

EPC Exhibit 131-9.1

EDUG WG 930 comments

Version 2009-05-06 (revised after EDUG meeting 2009-04-27)

Differences between the EPC proposal and the EDUG proposal.

There are no new numbers in the proposal to EPC for the European areas that lack number in the T2--3 table, except for Ukraine that is added in a class here note at T2--3952. The proposal included Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, Russia, Belarus, Baltic States (Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia) and Finland.

The expansions are made in Table 2--3 instead of in 930 as in the EDUG proposal. This makes it possible to use the expansions in number building with base numbers from all of the DDC schedules.

The expansion has in great extent been done by making it possible to add from T2--4, parts in the modern world. This makes it possible to specify further than in the EDUG proposal. The numbers for most European areas of the ancient world can be as specific as the division of the corresponding area in the modern world, i.e. canton for Switzerland.

France is not relocated and stays in T2--364.

Scandinavia is relocated to T2--368, and no longer a part of T2--363 Germanic regions. Denmark, Norway and Sweden have their own numbers under T2--368

Netherlands, Switzerland, Belgium and Luxembourg are relocated to T2--369, and no longer part of T2--363 Germanic regions and 936.4 Celtic regions. This means that Raetia, Germania inferior, Belgica and Helvetia are relocated, and have their own built numbers under T2--363.

General comments

The reason that the EPC Exhibit does not include new numbers for Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, Russia, Belarus, Baltic States (Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia) and Finland. is that T2--3 is limited to the area covered by the Roman Empire, the Middle East, South Asia and China. This limitation of T2--3 is not explicitly stated in DDC, and it can be questioned as a reflection of an outdated view of the human history where only some areas are considered to have a prehistory and being part of the ancient world. Also with this cultural bias set aside, there is a practical need for more specific number that makes it possible to divide the prehistory from the early history for the European areas not part of the Roman empire. See the paper EDUG WG 930 Archaeology: Proposals for geographic expansions in 931-939 and Table 2--3 for literary warrant. The EDUG 930 Working Group strongly feels that the 930 schedule needs to be revised so it can accommodate ancient history and archaeology for all parts of the world.

The fact that Scandinavia, Denmark, Norway and Sweden are already mentioned in the index for T2--363 and 936.3 also speaks against the limitation of T2--3 and 930 to the Roman Empire, the Middle East, South Asia and China. Scandinavia was never part of the Roman Empire.

To add the expansions in T2--3 instead of in 930, as in our original proposal, is a positive thing since it makes it possibly to use these geographic expansions also for number building.

The possibility to specify more parts of T--3 to the same level as in T2--4 is a positive thing that can fulfil the needs of different countries and libraries,

Particia Bellec at Bibliothèque Nationale de France, points out the fact that using modern names for ancient geographic and historical entities can be a problem. She also notices that the same method is not used throughout the scheme. The modern name France is not mentioned in the captions and notes (only in the index), but i.e. Belgium, Netherlands and Switzerland are. This means the scheme is not coherent, and this could be a problem.

Comments on specific numbers

T2--352

The caption Kurdish Autonomous Region of Iraq should be replaced by the caption Ancient Kurdistan since the term Kurdish Autonomous Region of Iraq makes no sense when applied to ancient history. The index entry should be changed to Kurdistan - ancient.

T2--3645

The new number is too specific to use for Lugdunensis. The Roman province Lugdunensis covered about half of present France, DDC numbers T2--441-445. The Roman provinces Narbonensis and Aquitania are bigger than T2--448 and T2--447, but here there are Class here-note at those numbers for Southern France and South western France respectively.

T2--368

The new number for Scandinavia should include a subdivision also for Finland, T2--3689. There is no reason why Finland should not get a number under Scandinavia now when Scandinavia is relocated and not part of Germanic regions any more.

T2--369

Switzerland does not fit in with Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg and it might be a good idea to list the number for Switzerland explicitly to avoid confusion.

T2--379

The history of Corsica and Sardinia from 453 to 476 is relocated from T2--379 to 945.901 and 944.9901. The explanation, given to the group by Federica Paradisi at Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze, is that Sardinia and Corsica ceased to be part of the Roman Empire after the Vandalic invasions of these islands in ca. 453 A.D. when they became part of the Vandalic Kingdom. Therefore from this date onwards their history is no longer part of the Western Roman Empire and should not be classed in T2--37. Patricia Bellec at Bibliothèque nationale de France points out that the caption of T2--37, the superordinate number of T2--379, is Italian Peninsula and adjacent territories to 476, not Western Roman Empire, and that Corsica and Sardinia remains adjacent territories to the Italian Peninsula also after 453.

T2--3952

Ukraine is mentioned in a class here-note under T2--3952, but the number for ancient Ukraine is not in the index.

Philistia

There is literary warrant for this term in WorldCat, even though there is no LCSH. See list in WorldCat <http://www.worldcat.org/profiles/magsva/lists/648992>

2009-05-06/ Magdalena Svanberg, chair of the EDUG 930 Archaeology Working Group