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COLON CLASSIFICATION

BY

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PART I Rules of Classification

PART II Schedules of Classification

PART III Index to the Schedules

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To

My Beloved Professor

Edward B. Ross

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PREFACE

BY

THE MADRAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

With the object of spreading the essential ideas of the Library Movement and of directing thought towards the creation of a library service suited to our country, the Madras Library Association inaugurated its Publication Series in 1929. The first volume, *The Library Movement*, a collection of essays by Divers Hands, was widely circulated throughout the country. The second volume, *The Five Laws of Library Science* by Mr. S. R. Ranganathan sought to expound the principles of library organisation and management in a systematic form. The preface to that book contained the announcement "With the present volume on the *Five Laws of Library Science* . . . the Madras Library Association commences the publication of a series of books on the technical and practical aspects of library work."

In partial fulfilment of this announcement, the Association is publishing the present volume on the *Colon Classification* the manuscript of which Mr. S. R. Ranganathan had been good enough to place at the disposal of the Association.

The Association hopes that this volume will get as widely circulated as its predecessors and enable the libraries in India and elsewhere to get their resources classified and arranged in an efficient, scientific and serviceable manner.

INTRODUCTION

THE purpose of this book is neither to expound the general philosophy of classification nor to discuss the theories of book classification. Information on the former subject can be had in any good book on logic and on the latter in *The Manual of Classification* by W. C. Berwick Sayers. The aim of the book is to give a working manual for classifying books according to the scheme of classification which has been termed the "Colon Classification".

The *Colon Classification* differs from Dewey's *Decimal Classification* and the volumes of *Congress Classification* in some fundamental respects. It is their manifest aim to provide a ready-made Class Number for most topics. Hence, such manuals consist, for the most part, of the Schedules of Classification. And their Schedules are by several times larger than that of the *Colon Classification.*

In the *Colon Classification,* however, ready-made Class Numbers are not assigned to topics. The Schedule in the *Colon Classification* may be said to consist of certain standard unit schedules. These standard unit schedules correspond to the standard pieces in a Meccano apparatus. Even a child knows, that, by combining these standard pieces in different ways, many different objects can be constructed. So also, by combining the classes in the different unit schedules in assigned permutations and combinations, the Class Numbers for all possible topics can be constructed. In this scheme, the function of the Colon (:) is like that of the bolts and nuts in a Meccano set.

A more detailed account of the part played by the symbol "colon" is given in Section 61 of Chapter 6 of Part I.

Certain other devices enumerated in Chapter 6 of Part I also act as connecting apparatus.

One natural result of this method of giving certain standard schedules, rather than ready-made Class Numbers for topics, is the extraordinary mnemonic quality that the Scheme has

acquired. It has been felt in the libraries using this Scheme that, after a little experience, the need for looking into the Schedule becomes increasingly small; and this is so even for specialised monographs requiring a long drawn out Class Number.

It has been found necessary to give, in addition to the unit schedules, a set of Rules for constructing the Class Numbers with the aid of the unit schedules. The spirit of standardisation has greatly simplified the Rules themselves. The first six chapters which occupy a third of the First Part bring together many of the general Rules and Devices and discuss them once for all; with the result that the chapters devoted to the classification of specific subjects gain considerably in brevity and clarity.

Another feature of this scheme is the very great minuteness of classification in most of the subjects. Even extremely specialised monographs get individualised in this scheme more easily than in other schemes. It is a matter of experience that such a detailed classification is quite necessary if all the resources of a library on every topic, however great its intension, are to be disclosed with the least expenditure of time.

In addition to the great minuteness of its classes, this scheme is much more hospitable than any other, owing chiefly to the Eight Devices explained in chapter 6 of Part I. This can be experienced in the schedule of almost every subject.

Further, the notation being completely decimal, its elasticity is quite commensurate with the hospitality of the schedules. The length of notation is proportionate to the intension; thus the Call Number of a common text-book will be very short.

Topics in Indology have been worked out in far greater detail than in other schemes. Books on Indology are numerous not only in Indian libraries but also in many foreign libraries. The Indological schedules will also be of use in classifying Oriental Manuscript Libraries. It is hoped to include in the next edition similar detailed schedules for other oriental subjects as well.

This scheme has been in use in the Madras University Library for nearly ten years and has behaved admirably, in spite of the large number of specialised books and monographs which the library possesses.

PART I

RULES OF CLASSIFICATION

Egoism

01 CALL NUMBER

01 The CALL NUMBER of a book is the symbol which individualises it and fixes its position in the shelves relative to the other books. It is also used by readers in applying for books.

It has been shown in my *Five Laws of Library Science* that the proper arrangement of books in a library is the classified arrangement on a subject basis. Any other mode of arrangement such as arrangement by authors, or by size, has been shown to be either ineffective or inconvenient. It is a matter of experience that the interest of the readers goes by the subject matter of the books rather than by the author (except in Literature) or by any other consideration. Hence, a classified arrangement on a subject basis will facilitate the finding of his book by every reader, will increase the chance of every book getting its reader and will also save the time of the reader.

It is not enough if the subject of a book is indicated in ordinary words. Then the daily arrangement of books will require the services of persons who know the relative order of all the subjects and their detailed subdivisions. It is not only impossible to get the services of such persons but it would also be wasteful. Hence, the subject of the book ought to be translated into suitable numbers whose ordinal arrangement is easy.

In some libraries the Call Number does not actually individualise books. That is to say, it is possible for more than one book to get the same Call Number. It is desirable, however, to remove this ambiguity, and it is not difficult to do so.

In libraries which do not adopt the 'open access' system, the task of picking out books will become very difficult if their positions are not definitely given. In such cases, the Call Number is used to supply the necessary information.

In some libraries books are placed permanently in particular shelves and their positions are indicated by what are known as Press-marks. In such a rigid arrangement it will not be practicable to bring together all the books on the same subject, if the library is a growing one. Fixing the position of a book relative to the other books rather than in relation to the racks or shelves is the only correct method. Hence, the Call Number has taken the place of the Press-mark.

011 The CALL NUMBER consists of two parts—the CLASS NUMBER and the BOOK NUMBER.

Chapter 02 of the Rules will deal with the Class Number and Chapter 03 will deal with the Book Number.

012 A double space is ordinarily to separate the Book Number from the Class Number.

e.g. B43 F6, C59 113F9

0121 On the back of the book and on the back of the title-page, however, the Book Number is to be written below the Class Number.

e.g. B43 C59
F6 113F9

1.3

02 CLASS NUMBER

02 A CLASS NUMBER is a symbolic translation of the subject of the book. It consists of an intelligible concatenation of one or more of the ten Arabic numerals, the fifty-two letters of the Roman alphabet, capital and small, and a colon.

For convenience of later reference, we shall refer to each group of these symbols as a *species*. That is to say, the Arabic numerals, the capital letters and the small letters form three different species of symbols, and the colon forms a species by itself. It is usual to aim at purity in notation, *i.e.*, to have as few species as possible in the Class Number. In the Dewey Decimal Classification, the numbers consist only of two species—Arabic numerals and a dot. In the Cutter Classification, the numbers consist entirely of capital letters. In the Congress Classification, the numbers consist of capital letters and Arabic numerals. In the Brussels Scheme, a large number of species of symbols is used. In the Colon Scheme, four species have been used. On account of the important role played by the symbol *Colon* in the notation of this Scheme, the Scheme itself is called the Colon Classification. (*vide* Section 61 of Chapter 6.)

When it is said that the Class Number consists of an intelligible concatenation of symbols, it is meant that the concatenation is intelligible in the light of or in accordance with the rules framed for the purpose.

021 Each one of the symbols in a number is called a digit.

022 The digits are written from left to right.

023 The place value of the digits is as in decimals.

The advantage of using the decimal notation is that it gives great elasticity to the notation. In other words, any number of numbers can be conveniently interpolated between two consecutive numbers. For example, if 22 and 23 are read as integers, we cannot interpolate another integer between them. But, if they are read as decimals, 221, 222, . . . 229 lie between them, and hence can be interpolated between them. Again 2211, 22112 . . . etc., lie in that interval.

In fact, this is a peculiarity of the decimal notation which was first explicitly pointed out by the mathematician Peano and was first used for classification purposes by Melvil Dewey. It can be seen that the addition

of a digit on the right does not in any way affect the place value of the already existing digits. But on the other hand, it would completely change the place value if the numbers are used as integers.

024 The symbols used in constructing the Class Number shall be taken to fall in the following order if arranged in the ascending order of their absolute magnitude:—a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z, 0, :, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

0241 Any number followed by a small letter shall have precedence over the number itself.

e. g. B63*v* has precedence over B63. L23:45*a* has precedence over L23:45.

025 The process of assigning the CLASS NUMBER to a book is really that of finding out successively the digits that make up the CLASS NUMBER.

The later chapters of this part will give the rules relating to the determination of the successive digits.

026 The ULTIMATE CLASS of a book is the class of the smallest extension and the greatest intension in which the book can be placed.

Taking, for example, Askwith's *Analytical Geometry* the Main Class in which it should be placed is *Mathematics*. But, *Mathematics* is too large a class for the book. Hence, we should take the subclass *Geometry* which is more appropriate. *Geometry* again is too extensive and we shall have to subdivide it still further and put the book in *Plane Geometry*. As a matter of fact, even *Plane Geometry* is too big a class for the book. We shall have to subdivide it and actually put the book in the class *Curves of the Second Degree*. Perhaps, it may be convenient to subdivide it still further and arrive at the class *Analytical Geometry of the Curves of the Second Degree*. The subject of the book will not admit of going further down the scale of subdivisions. Thus, *Analytical Geometry of the Plane Curves of the Second Degree* is the ultimate class of the book in question.

Similarly, let us consider Florence Emily Hardy's *Life of Thomas Hardy*. To arrive at the ultimate class of the book, we shall have to go down the sequence *Literature, English Literature, Fiction, Hardy, Biography of Hardy*. The classes in this sequence are arranged in descending order of extension and ascending order of intension and the ultimate class of the book is *Biography of Hardy, the English Novelist*.

O 111,3 M ..45

03 BOOK NUMBER

03 The purpose of the BOOK NUMBER is to individualise the books having the same Ultimate Class and it consists of an intelligible concatenation of one or more of the ten Arabic numerals, the capital letters of the Roman alphabet, a dot and a dash.

031 Each one of the symbols in a number is called a digit.

0311 The digits are written from left to right.

0312 The place value of the digits is as in decimals except in the cases covered by the Rules of the sections 035, 036, and 037 of this Chapter.

0313 The symbols used in constructing the BOOK NUMBER shall be taken to fall in the following order if arranged in the ascending order of their absolute magnitude:—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, ·,—,0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

032 The BOOK NUMBER may consist of one or more of five parts, *viz.*, the Language Number, the Date Number, the Accession Part of the Book Number, the Volume Number and the Supplement Number. These parts are to be written in the order given above without interspace between the parts.

In this system, the Book Number is decided ordinarily by the language in which the book is written and its date of publication. In extraordinary cases, certain other factors, corresponding to the last three parts of the Book Number, are used in addition in the construction of the Book Number. (*Vide* Rules 035, 036 and 037 and their sub-Rules.)

In some libraries, the individualisation of books in an ultimate class is done, in a partial manner, by writing the first three letters of the name of the author of the book below the Class Number. It can be easily seen that the names of more than one author may have the same first three letters and hence in this method the books do not get completely individualised. Some libraries try to improve upon it by adopting some additional devices.

But, a more useful characteristic for individualising the book is its date of publication. After all, if we remember that the library is a growing organism, it is more often the date of publication that determines the value of the book than the author except, of course, in literature. The majority of readers are interested in the latest books in an ultimate class, while antiquarians may be interested in the oldest books. Hence, the chronological arrangement of books in an ultimate class will not only save the time of many readers but also give them greater satisfaction. Hence, in this system the date of publication forms an essential part of the Book Number.

It is felt further that it may be convenient for most of the readers if the books in an ultimate class written in different languages are separated. Hence, the language of the book also forms an essential part of the Book Number.

033 The Language Number

033 The Language Number is got by translating the language in which the book is written into appropriate symbols in accordance with the language schedule, given as Schedule 4 of Part II.

It will be convenient at this stage to introduce two definitions.

0331 The FAVOURED LANGUAGE of a library is the language in which the majority of the books of the library are written.

Normally the language of the country is likely to be the Favoured Language. But under the peculiar conditions of India, and Madras, in particular, the Favoured language of many of the libraries, at present, is likely to be English.

0332 Each library should have a descending scale of popularity for the languages other than the Favoured Language. Among a given set of languages other than the Favoured Language, the MOST POPULAR LANGUAGE is the language which occurs earliest in the scale of popularity.

It is not easy to give a definite and unique measure for arranging the languages in the order of popularity. But each library may be able to decide from experience some working scale. All that is wanted is that the scale should be fixed once for all. For example, in the University Library at Madras, where English is used as the Favoured Language, the

scale of languages is as follows:—Tamil, Malayāḷam, Telugu, Kānarese, Sanskṛt, Hindī, Urdu, French, German, etc.

If a book is written in more than one language, three important cases may arise. Either the book may consist of the same matter in more than one language or it may consist of a classic with commentaries in one or more languages or simply of commentaries of a classic in more than one language. Practically these are the only types of polyglot books that will have to be considered. If any other type occurs, it may be dealt with in an analogous manner.

The three following Rules deal with the three types mentioned above.

0333 In the case of a book consisting of the same matter in more than one language,

(*a*) if the Favoured Language is one of the languages in which the matter occurs, the Favoured Language is to be used to construct the Language Number;

(*b*) if the Favoured Language is not one of the languages in which the matter occurs, the Most Popular of the Languages in which the matter occurs is to be used to construct the Language Number.

0334 In the case of a book consisting of a classic with commentaries in one or more languages,

(*a*) if the classic is of greater importance than the commentaries, the language of the classic is to be used to construct the Language Number;

(*b*) if the classic is of less importance than the commentaries and if the Favoured Language is one of the languages in which a commentary occurs, the Favoured Language is to be used to construct the Language Number;

(*c*) if the classic is of less importance than the commentaries and if the Favoured Language is not one of the languages in which a commentary occurs, the Most Popular of the Languages in which a commentary occurs is to be used to construct the Language Number.

0335 In the case of a book consisting of two or more commentaries of a classic but not containing the classic itself,

(*a*) If the Favoured Language is one of the languages in which a commentary occurs, the Favoured Language is to be used to construct the Language Number.

(*b*) If the Favoured Language is not one of the languages in which a commentary occurs, the Most Popular of the Languages in which a commentary occurs is to be used to construct the Language Number.

0336 In the case of a book belonging to a Subject Division other than 'Literature', if it is in the Favoured Language or if the language to be used to construct the Language Number is the Favoured Language, the Language Number need not be written.

This rule is intended to effect economy in notation. As, by definition, the majority of the books in a library should be in the Favoured Language, this rule results, really, in saving a large amount of labour and time. It also reduces the Book Number to two digits in the case of a majority of books in a library. Incidentally, this rule leads to another desirable effect. According to this rule, among the books in any ultimate class, the group of those in the Favoured Language will have precedence over the groups in the other languages.

0337 In the case of a book belonging to the Subject Division 'Literature', if the language of the book is the same as the language of the literature, the Language Number need not be written.

This rule also is intended to effect economy in notation. Normally the majority of the books falling in the Subject Division 'Literature' are likely to be in the language of that literature. Hence it is an advantage to suppress the Language Number if the language of the book is the same as the language of the literature. A few books such as translations, biographies, criticisms, etc., may be in languages other than the language of the literature. In such cases, the Language Number ought to be written. It may be explicitly stated here that even if the language of the book or the language to be used to construct the Language Number is the Favoured Language, the Language Number ought to be written.

034 The Date Number

034 The Date Number is got by translating the decade of publication into appropriate symbols (capital letters of the Roman alphabet) in accordance with the following schedule and putting thereafter in Arabic numerals the number of the year of publication within the decade:—

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE FOR BOOK NUMBER

A Before 1880	J 1960 to 1969	S 2050 to 2059
B 1880 to 1889	K 1970 to 1979	T 2060 to 2069
C 1890 to 1899	L 1980 to 1989	U 2070 to 2079
D 1900 to 1909	M 1990 to 1999	V 2080 to 2089
E 1910 to 1919	N 2000 to 2009	W 2090 to 2099
F 1920 to 1929	O 2010 to 2019	X 2100 to 2109
G 1930 to 1939	P 2020 to 2029	Y 2110 to 2119
H 1940 to 1949	Q 2030 to 2039	Z 2120 to 2129
I 1950 to 1959	R 2040 to 2049	AA 2130 to 2139
		AB 2140 to 2149
		etc.

The above chronological table has been prepared purely with the conditions of the Madras University Library in view. Since the library itself was formed only twenty years ago, most of its books are those published in recent years only. It has been found that no ultimate class contains more than a few books published before 1880. Such a condition is likely to obtain in many of the Indian libraries. In the case of older libraries the starting point of the chronological table may be some suitable year earlier than 1880. In the case of very ancient libraries and manuscripts libraries, it may be better to use the divisions of the Chronological Schedule given as Schedule 5 of Part II.

The following are some examples of the translation of the year of publication into symbols:—1926—F6, 1930—G0, 1939—G9, 1965—J5.

0341 The date of publication of a work is the year which is given in the imprint of the title page.

0342 If a book is a facsimile reproduction of another book the date given in the facsimile title page is to be taken as the year of publication.

0343 Subject to the provisions of Rule 0342, if there be more than one title page giving a year in the imprint, the latest of such years is to be taken as the year of publication.

0344 If the year of publication is not given in the imprint of the title page but one or more years are given on the back of the title page, the latest of such years is to be taken as the year of publication.

9345 If no year is given either in the imprint of the title page or on its back, or if the book has no title page, the latest of

the years given under the preface or inferable from any other part of the book is to be taken as the year of publication.

0346 If the year of publication cannot be inferred from any part of the book, it is to be found from books of reference or from any other source of bibliographical information.

For the books in the English Language, the *English Catalogue*, the *Reference Catalogue*, the *British Museum Catalogue*, the bibiliographies given in books such as *Cambridge History of English Literature*, and such other works, may be of use.

0347 If the year of publication cannot be found by any of these methods, the most probable year is to be guessed from the nature of printing, the nature of paper and such other information that may be available.

0348 If the year of publication is not taken from the title page or its back, the decision arrived at by the classifier must be checked by another person and if there is difference of opinion, the matter is to be referred to the Chief Librarian for final decision.

035 The Accession part of the Book Number

035 If more than one book of the library, having the same ultimate class, are written in the same language or have the same language to be used to construct the Language Number and have also the same year of publication, the books are arranged in the order of accession when it can be ascertained or otherwise in any arbitrary order. In the case of the first book, the Book Number is to end with the Date Number. In the case of the second book, the Date Number is to be followed by 1; in the case of the third book, the Date Number is to be followed by 2; in the case of the fourth book, the Date Number is to be followed by 3 and so on. In the case of the *n*th book, the Date Number is to be followed by *n*—*1*.

0351 The digit or digits thus added to the Date Number may be termed the Accession Part of the Book Number.

0352 If the Accession Part of the Book Number consists of more than one digit, it is to be read as an integer and not as a decimal.

It is obvious that if the library possesses more than one book published in a given language in a given year and belonging to a given ultimate class, the Book Number will not individualise them if it stops with the Date Number. But the addition of the Accession Part will remove the difficulty.

A library cannot decide in advance which of the books having the same ultimate class and published in the same year in the same language will be acquired by it. Hence, it has been decided that the most convenient way of arranging such books is to arrange them by the order of accession.

Further, when the first of such books is acquired, it cannot be known whether the library will get any other such book. In case it does not get any other such book the addition of '1' after the Date Number of the only book acquired may prove to be unnecessary. Nor will it be convenient to add '1' to the Date Number of the first book as soon as a second book is acquired, since the task of changing the number in numerous places, which will be necessary, will involve waste of time. Hence, it has been decided to leave the first book without the addition of the Accession digit and to add the Accession digit or digits only in the case of the later books.

It may be explicitly remarked that this Rule is also applicable to additional copies of one and the same book.

036 The Volume Number

It may happen that a work is in more than one volume. In such a case it would be desirable to devise the Book Numbers of the volumes in such a way that they are all brought together. The device that is employed for this purpose is given in Rule 0361. But before going to that Rule, it will be convenient to formulate a test for deciding when the volumes of a set are to be kept together. The following Rule gives a set of sufficient tests.

036 A set of volumes is to be deemed to be indivisible if one or more of the following conditions hold good:—

(*a*) The set possesses a common index.

(*b*) The same sequence of pagination is continued throughout all the volumes of the set.

(*c*) The subject matter is promiscuously distributed among the volumes of the set so that it is not practicable to treat each volume as a separate book.

The tendency should be to separate the volumes of a set except under very rare circumstances. Then only the volumes will get placed along with the other volumes in cognate classes. Hence the tests have been so framed that a set will be deemed indivisible only under rare and exceptional circumstances.

0361 In the case of an indivisible set of volumes, the volumes of the set are to be individualised by putting a dot after the Date Number or the Accession Part of the Book Number, as the case may be, and putting the number of the volume in Arabic numerals after the dot.

03611 The digit or digits thus added after the dot may be termed the Volume Number.

03612 If it consists of more than one digit, it is to be read as an integer and not as a decimal.

The device given in the Rule secures in a very natural way that the volumes of the set are kept in their proper order.

If the volumes of an indivisible set are not published in the same year, the year that is to be used for the Date Number is indeterminate. The following Rule is enunciated to remove this indeterminateness.

0362 The date of publication of an indivisible set is the year in which the earliest published volume in the set is published.

One might ask why should not the year of publication of the first volume of the set be used for the construction of the Date Number. Not infrequently it happens that the volumes of an indivisible set are not published in a normal order. Exigencies may lead to the publication of a later volume before an earlier volume and in fact to the publication of the volumes in any irregular order.

Hence, if the labour of changing the numbers is to be avoided, it is obvious that the most convenient year that can be taken as the year of publication of the set is the year in which the first published volume in the set appears.

037 The Supplement Number

037 In the case of a volume which has supplementary volume or volumes, the Book Number of the Supplementary volume or volumes is to consist of the Book Number of the corresponding main volume followed by a dash which is itself followed by the number of the supplement in Arabic numerals.

0371 If a supplementary volume relates to more than one volume of an indivisible set of volumes, its Book Number is to consist of the Book Number of the last of such volumes in the set, followed by a dash which is itself followed by the number of the supplement in Arabic numerals.

The result of this rule is to attach the supplementary volume to the last of the volumes to which it relates.

0372 The digit or digits thus added after the dash may be termed the Supplement Number.

0373 If it consists of more than one digit, it is to be read as an integer and not as a decimal.

0374 A Book Number which has a Supplement Number as its part is to come immediately after the Book Number which is made up only of the digits preceding the dash and if there be more than one supplement to a book they are to be arranged among themselves in the order of the Supplement Number.

Usually such supplementary volumes either contain additional information or maps or statistical tables which are not complete by themselves but have use only when read with the main volumes. Hence, it is usually found that it is more convenient if the supplementary volumes are all kept together with the main volumes in the order in which they appear. The device given in the Rules of this section is to secure this object.

1 SUBJECT DIGIT

10 The first digit of a Class Number is the symbol representing the Main Division of knowledge into which the book falls. It may be termed the SUBJECT DIGIT.

We now begin the rules relating to the construction of the Class Number part of the Call Number. The first digit is naturally to represent the Main Division of knowledge that occupies either the whole or the major portion of the book.

101 The twenty-seven divisions into one and only one of which each book has to fall may be termed the Subject Divisions or Main Divisions and the digits representing these divisions are given in Schedule I of Part II.

The accidental, though not the main consideration, that led to the division of knowledge into twenty-seven Main Divisions, is the fact that the Roman alphabet consists of twenty-six letters. We have provided one division for each letter and one extra division with no letter. Ten is too small a number for the Main Divisions of knowledge, while the general nature of most of the books (other than monographs) would not allow of too large a number of Main Divisions.

The special device, that has been employed to make the Main Divisions totally exhaustive, consists in the introduction of certain generalia divisions, *viz.*, the Generalia Division proper which has no letter attached to it, the Science (General) Division which is represented by *A*, the Natural Science (General) Division which is represented by *G*, the Useful Arts Division which is represented by *M* and the Miscellaneous Social Sciences Division which is represented by *Y*. The existence of composite books is another reason which necessitates the introduction of such generalia divisions.

The task of making the twenty seven Main Divisions mutually exclusive is by no means easy, since the terms used to name these divisions are not definite in their denotation. The boundary lines between the different Main Subjects are never either clear or definite. Sciences usually shade into one another and the boundary line gets shifted from time to time. Hence, the only practical way in which the terms can be made definite is to define these terms by successive subdivisions. This will

done in the later chapters. The mutual exclusiveness of the classes will be secured by taking care to see that the subdivisions are so constructed as to avoid overlapping. Further, once the subdivisions get themselves attached to particular Main Divisions, due care should be taken to see that they are not disturbed from their position. In other words, the library should be absolutely consistent in the use of the subdivisions.

It can be seen that these twenty-seven Main Divisions fall into three broad groups. The divisions *A* to *M* constitute the group 'the Sciences and their applications'. The divisions *U* to *Z* relate to the subjects that deal with 'Man in society'. The remaining divisions relate to the other humanistic subjects. Further, there is some kind of evolutionary relation among the divisions of each group.

Any book dealing with more than one of the divisions *H* to *L* is to be placed in the division *G*. Any book which deals with more than one of the Sciences, *i.e.*, with more than one of the divisions *B* to *M*, but one at least of which falls outside the group of divisions *G* to *L*, is to be placed in the division *A*. Finally any book which deals with more than one subject, one at least of which falls outside the group of the scientific subjects, is to be put in the class 'Generalia'.

11 To fix the first digit, the title, the contents, the preface, the index and the whole book are to be used in order. One is to go down the sequence as far as it is necessary.

In a majority of modern books the title, no doubt, indicates the Main Subject of the book. But in certain cases, the title may be either non-significant or positively misleading. Hence, it may be necessary to check the decision made with the use of the title, by turning through the pages of the book in a rapid manner.

When the title is non-significant, the contents of the book may throw some light on its Main Subject. But there are cases where it may not be possible to find the Main Subject of the book except by reading it through. Roughly speaking about half a percent of the books in a library may involve such a long process to find out the Main Subject.

12 Rules governing the fixing up of the second and further digits will depend upon the first digit.

This Rule merely states the obvious fact that the subdivision of different subjects will have to proceed on different lines. Most of the later chapters are really devoted each to one Main Subject.

2 Subdivisions which occur in many classes may be termed COMMON SUBDIVISIONS

There are certain subdivisions which may occur in many classes, for example, we may have to provide for the subdivisions;—bibliography, biography, collected works, conference, history and so on in the case of many classes. Subdivisions of this nature, which are likely to occur in many classes shall be called Common Subdivisions. It will be convenient if the same Common Subdivision is always represented by the same symbol in all cases. The mnemonic table of Common Subdivisions is built up with this object in view and has been included among the preliminary tables.

21 The Common Subdivisions and the digits representing them are given as Schedule 2 of part II.

It is not maintained that every one of these Common Subdivisions will be applicable to every class. All that is intended is that they may be applicable to many classes. For example, B*v* is History of Mathematics, P*v* is History of Philology, X*v* is History of Economics, C5M95*v* is History of the Physics of X rays, P111:J1*v* is History of the Phonology of Modern English.

In certain subjects, some of the symbols used in this table will be given a special meaning. For example, in Literature *c* will stand for 'Index of titles' and *e* will stand for 'Index of first lines'. In Philology *z* will stand for 'Comparative and genetic study'. Such special use of the symbols of the Schedule of Common Subdivisions will be indicated in subsection '8' of the chapters dealing with the respective subjects.

22 Any Class Number may, if possible, be amplified by the addition of a COMMON SUBDIVISION NUMBER, which shall consist either of a single Common Subdivision digit or of that digit further amplified.

23 The Class Number is to be worked out to the fullest extent admitted by the book before it is amplified by a bare or amplified COMMON SUBDIVISION NUMBER.

The manner in which each of the Common Subdivision digits is to be amplified is given in the succeeding Rules of this Chapter. In most of these Rules the terms *Chronological Device* and *Geographical Device* will appear. Their meaning will be found in Chapter 6 of this Part.

2a The digit *a* may be amplified by the Chronological Device. The Chronological Number is to be worked out to two digits in most of the cases and to three digits whenever circumstances demand it. The decade or the year, as the case may be, up to which the bibliography is brought, is to be used as the epoch.

The following few lines will illustrate the use of this Rule. Let us take the class *Principles of Literary Criticism* as an example. It is possible to have many bibliographies of this subject brought up to one of several periods, like the Aristotelian period, the Augustan period, the Elizabethan period, the Victorian period, the Georgian period and so on. If the digit *a* which comes after the Class Number of the class *Principles of Literary Criticism* is not amplified by the Chronological Device, all these bibliographies will get arranged simply by their dates of publication with the result that the bibliographies of the different periods get intermingled. On the other hand if the digit *a* is amplified by the Chronological Device as laid down in this Rule, the bibliographies will be grouped by the latest periods covered by them and the groups will themselves come in the normal Chronological sequence. Certainly it is much more desirable to have them grouped like that.

2b The digit *b* as well as the subdivisions of *b* may be amplified first by the Geographical Device and then by the Chronological Device, the Geographical Number and the Chronological Number being separated by a colon. The Chronological Number is to be worked out to two digits. The latest decade about which the book gives information is to be used as the epoch. In the case of the bare digit *b* and the number *b5*, a colon is to be put before the Geographical Number.

2c The digit *c* may be amplified, first by the Geographical Device and then by the Chronological Device, the Geographical Number and the Chronological Number being separated by a colon. If the book gives an account of a particular laboratory, the Chronological Number is to be worked out to three digits, the year of the foundation of the laboratory being used as the epoch. Otherwise it is to be worked out to two digits only, the latest

decade about which the book gives information being used as the epoch.

2cl The amplified Common Subdivision Number thus arrived at may be further amplified, if necessary, by a bare or amplified Common Subdivision Number that may be appropriate.

2d The digit *d* may be amplified in the same way as the digit *c* except that, if it refers to an exhibition, the year of the exhibition is to take the place of the year of foundation.

2e The digit *e* may have to be subdivided, whenever necessary, according to the nature of the Class Number which it amplifies.

There are likely to be many instruments related to any given class. In the case of a book which deals with more than one instrument, the class number is to be amplified by the bare digit *e*. But if a book deals with one single instrument only, it will be convenient to have *e* further subdivided. No attempt has been made in this edition to give the subdivisions of *e* that will be appropriate to the different classes. Except in very specialised libraries, the need for it may not arise. Such specialised libraries may work out a scheme of subdivision along the general lines adopted throughout this book for subdividing any given topic.

2f The digit *f* may be amplified by the Chronological Device. The Chronological Number is to be worked out ordinarily to two digits. The decade, the conditions of which are represented by the map or atlas, is to be used as the epoch.

2g The digit *g* may not require any amplification.

2j The digit *j* may be amplified by the Chronological Device. The Chronological Number is to be worked out to three digits, the year of birth of the person or the year of foundation of the institution, in whose memory or honour the book is written, is to be used as the epoch.

2k The digit *k* may not require any amplification.

2l The digit *l* is to be amplified first by the Geographical Device and then by the Chronological Device, the Geographical Number and the Chronological Number being separated by a colon. The country in which the Society had its headquarters at the time of foundation is to be used to construct the

Geographical Number. The Chronological Number is to be worked out to three digits. The year of foundation of the Society is to be used as the epoch. This group of digits may be termed the SOCIETY NUMBER.

The term *society* is used to denote a Learned Society or an Institution founded and maintained for the pursuit of one or more branches of knowledge. The digit *l* is to be used (*a*) in the case of a book which gives an account of the Society and (*b*) in the case of periodical publications that are issued by the Society. But in the case of occasional publications, that is, publications which are not periodicals, the digit *l* is not to be used. Such publications are to be treated as ordinary books and not as periodicals. The Class Number of such publications is not to be amplified by the digit *l*.

211 The digit *l* thus amplified may be further amplified, if necessary by a bare or amplified Common Subdivision Number that may be appropriate.

2118 When applied to further amplify the amplified digit *l*, the digit *a* is to be used in the case of cumulative indexes. It may be amplified in accordance with Rule 2a.

212 For the first periodical publication of a Society, the bare SOCIETY NUMBER is to be used to amplify the digit *l*. In the case of the second, third, etc., periodical publications of the Society, the SOCIETY NUMBER is to be amplified by the digits 1, 2, etc., respectively. If the number thus amplifying the SOCIETY NUMBER is of more than one digit, it is to be read as an integer and not as a decimal.

As a result of this rule, all the volumes of a specific periodical issued by a Society will get the same Class Number and will be brought together as their Class Number will be unique. They will be individualised by their Book Numbers.

213 If a volume of a set is in more than one part, the parts are to be regarded as an indivisible set in constructing the Book Number.

214 In the case of the periodical publications of a Society, the Language part of the Book Number need not be written.

The Class Number of a periodical publication contains the Geographical Number of the headquarters of the Society which publishes it. As

a result of this, the periodical publications of learned societies in any given subject will get themselves grouped by the countries. This would incidentally lead also to the grouping of the periodicals by languages except in a few anomalous cases. Hence the adding of the Language Number in the Book Number would be redundant.

2m The digit *m* is to be amplified first by the Geographical Device and then by the Chronological Device, the Geographical Number and the Chronological Number being separated by a colon. The country in which the first volume of the periodical was published is to be used to construct the Geographical Number. The Chronological Number is to be worked out to three digits. The year in which the periodical was commenced is to be used as the epoch.

The digit *m* is to be used only in the case of periodicals that are not published by a Learned Society or an Institution. As a result of this rule, all the volumes of a specific periodical will get the same Class Number and will be brought together as their Class Number will be unique. They will be individualised by their Book Numbers.

2m1 When applied to further amplify the digit *m*, the digit *a* is to be used in the case of cumulative indexes. It may be amplified in accordance with Rule 2a.

2m2 If a volume of a set is in more than one part, the parts are to be regarded as an indivisible set in constructing the Book Number.

2m3 In the case of a periodical, the Language part of the Book Number need not be written.

All the remarks made under Rule 214 will apply here.

2n The digit *n* may be amplified first by the Geographical Device and then by the Chronological Device, the Geographical Number and the Chronological Number being separated by a colon. The country or any other geographical area about which the yearbook, etc., gives information is to be used to construct the Geographical Number. The Chronological Number is to be worked out to three digits. The year of commencement of the yearbook, etc., is to be used as the epoch.

As a result of this rule, all the issues of a specific yearbook, etc., will get the same Class Number and will be brought together as their Class

Number will be unique. They will be individualised by their Book Numbers.

2n1 If a volume of a yearbook, etc., is in more than one part, the parts are to be regarded as an indivisible set in constructing the Book Number.

2n2 If the Geographical Device or the Chronological Device or both has or have been used in constructing the Class Number, which is amplified by the digit *n*, the Geographical Number or the Chronological Number or both, as the case may be, may be omitted in amplifying the digit *n*.

It is obvious that it would be redundant to repeat the same numbers both before and after the digit *n*.

2p The digit *p* is to be amplified first by the Geographical Device and then by the Chronological Device, the Geographical Number and the Chronological Number being separated by a colon. The country or any other geographical area which engages the attention of the Conference, or, otherwise, to the people of which the membership of the Conference is primarily restricted, is to be used to construct the Geographical Number. The Chronological Number is to be worked out to three digits. If the Conference is a stray one, the year of the Conference is to be used as the epoch; if it is held periodically by a permanent agency and if it is desirable to bring together the proceedings of the successive sessions, the year of the first Sessions is to be used as the epoch.

2p1 If the Geographical Device or the Chronological Device or both has or have been used in constructing the Class Number which is amplified by the digit *p*, the Geographical Number or the Chronological Number or both, as the case may be, may be omitted in amplifying the digit *p*.

It is obvious that it would be redundant to repeat the same numbers both before and after the digit *p*.

2q The digit *q* may be amplified, first by the Geographical Device and then by the Chronological Device, the Geographical Number and the Chronological Number being separated by a colon. The country or any other geographical area which is covered by the Bill, etc., is to be used to construct the Geographical

Number. The Chronological Number is to be worked out to three digits. The year of the Bill, etc., is to be used as the epoch.

2q1 If the Geographical Device or the Chronological Device or both has or have been used in constructing the Class Number which is amplified by the digit *q*, the Geographical Number or the Chronological Number or both, as the case may be, may be omitted in amplifying the digit *q*.

It is obvious that it would be redundant to repeat the same numbers both before and after the digit *q*.

2r. The digit *r* may be amplified by the Geographical Device. The country or the Geographical area which is covered by Report is to be used to construct the Geographical Number.

This will secure that the successive issues of one and the same Report will get the same Class Number and will be brought together as their Class Number will be unique. The different issues of the Report will be individualised by their Book Numbers.

2r1 If the Geographical Device has been used in constructing the Class Number which is amplified by the digit *r*, the Geographical Number may be omitted in amplifying the digit *r*.

It is obvious that it would be redundant to repeat the same number both before and after the digit *r*.

2r2 If an issue of a Report is in more than one part, the parts are to be regarded as an indivisible set in constructing the Book Number.

2r3 If more than one type of Report are issued by the same body or institution, that is, if more than one type of report get the same Class Number by Rule 2r or 2r1, as the case may be,

(*a*) in the case of one of the types in the library, the Class Number constructed by Rule 2r or 2r1, as the case may be, is to be used without further amplification,

(*b*) in the case of the second, third, etc., types in the library, a colon is to be put after the Class Number constructed by Rule 2r or 2r1, as the case may be, and thereafter the number 1, 2, etc., respectively is to be added. If the number thus added is in more than one digit, it is to be read as an integer and not as a decimal.

2s The digit *s* is to be amplified first by the Geographical Device and then by the Chronological Device, the Geographical

Number and the Chronological Number being separated by a colon. The country or the geographical area about which the book gives information is to be used in constructing the Geographical Number. The Chronological Number is to be worked out to three digits. If the publication is a stray or isolated one, the year covered by the publication is to be used as the epoch. If the publication is issued periodically, the year of commencement of the publication is to be used as the epoch.

This will secure that the successive issues of any statistical publication issued periodically will get the same Class Number and will be brought together as their Class Number will be unique. The different issues will be individualised by their Book Numbers.

2s1 If the Geographical Device or the Chronological Device or both has or have been used in constructing the Class Number which is amplified by the digit *s*, the Geographical Number or the Chronological Number or both, as the case may be, may be omitted in amplifying the digit *s*.

It is obvious that it would be redundant to repeat the same numbers both before and after the digit *s*.

2s2 If an issue of a statistical publication is in more than one part, the parts are to be regarded as an indivisible set in constructing the Book Number.

2t The digit *t* is to be amplified first by the Geographical Device and then by the Chronological Device, the Geographical Number and the Chronological Number being separated by a colon. The country or the geographical area coming within the purview of the Commission, etc., is to be used in constructing the Geographical Number. The Chronological Number is to be worked out to three digits. The year of appointment of the Commission, etc., is to be used as the epoch.

2t1 If the Geographical Device or the Chronological Device or both has or have been used in constructing the Class Number which is amplified by the digit *t*, the Geographical Number or the Chronological Number or both, as the case may be, may be omitted in amplifying the digit *t*.

It is obvious that it would be redundant to repeat the same numbers both before and after the digit *t*.

2u The digit *u* is to be amplified first by the Geographical Device and then by the Chronological Device, the Geographical Number and the Chronological Number being separated by a colon. The country or the geographical area coming within the purview of the Survey, etc., is to be used in constructing the Geographical Number. The Chronological Number is to be worked out to three digits. The date of commencement of the Survey, etc., is to be used as the epoch.

2u1 If the Geographical Device or the Chronological Device or both has or have been used in constructing the Class Number which is amplified by the digit *u*, the Geographical Number or the Chronological Number or both, as the case may be, may be omitted in amplying the digit *u*.

It is obvious that it would be redundant to repeat the same numbers both before and after the digit *u*.

General travel books will get a place in the Subject Division *U*. The Class Nnmbers of such books need not be amplified by the digit *u*. It is only the Class Numbers of books which give an account of travels, expeditions, etc., which are undertaken for a specific purpose such as—Challenger Expedition—that are to be amplified by the digit *u*.

2v The digit *v* is to be amplified first by the Geographical Device and then by the Chronological Device, the Geographical Number and the Chronological Number being separated by a colon. The country or the geographical area about which the book gives information is to be used in constructing the Geographical Number. The Chronological Number is to be worked out to two digits. The decade up to which the history is brought in the book is to be used as the epoch.

The remarks similar to those given under Rule 2a will hold good here also.

2w The digit *w* is to be amplified by the Chronological Device. If a book gives the biography of a single person, the Chronological Number is to be worked out to three digits, and the year of birth of the biographee is to be taken as the epoch. If a book gives the biographies of more than one person, the Chronological Number is to be worked out to two digits and the decade of birth of the youngest of the biographees is to be taken as the epoch.

2w1 If the Chronological Number has been used in constructing the Class Number which is amplified by the digit *w*, the Chronological Number may be omitted in amplifying the digit *w*.

A biographical book is to get the Class Number of the class with which the name of the biographee is primarily associated. For example, the biography of a mathematician is to be placed in the Class B; the biography of an astronomer is to be placed in the class B9; the biography of an electrical engineer is to be placed in the class D66; that of an analytical chemist is to be placed in the class E3; that of a literary critic of Sanskṛt literature is to be placed in the class 015:9; that of an Arctic explorer as Amundsen is to be placed in the class U8:94; and that of a person like Mahatma Gandhi, whose name is primarily associated with work on political rights of India, is to be placed in the class V44:25. On the other hand, the biography of a person whose name cannot be definitely associated with some subject or other is to be placed in 'Generalia'. Similarly if a book gives the biography of a number of persons whose names are associated with more than one subject, one at least of which falls among the group of Subject Divisions N to Z, it is to be placed in 'Generalia.'

The letters and correspondence of a person are to be treated as part of his biography for the purpose of this Rule.

2w2 If more than one biographee, whose names are primarily associated with the same Class Number, have also the same year of birth,

(*a*) in the case of one of the biographees, the Class Number constructed by Rule 2w or 2w1, as the case may be, is to be used without further amplification,

(*b*) in the case of the second, third, etc., biographees, the number 1,2, etc., respectively, is to be added to the Class Number constructed by the Rule 2w or 2w1, as the case may be. If the number thus added is in more than one digit, it is to be read as an integer and not as a decimal.

2w3 The biography of a person whose importance is due mainly to his association with some other person of importance, either as a relative or as a friend, or in any other manner is to be given the Class Number of the biography of that person of importance.

The biography of such a relative or friend is of interest to the readers only because of the light it throws on the life of the person of importance. For example, it may be said that the biography of Jane Welsh Carlyle is

of interest because it throws light on the life of Thomas Carlyle. Hence the book will have a greater chance to find a reader if it is placed with the biographies of Thomas Carlyle. It is just this result that is sought to be secured by this Rule.

2x The digit *x* may be amplified by the Chronological Device. If a book gives the collected works or selections from the works of a single person, the Chronological Number is to be worked out to three digits, and the year of birth of the author is to be taken as the epoch. If a book gives the collected works or selections from the works of more than one person, the Chronological Number is to be worked out to two digits and the decade of birth of the youngest of the authors is to be taken as the epoch.

2x1 If the Chronological Number has been used in constructing the Class Number which is amplified by the digit *x*, the Chronological Number may be omitted in amplifying the digit *x*.

The digit *x* is to be used to amplify the Class Number of a book if it contains either more than one work of an author or the works of more than one author. The collected works may be in one volume or in a set of indivisible volumes.

2x2 If the collected works or the selections from the works of more than one author get the same Class Number by Rule 2x or 2x1, as the case may be,

(*a*) in the case of one of the authors the Class Number constructed by Rule 2x or 2x1, as the case may be, is to be used without further amplification,

(*b*) in the case of the second, third, etc., authors, the number 1, 2, etc., respectively, is to be added to the Class Number constructed by Rule 2x or 2x1, as the case may be. If the number thus added is in more than one digit, it is to be read as an integer and not as a decimal.

2y The digits *y* and *z* may not require any amplification.

3 GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS

30 The Geographical Divisions and the numbers representing them are given in Schedule 3 of Part II.

Several subjects may have to be subdivided geographically at one stage or another. The Subject Divisions 'History' and 'Geography' will certainly have to be so divided. We have seen in Chapter 2 that the Geographical Division becomes necessary for the amplification of some of the Common Subdivision digits. It will be seen in Chapter 4 that the philological Schedule has to make use of the Geographical Schedule. The notation will gain considerably in mnemonic value if the same number is used to denote the same area in all cases. With this in view, the Geographical Schedule has been constructed and included among the preliminary schedules.

31 The subdivisions of '1 World' are got by using certain convenient group characteristics, other than the canonical continent characteristic, which forms the basis for arriving at numbers 4, 5, . . . 9 of the schedule.

32 The digit 2 may be used for the country or province or place to which the library belongs.

It is likely that a library will have a more extensive collection of books pertaining to its country or province or place. Hence the number for that area will have to be inserted very frequently. Further it will have to be subdivided much more profusely than those of other countries or provinces or places. Whereas the number it gets in its natural place in the Geographical Schedule will contain at least two digits and may contain many more, it would add to economy of notation if it can be indicated by a single digit. Hence, it is suggested, that the normal number it gets in its natural place may be left unused and the digit 2 be used to represent it.

33 As the digit 2 is reserved for the library's own country, etc., the digit 3 may be reserved for the most favoured country.

Here, the term "most favoured" means the country about which the library has a much larger collection than about other countries barring its own country. All the remarks made under Rule 32 are applicable to this rule also.

34 If any ultimate area mentioned in the schedule requires further subdivision, the subdivision may be effected in accordance with the following plan. Let the area be divided into eight convenient sectors and the sectors be numbered as hereunder:

1	East	5	West
2	South East	6	North West
3	South	7	North
4	South West	8	North East

If only one sub-area falls in a sector, the number of the sector may be given to the sub-area. If more than one sub-area falls in a sector, it may be further subdivided in a similar manner. The digit '9' may be reserved for indicating the islands in the neighbourhood of the area.

A strict adherence to this principle is not demanded nor is it possible in all cases. All that is intended is that the rule may be used as a rough guiding principle. It will be found that Schedule 3 of Part II gives detailed subdivisions of certain countries only. They are to be taken as illustrative. The other countries also are to be subdivided similarly, as need arises.

4 LANGUAGE DIVISIONS

40 The Language Divisions and the numbers representing them are given in Schedule 4 of Part II.

We have already seen in Chapter 03 that the Language Number is used in the construction of the Book Number. It can easily be seen that it will also be required in the subdivision of the Subject Divisions 'Literature' and 'Philology.' Our notation will gain considerably in mnemonic value if the same number is used to denote the same language in all cases. With this in view the Philological Schedule has been constructed and included among the preliminary schedules.

41 To represent a language, definitely known to belong to one of the three families represented by the digits '1', '2' and '3' but not indicated in the schedule, the digit 9 is to be added after the number of the ultimate division into which it will fall and the digit 9 is to be amplified by the Geographical Device, the area in which it first became current being used to construct the Geographical Number.

If at the time, when the language first presented itself, its family was not definitely known to be Indo-European, or Semetic or Dravidian and hence it was placed in the class 4 or 5 or . . . or 9 of the schedule its number should not, ordinarily, be changed, although later researches may definitely assign it to one of the three families mentioned.

42 Among the languages to be divided by the geographical device if different languages have originated in the same area, they may be arranged in chronological order, if ascertainable, or in some arbitrary order and a colon followed by the numbers 1, 2, . . . may be put after the geographical number to indicate respectively the first, second . . . of these languages.

This problem may arise only in rare cases.

44 The languages comprised by the classes 4 . . . 9 are to be individualised by the Geographical Device, the respective areas, in which they became first current, being used to construct the Geographical Number.

5 CHRONOLOGICAL DIVISIONS

50 The Chronological Divisions and the numbers representing them are given in Schedule 5 of Part II.

In the Subject Division 'History,' Chronological Subdivision will be essential. We have seen that, in amplifying some of the Common Subdivision digits, Chronological Subdivision is frequently availed of. It will be seen later that the chronological mode of division appears again and again in the subdivision of most of the classes. In fact, it occurs so frequently, that a part of the next chapter is devoted to the exposition of the idea "Division by Chronological Device" and the variety of uses to which the Chronological Number is put is indicated fully as a preliminary measure, so as to secure brevity in the enunciation of the rules for the detailed subdivision of the different subjects. Again, the variety of uses to which the Chronological Number is being put is one of the elements that has invested the Colon Classification with a marvellous degree of hospitality and elasticity, which is essential in a growing library.

51 In the case of the divisions E onwards, where each letter stands for a century, the decade is to be indicated if necessary by adding the digit of the decade—0, 1, . . .or 9, as the case may be—after the century digit. The year is to be indicated if necessary by adding the digit of the year—0, 1 . . . or 9, as the case may be—after the decade digit. The month is to be indicated if necessary by adding the number of the month—1, 2, . . . or 12, as the case may be—after the year digit. The number representing the month is to be read as an integer and not as a decimal, if it consists of more than one digit.

e. g., E55 1055 A.D. M00 1800 A.D. P01 2101 A.D.

52 In the case of the division D, which represents the first millennium A. D., the century is to be indicated, if necessary, by adding the digit of the century—0, 1, . . . or 9, as the case may be—after D. The decade is to be indicated, if necessary, by adding the digit of the year—0, 1, . . . or 9, as the case may be—after the decade digit and so on.

e. g., D010 10 A.D. D541 541 A.D.

53 In the case of the divisions C and B, which represent respectively the first and the second millenniums B. C., the century digit, the decade digit and the year digit are to be arrived at as follows:—Write the year in ordinary Arabic numerals. The excess of nine over the number representing the century is to be used for the century digit; the excess of nine over the number representing the decade is to be used for the decade digit; and the excess of nine over the number representing the year is to be used as the year digit.

e. g., B025 1974 B.C. B999 1000 B.C. C499 500 B.C. C089 10 B.C.

54 In the case of the division A which represents "Before 2000 B.C.", A9 is to be used for the third millennium B. C., A8 for the fourth millennium B.C. . . . and A0 for the twelfth millennium B. C. A00 may stand for "Before 12,000 B.C." and may be further subdivided in the same way as A. Each of the numbers A0 to A9 may, if necessary, be further subdivided as in Rule 53.

6 EIGHT DEVICES

60 One or more of the following Eight Devices may be employed in constructing a Class Number.

1 The Colon Device ;
2 The Geographical Device ;
3 The Chronological Device ;
4 The Favoured Category Device ;
5 The Classic Device ;
6 The Subject Device ;
7 The Alphabetic Device ; and
8 The Bias-number Device.

This chapter will be devoted to a short account of these Eight Devices which will be frequently employed in the construction of Class Numbers. A preliminary discussion of these devices will add to the clarity of the rules in the later chapters. It will also be conducive to brevity in the enunciation of the rules of classification.

61 The Colon Device

61 The Colon Device consists in separating, by a colon, the parts of a Class Number, which relate to the different characteristics forming the basis of classification.

In most of the subjects, more than one relevant characteristic are available as a basis of classification. For example, in Literature, the language, the form, the author and the work are the characteristics available. A full discussion of these will be found in Chapter 7 of this part. In Chemistry, the problem of study and the substance studied are the characteristics available. In Botany, the plant studied, the problem and the organ are the characteristics available. In certain subjects like Mathematics, Physics and Geology, the first process of division may follow canonical lines; but the canonical divisions may be capable of further division on the basis of more than one characteristic.

In all these cases, the part corresponding to each characteristic is capable of further division quite independently of the parts corresponding to the other characteristics. This is made practicable by the insertion of a colon in accordance with this rule.

We have already seen in Rule 024 that the magnitude of *colon* lies between 0 and 1. As a result of this, a subdivision of a given number by the Colon Device will have precedence over all other subdivisions of the same number except those obtained by the Classic Device, the Bias-number Device and the application of a Common Subdivision Number. In other words, the subdivisions of a given number obtained by varying the chracteristic forming the basis of classification will have precedence over all its subdivisions obtained either by continuing the original characteristic itself, or by the Chronological Device, or by the Favoured Category Device, or by the Subject Device or by the Alphabetic Device.

An example may make this point clear. In the example chosen, the rules given in Chapter 8 are necessarily anticipated. V44 : 18 is the Class Number for India's policy towards mandated territories. V441 :8 is the Class Number for the Archival sources of the history of the Madras Presidency. V4418 is part of the Class Number for the history of the Andhra Desa of the Madras Presidency. The ordinal arrangement for these numbers is as follows :—V44 :18, V441 : 8, V4418. It can be seen that, as a consequence of the Colon Device, all books dealing with the history of India as a whole will come before the books dealing with the history of the Madras Presidency as a whole as well as the books dealing with the history of each of the other Presidencies as wholes. Again, all the books dealing with the history of the Madras Presidency as a whole will come before the books dealing with the history of each of the different parts of the Presidency. And this is as it should be.

Here is another example. In this case the rules given in Chapter L are necessarily anticipated. L : 2 is the Class Number for human anatomy ; L : 3 is the Class Number for human physiology ; L : 4 is the Class Number for diseases in general ; L : 4 : 6 is the Class Number for therapeutics in general ; L : 4 : 68 is the Class Number for aerotherapy in general ; L2 is the Class Number for the digestive system ; L2 : 2 is the Class Number for the anatomy of the digestive system ; L2 : 3 is the Class Number for the physiology of the digestive system ; L2 : 4 is the Class Number for the diseases of the digestive system ; L2 : 42 is the Class Number for the infectious diseases of the digestive system ; L2 : 421 is the Class Number for the tuberculosis of the digestive system ; L2 : 42 : 6 is the Class Number for the treatment of infectious diseases of the digestive system ; L2 : 421 : 6 is the Class Number for the treatment of tuberculosis of the digestive system ; L2 : 421 : 68 is the Class Number for the aerotherapy of the tuberculosis of the digestive system ; L24 is the Class Number for the intestines ; L24 : 4 is the Class Number for the diseases of the intestines. The ordinal arrangement for these Class Numbers is as follows :—L : 2, L : 3, L : 4, L : 4 : 6, L : 4 : 68, L2, L2 : 2, L2 : 3, L2 : 4, L2 : 42, L2 : 42 : 6. L2 : 421, L2 : 421 : 6, L2 : 421 : 68, L24, L24 : 4.

It can be seen that, as a result of the Colon Device, the group of books on human anatomy, the group of books on human physiology, the group of books on diseases in general, etc., will come before the groups of books dealing with individual organs. Among the books dealing with an individual organ, the group of general books will come first. Then the group of books on the anatomy of the organ, the group of books on the physiology of the organ, the group of books on the diseases of the organ, etc., will come in successive order. Among the books dealing with the diseases of a given organ, the group of general books on the diseases of the organ will come first. The groups of books dealing with particular types of diseases of the organ will come in successive order. Among the books that deal with diseases in general, the general books will come first and then the groups of books dealing with pathology, preventive measures, treatment, etc., will come in successive order. A similar internal arrangement will be secured among the books dealing with the diseases of a specific organ, and so also with the books dealing with the specific diseases of a given organ.

Thus, in the Colon System, the Class Numbers and the subjects represented by them form a perfectly articulated system, like the skeleton of a human body, the colon playing the role of the ligaments and cartilages which connect the bones of the system to one another, giving freedom, at the same time, for each bone to grow and to move independent of the other bones. One can easily imagine the great advantage that a specialised worker will find in this system which enables him to lay his hands straight on *all* the materials connected w th his work, with the least waste of time. The apparently complex structure of the number cannot be considered to be a source of strain, as the reader is not concerned with the number as such but he is concerned only with the convenient arrangement w hich the numbers bring about among the books.

Further, as a result of the use of colon, any Class Number becomes a multipartite number capable of expansion at as many points as there are colons, in addition to its being expansible at the right end, whereas in other schemes, a Class Number is capable of expansion at the right end only. In other words, the flexibility of the Colon Notation is many times greater than that of other notations.

The limitations in the flexibility of the notation impose a limitation on the degree of minuteness to which the classification can be carried. On account of the far greater flexibility which the notation of the Colon Classification possesses, the classes in the Colon Classification are capable of being worked out to a far greater degree of minuteness. We have seen, in the *Five Laws of Library Science*, that practically every Law of Library Science demands that the classification should be as minute as

possible. The Colon Classification satisfies the demands of the Laws of Library Science much more closely than any other scheme, as a result of the Colon Device. This can be realised by comparing some of the Class Numbers and their subdivisions according to the Colon Classification with the corresponding Class Numbers and their subdivisions according to any other scheme of classification.

611 In cases where the number on the left side of a colon has no chance whatever for expansion, the colon may be omitted and taken as understood.

This provision is introduced to secure economy of notation wherever possible. The rule for omission of the colon will become operative only if no ambiguity is likely to arise in the ordinal arrangement of the Class Numbers, as a result of the omission. The rules devoted to the classification of the different subjects will generally state when the colon may be so omitted.

62 The Geographical Device

62 The Geographical Device consists in using the appropriate Geographical Number for the further subdivision of a class which is capable of geographical division or when the individualisation of the subclasses may be made to depend conveniently on the place of origin or on the place of prevalence or on the place of habitation or on the place that may be definitely associated with the respective subclasses in any other manner or for any other reason. The cases where this device may be applied are generally indicated either in the Schedules of Classification in Part II or in the Rules of Classification in this Part.

We have already seen in Chapter 2, that certain of the Common Subdivision digits can be amplified by the Geographical Device. For example, Rules 2b, 2c, 2d, 2l, 2m, 2n, 2p, 2r, 2s, 2t, 2u, and 2v provide for the amplification of the Common subdivision digits b, c, d, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, u, and v by the Geographical Device. Again in the philological table given in Schedule 4 of Part II, it will be seen that the languages not belonging to the Indo-European, the Semetic or the Dravidian families are to be individualised by the Geographical Device. Also, Rule 41 of Chapter 4 of this Part utilises the Geographical Device for individualising certain languages belonging even to the three families mentioned above.

Again Rules P101 and P105 of Chapter P of this Part utilise the Geographical Device for the individualising of dialects and jargons. The

Geographical Device is also employed to individualise certain religions as can be seen from Schedule Q of Part II and from Chapter Q of this Part. It is needless to multiply examples at this stage.

63 The Chronological Device

63 The Chronological Device consists in using the appropriate Chronological Number for the further subdivision of a class, which is capable of chronological division or when the individualisation of the subclasses may be made to depend conveniently on the period of origin or birth or on the year of first investigation or on the year of discovery or on the year of initiation or commencement or on the year of occurrence or on the year that may be definitely associated with the respective subclasses in any other manner or for any other reason. Some of the cases where this device may be employed are generally indicated either in the Schedules of Classification in Part II or in the Rules of Classification in this Part. Similar cases where it may be employed, will suggest themselves in the course of actual classification.

631 The chronological number is to be worked out to the century, decade, year or month as specified in the respective rules or, if there are no specific rules on the point, as may be most appropriate.

632 The epoch which is to be used to construct the chronological number will be that which is specified in the concerned rules or schedules or, if it is not so specified, that which may be most appropriate.

633 Except as otherwise stated and particularly subject to the rules of Chapter 2 of this part, when more than one entity are related to one and the same year and would otherwise get the same Class Number by the Chronological Device, that year is to be used to construct the Chronological Number for one of the entities and some vacant neighbouring years are to be used respectively to construct the Chronological Numbers of the other entities. A similar device may be employed when the Chronological Number is to be worked out to the century, decade or month.

We have already seen in Chapter 2, that some of the Common Subdivision digits may be amplified by the Chronological Device. For example, rules 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2j, 2l, 2m, 2n, 2p, 2q, 2t, 2u, 2v, 2w and 2x provide for the amplification of the Common Subdivision digits a, b, c, d, j, l, m, n, p, q, t, u, w and x by the Chronological Device. The schedules in Part II contain many examples in which this device is usefully employed. The great hospitality which this scheme gets by this device is illustrated in the individualisation of special forms and functions in ' Mathematics,' in the classification of Radiations in ' Physics,' in fixing the Author Numbers in 'Literature,' in the classification of universal languages in 'Philology,' in the classification of religious sects, in the classification of the different schools of 'Psychology' and 'Education' and in many other instances, which it would be unnecessary to list here exhaustively.

64 The Favoured Category Device

64 The Favoured Category Device consists in individualising a few, not more than nine, categories, about which a larger number of publications exist or may be reasonably expected to come forth, by the digits 1, 2,...9 whereas the other categories of its class are to be individualised by some other device which may involve the use of more than one digit. The cases where this device may be applied are generally indicated in the Schedules of Classification in Part II.

This rule is intended to economise in notation in Classes in which a large number of publications may be expected. Incidentally it also gives priority in the shelf arrangement for popular classes. This device is employed at different stages in almost every subject. Illustrative divisions by the Favoured Category Device a re given in various schedules in Part II. To quote one example here, in the Subject Division ' J Agriculture' 38 is the Number for Cereals and other seeds that are primarily produced for human consumption. Since rice is the most popular cereal, wheat comes next in popularity and so on, the number for rice is 381, that for wheat is 382 and so on, for the nine most popular cereals and food seeds.

65 The Classic Device

65 The Classic Device is employed for bringing together the different editions of a classic in a class, the different editions of each of its commentaries, the different editions of each of the subcommentaries of each of its commentaries and so on and of

securing that the group of subcommentaries of a commentary is in juxtaposition to the commentary, that the group of commentaries of a classic is in juxtaposition to the classic and that the group formed of each classic and its associated commentaries is in juxtaposition to the groups of the other classics of the same class.

651 The Classic Device consists in putting the digit *x* after the number representing the ultimate class to which the book should be otherwise assigned, and amplifying the digit *x* by the Favoured Category Device or the Chronological Device to individualise the classic concerned. The amplified *x* may be termed the *Classic Number*. The commentaries are indicated by amplifying the corresponding Classic Number by the Favoured Category Device or the Chronological Device. This amplifying number may be termed the *First-order Commentary Number*. The subcommentaries of a commentary are indicated by amplifying the corresponding First-order Commentary Number in a similar way. This amplifying number may be termed the *Second-order Commentary Number* and so on.

The problem that the Classic Device seeks to tackle is frequent in the case of classical works written in Sanskrit. A reference to the illustrative divisions by the Classic Device forming part of the Schedules L, O, P, Q and R of Part II will show how widespread this problem is. There are also some cases of occidental classics—such as Burke's works in Politics, some of the Classics of International Law, the Greek and the Latin Classics —which may more conveniently be grouped by the Classic Device.

One result of the application of the Classic Device is that the classic becomes a class by itself and hence its different editions come together, with the Book Number differentiating them. In the case of a classic, several editions are likely to appear even at distant dates. But for this device, they will get scattered and intermingled with other ordinary books in the same class. Such an intermingling is bound to be revolting to the mind of the readers. It is certainly not desirable that Aristotle's *Poetics* or Daṇḍin's *Kāvyādarśa* should be indiscriminately clubbed with the ordinary modern books on literary criticism. Nor will it be happy to interpolate Śaṅkarācārya's works on Indian Philosophy with the modern text-books on Indian Philosophy.

It not infrequently happens, particularly in works in the Sanskṛt language, that the classic gets many commentaries which themselves become classic and get many editions and many subcommentaries. *All*

the Laws of Library Science will be best served if and only if the whole family of commentaries and subcommentaries are grouped together and placed next to the different editions of the classic itself. Usually the commentaries and the subcommentaries carry forward the theories contained in the classic. This carrying forward is done step by step in the hierarchy of commentaries and subcommentaries. Hence the happy grouping of a classic with its commentaries and subcommentaries, brought about by the Classic Device, incidentally arranges the books in the proper evolutionary order. This adds greatly to the convenience of the readers—nay, it is even educative.

It may be stated here that the use of the digit *x* in the Classic Device is not in any way in conflict with the use of the same to indicate *collected works*. As a matter of fact the one use is but a natural and consistent extension of the other.

652 The Favoured Category Device is to be used to amplify the digit *x* only to indicate a specific classical work but not to indicate a classical author. On the other hand, the Chronological Device is to be used to indicate a classical author and not any single work of his.

653 When the Chronological Device is used to amplify the digit *x*, the Chronological Number is to be worked out to three digits using the date of birth of the author as the epoch.

6531 If more than one classical author get the same Class Number by Rule 653,

(*a*) in the case of one of them, the Class Number constructed by Rule 653 is to be used without further amplification.

(*b*) in the case of the second, third etc., authors, the number 1, 2, etc. respectively is to be added to the Class Number constructed by Rule 653. If the number thus added is in more than one digit, it is to be read as an integer and not as a decimal.

654 The bare or amplified Chronological Number used to represent the author may be termed the AUTHOR NUMBER.

655 If there be only one work of a classical author represented by the Chronological Device, the Class Number constructed by Rule 653 or 6531 will also stand naturally for the only specific work of his.

656 If there be more than one work of a classical author represented by the Chronological Device, a colon is to be put after the Author Number and a WORK NUMBER is to be added

thereafter. The method of constructing the WORK NUMBER is the same as that given in Rule 74 of Chapter 7 of this Part.

657 Rules 652—656 are applicable to the construction of the Commentary Numbers also.

658 Any Class Number constructed by the preceding rules may be amplified, whenever necessary, by a bare or amplified Common Subdivision digit that may be appropriate.

6589 The symbol ':9' is to be used as a special Common Subdivision Number to indicate *criticism*.

It may be stated here that commentary is to be differentiated from criticism. A commentary usually carries the theory of the classic forward and gives some substantial new theory or information; but a criticism does not do so. Again, criticism is to be differentiated from annotation. A criticism gives an estimate and an appreciation or depreciation of an author or his work, as the case may be. But an annotation does not do so. It merely takes the form of short notes elucidating obstruse or difficult points in a work.

66 The Subject Device

66 The Subject Device consists in using appropriate Class Numbers for the further subdivision of a class which is capable of such subdivision or when the individualisation of the subclasses may be made to depend conveniently on a Class Number that may be definitely associated with the respective subclasses in any manner or for any reason. The cases where this Device may be applied are generally indicated either in the Schedules of Classification in Part II or in the Rules of Classification in this Part.

This rule invests this scheme with great mnemonic features and also adds greatly to the profuseness as well as the minuteness of classes. This Device is employed at different stages in certain subjects. Many illustrative divisions by the Subjeet Device are given in the Schedules of Part II for ready reference. Special reference may be made here to the Schedule M, to the *Ethics* part of Schedule R and to the *Functions* part of Schedule W.

As the Subject Number used in the Subject Device will begin with a capital letter and as the Chronological Number will also begin with a capital letter, there may appear to be *prima facie* ground to fear that an ambiguity may arise in the ordinal arrangement of the Class Numbers.

But care has been taken to secure that the Chronological Device and the Subject Device do not both become applicable for the further subdivision of a given Class Number.

67 The Alphabetic Device

67 The Alphabetic Device consists in using the initial letter, or the initial letter amplified, of the name of the substance or any other appropriate entities, for the further subdivision of a class of substances or entities.

671 If more than one substance or entity have the same initial letter, their initial letters may be amplified by the addition of the numbers 1, 2, 3, etc., respectively.

This device is to be used only in rare cases where no other method of subdivision is practicable. The Schedules in Part II and the Rules of this Part indicate the places where this Device has to be used. To give a few specific examples here, in dividing the Crop Numbers in the Subdivision *Agriculture*, the Alphabetic Device is recommended to be used after the Favoured Category Device is exhausted. There are likely to be many crops dealing with a given class. It is not practicable to indicate these crops in any other way.

So also when the number for the *Bacterial Diseases* of an organ exceeds 8 the only available course is to apply the Alphabetic Device to indicate the diseases that are not indicated by the Favoured Category Device.

68 The Bias Number Device

68 The Bias Number Device is employed for bringing together such of the books in a class as are written with a special bias to some other class or from a special point of view that can be associated with some other class, or for the use of special class of readers whose primary interest of study is in some other class, or as have some other special relation to some other class. The class to which the book belongs may be termed the 'Basic Class' and its number may be termed the 'Basic Number'. The other class may be termed the 'Bias Class' and its number may be termed the 'Bias Number.'

681 The Bias Number Device consists in amplifying the 'Basic Number' by the addition of the digit 0 followed by the appropriate 'Bias Number.'

682 Both the 'Basic Number' and the 'Bias Number' are to be worked out as fully as may be appropriate to the book.

A few examples may be given here to illustrate the use of this device But the rules given in Chapters B and 7 have to be anticipated in giving these examples.

The general text-books of *Mathematics* will have the Class Number B. But it is likely that some of these books are written specially for the use of physicists, engineers, biologists, economists, etc. In the case of such books, the Class Number B may be amplified so as to read B0C, B0D, B0G, B0X, etc., respectively. If such books are not differentiated by the Bias Number Device, they will get intermingled with the ordinary text-books in Mathematics. When an engineer comes and asks for a mathematical text-book, the library cannot easily find out the books suited to him.

Take another example. The general books on *Statistics* have the Class Number B28. But some of them are written for the use of engineers, some for the use of psychologists and so on. It will be convenient if such books can be differentiated by amplifying their Class Numbers so as to read B280D, B280S, etc.

Again, the critical books on, say, *Shakespeare*, will have the Class Number O : 2J64 : 9. Some of these may deal with the astronomical knowledge in Shakespeare's works, some may deal with the madfolk of Shakespeare, some may deal with the prosody of Shakespeare, some may deal with his spelling, some may strive to study the words used by Shakespeare in a statistical manner. It would be certainly desirable to divide the critical works on *Shakespeare* so as to put all these types into different subgroups. This can be done by amplifying the Class Number O : 2J64 : 9 by the Bias Number Device so as to read respectively as follows:—

O : 2J64 : 90B9
O : 2J64 : 90L71 : 45
O : 2J64 : 90P
O : 2J64 : 90P111 : J18 : 3
O : 2J64 : 90P111 : J : 30B28

It may be seen that, in the last example, the Bias Number Device has been used twice. Of course, in such cases, the Class Number is drawn out to an apparently inordinate length. Such a thing will happen only in specialised monographs of a very intensive nature. If the length of the Class Number in the case of such specialised monographs is to scare us away from the Bias Number Device, the result will be that such monographs will get promiscuously mixed up with a number of other books and monographs not so specialised. If so, either they will practically be lost to the readers or the readers will have to spend an unduly long time to spot them out. Either result is against the spirit of the Laws of Library Science.

7 LITERATURE

The subjects *Literature* and *History* have been taken out of their places and the rules for classifying them are given first, as these subjects are likely to be of interest to a much larger number of people than the other subjects. It is proposed to give the rules for their classification in a very detailed manner so as to bring out most of the underlying principles. The rules for the classification of the other subjects are not given in such a detailed manner. Many things are left to be supplied by the classifier on the analogy of the Rules for *Literature* and *History*.

70 Four characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of 'Literature,' *viz.*, Language or 'L' characteristic, Form or 'F' characteristic, Author or 'A' characteristic and Work or 'W' characteristic.

Apart from the Common Subdivisions and the Bias Divisions that may be applied to 'Literature' or to the subclasses of 'Literature,' the special subdivisions of 'Literature' are to be based on the four characteristics mentioned in the rule. The connotation of these terms will become clear in the succeeding rules.

701 The four characteristics, forming the basis of classification of 'Literature', are to be taken in the order 'L', 'F', 'A', 'W'.

A simple calculation will show that there are twenty-four ways of taking the four characteristics in order. The problem is to decide which of these twenty-four possible orders will be the most convenient for those who use the books. It is only the experience of libraries that can give the necessary information about it.

The order suggested by the rule has been found to be quite convenient. The result of this order may be put as follows :—

We shall imagine all the 'Literature' books divided according to their languages and we shall imagine a separate building for the literature of each Language. A reader, interested, say, in English literature will have to go into the 'English' building, so to speak. On entering the building he will find that all Poetry is put in one room, that all Drama is put in another room, all Fiction put in a third room, and so on. Let us assume that the

reader is interested in Drama and that he enters the 'Drama' room. There we may imagine that he will find several cupboards each devoted to a Dramatist. If the cupboard, pertaining to any Dramatist, is opened, he will find that each shelf is devoted to one work of the Dramatist. In that shelf all the editions of that work and all the criticisms of that work will be found arranged in a convenient order. Roughly speaking this is the result of taking the four characteristics in the order given by the rule. One can easily construct a similar picture for the other possible orders of the characteristics and satisfy oneself about the fitness of the particular order prescribed by the rule.

71 Language Number

710 The digit or digits of the language, to the literature of which the book belongs, or about the literature of which the book treats are to be placed immediately after the digit 'O'. This group of digits may be termed the 'Language Number.'

For example, Kāḷidāsa's *Śākuntalā*, which belongs to Sanskṛt literature, is to be given the language number appropriate to Sanskṛt. S. M. Nateśa Śāstri's *A Review of Śākuntalā*, though it is in English, is to be given the language number appropriate to Sanskṛt and not English, because it treats about *Śākuntalā* which belongs to Sanskṛt literature.

7101 The Language Number is to be taken from the Language Divisions given in Schedule 4 of Part II.

7102 In the case of the literature in the Favoured Language, the Language Number may be taken as understood and need not be actually written.

This rule is intended to economise in notation.

711 If a book contains or treats about the literatures of more than one family of languages, no Language Number is to be put.

712 In the case of books treating about the mutual relations of the literatures in more than one language, the most Popular Language is to be used to construct the Language Number.

72 Form Number

72 A colon is to be put after the Language Number or after 'O' according as the language used to construct the Language Number is not or is the Favoured Language.

72a If a book does not admit of classification on the basis of the language characteristic, colon need not be placed after O.

72b In the Subject Division 'Literature', a Class Number without a colon in it has precedence over all Class Numbers with a colon in them.

720 The digit of the Form of literature which the book contains or about which the book treats is to be put immediately after the colon mentioned in Rule 72. This may be termed the Form Number.

7201 The symbols and the corresponding Form Divisions are given in Schedule O of part II.

The terms used in the Schedule of Form Divisions are by no means definite. Nor can we say that the term 'Literature' itself is quite definite. Overlooking for the time being, the general meaning of the word 'Literature' *viz.*, the body of writings produced in a particular country or period or in a particular subject, the restricted meaning that the big Oxford Dictionary gives is as follows:—"Writing which has claim to consideration on the ground of beauty of form or emotional effect". Taking the term 'Poetry' the definition which the Oxford Dictionary gives is as follows :—"Composition in verse or metrical language, or in some equivalent patterned arrangement of language; usually also with choice of elevated words and figurative uses, and option of a syntactical order, differing more or less from those of ordinary speech or prose-writing". The Dictionary adds under this a note to the following effect:—In this sense, poetry in its simplest or lowest form has been identified with versification or verse. This raises the question whether we should classify under 'Poetry' every thing in verse. We find that even scientific treatises of medieval India such as treatises in Mathematics, Natural Science and so on, are in Sanskṛt verse. Certainly such books are not to be classified as 'Poetry'.

Evidently to exclude such versifications whose primary interest is the exposition of technical matter, the Dictionary adds another meaning to 'Poetry' in the following words:—"With special reference to its functions: The expression or embodiment of beautiful or elevated thought, imagination or feeling, in language adapted to stir the imagination and emotions, both immediately and also through the harmonic suggestions latent in or implied by the words and connections of words actually used, such language containing a rhythmical element and having usually a metrical form". As if to render such a definition still more indefinite, the Dictionary adds, "The term, is sometimes extended to include expression in non- metrical language having similar harmonic and emotional qualities (Prose-Poetry)".

The definition of the term 'Drama' is equally difficult. As for the term 'Fiction' the Oxford Dictionary defines it as, "The species of literature which is concerned with the narration of imaginary events and the portraiture of imaginary characters . . . now usually prose novels and stories collectively".

From these authoritative definitions, it can be seen that, in the case of many border-line books, it will be difficult, even for experts in the field, to assert whether they should be put in the class 'Literature' and if so in what Form Division of literature. In such border-line cases the classifier is to be guided by the consensus of public opinion among students of literature. But in the majority of cases the appropriate Form Division can be decided without much difficulty.

With regard to the Form Division 'Letters' special attention should be paid to the notes attached to that division. The private correspondence of authors is not to be put under this Form Division but should really go with the biography of the author. It is only works like 'Chesterfield's *Letters to his son*' that should come under the Form Division '4'.

The Form Division '6' is not to include literary criticism. It must include only prose as a species of literature, as opposed to poetry, fiction and drama. A book which contains the biography or a criticism of, say, a poet will be given the Form Number for poetry, as it treats about poetry. Similarly a book which contains the biography or criticism of a dramatist will be given the Form Number for Drama as it treats about drama and so on.

721 If a book contains or treats about more than one Form Division with equal emphasis, no Form Number is to be put.

This rule is applicable to history, criticism, etc., of literature in general. It may also be applicable to books which contain selections from all forms, of literature. A book that does not admit of division on the basis of 'F' characteristic need not be divided on the basis of 'A' characteristic or 'W' characteristic.

73 Author Number

73 A colon need not be put after the Form Number.

Since, by the Rules 720 and 7201, the Form number will always consist of a single Arabic numeral only, no ambiguity is likely to arise by not inserting the colon.

730 The number of the author of the literary piece or work which the book contains or about which the book treats or of the literary author about whom the book treats is to be placed immediately after the Form Number. This group of digits may be termed the Author Number.

If the book is a biography or a criticism of, say, a poet, it is the poet who will determine the Author Number and not the author of the biography or criticism. For example, in the case of ' G. K. Chesterton's *Innocence of Father Brown*' Chesterton will determine the Author Number but in the case of the book'G.K. Chesterton's *Charles Dickens*' it is Dickens and not Chesterton that will determine the Author Number.

7301 The Author Number is to be constructed by the Chronological Device, the Chronological Number being worked out to three digits and the year of birth of the author being used as the epoch.

The arrangement of the authors, belonging to a particular Form Division, may be made either alphabetically by the name of the author or chronologically; in other words, the name of the author and the date of the author are two alternative characteristics which can be used for classifying the books in any given Form Division. But it can be easily seen that the name of the author is, in a sense, an accidental characteristic. On the other hand, the needs of students of literature will be better met if the chronological order of the authors is made the basis of classification.

Assuming that the authors should be classified on a chronological basis, there are three main epochs which can be made the characteristics of classification:—

1. The date of birth of the author;

2. The date on which his first literary work was published—the date of his literary birth, so to speak; and,

3. The date of death of the author.

Of these, the last is not a practicable one, since the date of death of contemporary authors is an unknowable entity. While the date of literary birth will be the most suitable, this characteristic is not definite. It cannot be easily ascertained and there is likely to be difference of opinion about it. Hence, the rule uses the date of birth of the author to construct the Author Number.

The following books will be of use in finding the dates of authors :—

Language	Name of the book
English	(1) The Index Volume of the CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. (2) The Index Volume of the DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY. (3) WHO IS WHO. (4) WHO IS WHO IN LITERATURE.
Sanskṛt	KEITH (A. B.). *A History of Sanskrit Literature.*
Tamil	POORNALINGAM PILLAI (M. S.). *A Primer of Tamil Literature.*
Telugu	VEERESALINGAM PANTULU (K.). *Complete works*, V. 10, Pt. 1, *Lives of Telugu Poets.*
Kānarese	NARASIMHACHARYA (R.). *Karnataka Kavicarite.*
Persian	BROWNE (E. G.). *Literary History of Persia.*
Urdu	RAM BABU SAKSENA, *History of Urdu Literature.*

Similar sources can be found for authors in other languages.

In Medieval Sanskṛt Literature and similar cases, the exact year of birth of the author may not be found. In such cases it would be sufficient if care is taken that the relative order of the authors is properly secured. The Author Number is to be worked out to some arbitrary year so as to be in consonance with the relative order. Similarly, if the year of birth cannot be definitely ascertained in other cases, the most probable year is to be used. In the case of living authors, it can be ascertained by addressing them personally, if not ascertainable otherwise.

7302 If more than one author get the same Class Number, by the preceding rules, that Class Number is to be used for one of these authors and in the case of the other authors, they should be arranged in some convenient order and the numbers 1, 2, . . . etc., respectively are to be added after the Class Number constructed by the preceding rules in the case of the first, second etc.,

authors. If this number is in more than one digit it is to be read as an integer and not as a decimal.

As far as possible the most important of those who are born in the same year may be selected as the author in whose case the additional number is not to be added.

An author is likely to belong to more than one Form Division. In such cases, it will be an advantage if care is taken to see that he gets the same Author Number in each Form Division.

731 If a book belonging to a specific Form treats about more than one Author or contains or treats about a work or works of more than one Author, no Author Number is to be put.

This rule is applicable to history, criticism, etc. of the specific Form, in general. It may also be applicable to books which contain selections from several Authors. A book that does not admit of classification on the basis of 'A' Characteristic will not admit of classification on the basis of 'W' Characteristic.

74 Work Number

74 A colon is to be put after the Author Number.

740 The digit or digits of the work contained or treated about in the book is to be placed immediately after the colon succeeding the Author Number. This group of digits may be termed the 'Work Number'.

7401 The Work Number is to be constructed as follows:—

(*a*) If the number of works of the author does not exceed eight, the works are to be arranged in chronological order or, if it is impossible, in any arbitrary order, and the numbers 1, 2, 3, . . . 8, respectively are to be assigned to the works.

(*b*) If the number of works of an author is greater than eight but does not exceed sixty-four, the works are to be arranged in chronological order or if it is impossible, in some arbitrary order and they are to be divided successively into groups of eight each, and the numbers 1, 2, 3, . . . 8, respectively are to be assigned to the groups. Such a number may be termed the Group Number. Then to get the actual Work Number of the works in any group, numbers 1, 2, 3, . . . 8 respectively are to be put after the Group Number; thus, each Work Number will con-

sist of two digits, the first digit indicating the group into which the book falls and the second indicating the work in the group.

(*c*) If the number of works is greater than sixty-four but does not exceed 512, the same device may be extended. That is, the Work Number will consist of three digits the first digit showing the major group of 64 works into which the work falls, the second digit showing the subgroup of the major group into which the book falls, and the third digit indicating the work in the subgroup.

e.g., In the case of an author whose number of works does not exceed eight, the Work Number of the 6th will be '6', that of the 7th will be '7' and so on.

In the case of an author, the number of whose works is greater than eight but does not exceed 64, the 6th work will have the number '16' 7th will have '17', the 15th will have '27', the 16th will have '28', 54th will have the number '76', the 63rd will have the number '87' and so on.

741 If a book contains or treats about more than one work of an Author, no Work Number is to be put.

This rule is applicable to the criticism, bibliography, title index, line index, concordance, etc., of the Author or his works. It may also be applicable to the Author's collected works and to selections from his works.

A translation of a work will get the Class Number of the Work itself. The fact that it is a translation and the Language into which it is translated will be indicated automatically by the Language Part of its Book Number.

78 Special Notes on Common Subdivisions

78 In addition to and in slight modification of the Common Subdivisions given in Schedule 2 of Part II and explained in section 2 of this Part, the following special Common Subdivisions also may be used for subdividing the classes in Literature.

c Index of titles of works.

e Index of first lines.

:9 Criticism.

78a If a Common Subdivision Number, other than a bare or amplified ':9' is applied directly after the Language Number, the Language Number and the Common Subdivision Number are to be separated by a colon.

The object of this Rule will become clear if it is read with Rule 72b. However, the exclusion of the Common Subdivision Number ':9' from the operation of this Rule needs a word of explanation. If it is not excluded two colons will separate the digit '9' and the Language Number. Hence its exclusion is merely to avoid the occurrence of two consecutive colons. A result of this is that books that deal with the general criticism of the literature in a language will come after all other subclasses of the literature of that language. This is not a very natural position for such books. On the other hand, the retention of the two colons, that is bringing the Common Subdivision Number ':9' also within the purview of this Rule, would bring such books on general criticism before the Form Classes begin. This is, no doubt, a more appropriate place for such books. Thus the choice is between tolerating two consecutive colons and taking the general criticism books outside their natural position. A library may choose one of these alternatives and stick to it.

78:90 ':9' may be termed the Criticism Number.

78:901 When the Criticism Number is applied to a Class Number which has not admitted of division on the basis of the Language characteristic, the colon digit in the Criticism Number is to be omitted.

The object of this Rule will become clear if it is read with Rule 72b.

78:91 If the Criticism Number is applied to a Class Number which does not include the Author Number and if the book gives critical studies of individual authors as its main purpose, it is to be amplified by the Chronological Device, the Chronological Number being worked out to two digits and the decade of birth of the youngest of the authors, a study of whom is included in the book, being used as the epoch.

78:911 If the main purpose of the book is not that of giving critical studies of individual authors but that of giving an exposition of the principles of criticism, the Criticism Number is not to be amplified by the Chronological Device.

78:92 The Criticism Number may, if necessary, be amplified by any appropriate Common Subdivision Number. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Rules of Chapter 2, a further amplification of an amplifying Common Subdivision digit by the Chronological Device is to be made, wherever necessary, even if the Author Number occurs before the Criticism Number.

This Rule provides for the classification of subjects like Bibliographies of Literary Criticism, Periodicals on Literary Criticism, History of Literary Criticism, Biographies of Literary Critics, Collected Works of Literary Critics and so on.

If we have a book, say, on the life of a Shakespearean critic, the critic being primarily associated with Shakespearean Criticism and not with any other subject and assuming that his date of birth is 1857, according to this Rule, it would get the Class Number 0 :2J64 :9wM57. According to Rule 2w however, the Chronological Number M57 is not to be applied as a Chronological Number *viz.*, J64 has already occurred in the Class Number. But it can easily be seen that such a course will not differentiate the biographies of all Shakespearean critics. The second part of this Rule is intended to obviate that difficulty.

78 : 93 In the case of a biography of an author, who is assignable to more than one form of Literature, the Form Number part of the Class Number is to be that one with which the author is most associated.

Though Shakespeare and Kālidāsa are both dramatists as well as poets they are more associated with Drama. Hence their biographies are to be placed in the Form Division *Drama*. Although Thomas Hardy and Walter Scott are both novelists as well as poets, their biographies are to be placed in the Form Division *Fiction*. Similarly, although G. K. Chesterton is a prose writer, a novelist as well as a poet, his biography is to be placed in the Form Division *Other Forms of Prose*.

The general criticism of an author who is assignable to more than one Form Division is also to be treated in a similar way whenever found necessary.

79 The Devices

795 The Classic Device may, if necessary, be applied to any Class Number ending with Criticism Number.

This Rule is particularly applicable in the case of Sanskṛt Literary Criticism. An illustrative Classic Device list is given in Schedule O of Part II.

Conclusion

Before concluding this chapter, it may be advantageous to say a few words explaining the practical way in which the number of the ultimate class of a book is to be constructed by the classifier. It has been seen that

the Class Number is likely to be of a number of parts, each part consisting of one or more digits. To build up the number part by part or digit by digit, as the case may be, it may be convenient if the classifier puts to himself, at each stage, a set of questions and selects the next digit in the light of the answer to such questions.

It is proposed to give here a picture of the way in which the classifier is to put to himself appropriate questions at different stages and proceed further in the light of the answers received:—

1 Does the book give or treat about the literature,

1. in more than one family of languages; or,

2. in a specific family of languages; if so, which family; or,

3. in a specific language; if so, which language?

11 If the book gives or treats about the literature in more than one family of languages, does it give or treat about

1. more than one form of literature; or,

2. a specific form of literature; if so, which form?

111 If it gives or treats about more than one form of literature, into what Common Subdivision does it fall? In other words, by what Common Subdivision Digit is the digit '0' to be amplified and does the Common Subdivision Digit need further amplification, and if so, in what manner?

111:9 If the amplifying Common Subdivision Number is ':9' does it admit of further amplification by a Common Subdivision Digit, or by the Chronological Device, or by the Classic Device, or by the Bias Number Device?

111:991 In case the Number ':9' admits of amplification by the Classic Device by what Favoured Category Digit or Author Number is it to be amplified.

111:9911 If it is to be amplified by the Favoured Category Digit, is that digit to be amplified by the First Order Commentary Number, and if so, is that number to be obtained by the Favoured Category Device or by the Chronological Device and what should be the Amplifying Number, And so on with the Second Order Commentary Number, etc.

111:9912 If it is to be amplified by the Author Number, is the Author Number to be amplified by a Work Number, and if so, what is the Work Number?

111 : 99121 Is the Work Number to be amplified by the First Order Commentary Number, and if so, is that number to be obtained by the Favoured Category Device or by the Chronological Device and what should be the amplifying Number ? And so on with the Second Order Commentary Number, etc.

111 : 992 Does the Class Number arrived at so far admit of amplification by the Bias Number Device? If so what is the Bias Number to be applied?

And so on.

112 If the book gives or treats about a specific form of literature the appropriate Form Number is to be put after 'O'. Now, into what Common Subdivision does the book fall? In other words, by what Common Subdivision Digit is the number made up of the digit 'O' and the Form Digit to be amplified and does the Common Subdivision Digit need further amplification, and if so, in what manner?

The question 111 :9 and all its subquestions are to be repeated here also.

12 If the book gives or treats about the literature of a specific family of languages, the appropriate Language Number followed by a colon is to be put after the digit O. Then, questions similar to 11 to 112 are to be put and answered.

13 If the book gives or treats about the literature of a specific language, the appropriate Language Number followed by a colon is to be put after the digit 'O'.

Now, does it give or treat about

1. more than one form of literature ; or,
2. a specific form of literature ; if so, which form?

131 If the book gives or treats about more than one form of literature, questions similar to 111 to 111 : 992 are to be put and answered.

132 If the book gives or treats about the literature of a specific form of literature, the appropriate Form Number is to be put after the Number made up of the parts 'O', the Language Number and the colon.

Now, does the book give a work or works of or treat about

1. more than one author ; or,
2. a specific author ; if so, whom?

1321 If it gives a work or works of or treats about more than one author, questions similar to 111 to 111: 992 are to be put and answered.

1322 If the book gives a work or works of or treats about a specific author, the Author Number is to be put after the Form Number

Now, does the book give or treat about

1. more than one work of the author; or,
2. a specific work of the author; if so, which?

13221 If the book gives or treats about more than one work of the author, questions similar to 111 to 111: 992 are to be put and answered.

13222 If the book gives or treats about a specific work of the author, a colon is to be put after the Author Number and the Work Number is to be put after the colon. Then questions similar to 111 to 111: 992 are to be put and answered.

8 HISTORY

80 Three characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of History, *viz.*, Geographical division or 'G' characteristic, Point of View of study or 'V' characteristic, and Period of time covered by the book or 'P' characteristic.

Apart from the Common Subdivisions and the Bias Number Divisions that may be applied to any subclass of history the natural special subdivisions of history will have to be based on the three characteristics mentioned in this rule. The connotation of 'Point of View of Study' and 'Period of time' will become clear in the succeeding rules.

801 The three characteristics, forming the basis of classification of History, are to be taken in the order 'G', 'V', 'P'.

A simple calculation will show that there are six ways of taking the three characteristics in order. The problem is to decide which of these six possible orders will be most convenient for those who use the books. It is only the experience of libraries that can give the necessary information about it.

The order suggested by the rule has been found to be quite convenient. The result of the order may be put as follows:—We shall imagine all the history books divided according to the country of which they treat and we shall imagine a separate building for the history of each country. A reader, interested, say, in Indian History, will have to go to the 'India Building', so to speak. On entering the building he will find that all the books on the political history of India are put in one room, all the books on the constitutional history of India are put in another room, all the books on the economic history of India are put in another room and so on. Let us assume that the reader is interested in the constitutional history and that he enters the 'constitution' room, There he will find several cupboards, each devoted to a particular epoch. Roughly speaking, this is the result of taking the characteristics in the order given by the rule. One can easily construct a similar picture for other possible orders of characteristics and satisfy oneself about the appropriateness of the particular order prescribed by the rule.

81 Geographical Number

810 The digit or digits of the geographical division, of the history of which the book treats, is to be placed immediately

after the digit 'V.' This group of digits may be termed the Geographical Number'.

8101 The numbers appropriate to the different geographical divisions are to be taken from the Geographical Table given in Schedule 3 of Part II.

It may be explicitly stated here that a book dealing with the history of the World is to be given the Geographical Number '1'. The only case in which the Geographical Number is to be omitted is that given in Rule 812.

811 If a book deals with a number of colonies belonging to a single Ruling Power, the Geographical Number used is to be that of the country of the Ruling Power.

812 If the book deals with the science of History or of any Point of View subdivision of history but does not give the history either of the world as a whole, or of any geographical division, no Geographical Number is to be put.

There are books which give an account of the methodology or the content or the history, etc. of History as an art or science. Again there may be biographies of historians. Evidently such books may not be assignable to any geographical division.

82 Point of View Number

82 A colon is to be put after the Geographical Number.

82a If the book does not admit of classification on the basis of the geographical characteristic, the colon is to be put immediately after 'V'.

820 The digit or digits corresponding to the Point of View from which the book is written is to be placed immediately after the colon succeeding the Geographical Number or the digit 'V' as the case may be. This group of digits may be termed the ' Point of View Number '.

8201 The symbols and the appropriate Point of View divisions are given in Schedule V of Part II.

The denotation of the term ' Political ' as used in the Point of View subdivisions is not quite definite. Perhaps, it is more convenient to define it in a negative way saying that it is not exclusively Constitutional or Eco-

nomic, etc. Further, taking advantage of this vagueness in the meaning of that term and since the text-books in History may deal with more than one Point of View subdivisions, we have made the first division Political and General.

822 The line of demarcation between the Point of View division '2 Constitutional' and the Subject Division 'W Politics' is not an easy one. A book, whose primary interest is tracing the history of or giving a descriptive account of the constitution of a country or of any of its specific constitutional aspects forming the subdivisions of the 'Point of View division 2' and which if at all, is led to the enunciation of certain general constitutional principles only in a subsidiary way or as a by-product of the narration of history, is to be put in the Subject Division 'V History' and given the 'Point of View Number 2' or any of its subdivisions. On the other hand, a book, whose primary interest is that of studying or giving an exposition of constitutional principles as such and in which the constitutions or the constitutional aspects of particular countries come in only incidentally for illustrative purposes, is to be put in the Subject Division 'W Politics.' In particular, all books dealing with elections and election methods are to be invariably put in the Subject Division 'W Politics.'

8226 Further, the 'Point of View division 26' is to be used only in the case of books that deal with the general constitutional aspects and the relation of the State to Local Bodies as a class. But if a book deals with a specific Local Body, its Geographical Number is to be worked out to the necessary number of digits to represent the geographical area of the Local Body and the appropriate Point of View division is to be used to construct its Point of View Number.

823 Similarly, the line of demarcation between the Point of View division '3 Economic' and the Subject Division 'X Economics' is quite difficult to draw. The following convention is suggested:—A book that traces the march of the economic conditions, in general, of a country is to be put in the Subject Division 'V History' and given the Point of View Number '3 Economic'. But a book that describes the history or gives a descriptive account of any of the particular aspects of Economic Science indicated in the subdivisions of the Subject Division 'X Economics,' is to be put in the Subject Division 'X Economics.' For example, books that deal with the labour conditions of a country, the currency of a country, the taxation of a country, the banks of a country, any specific industry of a country, etc. are to be put in the Subject Division 'X Economics'. It need hardly be said that books whose primary interest is the exposition of the principles of the Science of Economics or of any specific aspect of that Science are to be put in the Subject Division 'X Economics.'

824 Whereas books dealing with the art of War are to be put in the appropriate subdivision in the Subject Division 'M Useful Arts,' a book tracing the history of military, naval or aerial operations of a country is to be put in the Subject Division 'V History' and given the Point of View Number '4 Military, etc. History.'

825 It is difficult to distinguish between 'Anthropology' and 'Social and Cultural History'. The original meaning of the term 'Anthropology' as given in the Oxford Dictionary is "the science of man or of mankind, in the widest sense". In this scheme, however, the term is restricted in its application to a primitive race of man, provided the race has become extinct or is visibly approaching extinction. On the other hand, the term 'Cultural and Social' are restricted to other races of men. It may be said that this way of distinguishing between the divisions '5' and '6' is not either quite happy or quite clear. But it may serve as a rough working rule. The books, that deal with the Science of Culture and Civilization and refer to the culture and civilization of particular countries, only incidentally, as illustrations, are to be put in the class 'Y1 Sociology.' But books whose primary interest is that of tracing the history of giving a descriptive account of the culture of a specific country or geographical area, are to be put in the Subject Division 'V History' and given the Point of View Number '5 Cultural History' or '6 Anthropology,' as the case may be.

The connotation of the Point of View Divisions '7' and '8' are indicated by their respective subdivisions.

83 Chronological Number

83 A colon is to be put after the Point of View Number.

830 The digit or digits corresponding to the period covered by the book are to be placed immediately after the colon succeeding the Point of View Number. This group of digits may be termed the 'Period Number'

8301 The epoch used for the construction of the Period Number is to be the latest point of time covered by the book.

8302 The Period Number is to be worked out to three digits if the history is brought up to a definite outstanding well-known epoch. If, on the other hand, there is no outstanding epoch up to which the history is traced, the Period Number is to be worked out to the two digits corresponding to the latest decade touched by the book.

88 Special Notes on Common Subdivisions

88 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in Rule 23 of Chapter 2 of this Part, in the case of books falling in the Subject Division ' V History ', the bare or amplified Common Subdivision Number is to be applied immediately after the Point of View Number and the classification on the basis of the ' P ' characteristic may be omitted.

It may be recollected that most of the rules in Chapter 2 of this Part provide for the amplification of the Common Subdivision Digit by the Chronological Device. This rule seeks to take advantage of that fact.

881 In the case of the Subject Division ' V History,' the Common Subdivision Digit *l* is to be used not only to represent learned societies and institutions but also organisations like the *League of Nations* and the *Institute of Pacific Relations* which are associations of Nations or Sates. In such cases the digit *l* is to be applied immediately after the Geographical Number and amplified in accordance with the rules for amplification.

88q19 A treaty with another State is to be given the Point of View Number ' 19 Foreign Policy ' and amplified by the digit *q* which itself is to be amplified by the Geographical Device and then by the Chronological Device, the Geogrophical Number and the Chronological Nuniber being separated by a colon. The Country or the State which forms the other party to the Treaty is to be used to construct the Geographical Number. If there be more than one such country, the first of the countries is to be used. If the book gives a single treaty with the State, the Chronological Number is to be worked out to three digits, the year of the Treaty being used as the epoch. If the book gives more than one Treaty with the State used to construct the Geographical Number, the Chronological Number is to be worked out to two digits only, the decade of the latest of such treaties being used as the epoch.

88q191 In the case of a periodical whose volumes publish from time to time the treaties between the different States, the digit '1' is to be used as the Geographical Number coming after the digit 'V' and the digit *q* which amplifies the Point of View Number ' 19 ' is to be amplified by the Chronological Device only. The Chronological Number is to be worked out to three digits,

the year of the commencement of the periodical being used as the epoch.

88q192 In the case of a periodical whose volumes publish from time to time the Treaties of a specific State with the other States, the first State is to be used to construct the Geographical Number coming after the digit 'V' and the digit *q* amplifying the Point of View Number '19' is to be amplified by the Chronological Device only. The Chronological Number is to be worked out to three digits, the year of commencement of the periodical being used as the epoch.

In the two last mentioned cases, the different volumes of the periodical will be individualised by their Book Numbers. Any cumulative indexes of such periodicals are to be treated in accordance with rule *2la*.

88q2 A Constitutional Act is to be given the Point of View Number '2 Constitutional' and amplified by the digit *q* which itself is to be amplified by the Chronological Device. If a book gives a single Constitutional Act, the Chronological Number is to be worked out to three digits, the year of the Act being used as the epoch. If a book gives more than one Constitutional Act the Chronological Number is to be worked out to two digits, the decade of the latest of the Acts being used as the epoch.

88r The Administration Report of a State or Local Body is to be given the Point of View Number '1 Political and general' amplified by the digit *r*.

88s The Class Numbers of books giving only tables of Kings, Ministers, etc. are to be amplified by the digit *s* which itself is to be amplified in accordance with Rule 2s.

88w Biographies of persons of the diplomatic services of a State are to be given the Point of View Number '19 Foreign Policy' and amplified by the digit *w* which itself is to be amplified in accordance with Rule 2w.

Although indicated already in the commentary to Rule 2w, it may be repeated here that the biography of a King, a President, a Viceroy, a Governor, a Minister, a Legislator, a Leader of a Political Party, a Person who has been known as one who has fought for Political Rights, and a Person whose name is best associated with the functioning of Local Bodies, etc. is to be placed in the appropriate subdivision of the Point of View division '2 Constitutional.'

89 The Devices

89 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in Rule 682 of Chapter 6 of this Part, in the case of books falling in the Subject Division 'V History', the Bias Number is to be applied before the 'P' characteristic is used.

8919 In the case of a book dealing with the Foreign Policy of a State in regard to some other specific State, the Point of View Number '19' is to be amplified by the Bias Number Device using the Geographical Number of the other State as the Bias Number. A colon is to be put after the number thus got and the appropriate Period Number is to be added thereafter.

8919q In the case of a treaty on a specific subject such as 'Extradition' 'Trade facilities,' 'Cessation of hostilities', 'Postal matters' and so on, the Point of View Number '19' is to be amplified by the Bias Number Device using the Number of the subject matter of the treaty as the Bias Number. The digit *q* is to be put after the Bias Number and amplified as in Rule 88q19 and its subdivisions.

9 GENERALIA

9 The main divisions of Generalia and their subdivisions are given in Schedule 9 of Part II.

The rules for the subdivision of 'Literature' and 'History' were begun with the enumeration of certain characteristics to be used as the basis of their classification. It will be noticed later that the same method is adopted in the case of most of the other subjects. But such a course is not available in the case of the Subject Division 'Generalia'.

Further it might be noticed from Schedule 1 of Part II that no symbol is given to represent the Subject Division 'Generalia'. It can be easily inferred from it that no book is intended to be put in the Main Subject Division 'Generalia.' In fact, the term Generalia is merely introduced, for convenience of reference, as the generic name for the totality of divisions indicated in Schedule 9 of Part II. The succeeding rules of this Chapter deal with the subdivisions of the several main divisions of Generalia.

91 Bibliography

910 Two characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of Bibliography, *viz.*, Material or 'M' characteristic and Bibliography or 'B' characteristic.

The connotation of these terms will become clear in the succeeding rules.

9101 The two characteristics forming the basis of classification of Bibliography are to be taken in the order 'M', 'B'.

The term bibliography is far from being definite in its use. We are here using it in the sense indicated by the divisions based on what has been termed the 'B' characteristic in Rule 910.

It may be added here that a bibliography of the writings on a particular theme will be indicated by amplifying the Class Number of the theme by the Common Subdivision digit *a*, itself being amplified in accordance with Rule 2a. The bibliography of an author, not represented by an Author Number in Literature, is to be indicated by amplifying the number representing his Collected Works by the Common Subdivision digit *a*, itself

being amplified in accordance with Rule 2a. It is only general bibliographies, which can not be assigned to any other single Class or Author, that are to be placed in this division.

911 Material Number

9110 The digit or digits of the Material, a bibliographical list of which is given in the book, is to be placed immediately after the digit '1.' This group of digits may be termed 'Material Number.'

91101 The symbols and the corresponding 'Material Divisions' are given in Schedule 9 of Part II.

9111 In the case of a book giving a bibliographical list of more than one kind of material, the Material Number is not to be put.

912 Bibliography Number

912 A colon is to be put after the Material Number or after '1' according as the Material Number is or is not used.

9120 The digit, indicating the nature of the bibliography which the book contains, is to be put immediately after the colon mentioned in Rule 912. This digit may be termed the 'Bibliography Number.'

91201 The symbols and the corresponding 'Bibliographical Divisions' are given in Schedule 9 of Part II.

Among the first three divisions on the basis of the 'B' characteristic, if there is any ambiguity as to which of them is to be used to construct the Bibliography Number, the latest of them is to be used. Again if there is ambiguity between the Divisions (*a*) 1, 4 and 5; or, (*b*) 2, 4, and 5; or, (*c*) 3, 4, and 5, the earliest of the divisions possible is to be used in each case.

91202 A colon is not to be put after the Bibliography Number in case it has to be amplified by any of the Devices.

Since the Bibliography Number will always consist of one single Arabic numeral only, no ambiguity is likely to arise by not inserting the colon.

9121 The Bibliography Number '1' is to be amplified first by the Geographical Device and then by the Chronological Device, the Geographical Number and the Chronological Number

being separated by a colon. The geographical area, of the publications published in which the book gives a bibliography, is to be used to construct the Geographical Number. If the bibliography is a stray or isolated one, the Chronological Number is to be worked out to two digits and the decade up to which the bibliography is brought is to be used as the epoch. If it is issued periodically, the Chronological Number is to be worked out to three digits, the year of commencement of the publication being used as the epoch.

9122 The Bibliography Number '2' is to be amplified first by the Geographical Device and then by the Chronological Device, the Geographical Number and the Chronological Number being separated by a colon. The geographical area, with which the publications in the bibliography deal, is to be used to construct the Geographical Number. If the bibliography is a stray or isolated one, the Chronological Number is to be worked out to two digits and the decade up to which the bibliography is brought is to be used as the epoch. If it is issued periodically, the Chronological Number is to be worked out to three digits, the year of its commencement being used as the epoch.

9123 After the Bibliography Number '3', the number representing the language, the bibliography of the publications in which or about which is given in the book, is to be put.

91231 The Class Number got by Rule 9123 is to be amplified by the Chronological Device only or by the Geographical Device and then by the Chronological Device, according to the requirements of the case. In the former case, a colon is to be put before the Chronological Number. In the latter case, a colon is to be put before and after the Geographical Number.

In either case, if the bibliography is a stray or isolated one, the Chronological Number is to be worked out to two digits, the decade up to which the bibliography is brought being used as the epoch and if it is issued periodically, the Chronological Number is to be worked out to three digits, the year of commencement of the publication being used as the epoch. In the latter case, the geographical area of the materials in which alone or about which alone it gives a bibliography, is to be used to construct the Geographical Number.

9124 The Bibliography Number '4' is to be amplified, first by the Geographical Device and then by the Chronological Device, the Geographical Number and the Chronological Number being separated by a colon. The country in which the library is situated is to be used to construct the Geographical Number. The Chronological Number is to be worked out to three digits, the date of foundation of the library being used as the epoch.

9125 The Bibliography Number '5' is to be amplified, first by the Geographical Device and then by the Chronological Device, the Geographical Number and the Chronological Number being separated by a colon. The country in which the publishing firm is situated is to be used to construct the Geographical Number. The Chronological Number is to be worked out to three digits, the date of foundation of the publishing firm being used as the epoch.

92 Library Science

920 Two characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of Library Science, *viz.* Problem or 'P' characteristic and Library or 'L' characteristic.

9201 The two characteristics forming the basis of classification of Library Science are to be taken in the order 'P', 'L'.

921 Problem Number

9210 The digit or digits of the problem dealt with in the book are to be placed immediately after the digit '2'. This group of digits may be termed the 'Problem Number.'

92101 The numbers appropriate to the different problems are given in Schedule 9 of Part II.

9211 If a book treats about more than one problem, no Problem Number is to be put.

922 Library Number

922 A colon is to be put after the Problem Number or after '2' according as the Problem Number is or is not used.

9220 The digit or digits of the type of library are to be put after the colon. This group of digits may be termed the 'Library Number.'

92201 The numbers appropriate to the different types of libraries are given in Schedule 9 of Part II.

927 If a book deals with a specific library, a colon is to be put after the Library Number, and the Number for the specific library, got by the Geographical Device and then by the Chronological Device, is to be put after the colon. The Geographical Number and the Chronological Number specifying the library are to be separated by a colon. The country in which the library is situated is to be used to construct the Geographical Number. The Chronological Number is to be worked out to three digits, the year of foundation of the library being used as the epoch.

928q In the case of a Schedule of Classification, the digit *q* is to be added after the Problem Number "51 Classification" and is to be amplified first by the Chronological Device and then by the Subject Device. No colon is to be put between the Chronological Number and the Subject Number. The Chronological Number is to be worked out to three digits, the date of first publication of the Schedule of Classification being used as the epoch. If the Schedule of Classification deals with more than one Subject, the Subject Number need not be put.

928q1 In the case of a Code of Cataloguing Rules, the digit *q* is to be put after the Problem Number '55 Cataloguing' and is to be amplified first by the Geographical Device and then by the Chronological Device, the Geographical Number and the Chronological Number being separated by a colon. The geographical area for which the Code is primarily intended is to be used to construct the Geographical Number. The Chronological Number is to be worked out to three digits, the year in which the Code was first published being used as the epoch.

928r Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in Rule 23 of Chapter 2 of this Part, in the case of Reports of Libraries, the digit *r* is to be put immediately after the Number '2 Library Science' and is to be amplified by the Number representing the specific library.

The way of arriving at the Number representing a specific library has been indicated in Rule 927.

93 Dictionaries Encyclopaedias

93 In the case of the Division '3 Dictionaries, Encyclopædias', the digit '3' is to be amplified first by the Geographical Device and then by the Chronological Device, the Geographical Number and the Chronological Number being separated by a colon. The country in which the encyclopædia is published is to be used to construct the Geographical Number. The Chronological Number is to be worked out to three digits, the year in which the first published volume of the first edition was published being used as the epoch.

It is only general encyclopædias that are to be put in the Generalia Class '3.' Encyclopædias of particular subjects are to be indicated in accordance with Rule 2k of Chapter 2 of this Part. It is only dictionaries of a general nature that are to be put in the Generalia Class '3'. Dictionaries giving the meanings of words or phrases are to be put in the Subject Division 'P Philology.'

931 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in Rule 93, if the encyclopædia gives information about a specific country that country is to be used to construct the Geographical Number required to amplify the digit '3' and not the country in which the encyclopædia is published.

94—98 Societies to Yearbooks

The Generalia Numbers '4 to 8' and their subdivisions, if any, are to be amplified exactly like the Common Subdivisions corresponding to them dealt with in Chapter 2 of this Part.

Only books which cannot be assigned to any one of the Subject Divisions 'A to Z' that are to be put in the appropriate Generalia Classes '4 to 8.' *Who is Who* is to be put in the Generalia Class '7' and the digit '7' is to be amplified, in its case, as if it were a periodical.

99 General Essays

99 The General Essays Number '9' is to be amplified by the Classic Device.

998 Theses

998 The Generalia Number '98' is to be amplified, first by the Geographical Device and then by the Chronological Device, the Geographical Number and the Chronological Number being separated by a colon. The country of the University or Institution to which the theses was submitted is to be used to construct the Geographical Number. The Chronological Number is to be worked out to three digits, the year of foundation of the University or Institution being used as the epoch.

A SCIENCE (GENERAL)

A1 As 'B to M' are really subdivisions of 'A', 'A' itself need not be divided on the basis of any characteristic. The only way in which A is to be subdivided is by the application of Common Subdivisions or the Classic Device or the Bias Number Device.

B MATHEMATICS

B The main divisions of Mathematics and their subdivisions are given in Schedule B of Part II.

All the remarks given under Rule 9 of Chapter 9 are applicable here. It is not possible to enunciate any relevant characteristics which may be made the basis for the classification of Mathematics as a whole. In fact we have to divide Mathematics, in the first instance, along canonical lines. Even some of the canonical divisions of Mathematics have to be further subdivided only on canonical lines. But certain canonical divisions and subdivisions admit of classification on the basis of definite and appropriate characteristics, as can be seen from Schedule B as well as from the succeeding rules of this Chapter.

The terms used to denote the divisions of Mathematics cannot be said to be quite definite. Even the Oxford Dictionary does not help us in fixing their denotation. Their denotation is to be fixed only by the enumeration of their subdivisions.

There are several Special Forms in Mathematics about each of which literature has accumulated and is accumulating. Such Special Forms appear in all subdivisions of Mathematics. For example we have Special Arithmetic Functions, Special Algebraic Equations, Special Algebraic Transformations, Special Groups, Special Series, Special Integrals, Special Differential Equations, Special Differential Operators, Special Functions and so on.

The method that is invariably employed in Mathematics as well as in all other subjects to represent such Special Forms, Topics, Theories, etc., is that of working out the Class Number as far as it is possible on the basis of the characteristics of classification and amplifying the Class Number, thus arrived at, by the Chronological Device, the Chronological Number being usually worked out to three digits. The year of the first publication of an authentic exposition or investigation of the Topic or Theory or Form as the case may be, is to be used as the epoch. The volumes of *Encyklopadie der Mathematischen Wissenschaften* will be of help in fixing the Chronological Number in most of the cases. Other books on the Histery of Mathematics may also be of help.

B1 Arithmetic

B1 The subdivision of Arithmetic is not based on any natural characteristic. The subdivisions are merely the canonical ones.

It may be stated here that books on Cardinal Numbers, Ordinal Numbers, Transfinite Numbers and similar topics are not to be placed in this division. Their appropriate place is B31 ' Foundations of Analysis."

B11 Lower Arithmetic

B11 By 'Lower Arithmetic' is meant arithmetic as it is popularly understood. Some of its subdivisions are indicated in Schedule B of Part II. It is unlikely that there will be either books or even articles on topics which are more specialised than the subdivisions given in the Schedule. If there be any, each subdivision may be further subdivided in any suitable manner.

B12 Concept of Numbers

B12 The division 'Concept of Numbers' is to be used only for books which do not deal either with the special psychology of numbers on the one hand or with the foundations of Analysis on the other. This division is intended to hold popular accounts of the 'Concept of Numbers' such as Conant's *Concept of Numbers.*

B13 Theory of Numbers

B130 Three characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of 'Theory of Numbers,' *viz.*, Number or 'N' characteristic, Problem or 'P' characteristic and Method or ' M ' characteristic.

B1301 The three characteristics forming the basis of classification of 'Theory of Numbers' are to be taken in the order ' N ', ' P ', ' M '.

B1302 The Numbers corresponding to these characteristics may be termed the ' Number Number ', the ' Problem Number ' and the ' Method Number ' respectively.

B1303 The symbols and the appropriate divisions on the basis of each of these characteristics are given in Schedule B of Part II.

The term 'Theory of Numbers' is traditionally used to the study of the properties of Integers. Its use is also, nowadays, extended to the study of certain other classes of numbers such as Ideal Numbers and Higher Complex Numbers which are given as further divisions of B1. In this extended sense, 'Theory of Numbers' is also denoted by the term 'Higher Arithmetic.'

B131 The classes into which numbers are divided on the basis of 'N' characteristic are not intended to be mutually exclusive in the sense that the same number should not occur in more than one class. It is only the aspect studied that will be different in the different classes. The evolution of the 'Theory of Numbers' indicates that the centre of attention is not on the numbers as such but on the aspects of numbers which are indicated in the Schedule. Further aspects, which may appear in future, can be accommodated either as subdivisions of the classes already given or as additional classes.

B133 It can be seen from the Schedule of 'Method Numbers' forming part of Schedule B of Part II, that the 'Method Numbers' are mnemonically derived frnm the canonical divisions of the Subject Division 'B Mathematics' and their subdivisions. Whenever necessary, the 'Method Numbers' may be further subdivided in the same way as the canonical divisions of Mathematics are subdivided.

B2 Algebra

B2 The subdivision of Algebra is not based on any natural characteristic. The subdivisions are merely canonical ones.

B21 Elementary Algebra

B21 By 'Elementary Algebra' is meant Algebra which does not involve infinite processes. The subdivisions of 'Elementary Algebra' also are on canonical lines.

B23 Theory of Equations

B230 Two characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of 'Theory of Equations' *viz.*, Equation or 'E' characteristic and Problem or 'P' characteristic.

B2301 The two characteristics forming the basis of classification of 'Theory of Equations' are to be taken in the order 'E', 'P'.

B2302 The numbers corresponding to these characteristics may be termed the 'Equation Number' and the 'Problem Number' respectively.

B2303 The symbols and the appropriate divisions on the basis of each of these characteristics are given in Schedule B of Part II.

B25 Higher Algebra

B250 Three characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of Higher Algebra, *viz.*, Form or ' F ' characteristic, Degree or ' D ' characteristic and Transformation or ' T ' characteristic.

B2501 The three characteristics forming the basis of classification of Higher Algebra are to be taken in the order ' F ', ' D ', ' T '.

B2502 The Numbers corresponding to these characteristics may be termed the ' Form Number,' the ' Degree Number ' and the ' Transformation Number ' respectively.

B2503 The symbols and the appropriate divisions on the basis of each of these characteristics are given in Schedule B of Part II.

B291 The division ' B29 Algebras ' is to be subdivided by the Favoured Category Device. If there be more Algebras than can be accommodated by the Favoured Category Device, the Chronological Device may be used to individualise the further ones.

B3 Analysis

B3 The subdivision of Analysis is not based on any natural characteristic. The subdivisions are merely canonical ones.

B33 Differential and Integral Equations

B330 Four characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of Differential and Integral Equations, *viz.*, Equation or ' E ' characteristic, Degree or ' D ' characteristic, Order or ' O ' characteristic and Problem or ' P ' characteristic.

B3301 The four characteristics forming the basis of classification of Differential and Integral Equations are to be taken in the order ' E,' ' D,' ' O,' ' P.'

B3302 The numbers corresponding to these characteristics may be termed the ' Equation Number,' the ' Degree Number,' the ' Order Number ' and the ' Problem Number ' respectively.

B3303 The symbols and the appropriate divisions on the basis of each of these characteristics are given in Schedule B of Part II.

B339 Special Integral and Differential Equations are to be individualised by the Chronological Device.

B37 Real Variable

B370 Two characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of 'Real Variable,' *viz.*, Variable or 'V' characteristic and Problem or 'P' characteristic.

B3701 The two characteristics forming the basis of classification of Real Variable are to be taken in the order 'V,' 'P.'

B3702 The numbers corresponding to these characteristics may be termed the 'Variable Number' and the 'Problem Number' respectively.

B3703 The symbols and the appropriate divisions on the basis of each of these characteristics are given in Schedule B of Part II.

B38 Complex Variable

B380 Two characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of Complex Variable, *viz.*, Variable or 'V' characteristic and Problem or 'P' characteristic.

B3801 The two characteristics forming the basis of classification of Complex Variable are to be taken in the order 'V,' 'P.'

B3802 The numbers corresponding to these characteristics may be termed the 'Variable Number' and the 'Problem Number' respectively.

B3803 The symbols and the appropriate divisions on the basis of each of these characteristics are given in Schedule B of Part II.

B39 Special Functions

B39 Each subdivision of B39 is to be amplified by the Chronological Device to individualise Special Functions.

B391 Each Special Function may be divided on the basis of the Problem Characteristic, as is done in the case of 'B38 Complex Variable.'

B4 Other Methods

B4 The subdivisions of B4 by the Favoured Category Device are given in Schedule B of Part II. If other methods of Analysis are discovered than can be accommodated by the Favoured Category Device, the Chronological Device will have to be employed. The divisions representing each method may have to be further subdivided on the basis of appropriate characteristics. It has not been attempted, however, in this edition, as these subjects are quite recent and sufficient literature has not come out to justify the labour involved in further subdividing them.

B6 Geometry

B60 Two characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of Geometry, *viz.*, Space or 'S' characteristic and Method or 'M' characteristic.

B601 The two characteristics forming the basis of classification of Geometry are to be taken in the order 'S,' 'M.'

B602 The numbers corresponding to these characteristics may be termed the 'Space Number' and the 'Method Number' respectively.

B603 The symbols and the appropriate divisions on the basis of each of these characteristics are given in Schedule B of Part II.

The first division under 'S' characteristic is rather anomalous. It is devoted to books on the 'Foundations of Geometry.' Each of the other divisions on the basis of 'S' characteristic has been further subdivided on the basis of the Degree of the Curve or Surface studied in the book. As usual Special Curves and Special Surfaces are to be individualised by the Chronological Device. The division 9 on the basis of 'S' characteristic is devoted to Non-Eucledian Geometry. Some of its subdivisions by the Favoured Category Device are indicated in Schedule B of Part II. If there be more systems of Geometry than can be accommodated by the Favoured Category Device, the Chronological Device is to be used to individualise the further ones.

B7 Mechanics

B7 Mathematical treatment of Mechanics is to be put in this class. But, all experimental treatises are to be put in the appropriate places in the Subject Division C 'Physics.'

B9 Astronomy

B90 Two characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of Astronomy, *viz.*, Body or ' B ' characteristic and Problem or 'P' characteristic.

B901 The two characteristics forming the basis of classification of Astronomy are to be taken in the order ' B,' ' P.'

B902 The numbers corresponding to these characteristics may be termed the ' Body Number ' and the ' Problem Number ' respectively.

B903 The symbols and the appropriate divisions on the basis of each of these characteristics are given in Schedule B of Part II.

C PHYSICS

C The main divisions of Physics and their subdivisions are given in Schedule C of Part II.

Physics is one of the few subjects in which the rules for subdivision cannot be begun with the enumeration of some characteristics to be used as the basis of their classification. On the other hand, we have to divide Physics, in the first instance, on canonical lines. Some of these canonical divisions admit of further subdivision on the basis of certain characteristics.

C2 Properties of Matter

C20 Two characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of Properties of Matter, *viz.*, State of Matter or ' S ' characteristic and Problem or ' P ' characteristic.

C201 The two characteristics forming the basis of classification of Properties of Matter are to be taken in the order ' S,' ' P.'

C202 The numbers corresponding to these characteristics may be termed the ' State Number ' and the ' Problem Number ' respectively.

C203 The symbols and the appropriate divisions on the basis of each of these characteristics are given in Schedule C of Part II.

C3 Sound and C4 Heat

There is only one characteristic forming the basis for the classification of Sound as well as Heat, *viz.*, Problem or ' P ' characteristic. The divisions based on ' P ' characteristic in each case are given in Schedule C of Part II.

C5 Light

C50 Two characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of Light, *viz.*, Wavelength or ' W ' characteristic and Problem or ' P ' characteristic.

C501 The two characteristics forming the basis of classification of Light are to be taken in the order ' W,' ' P.'

C502 The numbers corresponding to these characteristics may be termed the ' Wavelength Number ' and the ' Problem Number ' respectively.

C503 The symbols and the appropriate divisions on the basis of each of these characteristics are given in Schedule C of Part II.

C51 The first division on the basis of ' W ' characteristic represents visible light and the divisions '2' to '8' represent the chief regions of the visible spectrum.

C 511 The Wavelength Numbers of the Regions of the Spectrum other than the visible one are to be constructed by the Chronological Device. The Chronological Number is to be worked out to three digits, the year of the first publication of an authentic account of the region being used as the epoch.

Some illustrative divisions on the basis of 'W' characteristic by the Chronological Device are given in Schedule C of Part II.

C528 Specific theories are to be individualised by the Chronological Device. The Chronological Number is to be worked out to three digits, the date of the first publication of an authentic exposition of the theory being used as the epoch.

C6 Electricity

C61 Electricity is to be first divided along canonical lines as shown in Schedule C of Part II.

C610 A colon is to be put after the number representing any canonical division of Electricity.

C611 Statical Electricity is to be divided on the basis of Problem or ' P ' characteristic as indicated in Schedule C of Part II.

C6120 Two characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of Current Electricity, *viz.*, Current or ' C ' characteristic and Problem or ' P ' characteristic.

C61201 The two characteristics forming the basis of classification of Current Electricity are to be taken in the order ' C,' ' P.'

C61202 The numbers corresponding to these characteristics may be termed the 'Current Number' and the 'Problem Number' respectively.

C61203 The symbols and the appropriate divisions on the basis of each of these characteristics are given in Schedule C of Part II.

C61228 Specific theories on the nature of Electricity are to be individualised by the Chronological Device.

C8 Cosmic Hypothesis

C8 Specific theories are to be individualised by the Chronological Device.

Some illustrative examples are given in Schedule C of Part II.

C9 Applications

C9 C9 and all the other divisions of 'C' which stand for applications of particular divisions of Physics, are intended to hold books which give an elementary and popular account of the applications of Physics or of its subdivisions, as the case may be. It may be stated that books which go into the details of the technique of the applications will have to be assigned to the Subject Division 'D Engineering' or to the Subject Division 'M Useful Arts.'

CA Wherever necessary, the 'State of Matter' characteristic mentioned in section C2 of this Chapter may be used as an additional characteristic for further classification.

e. g. C433 : 1 Specific heat of solids
C62 : 18 : 8 Conduction of electricity through gases.

D ENGINEERING

D0 Subject to the provisions of Rule D60 and its subdivisions, three characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of Engineering, *viz.*, Work or 'W' characteristic, Part or 'P' characteristic and Engineering or 'E' characteristic.

D01 The three characteristics forming the basis of classification of Engineering are to be taken in the order 'W,' 'P,' 'E.'

D02 The Numbers corresponding to these characteristics may be termed the Work Number, the Part Number and the Engineering Number respectively.

D03 The symbols and the appropriate divisions on the basis of each of these characteristics are given in Schedule D of Part II.

D1 The traditional divisions of engineering are Civil Engineering and Mechanical Engineering. But the term Civil Engineering is too vague. Divisions 1, 2 and 4 on the basis of the Work characteristic will come in the category of Civil Engineering. Mining Engineering and Municipal and Sanitary Engineering are additional divisions which it has been found convenient to introduce.

D2 The divisions based on the Part characteristic would naturally depend upon the Work Number and would be different for different types of work. Hence the Part Divisions for certain Work Numbers only have been given in the Schedule by way of illustration. For the other Work Divisions the parts are to be worked out in an analogous manner.

The divisions on the basis of the Part characteristic become very specialised in each branch of Mechanical Engineering. In a specialised Engineering library it would be necessary to work out the parts for each one of the Work Numbers given as subdivisions of Mechanical Engineering. But it may not be necessary in a general library. It is hoped to furnish these details in a later edition. Lionel S. Mark's *Mechanical Engineers' Handbook* may be of much use in working out such details.

D315 The division '15 Hydraulics' on the basis of the Engineering characteristic is to hold books dealing with general hydraulics, topics such as flow of water, etc. Books dealing with irrigation are to be put in

the Work Division '2' and those that deal with hydro-electric topics are to be put in the Work Division '66'.

D33 The Engineering Division '3' may first be divided on the basis of the engineering materials. This may be done first by the Favoured Category Device and then by the Alphabetic Device. The divisions on the basis of the Favoured Category Device may be made mnemonic with the subdivisions of the Work Numbers '1' and '4.'

D60 In the case of the Work Division '6' and its subdivisions, a further characteristic may be used in addition to the 'P' and 'E' characteristics. The additional characteristic may be termed Secondary Work or 'S' characteristic.

D601 The 'S' characteristic is to come between the 'W' characteristic and the 'P' characteristic.

D602 The Number corresponding to this characteristic may be termed the Secondary Work Number.

D603 The symbols and the appropriate divisions on the basis of this characteristic are given in Schedule D of Part II.

D61 The division '1 Generation' may have to be further subdivided but the subdivisions are likely to depend upon and vary with the Work Number to which the Secondary Work Number is attached. The subdivisions in the case of Electrical Engineering are given in the Schedule by way of illustration, For the other cases, the subdivisions are to be worked out in a similar manner. It is hoped to furnish fuller details in a later edition.

D69 In applying the Subject Device, any colon that may occur in the class Number amplifying the digit '9' is to be replaced by zero.

D8e The way in which the Common subdivision Digit '*e*' is to be subdivided when applied to the Work Number '66' is indicated in Schedule D of Part II, as there are likely to be monographs on particular electrical instruments.

D8v Books that trace the history of or give a descriptive account of any aspect of engineering work in any geographical area are to have their Class Numbers amplified by the Common Subdivision Digit '*v*' in accordance with Rule 2v.

E CHEMISTRY

E0 Two characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of Chemistry, *viz.*, Problem or 'P' characteristic and Substance or 'S' characteristic.

E01 The two characteristics forming the basis of classification of Chemistry are to be taken in the order 'P,' 'S.'

E02 The Number corresponding to these characteristics may be termed the Problem Number and the Substance Number respectively.

E03 The symbols and the appropriate divisions on the basis of each of these characteristics are given in Schedule E of Part II.

E11 The scope of the Problem Division '1 General' is indicated by its subdivisions.

E112 It can be seen from the Schedule that the Problem Division '12 Physical Properties' is to be subdivided like the canonical divisions 'C1' to 'C7' of the Subject Division 'C Physics.'

E17 The Problem Division '7 Biochemistry' may be subdivided on the basis of the Problem characteristic as the Subject Division 'E Chemistry' itself is divided.

E20 The Substance Division '0' is introduced to accommodate special groupings of Elements which are common and the division '09' of the same has been set apart for the groupings of substances based on their utility.

E21 The Substance Division '1' is to accommodate books on the chemistry of specific elements. The classification of Elements has been based on the Periodic Table. In fact, the second digit in the numbers of the subdivisions of the Substance Division represents the group to which the element belongs and the third digit ordinarily represents its period. It may be recollected that the vertical and horizontal rulings in the Periodic Table give rise to 90 cells.

Each cell ordinarily accommodates one element. When there are two elements in a cell the number corresponding to the cell is assigned to one of the two elements and for the other this number is amplified by the

digit '9.' In three cells of group 8, however, there are three elements. In these cases the third element has been, for convenience, assigned to the next later period, which happens to be vacant in all the three cases.

The reason for assigning the digit '9' for the second element, if any, in a cell and for transferring the third element to the next cell will become clear in the remarks under Rule E2203.

Ammonia has been treated as an Element for purposes of classification.

E211 The group of digits following the initial digit '1' may be termed the Element Number.

Thus every element has an Element Number consisting of either two digits or three digits. It may be repeated that if the Element Number runs to three digits, the third digit will be '9.'

E220 If a book deals primarily with the hydroxyls or basic oxides of an element, its Substance Number is to consist of the digit '2' followed successively by the number of the constituent element, *i.e.*, the element whose hydroxyl or basic oxide forms the primary subject-matter of the book and the Valency Number, *i.e.*, the Arabic numeral representing the valency of the element in the oxide.

E2201 The amphoteric oxides are to be treated as basic oxides in constructing their Substance Number.

E2202 The Element Number followed by the Valency Number may be termed the Full Element Number.

E2203 If there be more than one basic oxide with a given valency for the element, the number got by Rule E220 is to be used for one of them and the numbers 1, 2, etc., are to be added to the number got by Rule E220 in the case of the second, third, etc., respectively of the basic oxides. If the number thus added is in more than one digit, it is to be read as an integer and not as a decimal.

It is known that the valency of no element is higher than 8. Hence, the Valency Number amplifying an Element Number will always be a number not exceeding 8. It is on account of this fact that the digit '9' was used to represent the second element, if any, in a cell, with a view to avoid a colon between the Element Number and the Valency Number.

E229 The Substance Number '29' is used, as is indicated in Schedule E of Part II, for binaries other than water which are neither hydroxyls nor acids nor salts. Water is regarded as the hydroxyl of hydrogen in the construction of its Substance Number.

E2290 If a book deals primarily with a binary, its Substance Number is to consist of the number '29' followed by the Full Element Number of the first constituent element and then by that of the second constituent element.

E22901 If there be more than one binary with the same two Full Element Numbers, the number got by Rule E2290 is to be used for one of them and the numbers 1, 2, etc., are to be added to the number got by Rule E2290 in the case of the second, third, etc., respectively of the binaries. If the number thus added is in more than one digit, it is to be read as an integer and not as a decimal.

E230 If a book deals with an acid or acidic oxide of an element, its Substance Number is to consist of the digit '3' followed by the Full Element Number of the constituent element, *i.e.*, the element whose acid or acidic oxide forms the primary subject-matter of the book.

E2301 Neutral oxides are to be treated as acidic oxides in constructing their Substance Number.

E231 If there be more than one acid or acidic oxide with a given Full Element Number, they are to be dealt with in a manner analogous to that given in Rule E2203.

E240 If a book deals primarily with a salt, its Substance Number is to consist of the digit '4' followed by the Full Element Number of the constituent basic element and then by that of the constituent acidic element.

E241 If there be more than one salt with the same two Full Element Numbers, they are to be dealt with in a manner analogous to that given in Rule E2203.

E242 In the case of a double salt the Substance Number is to consist of the digit '4' followed by the Full Element Number of the first basic element and then that of the second basic element and then that of the acidic element.

E2421 If there be more than one double salt with the same Full Element Numbers, they are to be dealt with in a manner analogous to that given in Rule E2203.

E25 The Division '59' has been set apart for the groupings of organic substances based on their utility.

Division '8' may be subdivided on the basis of the number of carbon atoms displaced and the elements displacing them.

E251 In the case of the Substance Divisions 5, 6, 7 and 8 and their subdivisions, a third characteristic may be used as the basis of their further classification, namely, Combination or 'C' characteristic.

E2511 The number corresponding to this characteristic may be termed the Combination Number.

E2512 The symbols and the appropriate divisions based on this characteristic are given in Schedule E of Part II.

E2518 The Combination Number '8' may be amplified by the Full Element Number of the constituent element or elements, as the case may be.

E7 In the case of the Problem Division '7 Biochemistry' and of its subdivisions, the Substance Divisions given in Schedule E of Part II may be augmented by the Subject Device as follows :—

(*a*) For Plant substances other than Economic Crops included in Schedule 'J Agriculture', the Substance Number is to be made up of the digit 'I', followed successively by the Plant Number, the digit 'colon' and the Organ Number ;

(*b*) For Economic Crops, the Substance Number is to be made up of the digit 'J', followed successively by the Full Crop Number, the digit 'colon' and the Organ Number ;

(*c*) For Animals, the Substance Number is to be made up of the digit 'K', followed successively by the Animal Number, the digit 'colon' and the Organ Number ;

(*d*) For the parts of the Human Body, the Substance Number is to be made up of the digit 'L' followed by the Organ Number.

E71 In the case of the Problem Division '7 Biochemistry' and of its subdivisions, the Substance Number may be amplified

by the Bias Number Device, using the appropriate Substance Number for the Bias Number.

This rule is intended to accommodate specialised monographs in Bio-Chemistry. For example, a monograph that is devoted to the determination of the Iodine content of the Thyroid Gland may be conveniently numbered by this rule as E73:L650175. Similarly, a book on the Vitamin content of Oranges will receive the Number E73:J375093; a book on the food value of Rice will receive the Number E73:J3810593; a book on the 'D' Vitamin content of Fish Oil will receive the Number E73:K920934.

F TECHNOLOGY

F0 Two characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of Technology, *viz.*, Substance or 'S' Characteristic and Problem and Process or 'P' characteristic.

The term Technology is taken to include metallurgy as well as chemical technology.

F01 The two characteristics forming the basis of classification of Technology are to be taken in the order 'S', 'P'.

F02 The Number corresponding to these characteristics may be termed the Substance Number and the Problem Number or the Process Number, as the case may be, respectively.

F1 The Substance Number is to be constructed as for the Subject Division 'E Chemistry'.

F11 If there be more than one industrial form for any substance, the different forms are to be indicated by the Favoured Category Device.

Here are some examples worked out for the substances Iron and Carbon:—

82	Iron	40	Carbon
821	Cast iron or Pig iron	401	Graphite
822	Wrought iron	402	Coal or Amorphous carbon
823	Steel	403	Wood charcoal
824	Steel alloys	404	Lampblack or soot
		405	Coke
		406	Animal charcoal
		407	Gas carbon
		408	Sugar charcoal

F2 The divisions on the basis of the Process characteristic will depend upon the substance. As far as possible, the Chronological Device is to be used in constructing the Process Number. The Chronological Number is to be worked out to three digits and the year of the discovery of the process is to be used as the epoch. The Chronological Number constructed by this Rule may be termed the Process Number.

F21 Each Process Number may have to be further subdivided according to the nature of its technique.

No attempt has been made in this edition to give illustrative schedules of the processes for the techniques of different substances and their subdivisions.

F22 In the case of a book not dealing with a particular substance or with a particular process corresponding to the substance represented by the Substance Number, but giving an account of some aspects of the problems of Technology in general, the second digit in the subdivisions of the Problem Division '8 Manipulation' of the Subject Division 'E Chemistry' may be used to represent the corresponding aspects of the problem and this digit may take the place of the Process Number.

Since the Problem Numbers will begin with Arabic numerals and the Process Numbers will begin with capital letters, there will be no ambiguity whatever in arranging them.

G NATURAL SCIENGE (GENERAL) AND BIOLOGY

G0 The canonical divisions of Natural Science (general) and Biology are given in Schedule G of Part II.

The Subject Division 'G' is intended to accommodate not only books that deal with more than one branch of Natural Science but also with books on Biology. The denotation of the term ' Biology ' is indicated by the subdivisions of 'G'.

G11 The canonical division ' Gll Cytology' and its subdivisions may be divided on the basis of the Problem characteristic as given in Schedule L of Part II. The Problem Number is to be preceded by a colon.

It may be remarked here that books on Cytology, that is the Science of Cells, are to be placed in the division 'Gll' rather than in the Organ Division 'II' of the Subject Divisions 'I', 'K' and 'L'. Those numbers may be simply used for cross-reference purposes. If a book deals in a detailed way with the properties of the Cell of a particular organ of a plant or an animal, or the human body, the Cell Number may be amplified by the Bias Number Device, before the Problem Number is applied, using for the Bias Number, the Class Number appropriate to the organ studied and constructed as in Rule E7 of Chapter E of this Part.

Similar remarks apply also to books on Histology and Sex Determination.

G6 Particular theories of Genetics as well as of its subdivisions are to be individualised by the Chronological Device.

H GEOLOGY

H The main divisions of Geology and their subdivisions are given in Schedule H of Part II.

Geology is one of the few subjects in which the rules for subdivision cannot be begun with the ennumeration of some characteristics to be used as the basis of their classification. On the other hand we have to divide Geology, in the first instance, on canonical lines. Some of these canonical divisions admit of further subdivision on the basis of certain characteristics.

H1 Mineralogy

H10 Two characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of Mineralogy, *viz.*, Substance or 'S' characteristic and Problem or 'P' characteristic.

H101 The two characteristics forming the basis of classification of Mineralogy are to be taken in the order 'S', 'P'.

H102 The Numbers corresponding to these characteristics may be termed the 'Substance Number' and the 'Problem Number' respectively.

H103 The symbols and the appropriate divisions on the basis of each of these characteristics are given in Schedule H of Part II.

H11 The Substance Number is to be worked out as the Substance Number in the Subject Division 'E Chemistry.'

H111 If there be more than one mineral with the same chemical composition but differentiated from one another either isomerically or by the presence of impurities, they are to be dealt with in a manner analogous to that given in Rule E2203.

"DANA (Edward Salisbury) *A System of Mineralogy*" will be of help in constructing the Substance Number in Mineralogy.

H119 The Substance Division '9 Precious Stones' has been specially formed since precious stones form an important class of substance in Geology. If they be given the Substance Number according to the Rule H11, the books on the different precious stones will be scattered. Hence it is

suggested that all books on precious stones may be brought under the division H19 and its subdivisions.

H121 The first division on the basis of the Problem characteristic is a miscelleneous division.

H129 The division '9' is not intended to hold books on Mining Engineering or Metallurgy. It is to hold only such books on Mining as are exclusively of geological interest.

H2 Petrology

H20 Two characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of Petrology, *viz.*, Substance or 'S' characteristic and Problem or 'P' characteristic.

H201 The two characteristics forming the basis of classification of Petrology are to be taken in the order 'S', 'P'.

H202 The Numbers corresponding to these characteristics may be termed the 'Substance Number' and the 'Problem Number' respectively.

H203 The symbols and the appropriate divisions on the basis of each of these characteristics are given in Schedule H of Part II.

H22 As has been stated in the Schedule, the divisions of 'H2 Petrology' based on the Problem characteristic are the same as those for 'H1 Mineralogy'.

H6 Palaeontology

H6 The canonical division 'Palæontology' is to be used only for Palæo-Zoology. Books on Palæo-Botany are accommodated in the Subject Division 'I Botany' The Palæontology Number 'H6' is to be amplified by the 'Animal Number' of Zoology.

H7 Economic Geology

H7 The division 'H7 Economic Geology' is to accommodate books on ore deposits, underground water, and non-metallic and organic deposits. It may be stated that an ore is defined as " the natural mineral containing a precious or useful metal in such quantities and such chemical composition as to make its extraction profitable". Thus the denotation of the term 'ore deposit' is likely to vary from time to time. However, from the point of view of the user, on account of the great economic importance of ore deposits, it is recommended that they may be grouped together in the division 'H7'

H70 Two characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of Economic Geology, *viz.*, Substance or 'S' characteristic and Problem or 'P' characteristic.

H701 The two characteristics forming the basis of classification of Economic Geology are to be taken in the order 'S', 'P'.

H702 The Numbers corresponding to these characteristics may be termed the 'Substance Number' and the 'Problem Number' respectively.

H71 The 'Substance Number' is to be worked out as the 'Substance Number' in the Subject Division 'E Chemistry.'

H711 If there be more than one mineral with the same chemical composition but differentiated from one another either isomerically or by the presence of impurities, they are to be dealt with in a manner analogous to that given in Rule E2203.

The substance which forms the essential constituent of the ore *i.e.*, the substance whose presence makes the ore economically valuable is to be used in constructing the 'Substance Number'.

H72 The divisions of 'H7 Economic Geology' based on the Problem characteristic are the same as those for 'H1 Mineralogy'.

H8 Cosmic Hypothesis

H8 Specific hypotheses are to be individualised by the Chronological Device. The Chronological Number is to be worked out to three digits, the date of the first publication of an authentic exposition of the hypothesis being used as the epoch.

I BOTANY

I0 Three characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of Botany, *viz.*, Natural group of Plants or 'N' characteristic, Problem or 'P' characteristic and Organ or 'O' characteristic.

I01 The three characteristics, forming the basis of classification of Botany, shall be taken in the order 'N', 'P', 'O'.

I02 The Number corresponding to these characteristics may be termed the Plant Number, the Problem Number and the Organ Number respectively.

I03 The symbols and the appropriate divisions on the basis of each of these characteristics are given in Schedule I of Part II.

I1 It will be noticed that the Divisions '2 Thallophyta,' '3 Bryophyta,' and '4 Pteridophyta' based on the N characteristic are sub-divisions of Division '1 Cryptogamia.' Similarly, the Division '6 Gymnosperms,' '7 Monocotyledons,' and '8 Dicotyledon' are only subdivisions of Division '5 Phanerogamia.'

I21 In case the Problem Number used is '12' or '18,' the third characteristic to be used will be the Geographical characteristic and not the Organ characteristic. The geographical area which forms the subject-matter of the book is to be used to construct the Geographical Number.

I25 In case the Problem Number used is '5 Ecology' or any of its subdivisions, the Geographical characteristic may have to be used as a fourth characteristic. The geographical area which forms the subject-matter of the book is to be used to construct the Geographical Number.

J AGRICULTURE

J0 Four characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of Agriculture, *viz.*, Utility or 'U' characteristic, Part or 'P' characteristic, Crop or 'C' characteristic, Farming or 'F' characteristic.

J01 The four characteristics forming the basis of classification of Agriculture are to be taken in the order 'U', 'P', 'C', 'F'.

J02 The Number corresponding to these characteristics may be termed the Utility Number, the Part Number, the Crop Number and the Farming Number, respectively.

J03 The symbols and the appropriate divisions on the basis of each of these characteristics are given in Schedule J of Part II.

J04 A colon need not be put after the Utility Number and the Part Number.

Utility Numbers and Part Numbers will always consist of a single digit. Hence no ambiguity is likely to arise by not inserting the colons.

J1 The Utility Number is devised so as to give a favoured treatment to certain crops. It is true that a crop may be utilised for several purposes. But it is the primary purpose that should decide the Utility Number of a given crop. To take an example, in the case of paddy, the rice is used as human food. The straw is used as animal food and as roofing material. Perhaps, it may also be used for some textile purposes. But it will be easily conceded that the primary use of paddy is as human food.

It can be observed that the Utility Divisions are mnemonic with the divisions given under the Substance Number '59 in Chemistry.'

J2 If more than one part of a substance are likely to be put to the primary use made of it, that part which is more commonly used is to be used to construct the Part Number.

J3 The Crop Number is to be constructed, in the first instance, by the Favoured Category Device.

J31 For the crops that are not covered by the Favoured Category Device, the Crop Number is to be constructed by the Alphabetic Device.

J32 For convenience the number made up of the Utility Number, the Part Number and the Crop Number may be termed the Full Crop Number.

An illustrative list of Full Crop Numbers is given in Schedule J of Part II, for ready reference.

J40 In the case of the first four Farming Divisions two characteristics are used for the subdivision of each Farming Division.

J401 The symbols and the appropriate divisions based on each of these characteristics are given under the respective Farming Divisions in Schedule J of Part II.

J402 The number corresponding to the first characteristic is to be placed immediately after the Farming Digit without a colon intervening.

J403 A colon is to separate the numbers corresponding to the two characteristics.

J41 The two characteristics forming the basis of classification of the Farming Division '1 Soil' are Nature or 'N' characteristic and Operation or 'O' characteristic. The two characteristics are to be taken in the order 'N', 'O'. The Number corresponding to these characteristics may be termed the Nature Number and the Operation Number respectively.

J42 The two characteristics forming the basis of classification of the Farming Division '2 Manure' are Substance or 'S' characteristic and Operation or 'O' characteristic. The two characteristics are to be taken in the order 'S', 'O'. The Number corresponding to these characteristics may be termed the Substance Number and the Operation Number respectively.

J43 The two characteristics forming the basis of classification of the Farming Division '3 Propagation Methods' are Substance or 'S' characteristic and Operation or 'O' characteristic. The two characteristics are to be taken in the order 'S', 'O'. The Number corresponding to these characteristics may be termed the Substance Number and the Operation Number respectively.

J44 The two characteristics forming the basis of classification of the Farming Division '4 Control of diseases and injuries' are Diseases or 'D' characteristic and Operation or 'O' characteristic. The two characteristics are to be taken in the order 'D', 'O'. The Number corresponding to these characteristics may be termed the Disease Number and the Operation Number respectively.

J45 In the case of the remaining Farming Divisions only one characteristic is used as the basis of their classification.

JA The Division JA is to represent Forestry.

JA0 Three characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of Forestry, *viz.*, Tree or 'T' characteristic, Geographical or 'G' characteristic and Problem or 'P' characteristic.

JA01 The three characteristics forming the basis of classification of Forestry are to be taken in the order 'T,' 'G,' 'P'.

JA02 The Number corresponding to these characteristics may be termed the Tree Number, the Geographical Number and the Problem Number.

JA1 The Tree Number is to be got by the Alphabetic Device, using the Botanical names.

JA2 The Geographical area whose forest is dealt with in the book, is to be used to construct the Geographical Number.

JA3 The Problem Numbers are the same as the Problem Numbers of the subject Division 'I Botany' with the following modifications:—'13' is to represent 'Timber physics,' '14' is to represent 'Wood technology.' The subdivisions of division '4 Pathology' are to be augmented by the Subject Device as in Farming Number '4 Control of diseases and injuries,' in the Subject Division 'J Agriculture.' Lastly '9' is to be used to represent 'Utilisation.'

K ZOOLOGY

K0 Three characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of Zoology, *viz.*, Natural group of Animals or 'N' characteristic, Problem or 'P' characteristic and Organ or 'O' characteristic.

K01 The three characteristics, forming the basis of classification of Zoology, are to be taken in the order 'N', 'P', 'O'.

K02 The Number corresponding to these characteristics may be termed the Animal Number, the Problem Number and the Organ Number.

K03 The symbols and the appropriate divisions on the basis of each of these characteristics are given in Schedule K of Part II.

K1 It will be noticed that the Divisions '2' to '8' based on 'N' characteristic are subdivisions of the Division '1 Invertebrates.'

K12 In Schedule K of Part II the divisions based on the 'N' characteristic are worked out only up to the sub-order stage. This subdivision may be carried still further up to the Family Stage, whenever necessary in an analogous manner. The tables given at the beginning of the volumes of *Cambridge Natural History* may be used in constructing the Family Numbers.

K21 In case the Problem Number used is '12' or '18,' the third characteristic to be used is to be the Geographical characteristic and not the Organ characteristic. The geographical area which forms the subject-matter of the book is to be used to construct the Geographical Number.

K25 In case the Problem Number used is '5 Ethology' or any of its subdivisions, the Geographical characteristic may have to be used as a fourth characteristic. The geographical area which forms the subject-matter of the book is to be used to construct the Geographical Number.

L. MEDICINE

L0 Three characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of Medicine, *viz.*, Organ or 'O' characteristic. Problem or 'P' characteristic and a third characteristic. The third characteristic will be different for the different divisions based on the 'P' characteristic.

L01 The three characteristics forming the basis of classification of Medicine are to be taken in the order 'O', 'P' and the third characteristic.

L02 The Numbers corresponding to the first two characteristics may be termed the Organ Number and the Problem Number.

The name of the Number corresponding to the third characteristic will be given later in appropriate places.

L03 The symbols and the appropriate divisions on the basis of each of the characteristics are given in Schedule L of Part II.

L111 The Organ Division '1 Basic and regional' has its first two subdivisions devoted to the basic elements 'Cells' and 'Tissues'. With regard to the use of these subdivisions, reference may be made to the commentary on Rule G11 of Chapter G of this Part.

L113 The third to the eighth subdivisions of the Organ Number '1' are devoted to the regional divisions of the human body, whereas the Organ Numbers '2' to '8' are devoted to the functional divisions of the organs of the human body.

L1131 The parts of the functional organs within a regional organ may be indicated by amplifying the Regional Organ Number by the Bias Number Device, the appropriate Functional Organ Number being used as the Bias Number.

For example, the bones of the thorax will have the Number L15081. The arteries of the arm will have the number L163037. Again the pigment of the face will have the number L1810875.

L12 In the case of the Organ Numbers '2' to '8', the Schedule gives certain subdivisions. Wherever further subdivision is required, the following convention may be adopted:—

The first division may represent the walls or the coats. It may be further subdivided layer by layer, commencing from the outermost layer and ending with the innermost layer. The second subdivision may be used for the parts. The third subdivision may be used for the supports. The fifth subdivision may be used for the characteristic contents. The sixth subdivision may be used for the glands. The various glands may be indicated by 61, 62, 63, etc. The Gland Number amplified by the digit '5' may be taken to represent the secretion of the gland. The seventh subdivision may be used for the ducts leading from the organ. The eighth subdivision may be used for the orifices and the valves.

L13 In Schedule L of Part II, some of the subdivisions of the Organ Numbers '3' and '7' are followed by the remark '*to be divided locally*'. In such cases, the concerned Functional Organ Number is to be amplified by the Bias Number Device, the Number of the organ served being used as the Bias Number.

L16 In Schedule L of Part II, some of the subdivisions of the Organ Numbers '6' and '8' are followed by the remark '*to be divided locally*'. In such cases, the concerned Functional Organ Number is to be amplified by the Bias Number Device, the Number of the organ, where the concerned Functioning Organ is located, being used as the Bias Number.

L23 The class obtained by applying the Problem Number '3 Physiology' to the Organ Number '55 Female genital organs' is of importance and has a vast literature. The class goes by the name of 'Obstetrics.' Hence special subdivisions of the Problem Number '3' have been given in Schedule L of Part II to be used in Obstetrics. It may also be remarked that the class obtained by applying the Problem Number '4 Diseases' to the Organ Number '55 Female genital organs' has the special name 'Gynæcology.'

L24 An illustrative list of specific diseases with their class numbers is given at the end of the subdivisions of the Problem Division '4 Diseases'. It can be seen from the list that the class Number of any disease has, for its organ part, the Number of the organ which is the seat of primary affection or the focus of infection. The Class Numbers for other diseases are to be constructed along similar lines.

L241 "STEADMAN (Thomas Lathrop): *Practicl medical dictionary*" and "OSLER (William): *System of Medicine*" will be of use in constructing the class numbers for diseases.

L340 The third characteristic to be used, when the Problem Number is '4 Diseases' or any of its subdivisions may be termed Handling or 'H' characteristic.

L3402 The Number corresponding to the 'H' characteristic may be termed the Handling Number.

L3403 The symbols and the appropriate divisions on the basis of the Handling characteristic are given in Schedule L of Part II.

It can be seen that the subdivisions of '62 Physicotherapy' are analogous to the subdivisions of the Subject Division 'C Physics'. Similarly, '63 Pharmacotherapy' may be subdivided on the analogy of the divisions of the Subject Division 'E Chemistry' based on the Substance characteristic.

L36 The Problem Division '6 Pharmocognacy' and its subdivisions may be further divided on the basis of Substance or 'S' characteristic, the Substance number being taken from Schedule E of Part II.

L9 The number 'L9' is set apart for books that deal with special groups of persons, as can be seen from the subdivisions of 'L9' given in Schedule L of Part II. To make this possible, the number of divisions based on Organ characteristic has been restricted to eight. As a result of this adjustment, all the books dealing with Medicine in general will have precedence over the books that specialise in special groups such as 'Children' and 'Old people'.

L99 If a book relates to a special school of Medicine, the Subject Digit 'L' is to be amplified by the Chronological Device, before the divisions based on the 'O', 'P' and the third characteristic, if any, are applied to it. The Chronological Number is to be worked out to one digit only, the century of origin of the School being used as the epoch.

In Schedule L of Part II, 'LA' has been set apart for the Ayurvedic system, 'LB' for the Siddha system, and 'LC' for the Unani system—the three ancient systems current in India. The actual date of origin of these systems is not known. Hence, they have been taken arbitrarily in the order given. Any other systems that may be current elsewhere may also be fixed by the Chronological Device.

L998 An illustrative list of Classical works belonging to the Ayurvedic system is given at the end of Schedule L of Part II, with their Class Numbers worked out by the Classic Device.

M USEFUL ARTS

M0 The main division 'M Useful Arts' is a miscellaneous division. Indeed it may be called a hold-all division. It is intended to accommodate all the arts and crafts, in fact, all the sciences and their applications which are not provided for in the Main Divisions 'B' to 'L'.

M01 From these remarks it will be obvious that the divisions of 'M' can only be canonical. The first nine of its divisions have been obtained by the Favoured Category Device. All the other divisions are to be obtained by the Subject Device. It must be stated, however, that the Subject Numbers used in the Subject Device are slightly modified in certain cases. The modification is introduced to minimise the number of digits, care being taken that no ambiguity is likely to arise by such modifications. Several illustrative divisions by the Subject Device are given in Schedule 'M' of Part II. Further divisions may be formed along similar lines.

M02 Each one of these divisions will admit of subdivision on the basis of one or more definite characteristics. By way of illustration and because of the importance of the subject, the subdivisions of the division 'M7 Textiles' are indicated here. In the case of the other subjects, similar rules and schedules are to be constructed. The number of subjects is infinite. Further, it is only in recent years that any appreciable literature has begun to grow in these subjects.

M7 Textiles

M70 Two characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of Textiles, *viz.*, Material or 'M' characteristic and Problem or 'P' characteristic.

M701 The two characteristics forming the basis of classification of Textiles are to be taken in the order 'M', 'P'.

M702 The Numbers corresponding to these characteristics may be termed the Material Number and the Problem Number respectively.

M703 The symbols and the appropriate divisions on the basis of each of these characteristics are given in Schedule M of Part II.

N FINE ARTS

N0 As the main division 'M Useful Arts', the main division 'N Fine Arts' also is a big class though not as big as 'M'. It is also first divided on canonical lines. Each of the canonical divisions will admit of subdivision on the basis of one or more definite characteristics.

N01 In the case of most of the canonical divisions, the first characteristic to be used is Style or 'S' characteristic.

N02 The Number corresponding to this characteristic may be termed the Style Number.

N03 The Style Number is to consist of two parts—the Geographical Number and the Chronological Number.

N031 The country or the geographical area where the style was originated is to be used to construct the Geographical Number.

N032 A colon is to be put after the Geographical Number.

N0320 The Chronological Number is to be worked out to one digit only, the approximate century in which the style was originated being used as the epoch.

N0321 A colon need not be put after the Chronological digit.

The Encyclopædia Brittanica or any good book on the history of Fine Arts concerned will be of help in constructing the Style Number. In the case of non-descript styles, which are not at all localised, naturally there will be no Style Number and a colon is to be put after the number representing the canonical division. In the case of non-descript styles peculiar to a definite country or geographical area, the Style Number will consist only of the Geographical Number but will not contain the Century digit. In that case the colon after the Geographical Number is however to be retained.

It may be remarked here that as a result of this arrangement and of the fact that the first digit of the number based on the second characteristic is invariably an Arabic numeral, in the case of each Fine Art, the general non-descript styles will come first. In the case of localised styles, with any given Geographical Number, the non-descript styles will come

first and the specific styles originated in different periods and times will come in the proper chronological order.

The divisions on the basis of the further characteristic have been worked out only in the case of certain canonical divisions. They are to be worked out on similar lines in the case of the others.

N04 It has been stated already that non-descript non-localised styles need not be given the Geographical Number. Advantage is taken of this, to utilise the digit '1', which would otherwise represent 'World', for the 'Technique' of the Fine Art. Thus 'N11' will represent the Technique of architecture; 'N21' the Technique of sculpture; 'N51' the Technique of painting; and so on.

N08 In addition to the Common Subdivisions given in Chapter 2 of Part II and explained in Section 2 of this Part, the digit *h* is to be used as an additional Common Subdivision digit in the case of most of the Fine Arts, whenever necessary.

N08h The Special Common Subdivision Digit *h* is to hold illustrations of the Fine Arts concerned.

N08h1 The digit *h* is to be amplified in the same way as the Common Subdivision Digit *x* (*Vide* Rule 2*x* of Chapter 2 of this Part).

N1 Architecture

N10 Three characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of Architecture, *viz.*, Style or 'S' characteristic, Utility or 'U' characteristic and Part or 'P' characteristic.

N101 The three characteristics forming the basis of classification of Architecture are to be taken in the order 'S', 'U' 'P'.

N102 The Numbers corresponding to these characteristics may be termed the Style Number, the Utility Number and the Part Number respectively.

N103 The symbols and the appropriate divisions on the basis of the two latter characteristics are given in Schedule N of Part II.

N11 Some Style Numbers are also given as illustrations.

N12 The Utility Numbers are first worked out on the analogy of the Favoured Category Device and the digit '9' is used for other buildings, that is for those not represented by the

Favoured Category Device. This digit is to be divided by the Subject Device.

The number got by the Favoured Category Device represents special classes of buildings and it may be further subdivided in a suitable manner. Such further subdivision has been illustrated in Schedule N of Part II, in the case of the numbers '2', '3' and '4'. The divisions of the number '9' by the Subject Device makes the Schedule of Utility Numbers highly hospitable. Some examples may be given here:—9C*c* Physics laboratories; 9F182 Steel factories; 9L:14 Hospitals; 9M14 Printing press; 9M7 Textile factories; 9N8 Music halls; 9Q2 Hindu temples; 9Q6 Churches; 9Q7 Mosques; 9T Educational buildings; 9T4 University buildings; 9W:23 Parliamentary buildings; 9W:26 Municipal offices.

N2 Sculpture

N20 Three characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of Sculpture, *viz.*, Style or 'S' characteristic, Material or 'M' characteristic and Figure or 'F' characteristic.

N201 The three characteristics forming the basis of classification of Sculpture are to be taken in the order 'S', 'M', 'F'.

N202 The Numbers corresponding to these characteristics may be termed the Style Number, the Material Number and the Figure Number respectively.

N203 The symbols and the appropriate divisions on the basis of each of the two latter characteristics are given in Schedule N of Part II.

N3 Engraving

The Schedule gives only the canonical divisions of 'Engraving'. Each of these divisions may be subdivided on the basis of one or more definite characteristics.

N5 Painting

N50 Three characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of Painting, *viz.*, Style or 'S' characteristic, Material of Surface or 'M' characteristic and Figure or 'F' characteristic.

N501 The three characteristics forming the basis of classification of Painting are to be taken in the order 'S', 'M', 'F'.

N502 The Numbers corresponding to these characteristics may be termed the Style Number, the Material of Surface Number and the Figure Number respectively.

N503 The symbols and the appropriate divisions on the basis of each of the two latter characteristics are given in Schedule N of Part II.

N8 Music

N80 Three characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of Music, *viz.*, Style or 'S' characteristic, Instrument or 'I' characteristic and Music or 'M' characteristic.

N801 The three characteristics forming the basis of classification of Music are to be taken in the order 'S', 'I', 'M'.

N802 The Numbers corresponding to these characteristics may be termed the Style Number, the Instrument Number and the Music Number respectively.

N803 The symbols and the appropriate divisions on the basis of each of the two latter characteristics are given in Schedule N of Part II.

P PHILOLOGY

P0 Four characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of Philology, *viz.*, Language or 'L' characteristic, Stage or 'S' characteristic, Problem or the 'P' characteristic and Element or 'E' characteristic.

P01 The four characteristics forming the basis of classification of Philology are to be taken in the order 'L', 'S', 'P', 'E'.

P02 The Number corresponding to these characteristics may be termed the Language Number, the Stage Number, the Problem Number and the Element Number respectively.

P03 The symbols and the appropriate divisions of the Language Number are given in Schedule 4 of Part II in the case of the natural languages. The symbols and divisions based on each of the other characteristics are given in Schedule P of Part II.

P10 If a book treats of a variant of the language such as a dialect or a slang or a jargon, the Language Number is to be amplified by the addition of the appropriate number taken from the list of Variants given in Schedule P of Part II.

P100 If, however, the variant treats of more appropriately to a specific stage of the language, the number corresponding to the variant may be put after the Stage Number.

P101 If the book treats of a specific dialect peculiar to a definite geographical division, the Dialect Number may be further amplified by the addition of the Geographical Number appropriate to the area in which it is current.

P105 After the Jargon Number, put successively the Geographical Number and Century Number (if necessary) corresponding to the place and period of the jargon.

P11 An artificial language is to be indicated by the Chronological Device, the Chronological Number being put immediatel yafter the digit P. The Chronological Number is to be worked out to three digits, the year of invention of the artificial language being used as the epoch.

An illustrative list of Artificial languages with their numbers is given in Schedule P of Part II.

P20 The Stage of the language which forms the subject-matter of the book is to be indicated by the Chronological Device. The Chronological Number is to be worked out to one digit and the century of the commencement of the Stage is to be used as the epoch.

By way of illustration and for convenience of reference, the Stages of some of the languages are given in Schedule P of Part II.

P20A In the case of Vedic Sanskrit books dealing with the grammar of a single Veda, the stage digit 'A' is to be preceded by a number of two digits, the first digit representing the Veda and the second the recension concerned. If a book deals with more than one recension of a Veda the second digit or the Recension digit as it may be called is to be zero. The Veda digit and the Recension digit are to be taken from Schedule Q of Part II.

P21 A colon need not be put after the Stage Number.

Since by rule P20 the Stage Number will always consist of a single digit only, no ambiguity is likely to arise by not inserting the colon.

P43 If the Problem Number is '4' or '5' or a subdivision of '5,' and if the Element Number is '3,' the Element Number and the colon preceding it may be omitted.

This is to economise in notation. Since most of the dictionaries will have the Problem Number '4' and the Element Number '3' and since dictionaries are books that are frequently used, the idea is that the number in such cases should be made as short as possible. Care has also been taken to see that no ambiguity should arise as a result of this special provision.

It may be asked whether an Element Number other than '3' is, likely to follow the Problem Number '4.' The answer is 'yes'. Take for example, a Dictionary of Phrases, or a Dictionary of Idioms, or a Dictionary of Proverbs. In these cases, the Element Number will be '4,' '5' and '6' respectively.

P8 Special Notes on Common Subdivisions

P8 In addition to and in slight modification of the common subdivisions given in Schedule 2 of Part II and explained in Section 2 of Part I, the following special common subdivision may be used in subdividing the classes in Philology :—

z Comparative study; Historical study; or Genetic study.

P8k In the case of ordinary dictionaries giving the meaning of words, the digit *k* placed after the Problem Number '4' is to be amplified by the number representing the language in which the meaning is given unless that language is the same as the language of the word itself.

P8k1 In the case of dictionaries of phrases, idioms and proverbs also, the digit *k* placed after the appropriate Element Number is to be amplified by the number representing the language in which the meaning is given unless that language is the same as the language of the elements themselves.

P8z If the main purpose of a book is that of giving not a descriptive account but a comparative account, its class number is to be worked out to the fullest extent, otherwise appropriate, and must then be amplified by the addition of the digit *z*.

P8z1 If particularly necessary, the digit *z* may be further amplified by the chronological device, the epoch used being the latest century or decade up to which the study is brought in the book.

This rule will be particularly applicable in the case of books dealing with the paleography of particular epochs.

P9 The Devices

P95 An illustrative Classic Device List is given in Schedule P of Part II for Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu.

P98 A dictionary of Special Terms used in particular sciences or subjects is to be placed in the sciences or the subjects concerned and its number is to be amplified by the appropriate Philological Bias Number.

P981 Dictionaries of surnames, place-names, etc.. are to be placed in the Class 'Philology.' Their Philological Number is to be amplified by the appropriate Bias Number.

In the case of surnames. the Bias Number should be V;74.

In the case of place-names, the Bias Number should be U.

Q RELIGION

Q0 Two characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of Religion, *viz.*, Religion or 'R' characteristic and Problem or 'P' characteristic.

Q01 The two characteristics forming the basis of classification of Religion are to be taken in the order 'R', 'P'.

Q02 The Numbers corresponding to these characteristics may be termed the Religion Number and the Problem Number respectively.

Q03 The symbols and the appropriate divisions on the basis of each of these characteristics are given in Schedule Q of Part II.

Q101 In any major Religion, the sects that have their own special religious practices and institutions are to be shown as the subdivisions of the major Religion.

For example, the different Vedas and their respective šakas are shown in Schedule Q of Part II as successive subdivisions of '1 Hinduism (Vedic)'. So also the different Vaishnavite, Śaivate etc., sects, which have specialised sacred books, rituals and organisations, have been shown as subdivisions of '2 Hinduism (Post-Vedic)'. So also in the case of Jainism, Buddhism, Christianity, Muhammadanism, etc. The sects are as far as possible indicated by the Favoured Category Device. The digit '8' is to be used for 'Other sects' and amplified as provided in Rule Q18.

Q18 The Religion Division '8 Other religions' is to be subdivided by the Geographical Device, the country in which the Religion originated being used to construct the Geographical Number. If there is more than one 'Other religion' which originated in one and the same country, they are to be individualised by the Favoured Category Device and the additional ones by the Chronological Device, the Chronological Number being worked out to three digits and the year of foundation of the Religion being used as the epoch. The digit '8' is to be used and amplified in a similar way for indicating 'Other sects' of major religions.

The Geographical Number for a country is either of two digits or of three digits if '9' is the second digit. Advantage is taken of this fact in not putting a colon after the Geographical Number.

Q201 "FARQUHAR (J. N.): *Outline of the Religious Literature of India*" may be usefully consulted in finding out the Sacred Books, the Theological Works, etc., relating to the Religion Divisions '1' to '4' and their subdivisions. But this book gives also the purely philosophical treatises of the Indian Schools of Philosophy. Hence, care must be taken not to bring such philosophical books into the Subject Division 'Q Religion'.

Q21 It may be explicitly stated that the *Sthalapuranas* of India are to be accommodated in the Problem Division '1 Mythology, etc.', the digit '1' being amplified by the Bias Number Device, using, for the Bias Number, the Geographical Number of the locality treated in the book.

Q22 The Sacred Books of different Religions are likely to fall into different groups. In Schedule Q of Part II, the divisions for Hinduism and Post-vedic Hinduism are given by way of illustration. The digit '2' is to be subdivided similarly for other Religions. If the Sacred Books do not fall into any such groups, the subdivisions of '2' may be constructed in the same manner as the Work Number in the Subject Division 'O Literature'.

Q23 It may be remarked that books on the Theology of a Religion are likely to contain philosophical matter. One should not be misled by this fact to place such theological books in the Subject Division 'R Philosophy'. Only a book that treats exclusively of the philosophical aspect of the theology of a Religion is to be put in 'R3 Metaphysics' and further subdivided by the Subject Device as provided for in the rules for the subdivision of 'R3 Metaphysics'.

R PHILOSOPHY

R0 It is not possible to enunciate any relevent characteristics which may be made the basis of classification of Philosophy as a whole. In fact, we have to divide, in the first instance, along canonical lines. Some of the canonical divisions admit of classification on the basis of definite and appropriate characteristics. The ninth subdivision of each division is usually reserved for special topics about which some considerable literature exists. The terms used in Philosophy are very elusive. Many shades of difference are discernable in the use of the same terms by different philosophers. Baldwin's *Dictionary of Philosophy* and James Hastings' *Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics* may be of use in deciding the appropriate Class Numbers of books in Philosophy.

R3 Metaphysics

R30 Two characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of Metaphysics, *viz.*, View or 'V' characteristic and Subject or 'S' characteristic.

R301 The two characteristics forming the basis of classification of Metaphysics are to be taken in the order 'V', 'S'.

R302 The Numbers corresponding to these characteristics may be termed the View Number and the Subject Number respectively.

R303 The symbols and the appropriate divisions on the basis of the 'V' characteristic are given in Schedule R of Part II. The Numbers corresponding to the 'S' characteristic are to be constructed by the Subject Device.

R4 Ethics

R40 Two characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of Ethics, *viz.*, Problem or 'P' characteristic and Controlling or 'C' characteristic.

R401 The two characteristics forming the basis of classification of Ethics are to be taken in the order 'P', 'C'.

R402 The Numbers corresponding to these characteristics may be termed the Problem Number and the Controlling Element Number respectively.

R403 The symbols and the appropriate divisions on the basis of the 'P' characteristic are given in Schedule R of Part II. The Numbers corresponding to the 'C' characteristic based on the Favoured Category Device are given in Schedule R of Part II, while the others are to be constructed by the Subject Device.

For example, Family Ethics of Hindus will be R42:Q2; treatment of animals according to Jains will be R47:Q3; if a book deals with Ethics as determined by sociological considerations, its number will be R4:Y1; on the other hand, a book that deals with the Ethics as determined by statutory laws will be R4:Z.

R6 Indian Philosophy

R60 The division 'R6' has been set apart for Indian Philosophy. So also the division 'R7' is set apart for Greek Philosophy. For other Philosophical Systems peculiar to different countries, the division 'R8' is set apart, the number 'R8' being amplified by the Geographical Number representing the country concerned. This Geographical Number will ordinarily be of two digits and if it is of three digits, the second digit will be 9. Hence a colon need not be put after the Geographical Number.

R601 Special places have been given for Indian Philosophy and Greek Philosophy as there is a considerable amount of literature on them. But it is open to libraries whose collections are different, to use 'R6' and 'R7' for such Philosophical Systems as are represented most in their collections.

R602 We have to divide Indian Philosophy along canonical lines only.

R61 Books that deal with particular aspects of a given School of Indian Philosophy are to be dealt with by the Bias Number Device.

For example, the epistemology of the Nyaya School will have the Number R62502. Logic according to the Buddhist School will have the Number R69401.

R62 The literature in Indian Philosophy abounds in classical treatises with a long hierarchy of commentaries and sub-commentaries. Hence a fairly long illustrative list of divisions by the Classic Device is included in Schedule R of Part II.

R65 The books in the Divisions 'R65' to 'R68' fall into two classes, *viz.*, those that are direct expositions and those that take the form of a commentary on certain basic texts.

R650 In the case of books that take the form of commentaries on basic texts, a second characteristic is to be used, *viz.*, Basic Text or 'B' characteristic.

R651 The first four divisions corresponding to the 'B' characteristic represent the Upanishads relating respectively to the Four Vedas and their different Śakas, the numbers for the Vedas or their Śakas, as the case may be, as given in Schedule Q of Part II, constituting the Basic Text Number.

R655 The other divisions corresponding to the 'B' characteristic will be as follows:—'5 Brahmasutra'; '6 Bhagavad Gita'; '7 Bhagavata Purana'; '8 Mahabharata' and its parts; '9 Other Texts'.

It may be stated here that the Basic Text part should be separated by a colon from the preceding part of the Class Number.

S PSYCHOLOGY

S0 Two characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of Psychology, *viz.*, Entity or 'E' characteristic and Problem or 'P' characteristic.

S01 The two characteristics forming the basis of classification of Psychology are to be taken in the order 'E', 'P'.

S02 the Number corresponding to these characteristics may be termed the Entity Number and the Problem Number respectively.

S03 The symbols and the appropriate divisions on the basis of each of these characteristics are given in Schedule S of Part II.

S1 The terms used in the divisions based on the 'E' characteristic require some explanation. The following gives a rough indication of the denotation of these terms.

S11 The term *child* is to be given the second meaning given in the Oxford Dictionary, namely, "a young person of either sex below the age of puberty", *i.e.*, below fourteen years in the case of a male and twelve years in the case of a female. The class '11 New Born' is to include children below eight months. The class '12 Toddler' is to include children between eight months and one year. The class '13 Infant' is to include children under seven years of age. The class '15 Pre-adolescent' is to include children above seven years but below the age of puberty.

S12 The class '2 Adolescent' is to include males between the years fourteen and twenty-five and females between the years twelve and twenty one.

S14 The Division '4 Vocational' is to iuclude classes of persons belonging to different vocations and this may be subdivided by the Subject Device.

S16 The connotation of the class '6 Abnormal' is indicated by its subdivisions.

S17 The Division '7 Race' may, wherever necessary, be subdivided by the Geographical Device. The country or the geographical area with which the race is primarily associated is to be used to construct the Geographical Number.

S18 The Division '8 Social' is to be used to indicate a collection or group of human beings as such.

S22 The Problem Number '2' and its subdivisions may be subdivided on the basis of the Point-of-View or the 'V' characteristic. The Number corresponding to this characteristic may be termed the Point-of-View Number. The symbols and the appropriate divisions based on this characteristic are given in Schedule S of Part II.

S23 The Problem Number '3' and its subdivisions may also be subdivided on the basis of the Point-of-View or the 'V' characteristic, mentioned in Rule S22.

S99 If a book deals with a psychological problem from the point of view of a specific School of Psychology, the Subject Digit 'S' is to be amplified by the Chronological Device before the Divisions based on the 'E' and 'P' characteristics are applied to it. The Chronological Number is to be worked out to three digits, the year of the first publication of an authentic exposition of the School being used as the epoch.

The amplified digit 'S' for some Schools of Psychology are given by way of illustration at the end of Schedule S of Part II.

As a result of this Rule, books on the ordinary theory of Psychology will come first, of course classified in all possible ways. Then the books dealing with particular Schools, classified among themselves in all possible ways, will come in successive chronological order.

T EDUCATION

T0 Two characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of Education, *viz.*, Educand or 'E' characteristic and Problem or 'P' characteristic.

T01 The two characteristics forming the basis of classification of Education are to be taken in the order 'E', 'P'.

T02 The Number corresponding to these characteristics may be termed the Educand Number and the Problem Number respectively.

T03 The symbols and the appropriate divisions on the basis of each of these characteristics are given in Schedule T of Part II.

T1 It may be observed that the divisions of the Subject Division 'T Education' based on the 'E' characteristic are mnemonic with the divisions of the Subject Division 'S Psychology' based on the 'E' characteristic.

T220 The Problem Division '2 Schools of Education' is to be divided by the Chronological Device. The Chronological Number is to be worked out to three digits, the year of the first publication of an authentic exposition of the School being used as the epoch.

The subdivision of '2' for some Schools of Education are given by way of illustration in Schedule T of Part II.

T221 Any of the subdivisions of the Problem Division '2' may be further subdivided, whenever necessary, by the Subject Device with the modification in the Subject 'Philology' stated in Rule T23.

A colon need not be put between the Chronological Number amplifying the Problem Digit '2' and the Subject Number got by the Subject Device. As the Chronological Number will always consist of three digits no ambiguity is likely to arise by not inserting the colon.

T23 The Problem Number '3 Teaching Technique' may be subdivided by the Subject Device with the modification given under Problem Number '3' of Schedule T of Part II.

The bare digit '3' is to be used for books which deal with the teaching of more than one subject. In the case of books dealing with specific subjects, the Number for the subject is to be added after the digit '3' without a colon intervening.

T34 Such of the subdivisions of the Problem Number '4 Organisation', as may admit of it, may be further subdivided by the Subject Device, a colon separating the Subject and the Problem Number.

T8h The Class Number for a specific Educational Institution is to be got by amplifying the Educand Number corresponding to the Institution by the digit *h* which itself is to be amplified first by the Geographical Device and then by the Chronological Device, the Geographical Number and the Chronological Number being separated by a colon. The country in which the Institution is situated is to be used to construct the Geographical Number. The Chronological Number is to be worked out to three digits. The year of foundation of the Institution is to be used as the epoch.

T8v The Class Numbers of books which trace the history of education or of any particular aspect of education as well as books that give a descriptive account of education or any particular aspect of education in specific geographical areas are to be amplified by the Common Subdivision digit *v*, which itself is to be amplified as usual.

U GEOGRAPHY

U0 Three characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of Geography, *viz.*, Problem or 'P' characteristic, Geographical or 'G' characteristic and Chronological or 'C' characteristic.

U01 The three characteristics forming the basis of classification of Geography are to be taken in the order 'P', 'G', 'C'.

U02 The Numbers corresponding to these characteristics may be termed the Problem Number, the Geographical Number and the Chronological Number respectively.

U03 The symbols and the appropriate divisions on the basis of the Problem characteristic are given in Schedule U of Part II.

The term 'Geography' is a very elusive one. According to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, it is a synthetic science. "The characteristic task of geography is to investigate the control exercised by the forms and vertical relief of the surface of the lithosphere directly or indirectly on the various mobile distributions". The Big Oxford Dictionary defines it as "The Science which has for its object the description of the earth's surface, treating of its form and physical features, its natural and political divisions, the climate, productions, population, etc., of the various countries."

Accordingly we have included in the Problem Divisions of Geography Mathematical Geography, Physical Geography, Bio-Geography, Anthropo-Geography and Economic Geography. We have also included the Science of Meteorology. Another feature of the problem divisions is that 'Travels' forms one of them. As has been already stated in the commentary on Rule 2ul of Chapter 2, it is only General Travel books that are to be accommodated in this division.

U3 The third characteristic namely, the Chronological characteristic, may not be applicable in all cases. But, it will certainly be applicable when the Problem Number is '6,' '7' or '8.' In all such cases, it may be sufficient to work out the Chronological Number to two digits. If the Problem Number is '8,' the date of commencement of the travel is to be used to construct the Chronological Number. In other cases, the latest period of time covered is to be used.

W POLITICS

W0 Two characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of Politics, *viz.*, Type of State or 'T' characteristic and Problem or 'P' characteristic. When the problem number is '2' or a subdivision of '2', a third characteristic is to be used for further subdivision, *viz.*, Service or 'S' characteristic.

W01 The three characteristics forming the basis of classification of Politics are to be taken in the order 'T', 'P', 'S'.

W02 The Numbers corresponding to these characteristics may be termed the Type Number, the Problem Number and the Service Number respectively.

W03 The symbols and the appropriate divisions on the basis of each of these characteristics are given in Schedule W of Part II.

W2 It will be observed that the Problem Divisions of 'W Politics' are quite parallel to the Point-of-View Divisions of 'V History'. A reference may be made to the commentary 822 of Chapter 8 of this Part, with regard to the line of demarcation between 'V History' and 'W Politics'.

X ECONOMICS

X0 Four characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of Economics, *viz.*, Business or 'B' characteristic, Economic or 'E' characteristic, Geographical or 'G' characteristic and Chronological or 'C' characteristic.

X01 The four characteristics forming the basis of classification of Economics are to be taken in the order 'B', 'E', 'G, 'C'.

X02 The Numbers corresponding to these characteristics may be termed the Business Number, the Economic Number, the Geographical Number and the Chronological Number respectively.

X03 The symbols and the appropriate divisions on the basis of each of the first two characteristics are given in Schedule X of Part II.

X14 'Transport' occurs both in the Business Division and in the Economic Division. In the former, books on the business of 'Transport', as such, are to be accommodated while the latter is to hold only books that deal with the process of the actual transport of specific commodities, involving, as it does, the details indicated under the Problem Division '4' in Schedule X of Part II.

X17 The Business Division '7' and its subdivisions may not admit of all the general Problem Divisions given in Schedule of X of Part II. Hence a special Schedule of Problem Divisions applicable to the Business Division '7' and its subdivisions is given at the end of the General Problem Division in Schedule X of Part II.

X29 'Labour' is given as an independent Problem Division and not included in the Problem Division '8 Management' as the Labour problem is a vast one and appears to have an independence of its own. The Problem Division '82 Employees' is therefore to hold only books on the 'Employees other than Labour', that is, the specially skilled wokers and the intellectual workers.

X3 A book, that deals with the Science of Economics but does not deal with an account of any specific economic problem in any particular geographical area, will not, of course, admit of division on the basis of the 'G' and 'C' characteristics. In this connection a reference may also

be made to the commentary 823 of Chapter 8 of this Part with regard to the convention about the distinction between Economics and Economic History.

X4 If the Geographical characteristic is used, the Chronological characteristic also must be used. Ordinarily it may be sufficient to work out the Chronological Number to two digits. The Geographical Number and the Chronological Number are to be separated by a colon.

X8 Books on weights and measures are to be given the class number X : 5 *e*

X99 If a book deals with an economic problem from the point of view of a specific Type of Economic Organisation, the Subject Digit 'X' is to be amplified by the Chronological Device before the divisions based on the 'P', 'E', 'G', and 'C' characteristics are applied to it. The Chronological Number is to be worked out to three digits, the year of the first publication of an authentic exposition of the Type of Organisation being used as the epoch.

The amplified digit 'X' for some Types of Organisations are given by way of illustration at the end of Schedule X of Part II.

As a result of this Rule, books belonging to the ordinary capitalistic Type of Organisation will come first, of course classified in all possible ways. Then the books belonging to the particular Types of Organisations such as 'Co-operative' and 'Communistic' (classified among themselves in all possible ways) will come in successive chronological order.

Y MISCELLANEOUS SOCIAL SCIENCES

The Subject Divisions 'S' to 'X' and 'Z' represent the major Social Sciences. To make the divisions of Social Sciences totally exhaustive, the Subject Division 'Y Miscellaneons Social Sciences' is introduced. It plays the same role with reference to the Social Sciences as the Subject Division 'M Useful Arts' does with reference to the Sciences.

Further, this Subject Division may also be looked upon as a Generalia Class for the Social Sciences. In fact, any Generalia book dealing with Social Sciences only is to be given the Class Number 'Y', while Y1 Y2, etc., will represent specific Social Sciences, not already provided for in the other Subject Divisions.

It may be stated here that the Schedule Y of Part II deals only with 'Y1 Sociology'. As need arises, Y2, Y3 may also be set apart for other definite Social Sciences.

Y1 Sociology

Y10 Three characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of Sociology, *viz.*, Group or 'G' characteristic, Problem or 'P' characteristic and a third characteristic. The third characteristic will be different for the different divisions based on the 'P' characteristic.

Y101 The three characteristics forming the basis of classification of Sociology are to be taken in the order 'G', 'P' and the third characteristic.

Y102 The Numbers corresponding to the first two characteristics may be termed the Group Number and the Problem Number respectively.

The name of the Number corresponding to the third characteristic will be given later in appropriate places.

Y103 The symbols and the appropriate divisions on the basis of each of the characteristics are given in Schedule Y of Part II.

Y1240 In the case when the Problem Number is '4' or '5' or any of their subdivisions the third characteristic to be used may be termed Handling or 'H' characteristic.

Y12401 The Number corresponding to this characteristic may be termed the Handling Number.

Y12402 The symbols and the appropriate divisions on the basis of this characteristic is given in Schedule Y of Part II.

Just as there has been some indeterminateness with regard to the line of demarcation between the Subject Division 'W Politics' and the Point-of-View Division '2 Constitutional' of the Subject Divison 'V History' and the Subject Division 'X Economics' and the Point-of-View Division '3 Economic' of the Subject Division 'V History', so also there is some indeterminateness between 'Y1 Sociology' and the Point-of-View Division '5 Cultural' of the Subject Division 'V History'. We shall adopt the following convention:—A book whose primary interest is that of studying or giving an exposition of human culture as such and in which the cultural aspects of specific countries come in only incidentally for illustrative purposes, is to be put in the division 'Y1 Sociology'. On the other hand, a book, whose primary interest is tracing the history of or giving a descriptive account of the culture of a country or of any of its specific cultural aspects, indicated in the subdivisions of 'Y1 Sociology', and which, if at all, is led to the enunciation of certain general cultural principles only in a subsidiary way or as a byeproduct of the narration of history is to be put in the Subject Division 'V History' and given the Point-of-View Number '5'. As has been indicated in the note under the Point-of-View Number '5 Cultural' in Schedule V of Part II, the division '5' is to be subdivided exactly as 'Y1' with the modification that the digit '0' is to replace the digit ':' wherever it would otherwise occur.

A reference to paragraph 825 of Chapter 8 of this Part will show that a similar convention is also to be adopted to draw the line of demarcation between 'Y1 Sociology,' and the Point-of-View Division '6 Anthropological" of the Subject Division 'V History'.

Z LAW

Z0 Subject to the provisions of Rule Z4, three characteristics are to be used for the subdivision of Law, *viz.*, Law or 'L' characteristic, Problem or 'P' characteristic and Geographical or 'G' characteristic.

Z01 The three characteristics forming the basis of classification of Law are to be taken in the order 'L', 'P', 'G'.

Z02 The Numbers corresponding to these characteristics may be termed the Law Number, the Problem Number and the Geographical Number respectively.

Z03 The symbols and the appropriate divisions on the basis of the first two characteristics are given in Schedule Z of Part II.

Z11 It is usual to include under 'Civil Law' all the branches of Law covered by the Law Numbers '1' to '4'. Hence the Law Numbers '2' to '4' are also to be regarded as subdivisions of the Law Number '1'. Any general book on Civil Law is to receive the Law Number '1'.

Z11241 Law Number '1241' stands for 'Sale'. It will be noticed that Law Number '2495' stands for 'Sale of Goods'. It is suggested that the books on 'Sale' may be placed in one of the divisions definitely and the other division may be used for cross-reference purposes only.

Z12 It will be noticed that divisions '21' to '28' deal with the various aspects of 'Contract' in general. On the other hand, division '29' is devoted to 'Contracts' of a special nature.

Z13 The subject 'Quasi Contract' has not been subdivided as it is said to be still in a formative stage.

Z14 Divisions '46' to '48' are not exactly on the same basis as divisions '41' to '45'. Indeed, whereas divisions '41' to '45' refer to 'Tortious injuries', the divisions '46' to '48' really deal with causes that may lead to such injuries. However as there is considerable literature on the topics covered by divisions '46' to '48', they have been given special places.

Z15 It will be found that some of the last divisions of '5 Crimes' are obtained by a modified form of Subject Device. Further subdivisions of these divisions may be obtained in an analogous manner.

Z16 The Law Division '6 Conflict of laws, private international law' has been taken away from 'Public international law', as it is said to have greater affinity to 'Municipal law' than to 'International law.'

Z161 As has been indicated in the Schedule, Law Number '6' is to be subdivided by applying to it such of the divisions of 'Z' on the basis of the Law characteristic as are applicable to it with the modification that ' 6 Conflict of laws' is to be replaced by '6 During war.' '66' may again be sub-divided as '6' itself.

The result of this rule is equivalent to amplifying 'Z' by the digit '6' or '66', as the case may be, before the divisions on the basis of the Law characteristic are applied.

Z17 The Law Division '7' is to be used only for cross-reference purposes.

Books on 'Constitutional law' are to be placed in the Point-of-View Division '2 Constitutional history' of the Subject Division 'V History'.

Z18 The Law Division '8' and its subdivisions are to be used only for cross-reference purposes.

Books on 'Regulative laws' are to be placed in the Subject Divisions to which the regulative laws relate.

Z3 The Geographical Number to be used is the number representing the country or the Geographical area in which the Law is in force.

Z40 In the case of books dealing with laws peculiar to particular religions, Religion or 'Q' characteristic is to be used as an additional characteristic as the basis of division.

Z401 The 'Q' characteristic is to come first and the 'L', 'P' and 'G' characteristics are to come as the second, third and fourth respectively.

Z402 The Number corresponding to the 'Q' characteristic may be termed the Religion Number.

Z403 The Religion Number is to be taken from Schedule Q of Part II.

Z8 In slight modification of the Common Subdivisions given in Schedule 2 of Part II, *z* is to be used to represent 'Digests', when applied to 'Law'

Z9 The Classic Device may, if necessary, be applied also to any Class Number ending with the 'Digests' digit *z*.

"Pāndurang Vāman Kāṇe *History of Dharma Śastra*" will be of much help in applying the Classic Device in the case of Hindu Law. The Dharma Sastras of Hinduism usually devote one of their parts to law. The editions of a Dharma Sastra as a whole are to be placed in religion and illustrative Class Numbers of such works by the Classic Device have been given at the end of Schedule Q of part II. But editions of the Law part alone are better placed in Law. For example, the Law part of Q 2: 4 *x*2, Yājñvalkya is to be given the Class Number ZQ2: 1 *x*2. Similarly the Law part of Q2: 4 *x*223, Bālambhaṭṭi is to be given the Class Number ZQ2: 1 *x*223. Again, the Law part of Q2: 4*x*5 Nārada is to be given the Class Number ZQ2: 1 *x*5.

The following are some examples of classics in digests:—

ZQ2: 1 *z x* I 50, Vācaspatimiśra *Vivāda cintāmani.*

ZQ2: 12 *z x* K10. Nanda Paṇḍita *Dattakamīmāmsa.*

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