

History of Library Cataloguing

Nanaji Shewale

Librarian, GIPE, Pune (India)

nanamani@gmail.com

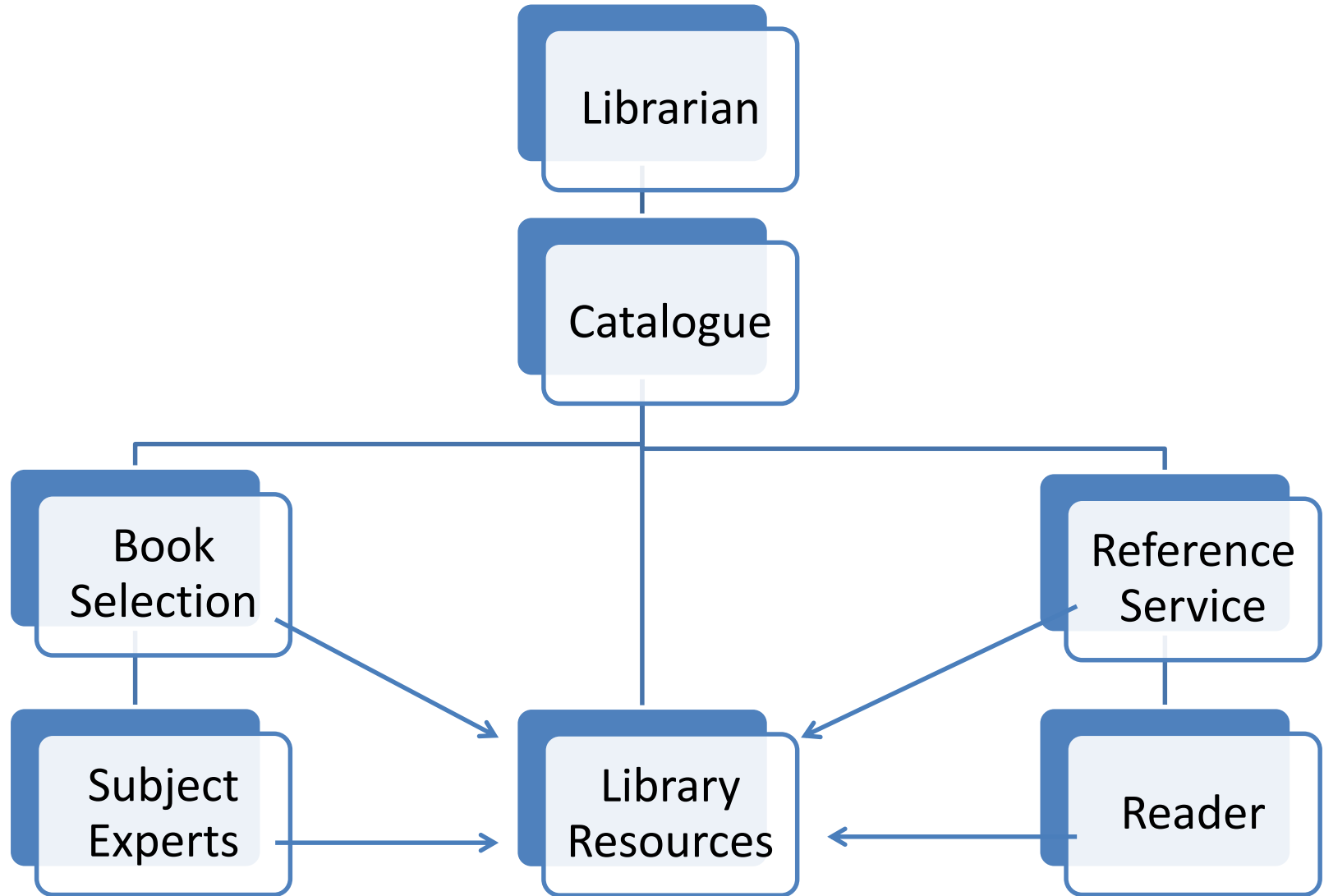
Library Catalogue

- Catalogue – Greek Phrase – Katalogos
- Kata – According to / By
- Logos – Words / Order / Reason
- Catalogue – A work in which the contents are arranged in a “reasonable” way in a particular “order” or according to a set “plan”
- Generally, Library catalogue is a list of books and other materials in a particular library, arranged according to a definite plan or determined order and containing specified items of bibliographic information for the purpose of identification and location of the material catalogued.

Library Cataloguing: Definitions

- **James Duff Brown:** An explanatory, logically arranged inventory and key to the books and then contents and it is confined to the books in a particular library.
- **ICCP 1961 – International Conference on Cataloguing Principles, Paris. 1961:** A comprehensive list of collection or collections of books, documents or similar Material.
- **S R Ranganathan**
 1. The list –of;
 2. Documents, -in a;
Include the books, periodicals, microfilms, photographs, gramophone records, tape-records, etc.
 3. Library (Single library or group of libraries)

Importance of Catalogue in Library



Library Catalogue

- A library catalogue is a list of books which is arranged on some definite plan.
- As distinguished from bibliography it is a list of books in some library or collections.

Purpose of Library Catalogue

- Help Library Users in **identifying** a document and also help in **selecting** a work or works **expeditiously** and **exactly** to his or her requirements.
- Help the **Librarians** to achieve these by satisfying **various approaches** of a reader
- Giving further assistance in the **selection** of exact documents
- **Bringing together** other relevant information by analytical entries, cross references, etc.
- To **sharpen the search** and leading to the exact location of all relevant documents in the library.

Library Cataloguing: Canons and Principles

- Ranganathan evolved different normative principles at different levels
 - To facilitate the work to go on scientific lines;
 - To resolve conflicts among rules and principles;
 - To provide a sound choice among various alternatives;

General Normative Principles

- Law of Parsimony
- Canon of Impartiality
- Laws of Interpretation
- Laws of Library Science

Law of Parsimony

- Between two or more possible alternative rules, the one heading to overall economy of manpower, material, money and time considered together with weightage is to be preferred.
- Example: Full and Short style in catalogue entry
- Parsimony - the quality of being careful with money or resources : thrift; the quality or state of being stingy

Canon of Impartiality

- Between two or more claimants – say – use as heading, preference for one should be made only on sufficient grounds and not arbitrarily
- Example: Joint Authorship
- Equal weight to the names of all the authors for choice of heading

Law of Interpretation

- There may be conflict between one rule and the other.
- In actual practice, such conflict can be easily resolved by light of laws of interpretation.

Laws of Library Science

- Books are for use
- Every Reader his / her Book
- Every Book its Reader
- Save the time of the Reader
- Library is a growing organism

Canons of Library Cataloguing

- Canon of Ascertainability
- Canon of Prepotence
- Canon of Sought Heading
- Canon of Context
- Canon of Permanence
- Canon of Currency
- Canon of Consistence
- Canon of Purity
- Canon of Recall Value

Canon of Ascertainability

- The choice and rendering of main entry and specific added entry and the heading and any other element in either entry should be determined by the information found in the title page of the document and its overflow pages, in extreme cases information may be taken from the other pages, **but in no case out of the work.**

Canon of Prepotence

- The essence of library catalogue is arrangement of entries that are sorted letter by letter or digit by digit
- The potency goes on decreasing downwards
- Any mistake in the first letter / digit will be fatal
- The entry will virtually be lost some far off region of the catalogue

Canon of Sought Heading

- Is Reader or Library Staff likely to look for a book under the particular type or choice or rendering of heading.
- Answer to this question is matter of judgement based on experience in reference service.
- Ex. Mahatma Gandhi or M K Gandhi

Canon of Context

- The rule of catalogue code should be changed from time to time to keep with changes in context
- Example – To describe unbound manuscript – detailed description of size, collation, leaves was necessary.
- Whereas in the context of printing detailed bibliographic description is not necessary.

Canon of Permanence

- No element in an entry and the heading in particular should be subjected to change by the rules of catalogue code except when the rules themselves are changed in response to the canon of context.

Canon of Currency

- The term used to denote a subject in a subject heading of a dictionary catalogue and of a Class Index Entry in a classified catalogue should be one in current usage.
- Example, Chennai Not Madras
- A cross reference be provided with the variant names

Canon of Consistence

- The rules of catalogue code should provide for all the added entries of document to be consistent with its main entry.
- Also the main entries of the document should be consistent with one another in certain essentials such as choice of heading.
- No different rules for different rules by reason of origin, publication, etc.

Canon of Purity

- The rules of catalogue code should not make one type of entry serve the purpose of another.
- Some codes earlier were prescribing subject heading in the place of author heading for the main entry for corporate authorship.
- Example, GIPE NOT Financial Economics

Canon of Recall Value

- Choose the term which has the highest recall value in the name of a corporate body as the entry element.
- Example
- “Government of India” is rendered as
 - India
- “Ministry of Education” is rendered as
 - Education (Ministry of ---)

Other Normative Principles

- Law of Symmetry
- Principle of Local Variation
- Principles of Osmosis

Law of Symmetry

- **Equal weightage** to both the entities in an entry
- In case of joint authors work, the heading of the Main Entry, write the names of both authors in the sequence they appear on title page.

Principles of Local Variation

- International Catalogue Code should mark out factors to be taken care by National Catalogue Code
- National Catalogue Code Should mark out factors to be taken care linguistic catalogue code
- National / Linguistic Catalogue Code should mark out factors to be take care by individual libraries.

Early History Cataloguing Codes

- Books were arranged according to Sizes and color of their binding
- Lists of books were prepared simply by titles or the forenames of the authors.
- More or less inventory lists only prepared without any cataloguing function

Cataloguing Codes

- 16th Century
- 17th Century
- 18th Century
- 19th Century
- The British Museum Cataloguing Rules
- Crestadoro's Rules
- Jewett's Code

Cataloguing Codes – 16th Century

- Alphabetical arrangement of entries first occurred in bibliographies of early 16th century.
- Conrad Gesner's Cataloguing method of 1548 suggesting a basic catalogue of books in the order in which they stood on the shelves with alphabetical author index.
- Cataloguing methods of Florianus Treflerus (1560) – monk who wrote the first manual on library economy
- Cataloguing methods of Andrew Maunsell a London Bookseller, outlined rules in catalogue of 1595.

Cataloguing Codes – 17th Century

- 1674 – Sir Thomas Bodley
 - Evolved Cataloguing Code for Oxford University Library.
 - Bodley's Code included, among other regulations, a classified arrangement with an alphabetical author index arranged by surname.
- 1967 – Frederic Rostgaard, Paris, Published rules of setting up library catalogue.
 - 1968, Second Edition of his rules
 - Provided Subject arrangement sub-divided at once chronologically and size of volume.
 - Purpose – to bring the same subject and all editions of work together at one place.

Cataloguing Codes – 17th Century

- Three Bibliographies published – Deal with art of cataloguing
 - These Bibliographers solved the problem of determination of authorship, variant forms of author's names, subject indexing, etc., in a remarkable way.
 - Preparation of main entry – under author
 - Preparation of cross references – variant forms of author names, subject entries
 - See reference entries – Synonymous terms for subject headings
1. Ioannes Antonides Van Der Lindin: De Scriptis Medicis (1637) – [Western Frisian](#);
 2. Martious Iipenius: Bibliogheca realis universalis omnium materiarum, etc (1679-1695) – [Latin](#); and
 3. Cornalius Beughum: Incunabula Lypographiae (1688) - [Latin](#)

Cataloguing Codes – 18th Century

- 1791 – First national cataloguing code – Outcome of French Revolution
- Government issued instructions to libraries for cataloguing their collections.
- First time in history, the libraries were directed to use card catalogue.
- To transcribe title page on the card and authors surname to be underlined for filing word.
- If no author – Keyword from title to be underlined for filing purpose.
- Collation – Number of volumes, size, statement of illustrations, material, kind of type, missing pages, type of binding, etc.

Cataloguing Codes – 19th Century

- Modern cataloguing practice shaped and patterns set up for systematic library cataloguing codes.
- Contributions by Library Congress and the British Museum Library (British Library).
- Banded the Librarians together, organized conferences for cataloguers to meet, discuss problems and exchange views
- Produced codes to standardize cataloguing practice and brought out outstanding catalogues and catalogue services.
- Rev. Thomas Hartwell Horne Published – Classification Scheme and code of cataloguing rules in England.
- Hoene's code provided that a book sought not be limited to a single entry or to a single place in a scheme of classification.

The British Museum Cataloguing Rules

- British Museum Trustees decided to have one complete alphabetical catalogue
- 1834 – Requested Henry Babar, Keeper of Printed Books to put up a proposal
- He suggested a name of Anthony Panizzi
- Panizzi formulated “Sixteen Rules” to guide in cataloguing work for the new catalogue.
- 1840 – Panizzi developed the famous 91 Rules for the British Museum Catalogue.
- These rules printed in 1841 provided basis for the codes in the future for Anglo American Code of 1908 or ALA code of 1941 and 1949 leading to the AACR of 1967 and 1978.

Establishment of Library Associations

- 1876 – The American Library Association
- 1877 – The (British) Library Association
- These associations paid special attention to resolve problems of cataloguing and secure greater uniformity.
- 1883 – ALA published a condensed Rules for Author and Title Catalogue.
- 1883 – Britain Cataloguing Rules were revised at Liverpool together with Bodleian and British Museum Libraries

Panizzi's Code of Cataloguing

- The 91 rules was an attempt to codify rules for compiling author catalogue with logical guides for cross references.
- His code gives importance to the title page and favours direct entries.
- He laid an emphasis on corporate authorship entry.
- Panizzi's views on the cataloguing
 1. Catalogue should not be prepared for an individual or for one generation, but for many generations,
 2. It should function as a part of 'a great national undertaking' for the promotion in general.
- The Code was later on revised in 1936 and reduced to 41 rules.
- The last reprint is of 1948

Crestadoro's Rules

- Crestadoro – Reader of British Museum.
- 1850 – Library Act passed in Great Britain and Crestadoro felt a need for a simple and easy to consult catalogue.
- He formulated a set of rules for preparing catalogues in public libraries.
- He suggested a bipartite catalogue with
 - Principal entries arranged accessionsally under the name of author and
 - Index entries derived from the principal entries alphabetically in the second part.

Jewett's Code

- Charles C Jewett's Code of 39 rules to secure uniformity was published in US in 1852 and its second edition in 1853.
- He gave set of rules and supplemented by explanation and examples
- Basically derived from Panizzi but few changes
- Simplified treatment of Anonymous works
- Rule 23 – Corporate concept established clearly
- Suggested system of subject headings
- Remembered for his proposal of centralised and cooperative cataloguing by means of Union Catalogue.

Some other Cataloguing Codes

- Cutter's Rule for Dictionary Catalogue
- Linderfelt Rules – Electric Card Catalogue Rules
- Dziatzko's Rules – 1874 – Dziatzko's Instructions
- Library Association Established
- AA 1908
- Prussian Instruction
- Vatican Code
 - Rules for the Catalogue of Printed Books

Some other Cataloguing Codes

- Classified Catalogue Code (CCC)
 - Compiled by SRR, 1934
- Dictionary Catalogue Code
 - Compiled by SRR, Madras, 1945
- Library of Congress Descriptive Catalogue Rules, 1949
- American Library Association Rules, 1949
 - ALA Cataloguing Rules for Author and Title Entries (2nd Edition, 1949)

Some other Cataloguing Codes

- 1850 – Munich Code – some contributions to cataloguing practice.
- 1856 – Andrews Crestodoro, Librarian, Manchester Public Libraries, issued a pamphlet “The Art of making catalogue for libraries”
- 1874 – Prof. Karl Dziatzko, German librarian and scholar, prepared a code for the University Library at Breslaw.
 - It was published in 1886
- It was translated into English by an American Librarian K A Linderfelt

Cutter's Rules for a Dictionary Catalogue

- Charles Ammi Cutter
- Published his Rules for Dictionary Catalogue in 1876
- First code that got recognition outside the country
- First Edition – 205 Rules
 - Tested on Library of the Boston Athenaeum collection
- Second Edition – 1889
- Third Edition – 1891
- Fourth Edition – 1904 – Washington DC
 - Number of Rules 369.
 - Still remains the most comprehensive code by single mind
 - Became a national code reflecting the genius of the author
- Cutter Died in 1903

Cutter's Rules for a Dictionary Catalogue

- Only code that attempts to provide rules for all type of entries of dictionary catalogue.
- Comprises rules for author, title, subject entries, arrangement or filing of entries, etc.
- Descriptive cataloguing – Headings, body of card, collation, contents, notes, capitalization and punctuation, rules for cataloguing of special materials were added.
- Emphasis on convenience of catalogue users rather than the cataloguers.
- Code of CA Cutter is described as Classic and 1876 as epoch making year in history of cataloguing

AA 1908

- 1904 – Agreement between American and British Library Association to produce Anglo-American Code
- To ensure uniformity of practice throughout the English World
- To produce two editions English and American
- 1908 – AA Code “Cataloguing Rules: Author and Title Entries” published
- Major aim – to meet the “requirements of larger libraries of a scholarly character.”

Prussian Instructions

- Prussian Instructions : *Rules for the Alphabetical catalogue of the Prussian Libraries translated from the second edition of Andrew Osborn (Ann Arbor 1938)*
- Dziatzko's Instructions of 1886 formed the basis for this code
- It was adopted simultaneously along with the Anglo American Rules in 1908
- Applied with great success to the German Union Catalogue produced by Prussian State Library

Vatican Code

- Vatican Code: Rules for the Catalogue of Printed Books.
- Based on Cutter's Rules for Dictionary Catalogue
- Vatican Library published the code in Italian in 1931
- Second Edition – 1938, Third Edition – 1939
- English Edition – 1948 by ALA
- It was described as an International Code with definite American bias

Classified Cataloguing Code (CCC)

- Compiled by Dr. S R Ranganathan, 1934
- Unlike local codes, Cutter's DCC, ALA Rules, Prussian instructions and Vatican Code
- CCC attempted to remove language restrictions
- Based on Canons of cataloguing
- Applied normative principles to the rules of cataloguing in his second edition of 1945
- Third Edition 1951, aims at becoming a universal code
- Fifth edition with further modifications came out in 1964
- 1945 – Dictionary Catalogue Code – First Edition
- 1952 – Dictionary Catalogue Code – Second Edition

LOC Descriptive Cataloguing Rules, 1949

- LOC revised its rules for descriptive cataloguing and in 1946 published
- Studies of Descriptive Cataloguing : A report to the Librarian of Library of Congress by the Director of the Processing Department
- Advocated implication of cataloguing details
- Result – ALA had to omit its rules of ALA draft (1941)
- These rules cover description of book and non- book materials.

American Library Association Rules, 1949

- *ALA Cataloguing Rules for Author and Title Entries* (Second Edition, 1949)
- Aimed to represent “the Best or the most general current practice in cataloguing of the library of the United States.
- ALA 1949 and LC 1949 served as standards for descriptive cataloguing for American Libraries until the appearance of AACR.

Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules

- Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 1967, (AACR)
- Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 1978, (AACR2)
- AACR2: 1998 Revision
- Structure of the Rules 1938 Revision
- Continuing Work on AACR

Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 1967 (AACR)

- Outcome of ALA 1949 Rules Criticisms
- Lubetzkey – ALA Code was unnecessary long and confusing
- International Federation of Library Association (IFLA) set up a Working Group – International Coordination of Cataloguing Principles – met in London in 1959.
- 1961 – International Conference on Cataloguing Principles (ICCP) was held in Paris.
- As a result “Paris Statement” or the “Paris Principles” was issued

Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 1967 (AACR)

- American and British Committees could not reach complete agreement on a number of points
- The disagreement resulted in publication of two separate texts of the
- Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR), 1967
 - The North American Text and
 - The British Text
- British Text was closer to Paris Principles and to the Lubetzky's ideas than North American text

Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 1978 (AACR2)

- Why AACR2? 1974, AACR Revision Committee Outlined
 1. To reflect developments of machine processing
 2. Reconcile a single text of North American and British including changes since 1967
 3. Incorporate all proposals from ALA, Library Association, LC, Canadian Library Association, British Library, National Committees of other countries using ACCR
 4. Maintain general conformity with the Paris Principles of 1961 and the ISBD.

AACR2: 1998 Revision

- Use of AACR2 disclosed inconsistencies and posted problems.
- Joint Steering Committee for revision and improvement of AACR2 was instituted by
- Library of Congress and Four Associations as American, British, Canadian and Australian
- They issued 3 sets of revisions in 1982, 1985 and 1993
- All these revisions approved by Joint Steering Committee for the revision of AACR2

- Thanks

Bibliographic Record Formats

- International Standard Bibliographic Descriptions (ISBD)
- Continuing Work on the ISBDs

MAchine Readable Cataloguing (MARC)

- What is MARC
- Evolution of MARC
- MARC I
- MARC II
- Use of MARC
- Limitations of MARC
- Retrospective Conversion (RECON) in MARC

Other MARCs

- UNIMARC
- Common Communication Format (CCF)
 - Rationale
 - Scope and Use
 - Structure
- MARC21

Qualities of Good Catalogue

- Marty Bloomberg
- Flexible: