Books and print culture

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Crystal Lee


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Crab meat x2
Chicken Wings x2
Chicken Wings x2 19.9
Black Pudding x4 5.
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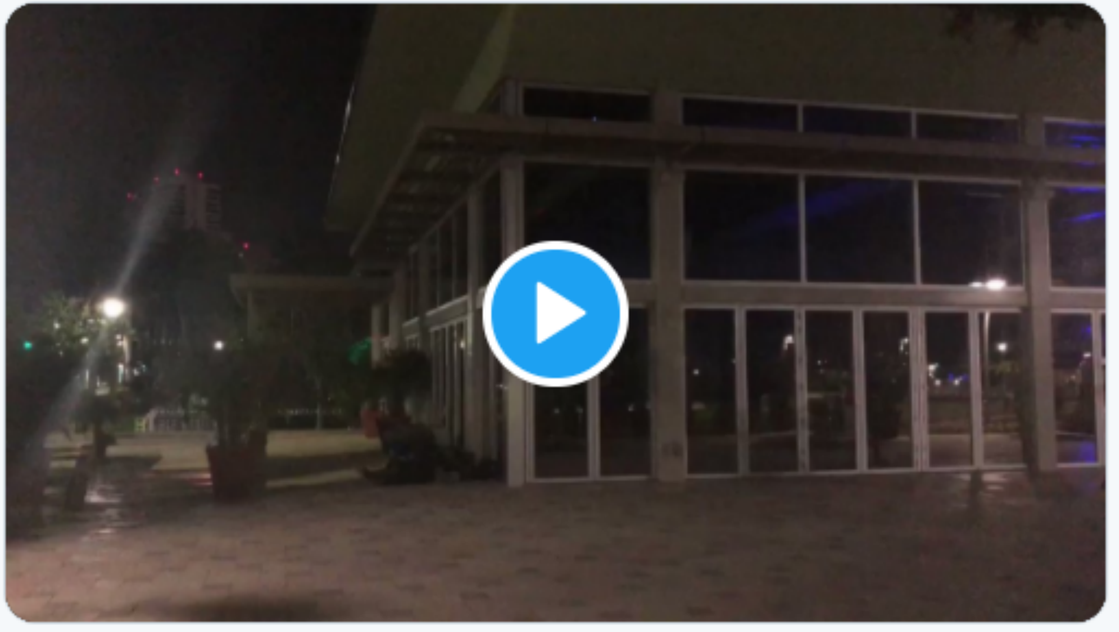
Theories of Media


ALJAZEERA



Madeline Montgomery
@MadelineTV

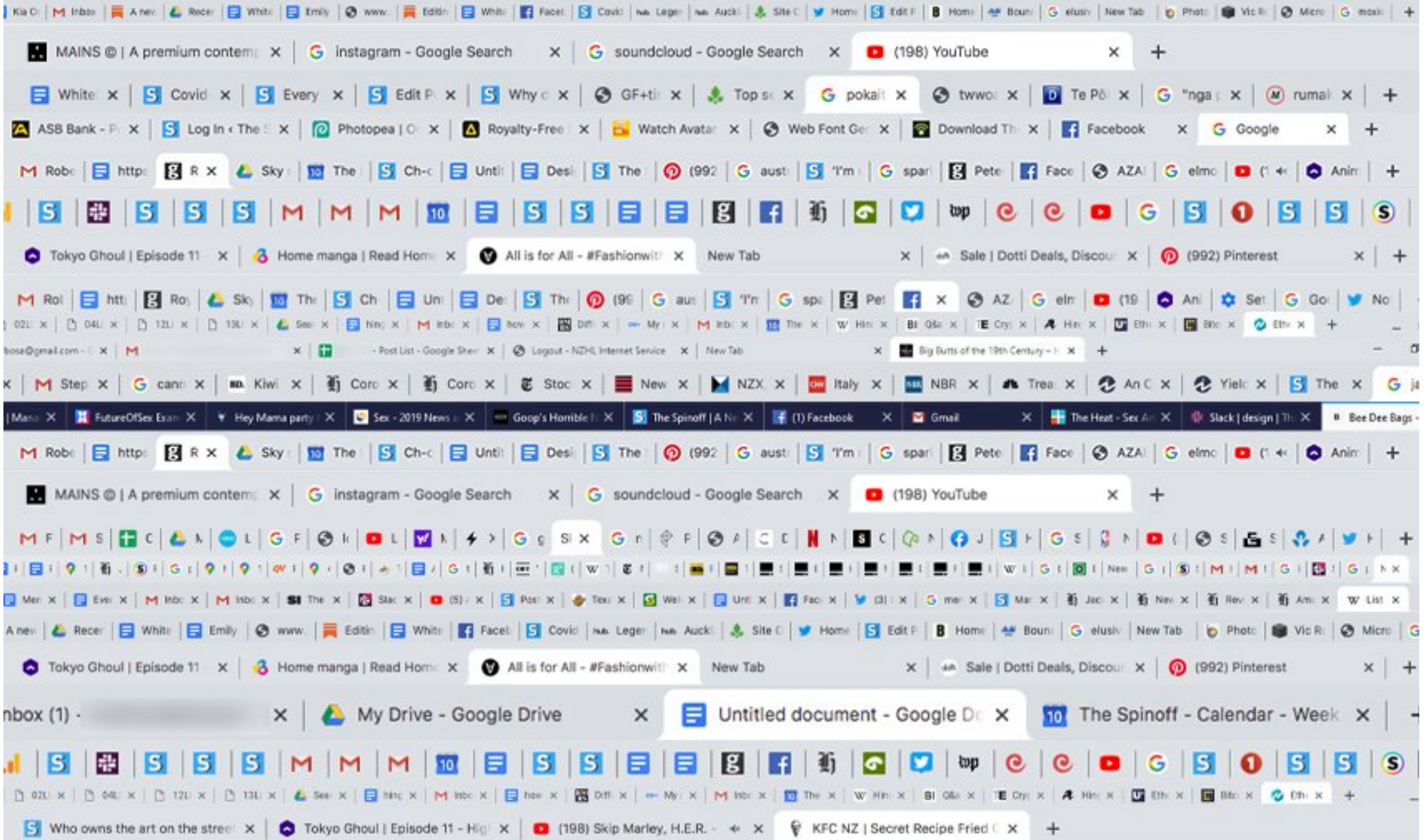
"Raining Tacos" is an obnoxious song playing at Lake Pavilion in West Palm Beach. City officials say it's to deter people for congregating at the park late at night. Someone is still out here sleeping through it @CBS12



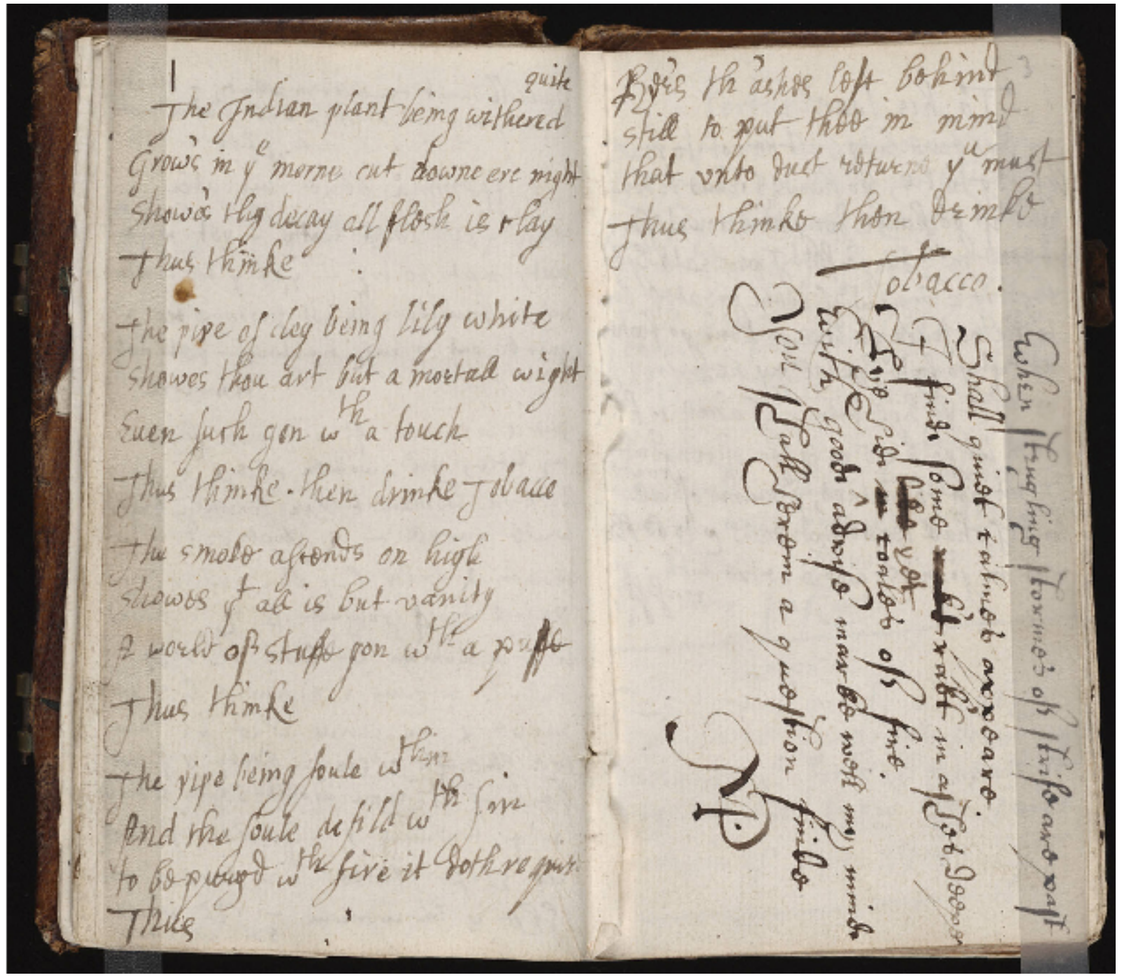
4:54 AM · Jul 11, 2019 from Lake Pavilion

27 32 Copy link to Tweet


aida i wanna
clean my desktop
because i have so
much work 2 do
but i dont wanna
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the satisfaction


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(198) Skip Marley, H.E.R.
KFC NZ | Secret Recipe Fried





The Indian plant being withered quite
Grows in ye morne cut downe ere night
Shows thy decay all flesh is hay
Thus thinke:

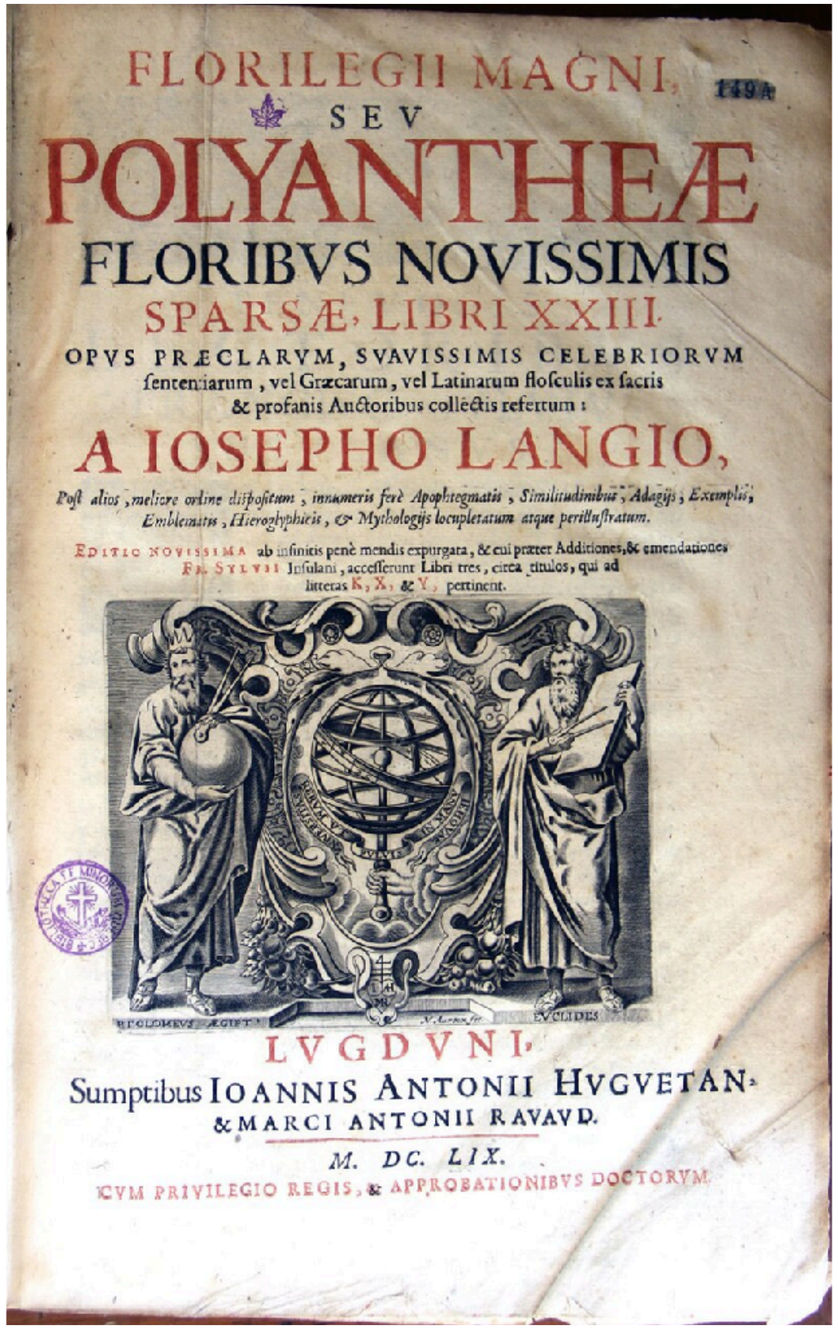
The pipe of clay being lily white
Shewes thou art but a mortall wight
Even such gon wth a touch
Thus thinke. then drinke Tobacco

The smoke ascends on high
Shewes yt all is but vanity
A world of stuffe gon wth a puffe
Thus thinke

The pipe being soule within
And the soule defild wth sinne
To be purged wth fire it doth require
Thus

When thoughts storme's of trials and vast
Shall quite exhaust thy store
Then thinke on Christ and call to mind
Yes the ashes left behind
still to put thee in mind
that vnto dust returne ye must
thus thinke then drinke
Tobacco.

Commonplace books (18th century)



FLORILEGII MAGNI,
SEV
POLYANTHEÆ
FLORIBVS NOVISSIMIS
SPARSÆ, LIBRI XXIII.
OPVS PRÆCLARVM, SVAVISSIMIS CELEBRIORVM
sententiarum, vel Græcarum, vel Latinarum floſculis ex ſacris
& profanis Auctoribus collectis refertum:
A IOSEPHO LANGIO,
Poſt alios, meliore ordine diſpoſitum; innumeris ferè Apophtegmatis, Similitudinibus, Adagijs, Exemplis, Emblematis, Hieroglyphicis, & Mythologijs locupletatum atque perilluſtratum.
EDITIO NOVISSIMA ab infinitis penè mendis expurgata, & cui præter Additiones, & emendationes Fr. Sylvii Inſulani, acceſſerunt Libri tres, circa titulos, qui ad litteras K, X, & Y, pertinent.
LVGDVNI,
Sumptibus IOANNIS ANTONII HVGVETAN,
& MARCI ANTONII RAVAVD.
M. DC. LIX.
CVM PRIVILEGIO REGIS, & APPROBATIONIBVS DOCTORVM.

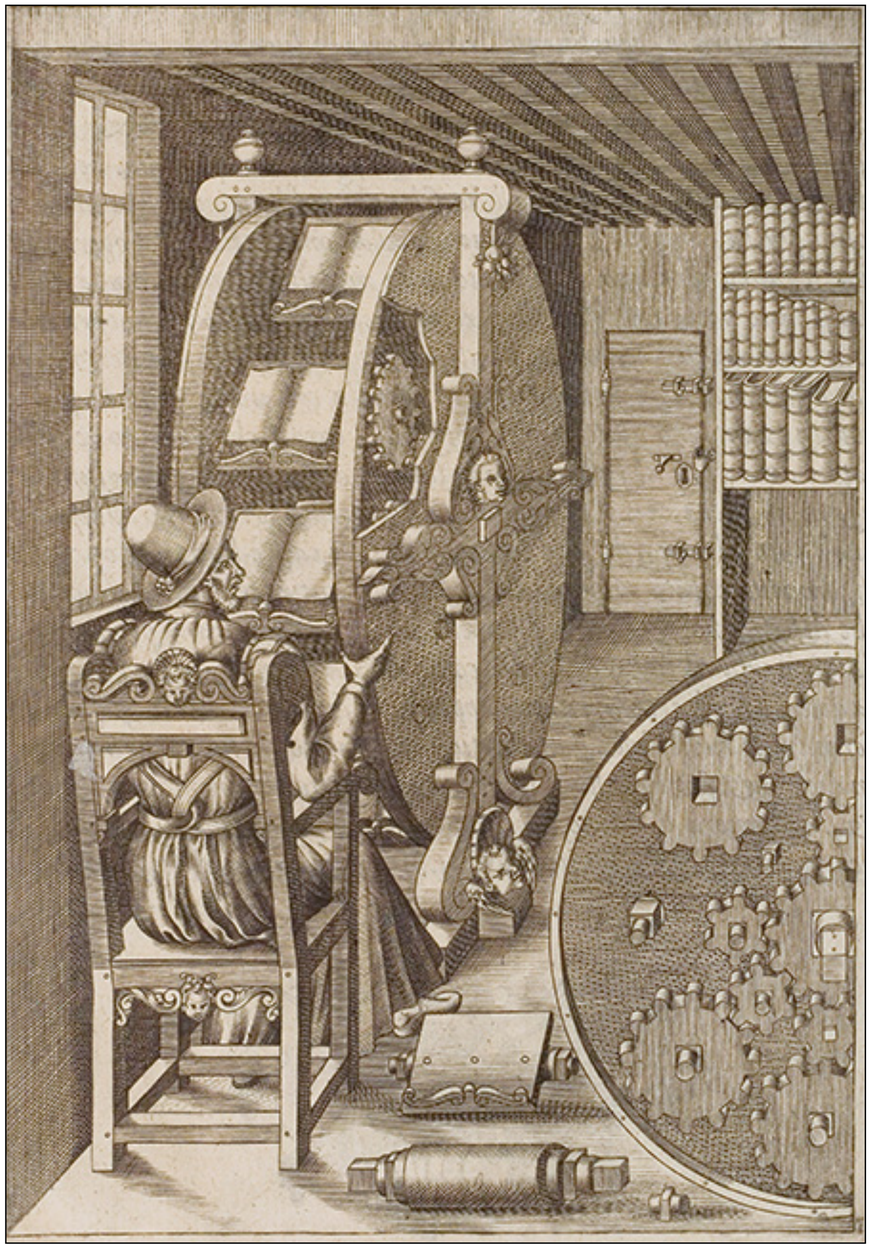
The Great Florilegium,
OR POLYANTHEA,
strewn with the newest flowers,
in 23 books.

An excellent work, filled with little flowers of the more celebrated sayings, Greek and Latin, gathered from sacred and profane authors.

Arranged in better order than earlier editions
by Joseph Lange,
and enriched with nearly countless similitudes, adages, examples, emblems, hieroglyphs, and mythologies.

“Newest edition” has been purged of errors…

(Translation assistance from Claude)



Book wheel from Agostino Ramelli's
Le diverse et artificiose machine, 1588



Biblioteca Palafoxiana (Puebla, Mexico – 17th century)



Biblioteca Palafoxiana (Puebla, Mexico – 17th century)





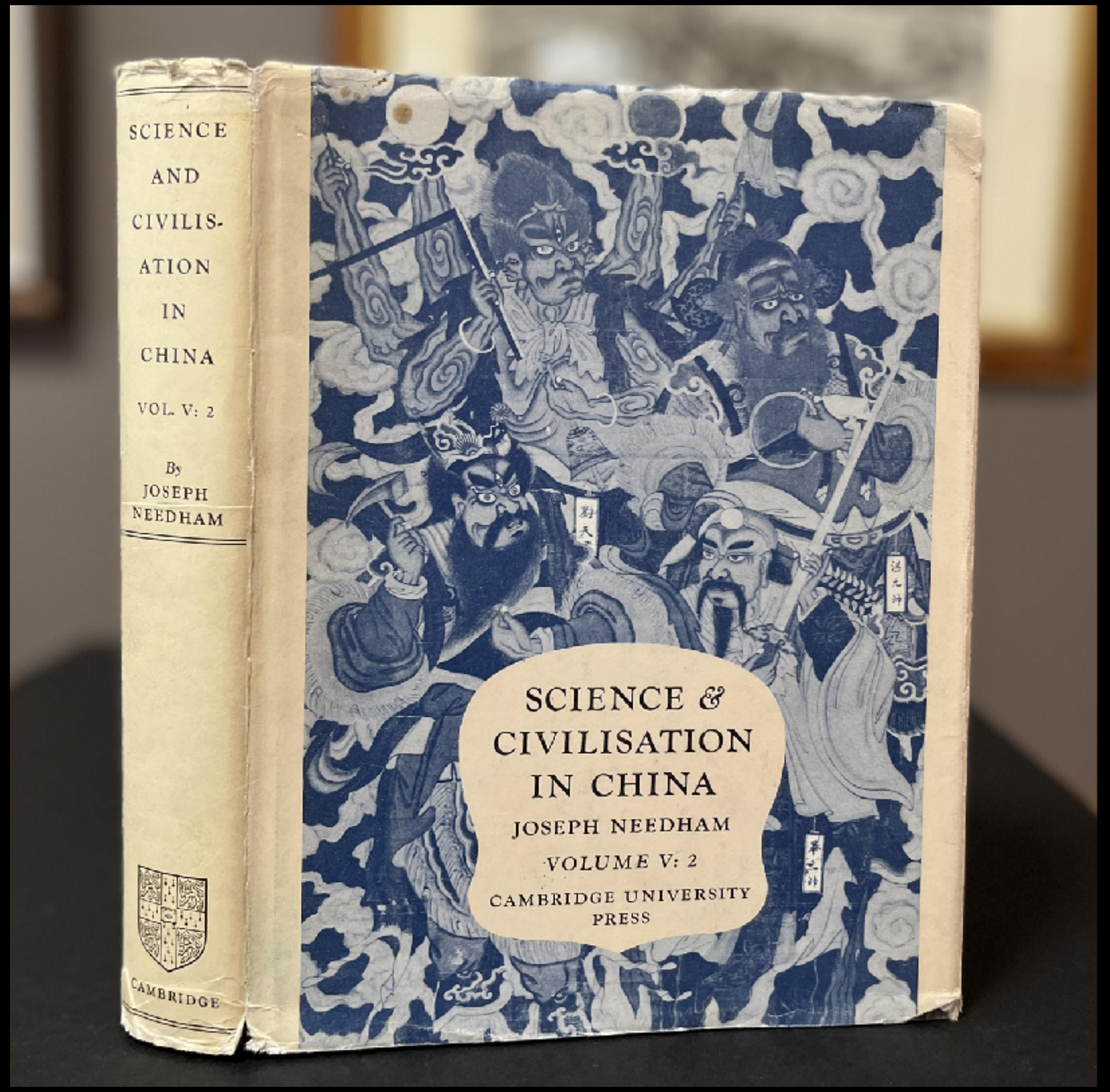


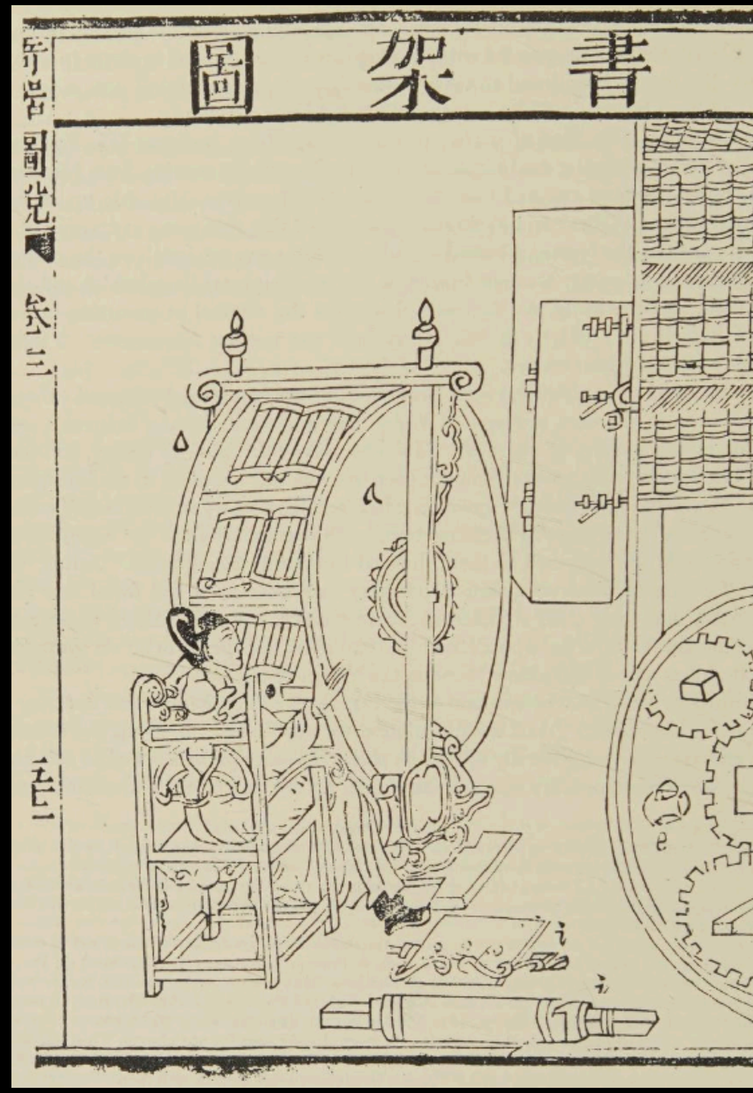

Krakow, Poland

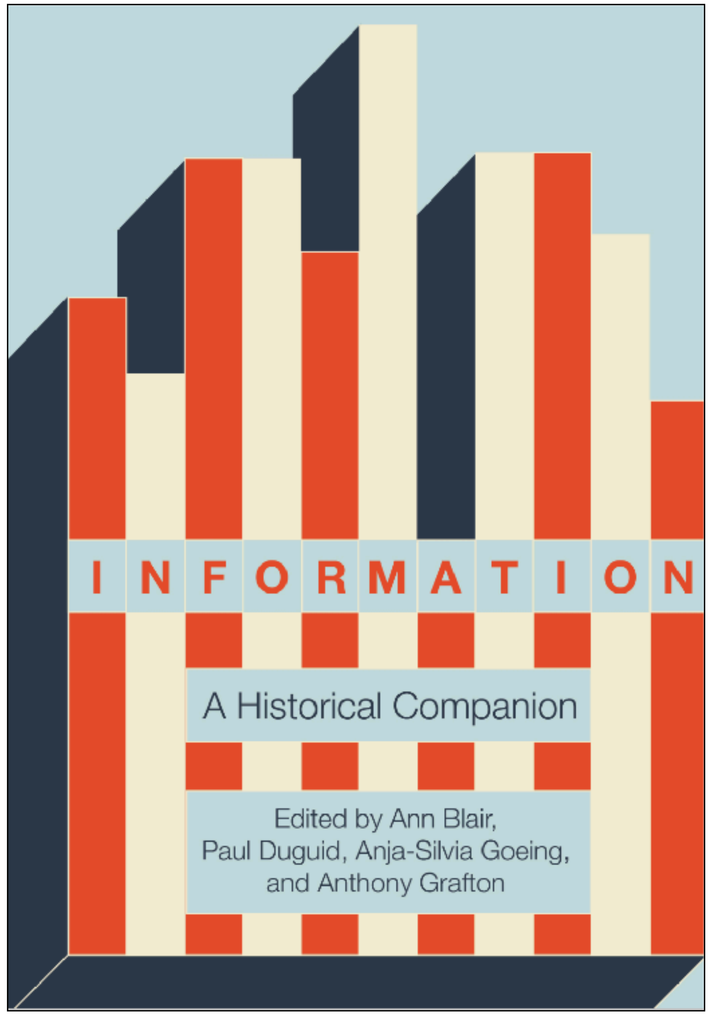

Wolfenbüttel, Germany

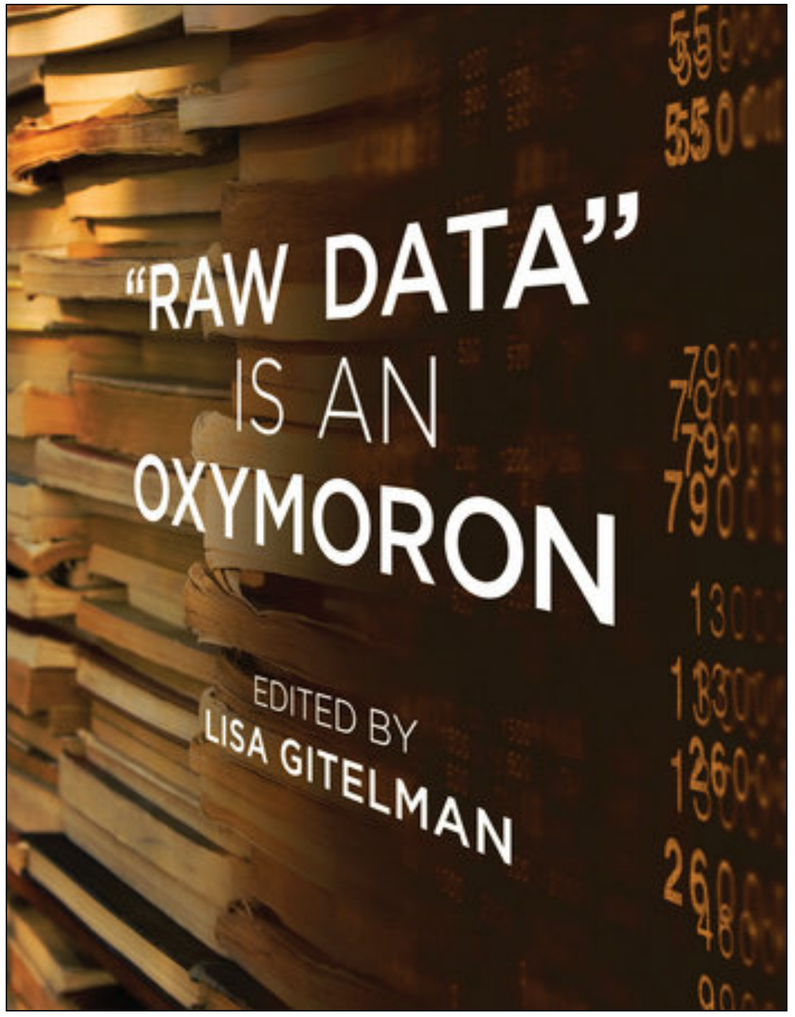

Ghent, Belgium




SCIENCE AND CIVILISATION IN CHINA
VOL. V: 2
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CAMBRIDGE
SCIENCE & CIVILISATION IN CHINA
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
VOLUME V: 2
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS


圖架書





Information as Thing

Michael K. Buckland
School of Library and Information Studies, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720

Three meanings of "information" are distinguished: "information-as-process"; "information-as-knowledge"; and "information-as-thing," the attributive use of "information" to denote things regarded as informative. The nature and characteristics of "information-as-thing" are discussed, using an indirect approach ("What things are informative?"). Varieties of "information-as-thing" include data, text, documents, objects, and events. On this view "information" includes but extends beyond communication. Whatever information storage and retrieval systems store and retrieve is necessarily "information-as-thing."

These three meanings of "information," along with "information processing," offer a basis for classifying disparate information-related activities (e.g., rhetoric, bibliographic retrieval, statistical analysis) and, thereby, suggest a topography for "information science."

Introduction: The Ambiguity of "Information"

An exploration of "information" runs into immediate difficulties. Since information has to do with becoming informed, with the reduction of ignorance and of uncertainty, it is ironic that the term "information" is itself ambiguous and used in different ways. (For a concise and convenient introduction to varieties of meanings of "information" and some related terms see Machlup (1983). See also Braman (1989), NATO (1974, 1975, 1983); Schrader (1983), Wellisch (1972), Wersig and Neveling (1975)). Faced with the variety of meanings of "information," we can, at least, take a pragmatic approach. We can survey the landscape and seeking to identify groupings of uses of the term "information." The definitions may not be fully satisfactory, the boundaries between these uses may be indistinct, and such an approach could not satisfy anyone determined to establish the one correct meaning of "information." But if the principal uses can be identified, sorted, and characterized, then some progress might be made. Using this approach we identify three principal uses of the word "information:"

(1) *Information-as-process*: When someone is informed, what they know is changed. In this sense "information" is "The act of informing. . . ; communication of the knowledge or 'news' of some fact or occurrence; the action of telling or fact of being told of something" (*Oxford English Dictionary*, 1989, vol. 7, p. 944).

(2) *Information as-knowledge*: "Information" is also used to denote that which is perceived in "information-as-process:" the "knowledge communicated concerning some particular fact, subject, or event; that of which one is apprised or told; intelligence, news" (*Oxford English Dictionary*, 1989, vol. 7, p. 944). The notion of information as that which reduces uncertainty could be viewed as a special case of "information-as-knowledge." Sometimes information increases uncertainty.

(3) *Information-as-thing*: The term "information" is also used attributively for objects, such as data and documents, that are referred to as "information" because they are regarded as being informative, as "having the quality of imparting knowledge or communicating information; instructive." (*Oxford English Dictionary*, 1989, vol. 7, p. 946).

A key characteristic of "information-as-knowledge" is that it is intangible: one cannot touch it or measure it in any direct way. Knowledge, belief, and opinion are personal, subjective, and conceptual. Therefore, to communicate them, they have to be expressed, described, or represented in some physical way, as a signal, text, or communication. Any such expression, description, or representation would be "information-as-thing." We shall discuss implications of this below.

Some theorists have objected to the attributive use of the term "information" to denote a thing in the third sense above. Wiener asserted that "Information is information, not material nor energy." Machlup (1983, p. 642), who restricted information to the context of communication, was dismissive of this third sense of information: "The noun 'information' has essentially two traditional meanings . . . Any meanings other than (1) the *telling of something* or (2) *that which is being told* are either analogies and metaphors or concoctions resulting from the condoned appropriation of a word that

Received November 14, 1989; revised March 16, 1990; accepted March 29, 1990.

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