# Article information:

Full article: Historical Collections and Library Catalogs: Provenance Metadata, Bibliographic Standards and Frameworks, and Catalog Functionalities  
<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01639374.2022.2124340>

# Article summary:

1. Provenance information is important for the reconstruction of historical collections and the study of circulation and reception of individual works.

2. Library catalogs are used to record provenance information, but current bibliographic formats do not allow for the establishment of a full set of metadata relations pertaining to copy and provenance information.

3. The inter-linkage of metadata pertaining to copy is feasible in MARC 21 and UNIMARC, which would contribute to the development of functionalities for (re)search and discovery of custodial history information.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article provides an overview on the importance of provenance information in library resources and library catalogs, as well as on how current bibliographic formats do not allow for the establishment of a full set of metadata relations pertaining to copy and provenance information. The author argues that inter-linkage between these two sets is feasible in MARC 21 and UNIMARC, which would contribute to the development of functionalities for (re)search and discovery related to custodial history information.

The article is generally reliable, providing evidence from international standards such as the Statement of International Cataloguing Principles (ICP), RDA, MARC 21, UNIMARC, BIBFRAME, and the International Federation of Library Associations’ Library Reference Model (IFLA LRM). The author also provides examples that illustrate their points clearly. However, there are some potential biases present in the article that should be noted. For example, while it does mention other bibliographic formats such as BIBFRAME, it focuses mainly on MARC 21 and UNIMARC; this could lead readers to believe that these two formats are superior or more effective than others when it comes to linking copy metadata with provenance information. Additionally, while it does provide evidence from international standards such as RDA or BIBFRAME, it does not explore any counterarguments or alternative solutions that may exist outside these standards; this could lead readers to believe that these standards are comprehensive enough without exploring other possibilities. Finally, while it does provide evidence from international standards such as RDA or BIBFRAME, it does not discuss any potential risks associated with implementing these solutions; this could lead readers to believe that they are risk-free without considering any potential drawbacks or unintended consequences associated with them.

In conclusion, while this article is generally reliable due its use of evidence from international standards such as RDA or BIBFRAME, there are some potential biases present in its content which should be noted by readers before taking its conclusions at face value.

# Topics for further research:

* Copy metadata and provenance information
* Risks associated with bibliographic formats
* Alternative solutions for linking copy metadata and provenance information
* Unintended consequences of bibliographic formats
* International Federation of Library Associations Library Reference Model
* Statement of International Cataloguing Principles

# Report location:

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