



LIBRARY SCIENCE CONSTITUTION: A HISTORICAL VIEW

A CONSTITUIÇÃO DA BIBLIOTECONOMIA CIENTÍFICA:
UM OLHAR HISTÓRICO

LA CONSTITUCIÓN DE LA BIBLIOTECOLOGÍA:
UNA MIRADA HISTÓRICA

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ABSTRACT

Library Science, focus of this bibliographic-based research, has its origin associated with the nineteenth century, a time when changes provoked a turning point in the field position. Previous to this definition, Library Science had been marked by terms such as pre-scientific and protoscientific, which demonstrate a move towards the creation of such knowledge, reflected in practices and in some productions, especially the manual, also facing the library institution. Along the way, Library Science intertwines with other fields such as Bibliography, Bibliology, Documentation and, as of the twentieth century on, with Information Science, all of them contributing to the setting and delimitation of field boundaries. Understanding this path of Library Science contributes to a greater understanding of its history and its constitutional process as a field of knowledge inserted into a process full of historical events, which focus on the development of Library Science.

KEYWORDS: Library Science. Library. Librarian. History.

RESUMO

A Biblioteconomia científica, foco desta pesquisa de cunho bibliográfico, tem seu nascimento associado ao século XIX, um momento em que as mudanças suscitaram uma virada na postura do campo. Anterior a essa definição, a Biblioteconomia fora marcada pelos termos pré-científica e proto-científica, as quais demonstram um movimento em direção a constituição desse saber, refletidas em práticas e em algumas produções, sobretudo, os manuais, voltados também para a instituição biblioteca. Ao longo dessa trajetória a Biblioteconomia entrelaça com outros campos como a Bibliografia, Bibliologia, Documentação, e desde o século XX com a Ciência da Informação, os quais contribuem para a configuração e a delimitação dos campos. Compreender essa senda da Biblioteconomia contribui para um maior entendimento de sua história e de seu processo de constituição como campo do saber inserido dentro de um processo repleto de acontecimentos históricos, os quais incidem sobre o desenvolvimento da Biblioteconomia.

PALAVRAS-CHAVES: Biblioteconomia. Biblioteca. Bibliotecário. História.

RESUMEN

La Bibliotecología científica, el enfoque de la naturaleza de la investigación bibliográfica, tiene su nacimiento asociado con el siglo XIX, una época en que los cambios provocaron un punto de inflexión en la posición de campo. Anterior a esta definición, la Bibliotecología se ha caracterizado por los términos precientífica y protocientífica, que demuestran una tendencia hacia la creación de tal conocimiento, que se refleja en las prácticas y en algunas producciones, sobre todo el manual, también

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se enfrenta a la institución de la biblioteca. En el camino de la Bibliotecología se entrelaza con otros campos como la Bibliografía, Bibliología, Documentación, y desde el siglo XX con la Ciencia de la Información, que contribuyen a los límites del campo. La comprensión de este camino de la Bibliotecología contribuye a una mayor comprensión de su historia y su proceso constitucional como un campo de conocimiento que se inserta en un proceso lleno de acontecimientos históricos, que se centran en su desarrollo.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Bibliotecología. Biblioteca. Bibliotecario. Historia.

1 INTRODUCTION

Library Science has a long history, going back to ancient libraries, for it is considered that its predecessors are bound to practices already exercised at those places. However, Library Science was not seen as a scientific field, yet as a practical one, attached to a doing thing, an action that predates theory. Libraries, on the other hand, did not try to reach a massive and diversified audience. They were expected to keep and protect the information, not to share neither to provide access to it. Thereof, pre-scientific Library Science, dating from ancient times up to the Middle Ages, is greatly defined by empirism and an enclosed library on its practices, having or not an enlightened librarian, who would be responsible for the collection under their control. Offset publishing evolution, in the fifteenth century, initiated a change in relation to the knowledge productivity and production, becoming more profuse and reachable, going beyond Latin and religious works, taking the monopoly away from the religious orders (PULIDO; MORILLAS, 2006).

Due to the changes in Modern Ages, Library Science takes on another denomination, protoscientific, which will be predecessor of current Library Science, and one marked by the expansion of knowledge production and the rise of new concerns, such as book cataloging and classification, both happen in libraries and when creating bibliographies, works widely edited from the sixteenth century on. Library Science-specialized manuals are also edited along the centuries. The most famous is *Advis pour adresser une bibliothèque*, written by Gabriel Naudé, in 1627, which comes to the importance of cataloging and of a diversified collection library, bearing in mind being useful to everyone. Library Science's deployment dates from the nineteenth century, with the publishing of not only manuals, which discussed how to do things, but also theoretically-based works. Libraries and librarians, thanks to the French and Industrial Revolutions, also go through a significant change, having now a mediator between the reader and the collection (ORERA ORERA, 1995).

Along the centuries, one could perceive, reflected on the building of libraries' catalogs, inventories, lists or books titles' repertoire (both printed and written), the constant concern about the knowledge organization. It could include thematic, general, national, international, analytic, critics or descriptive bibliography. A vast production about knowledge production was created, generating a field named Bibliography, being, to Morales Lopez (2008), the first term that refers to the study of registered and organized information, which allows the posterior

insertion of the terms Bibliology, Library Science, Documentation and Information Science. Due to the union established among these terms in the historical constitution of Library Science, the aim is, in general lines, to run through these fields, mainly focusing on the nineteenth century Library Science, its origin moment. It is believed that its historiographic recollection contributes to the comprehension and scientific enforcement of Library Science's path.

2 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND BIBLIOLOGY AS PREDECESSORS

Bibliography's origin is controversial. It can be referred to exist since ancient times, being Callimachus its predecessor with the production of the Pinakes (a sort of bibliography listing Alexandria library's titles and authors), going through the Middle Ages' productions, with Galen and Jerom, who wrote *Scriptores ecclesiasticorum vitae*, listing catholic authors' works, and *Illustrium virorum catalogus*, by Gennadius of Massilia. With the advent of the offset printing, the production of bibliographies was rising constantly, becoming another theory on the appearance of bibliography, in which the printed book was the main representative of Konrad Gressner and Johannes Trothemius' bibliography compilations, in the middle of the fifteenth century. Although this practice goes back to centuries ago, the term first appeared in 1633, on Naudé's *Bibliographia politica*, demonstrating that this work contained a list of books' titles. Louis Jacob has also published two works, which had the word "bibliography" on them, *Bibliographia pontificia* and *bibliographia gallica universalis*, both dating to the seventeenth century (MORALES LOPEZ, 2008).

On the next century, more specifically in 1704, the ultimate definition of Bibliography was published, *Dictionnaire universel François et latin*, having its definition as the knowledge and interpretation of ancient manuscripts, which binds the science to humanities, once the great majority of them were about Philosophy, Literature and History, making it necessary to the bibliographers to be knowledgeable on all of the areas (MORALES LOPEZ, 2008). The publishing of *Encyclopédie* (a set of works which tried to bind all human knowledge together), made the bibliographies to publish universal knowledge, expressed on the "universal bibliographic repertoire", besides the appreciation of the works' intellectual content on physical or material values. According to Morales Lopez (2008), encyclopaedism contributed to contrive the mindset that influenced later events, as French Revolution, which caused a radical displacement on various scopes, namely political, cultural, economic, as well as Library Science.

However, before going into changes made by French Revolution, it is important to emphasize the strict relation that Bibliography has with Library Science, with rigid delimitations being undesirable, as both areas are concerned about knowledge organization since the ancient times, what can be noticeable with catalog's confection and libraries'

bibliographies. Moreiro González (2005) demonstrates that, in the eighteenth century, it was common to see the *Bibliotheca* denomination on bibliographic works and their influence on their classification and libraries' catalogs. In that direction, Shera and Egan's vision (1961) addresses the proximity between Bibliography and Library Science, "for over four centuries Library Science and Bibliography were almost synonyms." Their separation happened by the end of the nineteenth century, when the Documentation comes into play.

With bourgeois revolutions, particularly the French Revolution by the end of that century, the State began to intervene in Library Science issues, in a way to the progress on technical and social subjects related to this universe. Moreiro González (2005) states that the book started to be felt as a social need with the democracy idea implying on the access of information, education and culture. On that sense, the book was not only conceived as an ornamentation instrument for the wealth or a tool for the enlightened, but also as a fundamental element for social transformation, that is, a society marked by the old system transforming into one enlightened by the light of reason. Another important change in the way of thinking was on the displacement of the divine as the boss of the universe to the centrality of reason as a vital element to human development instead (MORALES LOPEZ, 2008).

At that moment, libraries were open to citizens, most of them constituted by royal, monarchic, and other countries' money, many times looted and incorporated during the Revolution (BURKE, 2012). That way, private libraries were transformed into national ones, being supported by the State. As Morales Lopez (2008) presents, during Napoleon Empire, these collections were looked upon in order to rationally organize them, yielding some centrality to bibliographical knowledge, but it did not achieve scientificity, so it was known as a side subject in History. Therefore, aiming to bestow theoretical support to bibliographic elaboration, Gabriel Peignot, in 1802, published *Dictionnaire raisonné de bibliologie*, "understood to be one of the pioneer general epistemic speech within the attempt of pronouncement of a scientific field oriented to preservation, organization and registered knowledge dissemination practices" (SALDANHA, 2015).

Thus, Library Science would consist on a general science that studies the most variable aspects of the principles of bibliography and book. It was created to amplify and not to supplant Bibliography's duties, so its job should not be focused on making lists, but also on wider aspects, such as editing, reading, libraries etc. (MORALES LOPEZ, 2008). Still, both Bibliography and Library Science did not conquer a scientific or independent status, being considered as Documentation (consolidated on the nineteenth century) auxiliaries – its search for scientificity was recaptured with a movement happening in the twentieth century, particularly in Spain, with Jose López Yepes, the writer of *Teoría de la Documentación*, from 1978, and in France, with Robert Estivals, reader of Escarpit. Succinctly, he exposes that Estivals defends the scientificity of Library Science, on the same level as Information and Communication Science. According to the author, it would study written communication inserted in the social science field, due to the relation with its social world and context (MORALES LOPEZ, 2008).

Still on the nineteenth century, with scientific revolution, Modern Science is consolidated, and with it, scientific production started being the legitimate way of obtaining knowledge by the use of methods and techniques coming from the logical positivism. This common model in nature science (math and biology), that used to privilege the search of regularities in phenomena, law establishment, mathematician ideal and nature intervention through technical and technological processes were expanded to social and human sciences (ARAÚJO, 2014). That way, Library Science started being a “positivist science” focusing specifically on the development of techniques to treat the collections they supported.

Besides the search for scientific demarcation on this field, positivism may also be felt in Library Science through expressed concern on technical procedures, namely interventions, cataloging, classification and collection organization. Technical operations that tried to keep both collection and institution's orders were called “collection, techniques and institution science” (ARAÚJO, 2014). Says this author, the work that settles the formal origin of Library Science is *Classification and subject index, for cataloguing and arranging the books and pamphlets of a library*, by Melvil Dewey, published in 1876, globally known as Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC). However, prior to this work, others were released, each aiming to perfect library techniques related to the informational organization. Among them, Panizzi's 91 rules, 1841, Charles Ammi Cutter's rules, 1846, the report *Smithsonian*, from *Smithsonian Institution* from the USA, by Charles C. Jewett, 1853, containing 33 rules, based on Panizzi's rules, with some modifications to fit in the American context. In 1900, a century after the creation of *Library of Congress*, in the USA, the librarian Herbert Putnam creates *Library of Congress Classification* (LCC), indeed, a moment of great classifications and modern cataloging principles (VALENZUELA, 1998).

3 LIBRARY SCIENCE CONSTITUTION

Moreover, going back in time, it is considered that Library Science origin is connected to Martin Schrettinger, a German who, in 1808, named it the way we know today, defending that *Bibliothekswissenschaft* (meant *Bibliothek* = library e *wissenschaft* = science) was a set of necessary knowledge and abilities to manage libraries. He also highlighted the importance of technical knowledge and specific abilities. Thus, despite the other productions and previous authors, one may consider that explicit manifestation of a Library Science formation, being independent and related to other subjects, may be found in Germany, at the beginning of the nineteenth century (MOLINA CAMPOS, 1990; VALENZUELA, 1998; LINARES COLUMBIE, 2004; PULIDO, MORILLAS, 2006; MORALES LOPEZ, 2008)².

² It should be noted that there is also another historiographical view which attributes Library Science beginning with *Graduate Library School of University of Chicago* foundation, in 1930 (DIAS, 2000). What really happens is systematical employment of field search, preoccupation with scientific, methodological and theoretical

According to Pulido and Morillas (2006), Schrettinger, unlike the conception of practical activities, gives the field a scientific character, in which the collections should be available to specific audiences. Morales Lopez (2008) adds that the author would advocate the incorporation of methodologies and tools from other sciences to improve and deepen the study of phenomena taken place in libraries. Schrettinger's epistemological view goes back to Kant, who said that, in order of a knowledge to be recognized as a science, it should come out of an idea, which should consist of a system (in that case, library studies). However, his ideas were not easily accepted, for in Germany libraries were seen as cultural institutions, with a strong humanist tradition, and the books were seen as artistic and spiritual objects, not studies, with informational and intellectual values which could provide good incomes to both individuals and the society (MORALES LOPEZ, 2008).

Differently, the French considered that studying and working with libraries were empiric and technical activities, reducing it to a Bibliography aspect, this considered a general book science. Therefore, in France, there was a strong emphasis on the book as an object of study, not the library, what has caused minor development of *Bibliothéconomie* (considered a technique to manage libraries). That way, Library Science has developed differently in those two countries, being Germany focused on the *Bibliothekswissenschaft* knowledge system, which was composed by *bibliothekskund* (bibliotecography, dealing with libraries' historical news and appreciating bibliographical collections' values) and *bibliothekshehere* (Library Science, referring to libraries' organization and management), and France subordinated, later, Library Science to Bibliography and Documentation.

From this moment on, discussion and scientific production around Library Science were released. Many were the later authors who discussed its contents and scientificity in different regions and moments. Still in Germany, Friedrich Adolf Ebert, defines on Ersch and Gruber's encyclopedia, in 1818, the entry *Bibliothekswissenschaft* as a set of knowledge and necessary abilities to manage a library, having two parts of the subject, one focusing on the preoccupation about catalogs and the other on administrative management, corresponding to the following terms *Einrichtungskunde* and *Verweltungskunde*. In 1820, he published the book *Die Bildung des Bibliothekars*, about the librarian profile: a man with a good memory, passion for books, good judgment, precision, honesty, impartiality, and politeness. Unlike Schrettinger, Ebert would defend an enlightened education, focused on practice and techniques, but would not consider its scientificity. Going back to it, Zoller, in 1846, *Die Bibliothekswissenschaft im Unirise*, addresses it as a systematic organization and management of libraries, also talking about the social and educational function of it as a public service for the first time (PULLIDO; MORILLAS, 2006).

development of Library Science, what started the publishing movement of various ideas and authors (including the magazine *Library Quarterly*, founded in 1931 by the Chicago Group) and the constant preoccupation about Library Science field, a strictly professional change to a professional and scientific performance on the part of the librarian.

In 1856, Petzholdt, in the book *Katechismus der Bibliothekenlehre*, did not use the term *Bibliothekswissenschaft* as the other authors, but *Bibliothekenlehre* as the “libraries' science”, meaning a kind of systematic ordering of all types of knowledge referring to the library. It is divided into two: the art and tenet of managing a library and libraries' historical introduction (Library Science/*Bibliothekenlehre* and Bibliotography/*Bibliotheksdunde*) (VALENZUELA, 1990). The proposal to replace Scherettinger's term is also accomplished by Christian Molbech, advocating for *biblioteksvidenskab*, in his work *Om offentlige Biblioteker, Bibliotekerer og det man hat kaldet Biblioteksvidenskab, from 1829*. In Italy, in 1832, Doménico Rossetti, in the book *Saggio di bibliotattica y regole di procedura bibliotattica*, coins the term *Bibliotattica*, as the graphic objects' collection organizational science, part of Library Science, understood as the science of ordering and classifying books (VALENZUELA, 1990). In 1894, the Italian authors Guido Biagi and Giuseppe Fumagalli, readers of Petzholdt, translated the terms *Bibliothekenlehre* and *Bibliotheksdunde* to *De ordinanda bibliotheca* and *Praecipuis bibliothecis notitia*. Besides *Manuale Del bibliotecario*, a translation and adaptation of that German author's work.

In France, in 1839, Leopold Auguste Constantin Hesse used the term *Bibliothéconomie* on the title of the book *Bibliothéconomie: inscriptions sur l'arrangement, la conservacion et l'administration des bibliothèques*, consolidating in that country, thus, the use of the term Library Science, which had been used two centuries ago by Gabriel Naudé. In that same direction, the use of that term, seen as the administration and library organization technique, was taken to Spain in 1865, due to Constatin Hesse's work translation by Dionisio Hidalgo (PULIDO; MORILLAS, 2006). During the 1830's, other important works were published, such as Martin Schrettinger's book, *Handbuch der Bibliothek-Wissenschaft, a Library Science manual for non-librarians who wanted to create their own private collection* (its subtitle was: *besonders zum Gebrauche für Nicht-Bibliothekare, welche ihre Privat-Büchersammlungen selbst einrichten wollen*).

Jean Pie Namur also wrote *Manuel du bibliothécaire, accompagné de notes critiques, historiques et littéraires*, in 1834, four years after the publishing of the book *Bibliographie paléographico-diplomatico-bibliologique général, ou Répertoire systématique [...]*, which brings a literature of the works considered fundamental for that century related to the history of the book, of the writing, and of the library (ba, 2013). In 1855, Jacob Abbott wrote about mass production of books on the nineteenth century in his work *The Harper establishment; or, How the story books are made*, in which he drives the reader through Harper's enormous installations at Cliff Street and Franklin Square, in New York, that produced “hundreds of thousands” books by then (BATTLES, 2003). Another book that demonstrated the amount of published books, listed on a descriptive and analytical bibliography by Reube Aldridge Guild, is *The librarian's manual; a treatise on bibliography, comprising a select and descriptive list of bibliographical works; to which are added, sketches of public libraries*. Its content comprises over 490 titles in the first part, and Europeans great public libraries' history in the second part. Still on the libraries' history, it was divided into three parts: Ancient Ages, the Middle Ages, and Modern

Ages. It is mentioned the book *Memoirs of Libraries: including a Handbook of Library Economy*, from 1859, by Edward Edwards (British librarian responsible for the establishment of public libraries in the UK)³.

Three more books published by the end of the nineteenth century can be mentioned: *Manuel pratique du bibliothécaire: bibliothèques publiques, bibliothèques universitaires, bibliothèques privées*, by Albert Maire, *Manuel de Bibliographie historique*, by Charles-Victor Langlois, both published in 1896, and *Manuel de bibliothéconomie*, by Armim Graesel, in 1897. However, one can realize that a huge and growing amount of books was published in the nineteenth century, which cannot be completely tackled in this book, leaving many others aside. That way, in general, the variety of publishing and their contents about Library Science-related subjects can be highlighted, demonstrating the beginning of a scientific path at that moment. That is also the moment when there is an intensification of discussion and laws on the countries over intellectual property and individual freedom, a result of the fighting for rights and individual freedom in French Revolution. Martins (2002) quotes the implementation of the Copyright law in the following countries: Switzerland (1829), Norway (1830), Chile (1834), Venezuela (1837), Prussia (1837), Bavaria (1840), Peru (1849), Portugal (1851), among others.

It is also necessary to highlight technological inventions, known as the second industrial revolution. The search for efficiency, raise of production in industrial scale, reduction in costs from time control a machine and equipment perfection, what was imbricated with scientific research, are some of the central characteristics of that period, changes that go beyond the factory, modifying society and people's lives. Amongst the innovations on the book industry, Martins (2002) mentions mechanical press steam-driven, created by Friedrich Koenig, in 1812; Marioni's rotary press, in 1850; and Ottmar Mergenthaler's linotype machine, in 1886, what enabled the organization of the types in blocks, innovations that transformed the production and mechanized printing process. This huge scale production of books and newspapers provided cultural democratization due to multiple copies, what would grant greatest access to printed materials.

According to Campbell (2015), advances in mechanization forced libraries to respond to those changes; however, size and capacity were not the only modifications. That period also testified new financing, hiring, furniture, illumination, and library building. Moreover, industrialization made it possible to a reduced number of individuals, usually modest ones, to become very rich, as Andrew Carnegie. The owner of steel industry financed the building of 2,811 public libraries, divided into 1,946 in the USA, 600 in the UK and the rest spread around the Anglican world. However, a great part of the population was away from the cultural mechanisms once poverty, unemployment, and inequities prevailed. Thus, public libraries financed by governments through taxes were built in order to meet a demand of a less favored class, which had not had access to books and library institution so far.

³ This author believes that the librarian should be a book lover, a man with methodic habits and provided with an organizational mindset, friendly mood, and polite behavior.

Therefore, public libraries are created to promote access to the lowest classes, and, above all, to maintain order and current values. Impregnated by positivist thoughts, libraries were seen as mechanisms to the progress of the nation and maintenance of democracy, keeping exhausted men busy with reading, actually, a good reading, in order to civilizing work that has been started in school could have a continuation (SILVEIRA, 2014). Moreover, beyond this industrial society context, library appearance is associated to prior happenings, like secular culture compared to culture and vernacular language books compared to Latin book, transformation movements started in Renaissance (ORERA ORERA, 1995). This library change, as an open space for everyone, audience and citizen, that supported the libraries, is seen, unlike the other authors say, as the moment of the appearance of Library Science. It is with public libraries that the readers have access to the shelves, for before that it depended on the vinculation to library clubs, with an association fee (CAMPBELL, 2015). Their development also conducted a change on the librarian, who gradually opens space for the mediation idea, instead of being the one who keeps the books under custody.

The term *Library Economy* started being broadly used with the “public library movement”, in which librarians' social and professional recognition resulted in the opening of professional institutions and graduation programs. In 1876, *American Library Association* (ALA) was created and its first organized conference is considered to be the pioneer moment of “reference service”, still as a kind of “help to readers”, addressed by the librarian Samuel Swett Green. The following year, 1877, *Library Association* (LA), was decisive for the consolidation of Library Science and strengthening of education and libraries and their processes. Next to those associations, the first programs were created, such as the one in *Columbia School of Library Economy*, created by the librarian Melvil Dewey. Orera Orera (1995) says that the schools to graduate librarians multiplied and were gradually laying the foundations to an evolution of these professionals graduation.

4 DOCUMENTATION: A SPLIT AMONG LIBRARIANS

Librarians' attention to public libraries created a split among them, the traditionalists, and the specialized ones, who were closer to documentalists. This brunt occurred because of those concerning about mass education and culture democratization, in a moment when there was a rise in periodic publishing and a demand for updated and specialized information, no longer only registered on books and described accordingly to the monographic concept, which would not cover the description and indexation of periodic articles. Therefore, that was the moment when the Documentation, a general science concerned about the documents, appeared in Europe. Those documents were seen as information records, covering a variety of layouts. To help the scientist on the “information explosion” context, Paul Otlet and La Fontaine

founded, in 1895, the Bibliography International Institution (BII)⁴, which had the aim to reunite all the materials about social science to support scientists work. They also discussed documentary issues at the *I Bibliography International Conference*, performed that same year. The Institute aimed the creation of the Universal Bibliographic Repertoire, centralizing the world's knowledge production in one place, through the register on 12.5/7.5 cm cards, which would be fed with information sent by national libraries, also a constitution from the Universal Bibliographic Control⁵.

For organization and a deeper analysis of file documents, libraries and museums, the Belgian Otlet and La Fontaine developed de Universal Decimal Classification (UDC), published in 1904, based on Dewey's Decimal Classification. In spite of the Documentation being consisted of another studies field, as it is exposed on *Traité de Documentation*, from 1934, since its beginning, one can notice the influence of norms, techniques, and library science and bibliographic practices in its development. About that, Shera and Egan (1961) clarify that Library Science and Documentation can be seen as the same until the nineteenth century, when the librarians back away from initial concerns of giving access to subjects to focus on the public libraries context. Before that, they had an unbreakable development, for they “appeared under the same needs, employed common basic processes, had almost identical aims and, in many cases, owed their progresses to the same men” (SHERA; EGAN, 1961, p.24).

It is through the search of specialized, updated, and rigorously selected information, presented in indexes and abstracts made by professionals that the Documentation is established, while in the other direction the library turns into extensive and varied collection in order to cater to a growing reading population. Another relevant name in Documentation, in France, is Suzane Briet, who, in 1951, published the book *Qu'est-ce que la documentation?*. In England, Bradford can be highlighted by the publishing of *Documentation*, in 1948. Both were librarians and worked, respectively, at French National Library and Science Museum in London. In Brazil, Documentation manifest can be seen on the inclusion of the term in events, journals, courses, and the creation of *Instituto Brasileiro de Biblioteconomia e Documentação* (IBBD), in 1954 - since 1976, *Instituto Brasileiro de Informação em Ciência e Tecnologia* (IBICT). Gradually, the term Documentation began to be forgotten, with the exception of some research groups and Brazilian researchers, who were trying to bring back and deepen bibliographic and documental studies.

⁴ In 1931, the Bibliography International Institute replaced the term bibliography for documentation, creating the Documentation International Institute (DII). In 1937, it came to be named Documentation International Federation (DIF), and, later, in 1986, keeping the same initials, the term information was added – Documentation and Information International Federation. FID was dissolved in 2002 (ORTEGA, 2009).

⁵ In Brazil, Manoel Cícero Peregrino da Silva, director of Biblioteca Nacional (1900-1915 and 1919-1921), created the first Library Science program in 1911, which started working in 1915, and Bibliography and Documentation Service, together with DII, beginning the documentation influence in the country and contributing for the dynamization of bibliographic activities (ORTEGA, 2009).

5 INFORMATION SCIENCE COMES TO STAGE

Documentation projects, with the beginning of global war, went through interruption and suspension, until another concept comes to stage on the international scenario from 1950 on, with the beginning of the cold war. Gradually, the concept of information substitutes the term document, just like Information Science replaced Documentation (MORALES LOPEZ, 2008). But, prior to that, it is worth to make it clear that the dissociation happening on the librarian professional class, between traditional and specialized ones, was also happening in England, where *Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux* (ASLIB) was created in 1924, and years before, in the USA, there was the creation of *Special Library Association* (SLA), in 1908, by Cotton Dana. The dissemination of Documentation ideas in the USA also made it necessary, in the decade of 1930, to create the *American Documentation Institute* (ADI) intending to investigate news methods for photographic reproduction, mainly microfilm. Scientific and technological advances had ADI change its name to *American Society for Information Science* (ASIS), in 1968, and, later, to *American Society for Information Science and Technology* (ASIS&T), in 2000.

Information Science is the result of a growing demand for scientific information, strategic information due to a dispute among nations, and the scientific and technological development. A history marked by the use of technology on storing, organization, recovery and information dissemination processes, generated by technological resources. Just like the other fields, Information Science presents a set of efforts, mainly Vannevar Bush's ones, with Memex machine, Shannon and Weaver's Information Theory, Wiener's Cybernetic, among others. The events and innumerable publishing contributed to their development, such as the conference at *Georgia Institute of Technology*, in 1961/1962, which coined that science definition. A science, thus, that is concerned about the properties and information behavior, the strengths that control their flow and the means to process information for greater access and use. Its relation to Library Science occurs interdisciplinary, having at the same event the distinction between the librarian and information scientist, the former concerned about Documentation, which was specialized in general information, and the later in specific information.

However, recalling Information Science meanderings, history and paths is not the scope of this paper, for it would focus on another research, already being done by national and international researchers. It is important to highlight that this newly born after-war science deals with information in many ways: as a thing, as knowledge and as process (BUCKLAND, 1991), and it can be represented by physical, cognitive and social paradigms (CAPURRO, 2003), and even inserted into a post-custodial paradigm (ARAÚJO, 2014), constituting, therefore, into another scientific field. Oliveira (2005) also emphasizes that, for some authors, Information Science can be interpreted as a multi, pluri, inter or even transdisciplinary science, having Bibliography, Library Science, Documentation and Information Retrieval as predecessors. Information Science's relation to Library Science in literature reflects in many ways. Thus, it is possible to see Library Science as a subordinate to Information Science, as a manifestation area of that science or a practice of that field, one may also see Library Science

as paralleling dialoguing with Information Science, both following distinct paths; there are opinions that do not consider any, where there are no relations whatsoever.

In summary, Library Science establishes a discussion with Information Science, just like other times with Documentation, Bibliology and Bibliography. However, Information Science insertion has caused deep changes in Library Science, not only in literature field, in its knowledge structure, but also in the changes of courses, journals, and events' names. That is, institutional structure, in a way that the terms information and Information Science were highly incorporated are still globally used, namely as *Library and Information Science*, in the USA, being simply *Library Science* in the beginning, particularly into post-graduation programs, journal names, events or even in institutional structures (Colleges and Information Science Schools' names), previously named as Library Science; in Mexico one can notice the inclusion of the term information, as in *Bibliotecología y Estudios de Información*; in Spain and other countries following the Bologna model, the name *Información y Documentación* was adopted; in the UK, to designate the professional librarian, in France *Bibliothéconomie et Sciences de l'information*.

Besides, this scientific field has been named under various definitions: general or pure Library Science (theoretical knowledge, principles and common elements), applied (involving praxis, libraries' specific problems), specialized (studies different kinds of libraries, their function, users' needs, etc.) and international or compared. The last two terms are attributed to Library Science, used as synonyms very often, aiming to promote cooperation and access to information without a duplication of efforts. Knowledge and comparison among libraries in different countries made it possible to share information, services and products. The idea of Library Science as a system and libraries network is sharpen by the need to meet the most varied users demands, reduce book trading costs, journals and databases, for instance, as well as facilitating interlibrary book trades, mainly because of facilities generated by information technologies, computer and internet, raised from developments, since the twentieth century (ORERA ORERA, 1995; PULIDO, MORILLAS, 2006).

6 FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

Library Science has a long path, a story that merges with other knowledge fields, fomenting an approximation and a detachment among them, movements that delimit its constitution. This historiographical survey of this specific moment of Library Science certainly was not fully tackled here. Other events have also contributed to its development. This paper mentions the most important, as the bourgeois and industrial revolutions, and national states constitution, driving to a demand for public and national libraries. Historical events merge with Library Science development, as well as scientific movements of the nineteenth century, positivism, which accelerated Library Science limitation also as a specific knowledge field.

Moreover, each work mentioned here, produced within the Library Science movement, can also be an element for a verticalized analysis, with them been fully read, with the search of a discussion about crucial concepts, such as, library, librarian and Library Science itself, as well as a comprehension mechanism of developed practices within this important production context.

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