HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF CATALOGUE CODES

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Historical Development in the field of Catalogue codes

A glimpse….

➢ The catalogue of the printed books of the Society of Antiquaries of London (1816), were supposed as the first true dictionary catalogue.

➢ In 1841, British Museum Code published with the Rules for Compiling the Catalogue of Printed Books, Maps and Music in British Museum, London. Revised edition in 1936 reprinted in 1948 and 1951.

➢ In 1852, Charles C. Jewett prepared a code of cataloguing with 39 rules.

➢ In 1876, Cutter's Rules for a Dictionary Catalogue was published containing 205 rules. Another edition was published in 1904 which contains 369 rules. It was the first American code to receive recognition.

- In 1934, Dr. S.R Ranganathan published Classified Catalogue Code (CCC) and in 1964, the 5th edition of the Catalogue code was published.

- In 1886, Prof. K. Dziatzka, published a cataloguing code in German which was translated into English and published in 1890.

- In 1908, Anglo American Code (AA Code) jointly compiled by American Library Association and Library Association. This cataloguing rule was published as American and British Edition.

- In 1927, The Vatican Code came into existence after a decision taken for the preparation of a new catalogue of the printed books available in the Vatican Library (Rome).

- In 1967, (AACR 1) Anglo-American cataloging rules jointly prepared by the American Library Association, the Library of Congress, the Library Association, and the Canadian Library Association.

- In1978, AACR-II Anglo-American cataloging rules jointly prepared by the American Library Association, the Library of Congress, the Library Association, and the Canadian Library Association.

- In 1988 and again in 2002, AACR-2 has been updated These revised editions are known as AACR-2R (2nd edition, 1988 revision and 2nd edition, 2002 revision).

- In 2003, (RDA) Resource Description & Access. RDA is the new cataloguing standard that will replace the AACR-2R.

Contribution of Charles Ammi Cutter for the Development of Cataloguing Code

- During the year 1876 Charles Ammi Cutter's Rules for a Dictionary Catalogue (RDC) were published.

- Cutter's Rules for a Dictionary Catalogue (RDC) containing 205 rules.

- 4th edition of Cutter's Rules for a Dictionary Catalogue (RDC) published in 1904 from Washington, containing 369 rules.

- Cutter declared that "cataloguing is an art, not a science. No rules can take place of experience and good judgment but some of the results of the experience may best be indicated by rules."

- According to Henry A. Sharp "This is the first code of complete cataloguing practice for every kind of entry in a dictionary catalogue".

- As per Dorothy M. Norris "Cutter's rules are a sound exposition of the fundamentals of cataloguing and should be studied by all would be cataloguers".

- Dr. S R Ranganathan has remarked Charles Ammi Cutter as genius and his work Rules for a Dictionary Catalogue (RDC) as classic and immortal.

Continued…

- Rules for author, title, subject, as well as description and on filling of entries are included.

- Cutter was the first person to recognize and recommend corporate body as an author.Cutter develop the rules for corporate authorship with new concepts and ideas.

- In Cutter rules the Corporate author divided in four types.

- Cutter specified a list of objectives and definitions at the begging of the catalogue code.

- Rules for special materials like manuscripts, maps etc., mentioned by Cutter in his Cataloguing rules.

- Cutters rules is the standard set of rules.

Vatican Rules for Development of the Cataloguing Code

- The code was a result of a decision taken in 1927 to prepare a new catalogue of the printed books in the Vatican library (Rome.)

- For the development of this code the American experts and the American trained personnel were involved, because of which the code reflected American bias.

- Next to the Cutter's code Vatican Rules for cataloguing code was a complete and comprehensive code, covering all the aspects of cataloguing.

- This rule for cataloguing provided for entries (author, title, entries), description, subject heading and filling.

- The rules for subject cataloguing stated general principles and included instructions on forms and specific areas of applications .

- The Vatican cataloguing code also claimed as an international code.

Contribution of Seymour Lubetzky for Development of Cataloguing Code

- Seymour Lubetzky**'s** Cataloguing Rules and Principles were published in 1953. His criticism against the codification of cataloguing rules that they were full of complexities, redundancy, inconsistency and unnecessary elaboration was widely welcomed.

- In the year 1956 Lubetzky was appointed as a chairman of the committee and in 1960 he published first draft, under the title 'Code of Cataloguing Rules: Author and Title Entry'.

- Seymour Lubetzky' contributed in AACR-1. AACR-1 prepared by the American Library Association, The Library of Congress, The Library Association (London) and The Canadian Library Association and this was edited by Semour Lubetzky. Lubetzky contributed from 1956-62, but later on he resigned due to difference of opinion on rules for institution.

Contribution of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan for Development of Cataloguing Code

- Dr. S.R. Ranganathan published his Classified Catalogue Code (CCC) in the year 1934.

- CCC is a unique contribution of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan. Before Dr. S.R. Ranganathan, there were no such catalogue codes ever produced In India.

- The 2nd edition published in 1945, this edition established the symbiotic relationship between classification and cataloging and developed the chain procedure for subject cataloguing and indexing.

- The 3rd edition published in 1951, this addition added rules for compiling union catalogue of periodical publications, abstracting periodical.

- The 4th edition of the Classified Catalogue Code was published in 1954. This edition of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan implemented the lay-out of Heading and Canons for a catalogue. The edition also provided the alternative rules for dictionary catalogue.

- In 1964, the 5th edition of the Catalogue code appeared with additional rules for Dictionary Catalogue Code.

- After 1964, the 6th edition in Classified Catalogue code Some amendments and additions made and published as Part N in 1974.

- The foundation of the code is based on the normative principles and the Canons of Cataloguing.

- Ranganathan's Clasified Caltalogue divided into two parts :

- 1. Classified Part : It is the main part. In this part main entries are arranged by numbers. This part covers the number entries and provide the rules for Call Number in Main Entries and Cross Reference Entries .

- 2. Alphabetical Part: In this part entries are arranged alphabetically . This part contains alphabetical arrangement by titles, authors, series translators, collaborators, etc. It provides rules for Main Entry, Class Index Entries, Book Index Entries, Cross Reference Index Entries, for single volume, multi volume, composite books, periodicals, national bibliographies, union catalogue of books and periodicals, indexing and abstracting periodicals.

Anglo American Cataloguing Rules

- Anglo American Cataloguing Rules (AACR-2) *second edition (1978),* was traced from Anglo American Cataloguing Code of 1908.

- This code was revised and published by ALA (American Library Association) cataloguing Rules in 1949.

- In October 1961, after the International Conference on Cataloguing Principles (ICCP), the new code appeared and published in 1967, which was named AACR (Anglo American Cataloguing Rules-I).

- In 1978, AACR –I was revised with some alterations and additional rules and published as AACR- 2.

- In 1978, AACR-2 prepared by ALA, The British Library, the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing, The Library Association, and the Library of Congress was edited by Michael Gorman and Paul W. Winkler.

- In 1988, some changes and additions were made in AACR- 2 edition and AACR -2R was published.

- AACR-2R has been updated by occasional amendments, and was significantly revised in 1988 and 2002. These revised editions are known as AACR-2R (2nd edition, 1988 revision and 2nd edition, 2002 revision) respectively. The 2002 revision included substantial changes to sections for non book materials. Annual updates began in 2003 and ceased with 2005.

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