

Dewey Decimal
Type specimen

Monokrom Skriftforlag AS
Schæffers gt 5
No-0558 Oslo, Norway



Understating

Relative Index for arranging, cataloging, &

Interminably

D. STEMPEL AG, Frankfurt am Main, 1961

Intermediate

T3 Subdivisions for the Arts, for Individual

Ramification

im Gesamtbild, wirkt die IBM-Dokument

Commanding

topics related to women show implicit bias

Nationalities

Dewey Decimal

Type specimen

Designers

Linn Boyd Benton, Morris Fuller Benton,
Chauncey Griffith, Frode Helland

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Version

1.000

Dewey Decimal Styles

Dewey Decimal Regular

Dewey Decimal Regular Italic

Dewey Decimal Medium

Dewey Decimal Medium Italic

Dewey Decimal Bold

Dewey Decimal Bold Italic

Dewey Decimal

Type specimen

Text samples “Library Classification”

Dewey Decimal Regular

A **library classification** is a system of organization of knowledge by which library resources are arranged and ordered systematically. Library classifications are a notational system that represents the order of topics in the classification and allows items to be stored in that order. Library classification systems group related materials together, typically arranged as a hierarchical tree structure. A different kind of classification system, called a faceted classification¹ system, is also widely used, which allows the assignment of multiple classifications to an object, enabling the classifications to be ordered in many ways.

10/14 pt

Library classification is an aspect of library and information science. It is distinct from scientific classification in that it has as its goal to provide a useful ordering of documents rather than a theoretical organization of knowledge.² Although it has the practical purpose of creating a physical ordering of documents, it does generally attempt to adhere to accepted scientific knowledge.³ Library Classification helps to accommodate all the newly published literature in an already created order of arrangement in a filial sequence.⁴

12/16 pt

Library classification can be defined as the arrangement of books on shelves, or description of them, in the manner which is most useful to those who read with the ultimate aim of grouping similar things together. Library classification is meant to achieve these four purposes like ordering the fields of knowledge in a systematic way, bring related items together in the most helpful sequence, provide orderly access on the shelves, and provide a location for an item on the shelf.⁵

14/18 pt

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Type specimen

Text samples “Library Classification”

Dewey Decimal Regular Italic

Library classification is distinct from the application of subject headings in that classification organizes knowledge into a systematic order, while subject headings provide access to intellectual materials through vocabulary terms that may or may not be organized as a knowledge system.⁶ The characteristics that a bibliographic classification demands for the sake of reaching these purposes are: a useful sequence of subjects at all levels, a concise memorable notation, and a host of techniques and devices of number synthesis.⁷ 10/14 pt

Library classifications were preceded by classifications used by bibliographers such as Conrad Gessner. The earliest library classification schemes organized books in broad subject categories. The earliest known library classification scheme is the Pinakes by Callimachus, a scholar at the Library of Alexandria during the third century BC. During the Renaissance and Reformation era, “Libraries were organized according to the whims or knowledge of individuals in charge.”⁸ This changed the format in which various materials were classified. Some collections were classified by language and others by how they were printed. 12/16 pt

After the printing revolution in the sixteenth century, the increase in available printed materials made such broad classification unworkable, and more granular classifications for library materials had to be developed in the nineteenth century.⁹ 14/18 pt

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Text samples “Library Classification”

Dewey Decimal Medium

In 1627 Gabriel Naudé published a book called *Advice on Establishing a Library*. At the time, he was working in the private library of President Henri de Mesmes II. Mesmes had around 8,000 printed books and many more Greek, Latin and French written manuscripts. Although it was a private library, scholars with references could access it. The purpose of *Advice on Establishing a Library* was to identify rules for private book collectors to organize their collections in a more orderly way to increase the collection’s usefulness and beauty. Naudé developed a classification system based on seven different classes: theology, medicine, jurisprudence, history, philosophy, mathematics and the humanities. These seven classes would later be increased to twelve.¹⁰ *Advice on Establishing a Library* was about a private library, but within the same book, Naudé encouraged the idea of public libraries open to all people regardless of their ability to pay for access to the collection. One of the most famous libraries that Naudé helped improve was the Bibliothèque Mazarine in Paris. Naudé spent ten years there as a librarian. Because of Naudé’s strong belief in free access to libraries to all people, the Bibliothèque Mazarine became the first public library in France around 1644.¹¹

10/14 pt

Although libraries created order within their collections from as early as the fifth century BC,⁹ the Paris Bookseller’s classification, developed in 1842 by Jacques Charles Brunet, is generally seen as the first of the modern book classifications. Brunet provided five major classes: theology, jurisprudence, sciences and arts, belles-lettres, and history.¹² Classification can now be seen as a provider of subject access to information in a networked environment.¹³

12/16 pt

There are many standard systems of library classification in use, and many more have been proposed over the years. However, in general, classification systems can be divided into three types depending on how they are used:

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Universal schemes: Covers all subjects, e.g. the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC), Universal Decimal Classification (UDC), Library of Congress Classification (LCC), and Colon Classification (CC). • Specific classification schemes: Covers particular subjects or types of materials, e.g. Iconclass (art), British Catalogue of Music Classification, and Dickinson classification (music), or the NLM Classification (medicine). • National schemes: Specially created for certain countries, e.g. Swedish library classification system, SAB (Sveriges Allmänna Biblioteksförening).

10/14 pt

In terms of functionality, classification systems are often described as: • Enumerative: Subject headings are listed alphabetically, with numbers assigned to each heading in alphabetical order. • Hierarchical: Subjects are divided hierarchically, from most general to most specific. • Faceted/analytico-synthetic: Subjects are divided into mutually exclusive orthogonal facets.

12/16 pt

There are few completely enumerative systems or faceted systems; most systems are a blend but favouring one type or the other. The most common classification systems, LCC and DDC, are essentially enumerative, though with some hierarchical and faceted elements (more so for DDC), especially at the broadest and most general level. The first true faceted system was the colon classification of S. R. Ranganathan.

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Classification types denote the classification or categorization according to the form or characteristics or qualities of a classification scheme or schemes. Method and system has similar meaning. Method or methods or system means the classification schemes like Dewey Decimal Classification or Universal Decimal Classification. The types of classification is for identifying and understanding or education or research purposes while classification method means those classification schemes like DDC, UDC.

10/14 pt

The most common systems in English-speaking countries are: • Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) • Library of Congress Classification (LCC) • Colon classification (CC) • Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) ¶ Other systems include: • Moys Classification Scheme, used in law libraries in many common law jurisdictions such as Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom.¹⁴ Harvard-Yenching Classification, an English classification system for Chinese language materials • Vartavan Library Classification¹⁵ • London Education Classification devised by D.J. Foskett and Joy Foskett and used at the UCL Institute of Education • Garside classification used in most libraries of University College London¹⁶ Bliss bibliographic classification used in some British libraries • Gladstone Library Classification, devised by W.E. Gladstone and used exclusively at Gladstone's Library¹⁷

12/16 pt

Non-English universal classification systems:

• German Regensburger Verbundklassifikation (RVK) • A system of book classification for Chinese libraries (Liu's Classification) library classification for user • New Classification Scheme for Chinese Libraries • Nippon Decimal Classification (NDC) • Chinese Library Classification •

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Library classification is associated with library (descriptive) cataloging under the rubric of cataloging and classification, sometimes grouped together as technical services. The library professional who engages in the process of cataloging and classifying library materials is called a cataloger or catalog librarian. Library classification systems are one of the two tools used to facilitate subject access. The other consists of alphabetical indexing languages such as Thesauri and Subject Headings systems.

10/14 pt

Library classification of a piece of work consists of two steps. Firstly, the subject or topic of the material is ascertained. Next, a call number (essentially a book's address) based on the classification system in use at the particular library will be assigned to the work using the notation of the system.

12/16 pt

It is important to note that unlike subject heading or thesauri where multiple terms can be assigned to the same work, in library classification systems, each work can only be placed in one class. This is due to shelving purposes: A book can have only one physical place. However, in classified catalogs one may have main entries as well as added entries. Most classification systems like the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) and Library of Congress Classification also add a cutter number to each work which adds a code for the main entry (primary access point) of the work (e.g. author).

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Character set Latin A Extended (full)
Latin B Extended (partial)
Latin Extended Additional (partial)

Math symbols

− | + | ± | ÷ | × | = | ≠ | ¬ | ~ | ≈ | > | < | ≥ | ≤ | ^

Punctuation and symbols

% ‰ ∞ Δ Ω ∫ Π Σ √ μ π ∂ † ° ' "

• , : ; … ∙ • ! ; ? ; | † ‖ / \ () { } []

– — — — — — ‘ ’ “ ” ‹ › « »

& ¶ @ * † ‡ ** § ¶ © ® ™ ℠ e

Dewey Decimal

Type specimen

OpenType™
features

Activated feature

Selection > Effect

Glyph composition/decomposition (CCMP)*

j + ð > j

Ordinals (ORDN)

2a > 2^a

Localized forms (LOCL)*†

tançoş > tançoş

Discretionary ligatures (DLIG)

ÍJ > ÍJ

Superscript (SUPS)

H123 > H¹²³

Capital spacing (CPSP)

ABC > A|B|C

Subscript (SUBS)

H123aeo > H_{123aeo}

Case-sensitive forms (CASE)

HbAIR > HUAIR

Fractions (FRAC)

138/675 > ¹³⁸/675

Mark positioning (MARK)*

P + ð > P̈

Proportional figures (PNUM)*

1|2|3 > 123

Tabular figures (TNUM)

123 > 1 2 3

* Features activated by default

Languages

Abenaki, Afaan Oromo, Afar, Afrikaans, Albanian, Aleut, Alsatian, Amis, Anuta, Apache, Aragonese, Aranese, Aromanian, Arrernte, Arvanitic (Latin), Asturian, Atayal, Ayacucho Quechua, Aymara, Azeri, Basque, Belarusian Łacinka, Bemba, Bergamasque, Bikol, Bolognese, Bosnian (Latin), Breton, Cape Verdean Creole, Carolinian, Catalan, Cebuano, Chamorro, Chavacano, Chichewa, Cimbrian, Cofán, Cornish, Corsican, Creek, Crimean Tatar (Latin), Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dawan, Drehu, Dutch, Elfdalian, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Eurōpājóm (Reconstructed Indo-European), Evenki (Latin), Extremaduran, Faroese, Fijian, Filipino (Tagalog), Finnish, Volkspraak, Franco-Provençal, French, Frisian, Friulian, Gaelic, Gagauz, Galician, Genoese, German, Gikuyu, Gilbertese, Gothic (transliteration), Greenlandic (pre- and post-1973), Guadeloupean Creole, Gwich'in, Haitian Creole, Hawai'ian, Hiligaynon, Hopi, Hotçak (Latin), Hungarian, Hupa, Icelandic, Ido, Ilocano, Inari Sami, Indonesian, Ingrian, Interglossa, Interlingua (IALA), Interlingua (LSF), Iñupiaq (Alaskan, Atchagat, Canadian), Irish, Istro-Romanian, Italian, Jamaican Patois, Javanese, Jèrriais, Kaingang, Kalaw Lagaw Ya, Kapampangan, Kaqchikel, Karakalpak (Latin), Karelian, Kashubian, Kazakh (Latin), Kinyarwanda, Kirundi, Kurdish (Kurmanji), Kven, Ladín, Latgalian, Latin, Latvian, Laz, Ligurian, Limburgish, Lithuanian, Livonian, Ljoban, Lombard, Low Saxon, Ludic, Lule Sami, Luxembourgish, Maasai, Makhuwa, Malagasy, Malay, Maltese, Manx, Māori, Marquesan, Marshallese, Meänkieli, Meriam Mir, Milanese, Mirandese, Mohawk, Moldovan (Latin), Montagnais, Montenegrin, Munsee and Unami (Delaware languages), Murrinh-Patha, Nagamese Creole, Nahuatl, Nauruan, Navaho, Ndebele, Neapolitan, Ngiyambaa, Niuean, Noongar, Norman, Northern Sami, Northern Sotho, Norwegian, Novial, Nynorn, Occidental/Interlingue, Occitan, Old Icelandic, Old Norse, Oshiwambo, Palauan, Papiamentu, Picard, Piedmontese, Polish, Portuguese, Potawatomi, Proto-Norse (transliteration), Q'eqchi', Quechua, Rarotongan, Rhaeto-Romance, Romanian, Romansh, Romany, Rotokas, Samoan, Samogitian, Sango, Sanskrit (Transcription), Saramaccan, Sardinian, Seri, Seychellois Creole, Shawnee, Shona, Sicilian, Silesian, Skolt Sami, Slovak, Slovenian, Slvio (Latin), Somali, Sorbian (Upper and Lower), Southern Sami, Southern Sotho, Spanish, Sranan, Sundanese, Swahili, Swazi, Swedish, Tahitian, Tatar, Tetum, Tłchq, Tok Pisin, Tokelauan, Tongan, Tshiluba, Tsonga, Tswana, Tumbuka, Turkish, Turkmen (Latin), Tuvaluan, Tzotzil, Uzbek (Latin), Venetian, Veps, Vietnamese, Vilamovian, Volapük, Võro/Seto, Votic, Wallisian, Walloon, Waray-Waray, Warlpiri, Wayuu, Welsh, Wik-Mungkan, Wiradjuri, Xavante, Xhosa, Yapese, Yindjibarndi, Yup'ik (Central Alaskan), Zazaki, Zulu and Zuni.