a **tag** on the end telling everyone what was contained on the scroll. These scrolls didn’t tell stories, they were copies of the Bible or government ideas.

INVENTION OF THE PRINTING PRESS



Everything changed drastically in 1439 when Gutenberg invented the printing press. This allowed books to be copied much faster. As a result, more books were available, although very few people could read because there was no free public education.

With more books floating around, small private libraries started to form. To avoid having a pile of books, people started to think about the best way to organize them.

FORMATION OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



As the U.S. became a young nation in 1776, members of Congress realized that they needed a library physically close to them to access information. Thomas Jefferson donated his extensive personal library to get them started.

The first librarians organized the books the best they could. In the 18th Century, many many more books were being written and printed. The Library of Congress soon realized that they needed a more precise way to organize books that Congress was requesting.

STILL NO PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN U.S.

Only rich people had access to books. There were no public libraries or school libraries. Students even had to buy their own text books.



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS GETS A COPY OF EVERY BOOK PRINTED IN THE U.S.



Suddenly, the LOC was overwhelmed with millions of books, so the librarians came up with a standardized way of organizing them. They handwrote on 3 X 5 cards and kept them in these drawers.

They still used **TAGS** (subject, author, title). In fact, there was a separate piece of furniture for each tag.

CATALOG ORGANIZED BY AUTHOR, SUBJECT AND TITLE OR TAGS

Hospitals
State Hospital, Buffalo.
First act in reference to passed
in 1869 and signed by Gov. Hoff-
man, who made address at lay-
ing of cornerstone Sept. 13, 1876.
Hospital ground, 50 acres deeded to
City. Courier Express June 30, 1877,
p. 24, c. 1.
Compromise between State and City
as to City appropriation for new State
Hospital. Courier Express Dec. 17, 1877, p. 2, c. 1.



“LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CATALOGING”

- LCCN
- Public libraries were beginning to spread in the early 1900's, and librarians wanted to use the catalog cards that the Library of Congress had already made instead of making their own.
- Soon all libraries adopted the LOC cataloging method. You could even buy pre-printed cards for popular books.

SOON, HOWEVER, THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS HAD BILLIONS OF CARDS!



It took lots and lots of people and lots and lots of time to maintain all those cards!

They had a problem, so they hired

Henriette Avram to use her **computer science** and **coding** skills to help them solve it.

HENRIETTE AVRAM

1919-2006

Mrs. Avram combined the new field of **computer science** with the problem of managing all those card catalogs to design the first **MARC** cataloging system for libraries in the 1960's. She worked for the Library of Congress until she retired in 1992.

She taught herself advanced mathematics and computer coding. She was one of only a few women doing this work in the 1960's through the 1990's.



HEY GIRL, YOU KNOW I'M NOT THE
JEALOUS TYPE



BUT WHO'S MARC?
memegenerator.net

MARC record stands for MAchine Readable Catalog

And because of Henriette Avram, every library in the world uses some form of the code (or algorithm) she wrote to quickly access its books.

The code is made up of rigid fields where different data is entered that is unique to each book. The rigid fields (author, subject, title) make it possible for us to quickly search.

Library Search > Search Results > "Harry Potter and the sorcerer's stone" Added: 5/6/2015 Last Modified: 8/27/2018 11:43 AM

- Library Search
- Destiny Discover
- Digital Resources
- Add Title
- Resource Lists
- Import Titles
- Export Titles
- Titlwave
- Update Titles
- Update Copies
- Search Setup

Title Details **MARC View** Reviews Copies

Harry Potter and the sorcerer's stone
by J.K. Rowling ; illustrations by Mary GrandPré.
(Series: Harry Potter ; bk. 1)

Selected List: [Add to This List](#)

- Edit Title
- Duplicate It
- Delete Title
- Add Copies
- Add to Wish List
- Update Image
- Edit Quiz Info
- Site Subjects
- Hold It



Leader 000 nam 2200553 a 4500
Contr Num 001 304746
Date & Time 005 20180827114314.0
Gen Info 008 130814s2013 nyua c 000 1 eng d
ISBN 020 _a 0545582881
System Contr Num 035 _a (ICrIF)0993ZH
System Contr Num 035 _a (ICrIF)fol14612969
Cataloging Source 040 _a ICrIF
_b eng
_c ICrIF
_d ICrIF
Geog Area 043 _a e-uk-en
LC Call Num 050 4 _a PZ7.R79835
_b Har 2013
Dewey Class Num 082 0 4 _a [Fic]
_2 23
ME: Pers Name 100 1 _a Rowling, J. K.
Uniform Title 240 1 0 _a Harry Potter and the philosopher's stone
Title 245 1 0 _a Harry Potter and the sorcerer's stone /
_c by J.K. Rowling ; illustrations by Mary GrandPré.
Var Form of Title 246 3 _a Harry Potter & the sorcerer's stone
Publication 260 _a New York, NY :
_b Scholastic Inc.,
_c [2013]
Publication 260 _c ©1997.
Phys Description 300 _a vi, 309 p. :
_b ill. ;
_c 20 cm.
Series Statement 490 _a Harry Potter ;
_v bk. 1
General Note 500 _a Originally published as Harry Potter and the philosopher's stone.
General Note 500 _a "1"--Spine.
Review Note 510 3 _a Wilson's Senior High School, October 2011
Review Note 510 3 _a Wilson's Junior High School, January 2010
Review Note 510 3 _a Flem. School Library Collection, June 2000

The 100 field is always for author.

The 200 field is always for title.



INVENTION OF OPAC

Online Public Access Catalog 1970's,
80's and 90's.

This type of catalog was only available
to librarians, not the average person.

Clear up until the 1990's, library patrons
still used a physical card catalog. Ask
your parents if they remember!



25 JUN 2013

GOSHEN PUBLIC LIBRARY

08:32am

Dial Pac

Welcome to the Online Public Access Catalog!
Please select one of the options below.

1. TITLE Keywords
2. Exact TITLE

COMPUTER REVOLUTION



Beginning in the 1990's, more and more libraries converted their physical card catalog to a computer.

The idea of “**tagging**” books by author, subject and title still stuck; it just changed from the physical cards to an online catalog.

INVENTION OF THE INTERNET 1990'S

Once computers all over the world could be connected through the internet (**only 20 years ago**), online catalog searching, using Mrs. Avram's MARC code, became how all libraries operate. It's what we use at Dildine every day!



DESTINY

Follett Destiny Hillside School

Home Catalog

Library Search

Library Search

Destiny Discover

Resource Lists

How do I... ?

Basic Power Visual Copy Categories

Find [Reset All](#)

[Keyword](#) [Title](#) [Author](#) [Subject](#) [Series](#)

Narrow your search to... [Show Less](#)

Location

Material Type

Sublocation

Reading Level From to

Interest Level From to ⓘ

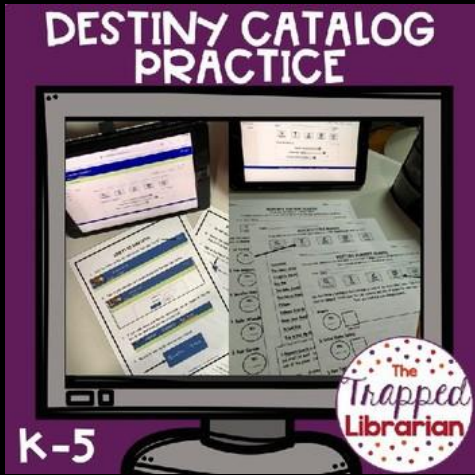
©2002-2018 Follett School Solutions, Inc. IT-8.0.441-001 10/2018 11 41 PM EDT

We still use the same **TAGS!**

**NOW IT'S YOUR TURN TO
SEE HOW MRS. AVRAM'S
CODE WORKS IN OUR
LIBRARY!**

RECOMMENDED PRACTICE PACKETS ON TPT

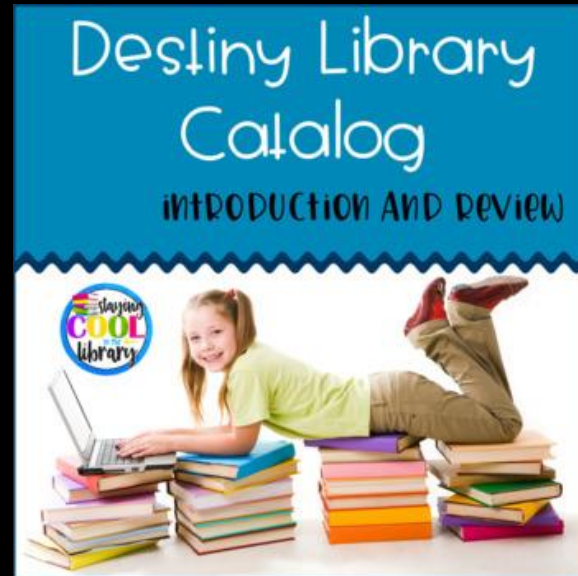
DESTINY CATALOG PRACTICE



A computer monitor displays a library catalog interface. A circular badge in the bottom right corner reads "The Trapped Librarian".

K-5

Destiny Library Catalog
INTRODUCTION AND REVIEW



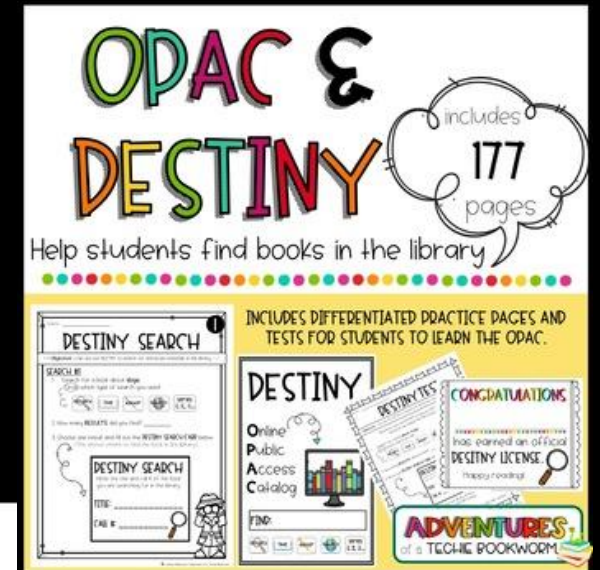
A young girl is lying on her stomach on a stack of colorful books, using a laptop. A circular badge in the top left corner reads "Stay Cool Library".

OPAC & DESTINY

includes 177 pages

Help students find books in the library

INCLUDES DIFFERENTIATED PRACTICE PAGES AND TESTS FOR STUDENTS TO LEARN THE OPAC.



DESTINY SEARCH

DESTINY

CONGRATULATIONS

ADVENTURES of a TECHIE BOOKWORM

Library Catalog Scavenger Hunt

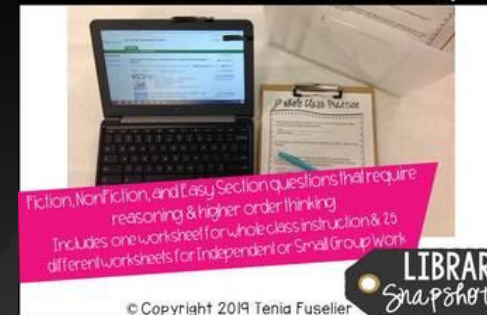


A cartoon girl is sitting at a desk with a computer. The background shows various scavenger hunt cards.

LITTLE LIBRARY learners

32 task cards

LIBRARY CATALOG Search Skills Review



Fiction, Non-Fiction, and Easy Section questions that require reasoning & higher order thinking

Includes one worksheet for whole class instruction & 25 different worksheets for independent or small group work

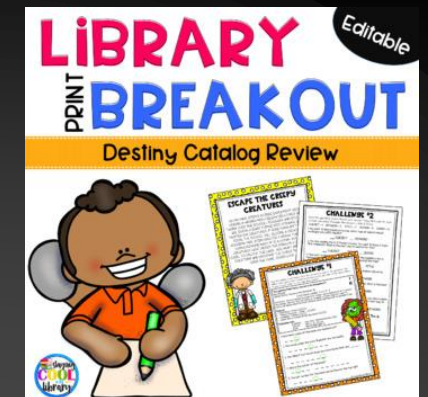
LIBRARY Snapshots

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LIBRARY PRINT BREAKOUT

Editable

Destiny Catalog Review



ESCAPE THE CREEPY CREATURES

CHALLENGE 1

CHALLENGE 2

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- All information used in this PowerPoint can be found on the Library of Congress website www.loc.gov
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