



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

History

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC FORMATS

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ABSTRACT

Catalogue Codes are essential tools in library science that provide standardized rules for the preparation and organization of catalogue entries. Developed through the contributions of pioneers like Charles Ammi Cutter and S.R. Ranganathan, these codes ensure consistency, accuracy and ease of access in library catalogues. Over time, catalogue codes have evolved from traditional systems to modern standards such as Resource Description and Access, which accommodate both print and digital resources. In this study Historical Background catalogue codes are explain. Catalogue codes are essential tools that enhance information organization, improve accessibility, and support effective library services, ensuring that users can easily locate and utilize library resources.

INTRODUCTION:

There was a time when books were arranged according to size and colour of their binding. Lists of books were prepared simply by titles or the forename of the authors. The history of bibliographic formats (Catalogue codes) began with the construction of early catalogues based on the traditions inherited from individual libraries. They were more or less inventory lists only prepared without any consideration of the functions of the catalogue. This phenomenon continued until the middle of the nineteenth century when the individual cataloguers for cataloguing of their own libraries drafted some rules based on the practices prevailing in their own libraries. The nineteenth century had been a productive period in catalogue and cataloguing procedures. Modern catalogue begins with this year. The beginning of the century found both the classified and alphabetical arrangements and indexes. This was a century of prodigious growth in cataloguing procedures and codification. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, some vestige of the old inventory concept still persisted. There was a difference of opinion, whether there should be classified catalogue or the alphabetical catalogue. Thomas Hertwell Horne tried to solve this problem and published both a classification scheme and a code of cataloguing rules. He compiled a classified catalogue for the library of queen's college, Cambridge which was printed in 1827. He also gave suggestion for British Museum. But the suggestion could not be materialized for long time. This work proved to be more costly. The Main reason of the failure of this code was that it was not a revolutionary code.

Catalogue code

According to Harrod's Librarians' Glossary, "Catalogue Code a set of rules for guidance of Catalogues in preparing entries for catalogues so as to ensure uniformity in treatment. Such codes may include rules for subject cataloguing and for filing and arranging entries. The 'catalogue code' means a set of rules with defined terminology designed for cataloguing purposes and rule means a single provision to carry out cataloguing. The catalogue codes and rules guide the cataloguer as to how the entries for books are to be prepared so that one and the same system and pattern might exist forever."

The history of catalogue code during the 19th century is given below.

1. The British Museum Code, 1841:-

Rules for compiling the catalogue of printed books, maps and music in the British Museum. This code was originally drawn by Anthony Panizzi. Panizzi was one of the great cataloguers who followed the Anglo-American tradition. He was appointed as Assistant Librarian in British Museum Library in 1931. He was a lawyer and a man of intellect and of dominating personality. British Museum Library was facing cataloguing problem as there was not a proper catalogue. The trustees of

the British Museum decided to have one complete alphabetical catalogue of the whole collection. In April 1834, Panizzi was appointed as a keeper of printed books. The trustees decided to have prepared and printed a new catalogue of the printed books. In 1839, Panizzi formulated 91 rules to govern the compilation of printed book catalogue which published in 1841.

2. Jewett's Code, 1852:-

Prof. Charles C. Jewett was an American and was greatly influenced by Panizzi's code or British Museum code. He may be considered to be the first man who took initiative in the art of cataloguing. Charles C. Jewett, Librarian of the Smithsonian Institution prepared a code of 39 rules in 1852. These rules were modeled after Panizzi's rules and issued under the title "on the construction of catalogues of libraries, and their publication by means of separate stereotyped titles, with rules and examples." This code was regarded as the modified work of Panizzi's code with the new changes.

3. Cutter's Rules for A Dictionary Catalogue, 1876:-

Charles Ammi Cutter published his "Rules for a Dictionary Catalogue" in 1876. No systematic code of cataloguing rules was published until 1876. It was the first code which received recognition even outside the country. In the first edition, there were 205 rules which were tested by applying them to the collection in the library of the Boston Athenaeum. The second edition was published in 1889, the third in 1891 and fourth from Washington D.C. in 1904. In the fourth edition the number of rules increased to 369.

4. Library of Congress Catalogues, 1901:-

In 1901, Herbert Putman, Librarian of library of Congress began the National Union Catalogue (NUC) by authorizing the exchange of library of congress printed cards for cards printed by other libraries. A Draft, code was printed by the Library of Congress known as "A.L.A. rules" advanced edition. Both the library associations of U.K and U.S.A. took up research work in cataloguing. They formulated their own cataloguing rules. Melvil Dewey suggested that both the associations might unite to establish a Uniform catalogue code for English speaking countries.

5. Anglo-American Code, 1908:-

In 1904 an agreement reached between American and British Library Association to produce an Anglo-American Code which would ensure uniformity of practice throughout the English world. It was also agreed upon to produce two editions (English and American). Hence the Anglo-American code in two editions was published simultaneously in two countries in 1908 under title cataloguing rules: Author and Title Entries.

6. Vatican Code, 1931:-

The Vatican Code is an outcome of International cooperation in the field of cataloguing. Vatican library started the re-

organization of its resources in 1920. The library published this code in Italian in 1931 a new catalogue code under the Title "Rules for the catalogue of printed books." Commonly known as Vatican code. Its second edition came out in 1938 and third in 1939. A English edition from the second Italian edition was published by the ALA in 1948. The code was compiled for a dictionary catalogue for the printed books in the Vatican library after its reorganization in the 1920s. It was based on Cutter's rules, for a dictionary catalogue. Like cutters rules, Vatican code was the complete codified version of rules for entry word, Description, Subject entry and Filing with sufficient number of examples.

7. Classified Catalogue Code, 1934 :-

The Classified Catalogue Code first published in 1934 is a unique contribution of Dr.S.R. Ranganathan from India aiming at becoming a universal code. It is the first code complete in every respect for a classified catalogue. According to Dr. Ranganathan this code "take the evolution of the catalogue code one step further". The rules were based on canons of cataloguing. Ranganathan applied normative principles in a systematic manner to the rules of cataloguing in his record edition of 1945. The Thrid edition (1951) aims at becoming a universal code.

8. A.L.A Draft Code, 1941:-

This draft code was completed in 1941. The 88 pages pamphlet of Anglo-American code published in 1908 has blossomed into 408 pages document. The code consists of two parts, one dealing with entry and headings, the other with description. The rules for Subject headings were omitted.

9. Library of Congress Descriptive Cataloguing Rules. 1949:-

The extensive use of library of congress printed catalogue cards by libraries in the United States necessitated publication of the Library of Congress rules which were not totally compatible with ALA rules. In 1946, the library of congress published its, "Studies of Descriptive Cataloguing: A report to the librarian of congress by Director of the processing Department." Which advocated simplification of cataloguing details. On the basis of the principles and the recommendations in the report, the library of congress proceeded to complete the work on the rules for description. A preliminary edition appeared in 1947 and the final edition in 1949.

10. American Library Association Rules, 1949:-

ALA cataloguing rules for Author and at Title Entries came out in 1949. It omitted description part of cataloguing rules. It attempted to codify experience aiming. According to the introduction, to represent "the best or the most general current practice in cataloguing of the libraries of the United States." It contained a number of changes from AA1908 adding more rules. LA 1949 AND LC 1949 served as standards for descriptive cataloguing for American libraries until the appearance of the Anglo-American cataloguing Rules in 1967(AACR1).

11. Anglo- American Cataloguing Rules, 1967(AACR):-

The strongest criticism of ALA rules 1949 paved the way for a new code. Lubetzky severally criticized that the code was unnecessary long and confusing. He said that any logical approach to cataloguing problems was blocked by the maze of arbitrary and repetitions rules and exceptions to rules. In 1967, Library of Congress under the organization of library Association/American Library Association Canadian Library Association published AACR1 Anglo American Cataloguing rules.

AACR is designed in three main divisions.

1. Choice and from of Entry
2. Description
3. Special rules for non-book materials phono records moving picture manuscripts etc.

12. Anglo American Cataloguing Rules, AACR-2 , 1978

The second edition of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR-2) is to be published in 1978. It comes eleven years after its first edition. AACR-2 is divided into two parts, the first part dealing with descriptive cataloguing and the second part dealing with the choice and rendering of leading for main and added Entries and their relative references. The use of AACR-2 disclosed in consistencies and posed problems for the catalogues. Five professional bodied such as the library of congress, and four associations as American, British, Canadian and Australian agreed to institute a Joint Steering Committee to take further steps for revision and improvement. As a result the committee issued three sets of revisions in 1982, 1983, 1985 in order to inform the uses of the changes.

CONCLUSION:-

In the end we can say that information that may be required in an organization includes personal and institutional information, project information and so on. All these categories of information quite often need to be shared among a number of individual users and institutions and therefore the format chosen for creation of the database is of paramount importance. From the early efforts of Charles Ammi Cutter to the advanced principles introduced by S.R. Ranganathan, these codes have continuously evolved to meet the changing needs of libraries. Overall, catalogue codes are essential tools that enhance information organization, improve accessibility, and support effective library services, ensuring that users can easily locate and utilize library resources.

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