

Gallica today and tomorrow

Open Access to cultural Heritage - BERLIN - March 2006

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Chapter 1 (1992-1998): {Bnl Great Expectations and beginnings

- From the origin of the new library:
 a digital library.
- The main characteristics:
 - 100 000 books / 300 000 images
 - Mainly collections from France in french language by french authors...
 - Patrimonial, encyclopedic materials, rather rare and difficult to find materials
 - Out of copyright (65%), under copyright (35%)
 - Page mode (90%), text mode (10%)
 - The reading rooms more than the web.



Chapter 2 (1998-2002): Meeting the public

- Opening of the Web site
- Giving up the under copyright materials
- Access improvement: increasing part of the full text, digitization of table of contents, summaries, abstracts,...

Chapter 3 (2002-2005): The mature age

BnF

A confirmed success

80 000 digitized books and journals 80 000 digitized images

- + 5000/8000 documents per year
- → 180 000 visits/ month (12 millions per year on the BnF Website)
- → 1.5 millions items read monthly

The first public studies

Internet users want access to:

- hard-to-find and out-of-print materials
- full texts and extensive image collections

Gallica is mainly used by:

- researchers,
- teachers (Gallica as a valuable learning tool),
- librarians and publishers,
- « enthusiasts and autodidacts »
 (Internet as a major access to cultural heritage)

Chapter 3 (2002-2005): {BnF} The mature age

- A new Documentary Charter
 - Out of copyright materials
 - French culture
 - Free of charge
 - Research library (sources and tools for research)
 - Rebalance the periods (XVI until XVIII century)
 - Beyond books: the daily press, images, sounds
- Development of partnerships with new solutions of sharing (Open Access initiative)

Many examplés :

- Mathdoc
- Philidor
- France in America
- Press (La Croix, Le Temps, l'Humanité, Ouest France,...)
- The Portal CAIRN

Chapter 4 (2005-2010): {BnF} Towards the European digital library ?

Main questions and/ or challenges

- Which content: European thought, democracy, identity and space?
- How to manage quantity (2 millions of documents in 2008?)
- Which search engine?
- How to manage the different kind of publics?
- How to manage multilinguism?
- Which economy for the project (relationships with publishers unions for the under copyright materials)?

The first steps for Gallica

- OCRisation of Gallica
- Mass digitization (which content and which technical possibilities)?
- New interface



As an (open...) conclusion

- Free of charge access for the widest public
- Open to all kinds of partnerships (by OAI, metadata exchange)
 - Free of charge for cultural use
 - Not free of charge for commercial use (case by case, bibliographic data)
- A complete respect of the rights of authors and publishers

• 2 references:

http://Gallica.bnf.fr

J.N. Jeanneney: Googles Herausforderung. Für eine europäische Bibliothek (Verlag Klaus Wagenbach)