

Prâchya-Vargikarâna-Paddhati:

BEING

*A System of Book-Classification
Developed on Oriental Lines*

By

Satisa Chandra Guha,

Vidyârâta, Member of A. L. A. (Chicago)
Sometime Scholar of Bengal National College

LECTURER & HON. LIBRARIAN, BIHAR VIDYAPITHA ;
CATALOGUER OF THE KASHI VIDYAPITHA ;
LATE CHIEF LIBRARIAN OF RAJ DARBARANGA ;
FORMERLY ASST. LIB'N. BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY ;
LATE MANAGER & ASST. EDITOR, DAWN MAGAZINE, ETC.

With an Introductory Note By

Pandita Sri GOPINATHA KAVIRAJA, M.A.,

*Principal, Government Sanskrit College, Benares ;
Late Librarian, Princess of Wales Sarasvati Bhavana*

BENARES

GRANTHA-GOSHTHI, GAIBI

1932

025.4
525P

9968

To Pandit Shyamsundar Sharma, MA

Printed by
Pt. Rameshwar Pathak,
at the Tara Printing Works,
Benares.

with the author's
compliments.

S. C. Guha
3 3 1937

Reprint from *The Sarasvati Bhavana Studies*, vol. ix.

Published by Srimati Guha-jāyā,
Gaibi, Benares City.

To

That Genuine, High-Souled Character,

Sri Sivaprasada Gupta,

Who

some fifteen years ago

Counselled the Present Writer,

then on the staff of the Benares Hindu
University Library as Assistant Librarian

to prepare a book on Library Science in Hindi,

the present work

—which, although dealing with a part only of
the Science and composed in another tongue,
would nevertheless prove helpful in the prepara-
tion of a comprehensive volume in Hindi—

Is Respectfully Dedicated

By the Author

Benares, 1989 Sam.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTORY NOTE by Pt. Śrī Gopinātha Kavirāja, M.A.	5
PRELIMINARY	7
SYSTEMS CONSULTED AND NOTATION USED	9
EXPLANATION	10
OUTLINE OF THE SCHEME (shewing the 100 Vibhāgas)	14
COMMON SUB-DIVISIONS of Sections or Sub-sections...	17
SPECIAL BRANCHES OF A LIBRARY	19
PARALLEL LIBRARIES ON LINGUISTIC BASIS	21
REFERENCE BRANCH	23
AUXILIARY TABLES: Regional, Chronological and Size	23
HINTS ON OTHER DEVICES	29
COMBINATION OF TABLES	30
AUTHOR-MARK OR BOOK-NUMBER (Surname, Initials, etc.)	31
COMMONEST FORE-NAMES SIMPLIFIED	34
CALL-NUMBER	35
SPECIAL LOCAL REQUIREMENTS—Fiction, Biography	38
OTHER MINOR DEVICES	39
A FEW OTHER ORIENTAL SCHEMES	41-52
(1) Baroda State Classification (By Mr. BORDEN)	41
(2) KUDALKAR's Marāṭhī Paddhati (Baroda)	44
(3) CLASSIFICATION WORK IN JAPAN	50
(4) CHINESE CLASSIFICATIONS	51
SOME IMPORTANT WESTERN SCHEMES	53-75
(a) BROWN's <i>Subject Classification</i>	53
(b) CUTTER's <i>Expansive Classification</i>	53
(c) West Riding <i>Educ'n Committee's Classification</i>	57
(d) DEWEY's <i>Decimal Classification</i>	59
(e) <i>Library-of-Congress Scheme</i>	70
An Expanded Table of <i>Prāchya-Vargikarāna-Paddhati</i> (interleaved for additions and alterations with coloured paper to indicate the place by the edges)	75
CONCLUDING REMARKS	117
SUBJECT INDEX—Nāgari script [Also interleaved for]	121
SUBJECT INDEX—Roman script [addition and alteration]	146
CORRIGENDA	170
CHART shewing the Outline of <i>Prāchya Vargikarāna Paddhati</i> with some other important Tables connected therewith (at the end)	Facing page 172

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following paper by Mr. Satisachandra Guha, the late Librarian of the Raj Library, Darbhanga, deals with the interesting questions of Library Classification in so far as Indian and Oriental Libraries are concerned. The elaborate scheme of Mr. Guha keeps in view the special requirements of Oriental Libraries and is likely to prove generally useful, with necessary modifications. It is at all events worthy of special consideration by scholars interested in the subject and competent to pronounce an opinion and make useful suggestions for improvement.

Some of the special features of Mr. Guha's paper, such as (1) the *Common Sub-divisions* of all the Oriental subjects; (2) *Parallel Libraries on Linguistic Basis*; (3) the *Regional, Chronological and Size-tables*; (4) the simple method of *Author-mark* or *Book-number* without the help of a cumbrous and yet arbitrary author-table; and (5) the various devices of using *signs* or *symbols*—will at once attract the notice of a Library expert. The practical value of the present work has been enhanced by the provision, in the course of the very paper, of summaries or outlines of a number of important schemes of classification now in vogue in Eastern as well as Western countries. The scheme is by no means handicapped by any sort of limitation, but makes all provision for further expansion.

Mr. Guha's paper will have served its purpose well if it has evoked sufficient response in the form of criticism or appreciation from the students of Library Science. It ought to initiate a series of studies, embodying valuable suggestions of different kinds and supplementing in any way the labours of the writer in question, who is at present—at least in the field in which his paper appears—almost a pioneer worker.

Sanskrit College,
Benares.

G. N. KAVIRAJ

PRACHYA-VARGĪKARANA-PADDHATI

Being a Scheme of Classification on Oriental Lines

BY SATISACHANDRA GUHA

PRELIMINARY

The sixth session of the All-India Library Conference, held in December 1928, at the Senate Hall of the Calcutta University, decided upon devising a scheme of classification suitable for Indian and Oriental Libraries.* Resolution 9 of the Conference ran as follows: "Since experience proved that the western methods of classification are not suited to the cataloguing of books in Indian vernaculars and Indian classical languages, this Conference requests the Executive Council of the All-India Public Library Association to appoint a *Committee of Experts* to go into the question and suggest recommendations."

In compliance with the above resolution a Committee was appointed on the second day of the Conference to frame a scheme of classification for Oriental classical and vernacular literature. I was placed on the Committee among others.†

* The Conference was to have been presided over by Dr. Annie Beant, D. Litt., B. T. S., in whose absence, under unavoidable circumstances, Professor Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan of the Calcutta University was elected President. Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, D. Litt., was Chairman of the Reception Committee.

† The Committee consisted of the following members: "(1) Satisachandra Guha, Librarian, Raj Darbhanga; (2) P.K. Mukerji, Librarian, Visvabharati, Santiniketan; (3) Lala Labhu Ram, Librarian, Panjabi University; (4) Y. V. Chandrasekhara Iyah, Librarian, Bangalore Public Library; (5) Amulya Charan Vidyabhushan, Bangiya Sahitya Parishat, Calcutta; (6) A. Ramakrishna Rao, Andhra University; (7) T. Rajagopala Rao, Madras; (8) S. R. Ranganathan, Librarian, Madras University;

It was gratifying to me that the question of framing a proper scheme of classification for oriental libraries should have received due attention at the hands of the Conference. On my own part I had been working at the problem in my humble way for a number of years, since 1917, when I was appointed Assistant Librarian of the Benares Hindu University Library. I received considerable help and encouragement in my undertaking from Sir Jadunath Sarkar, who was at that time both Librarian and Head of the History Department of that university. My first paper on the subject however was contributed to the pages of the *Educational Review* of Madras, August 1921 (pp. 443—51). It was subsequently reprinted in a pamphlet form and circulated among my fellow-members of the then Indian Library Association (Lahore), Librarians and others interested in the work.

It is an unfortunate circumstance that the Committee of Experts has never met since its formation over three years ago, and in consequence the work has not yet been seriously taken in hand by any responsible body of experts here in India. In the circumstances I have felt it my duty, as a member of the said Committee, to do what little I could to help forward the object of the Committee. That explains my present attempt to elaborate and formulate my ideas on the subject, although I have to do it in the individual capacity of a librarian who has had some sixteen years of practical work to his credit as a modern Librarian.

(9) N. M. Dutt, Curator of Baroda Libraries; (10) Pushkarnath Raina, Etawa Vidyapitha; (11) Mohammad Shafi, Lucknow University; (12) Yousuffuddin Ahmed, Osmania University, (13-14) D. Trivikrama Rao and I. Venkata Ramanayya, Conveners."

SYSTEMS CONSULTED AND NOTATION USED

In framing the present scheme I have studied the following schemes that are in vogue in the west, viz., (1) Brown's *Subject Classification*; (2) Cutter's *Expansive Classification*, (3) Dewey's *Decimal Classification* and (4) The American '*Library of Congress*' *Classification*. In addition I have also consulted some Chinese and Japanese schemes, such as those that are followed in the Nanking National Central University, the Imperial Library of Japan, Tokyo Imperial University Library, Yamaguchi Prefectural Library, Hibiya Library and other 19 Tokyo City Libraries; and also a number of systems of classification as prevailing in different parts of India.* Of these last the following may be mentioned: (1) "Scheme of Classification for Libraries of Baroda State," Baroda, 1911; (2) Kudalkar's "Marāthi-Pustakānsathin Vargikarana-paddhati", Baroda, 1916; (3) "Classification of Indian Sciences" (Shri Vidyapitha, Etawa) 1927; (4) "Decimal Classification according to Melvil Dewey adapted for the use of Indian Libraries" By Prabhat K. Mukhopadhyaya, Librarian, Visvabharati, Santiniketan, 1927; and the schemes followed at (5) the Secretariat Libraries at Simla and Delhi; (6) Imperial Library in Calcutta; (7) Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta; (8) Bangiya Sāhitya Parishat, Calcutta; (9) Viśvabharati at Santiniketan; (10) Sarasvati Bhavana (Government Sanskrit College,) Benares; (11) the various Indian Universities, e. g., Calcutta, Patna, Benares, Allahabad, Lucknow, Dacca, Panjab, Madras, Mysore; (12) State libraries at Darbhanga and Nepal; (13) College libraries, such as Calcutta Presidency College, City College, Patna College, Muir Central College, Allahabad (14) Public libraries (other than those mentioned)

* Outlines of a few of those schemes that are mentioned here will be found on other pages.

such as Allahabad Public Library ; Panjab Public Library, Lahore ; Carmichael Library and Málali Sárada Sedan, Benares ; Hardinge Library and Marwari Public Library, Delhi ; Khuda Bakhsh Library, Patna, Rámmohan and Sávitri Libraries in Calcutta, etc.

With regard to the different systems of classification I have referred to, one common feature running through them is that a *subject* has to be denoted by some form of notation, *i. e.* representation by some kind of symbols, consisting either of (a) simple numbers ; or of (b) letters of an alphabet ; or of (c) a combination of both. The present scheme falls ^{under} ~~into~~ the first category in the matter of notation, for we use only numbers to denote a subject, whole numbers for the principal subject-headings and decimals for subordinate ones. This form of notation was first introduced by Dr. Melvil Dewey in 1876, as expounded in his monumental work ; and since then adopted by many. Besides this form of numerical symbols for the subjects, we have made use of others in several connections in the course of the present scheme, which will come in their proper place.

EXPLANATION

I have used the Sanskrit term *Vargikarana* as a synonym for the English word 'classification', since the word *varya* technically signifies a class. Broadly speaking, *vidyā* or the entire field of knowledge is, in Indian thought, traditionally divided into four *vargas*, namely, (1) Dharma, (2) Artha, (3) Kāma and (4) Moksha. In other words every subject or department of knowledge must fall under one or another of these four categories.*

*There are however various other divisions, in our ancient literature. The Śrutis (Vedas) divide *vidyā* (knowledge) into two main classes *Parā* and *Aparā* "द्वे विद्ये वेदितव्ये परा चैवापरा च ।" Kaṇāda mentions three *vargas* (धर्म, अर्थ and काम) which are

But when we come to classify not subjects, but books, we find that the latter in some cases (e. g. Bibliographies, Catalogues, Cyclopaedias, General periodicals) are of such a general or universal nature that they refuse to be restricted to any one particular *varga* (or subject or class), but must be represented by a general category such as would include all *vargas*. I would therefore give this last mentioned category the name of Generalia in English or *Sarva* as a Sanskrit equivalent.

I would like to put the following diagram to represent my scheme of *vargas* as explained above. The larger circle

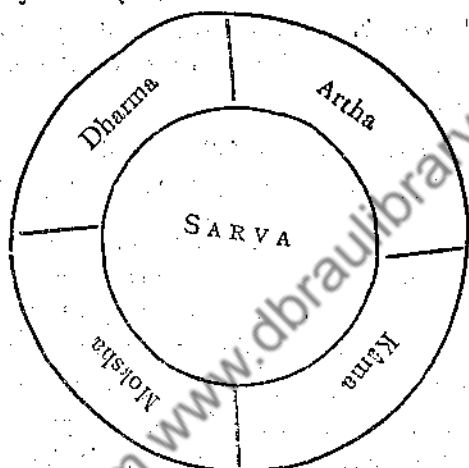
followed by Kālidāsa in Kumārasambhava as being three objects of worldly existence. A fourth *varga* is however accepted by all and at most places we find the चतुर्वर्ग repeatedly mentioned in various ancient and later works.

The other important classifications are those mentioned in the Smṛtis and Nitisāstras. The former speak of 14, *viz.*, (1) Ṛgveda, (2) Yajurveda, (3) Sāmaveda, (4) Atharvaveda, (5) Śikshā, (6) Kalpa, (7) Vyākaraṇa, (8) Nirukta, (9) Jyautisha, (10) Chhandas, (11) Purāna, (12) Nyāya, (13) Mimāṃsā and (14) Dharmaśāstra. The latter (Nitisāstras) give 32: The 4 Vedas (5) Āyurveda, (6) Dhanurveda, (7) Gandharvaveda, (8) Tantra, (9) Śikshā, (10) Vyākaraṇa, (11) Nirukta, (12) Chhandas, (13) Jyautisha, (14) Kalpa, (15) Mimāṃsā, (16) Tarka, (17) Sāṅkhya, (18) Vedānta, (19) Yoga, (20) Itihāsa-purāṇita, (21) Purāna, (22) Smṛti, (23) Nāstika-mata, (24) Arthaśāstra, (25) Kāmaśāstra, (26) Śūpaśāstra, (27) Alamkāraśāstra, (28) Kāvya, (29) Deśābhāshā, (30) Avasarokti, (31) Yavana-mata and (32) Deśādi-dharma.

Arthaśāstra admits 4 sub-divisions: (1) Ānvikshīki, (2) Trayī, (3) Vārtā and (4) Daṇḍa-nīti.

Śrī Pushpadantāchārya divides the field of knowledge into 5 main divisions: (1) Trayī, (2) Sāṅkhya, (3) Yoga, (4) Pāsupata-śāstra and (5) Vaiṣṇava-śāstra.

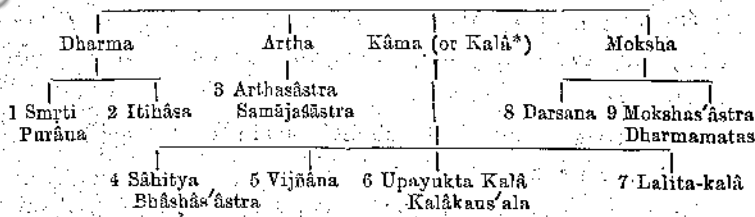
represents the whole field of knowledge, the four vargas are shewn as distinct compartments adjoining the circumference of the outer (larger) circle; while round the centre we form the inner circle to represent 'Generalia' or *Sarva*-varga beyond the four principal vargas. We shall denote this extra varga (Generalia) by zero ('O').



Besides the above-mentioned primary vargas or classes we shall have secondary ones technically named *bhāgas* or SECONDARY VARGAS (groups). This will be made clear if we put in tabular form these *bhāgas* as falling respectively under the four primary vargas.

VIDYĀ

(Field of Knowledge)



*The third *varga* 'Kāma' is sometimes represented by the term 'Kalā' in modern days. Dr. Bhagavan Das, M. A., D. Litt.,

It will be seen from the above table that we get nine *bhāgas* (groups) each being denoted by one of the nine integers, 1 to 9. Further, we have seen that in addition to these nine secondary groups, technically named as *bhāgas*, there is the extra varga called *Sarva*, which I have translated as Generalia. Altogether we form ten groups.

Each of these ten groups or *bhāgas* may similarly undergo a further process of a tenfold differentiation resulting in the formation of one hundred *vibhāgas* or sections. Each such section may be denoted by a figure of two digits, as shewn in the following OUTLINE which is given in the common Indian script (*Nāgari* script or *Devākshara*) with an English translation of the subject names.

the Kulapati (Chancellor) of the Kāshi Vidyāpitha (Benares National University) in his Note (dated Nov. 25, 1917 and March 10, 1918) for the Faculties of Oriental Learning and Theology, Benares Hindu University, gives a good reason for this practice :

“यद्यपि शिक्षाचारः स्मृत्यादिपरम्पराप्रसिद्धं नाम कामशास्त्रामिति, तथाप्याधुनिको लोकस्तस्मिन्नाग्नि विप्रतिपद्येत, लोकविरुद्धं च वादच्छब्दं नास्वरणीयं, न च सर्वोऽपि विषयस्तस्य शास्त्रस्य विद्यालयेष्वध्याप्यः (यद्यपि बहुधोयमानपटुकाव्येष्वपि बहुश्लीलं वर्त्तत एव) किन्तु ज्ञानसंपूर्त्यर्थान्य-शास्त्राशिक्षापरिपक्ववृद्धिना स्वयमेवावलोकनीयः, अतः “कलाशास्त्राविभाग” इत्येवोचितं नामात्र युज्यते, यतः सर्वा अपि कलाः गार्हस्थ्योपयोगिन्यः कामशास्त्रांतःपतिताः; उक्तं च मनुना,

“यथा नदीनदाः सर्वे सागरे यांति संस्थितिम् ।

तथैवाश्रमिणः सर्वे गृहस्थे यांति संस्थितिम् ॥६।९०॥

यथा वायुं समाश्रित्य वर्त्तते सर्वजंतवः ।

तथा गृहस्थमाश्रित्य वर्त्तते सर्व आश्रमाः ॥३।७७॥

यस्मात् त्रयोऽप्याश्रमिणः ज्ञानेनांतेन चान्वहम् ।

गृहस्थेनेव धार्यते तस्माज्ज्येष्ठाश्रमो गृही ॥३।७८॥

सर्वेषामपि चैतेषां वेदस्मृतिविधानतः ।

गृहस्थ उच्यते श्रेष्ठः स त्रीनेतान् विभर्त्सिहि ॥” ६।८९

अतः गार्हस्थ्यशास्त्ररूपकामशास्त्रांतःपतिताः उत्तमोदारोदात्तकलाः अस्मिन् विभागेऽध्याप्या विषया इति ‘कला’ शास्त्राविभाग इति नामोचितम् ।

AN OUTLINE OF THE SCHEME
GIVING 100 VIBHAGAS OR SECTIONS

०० सर्वसाधारण GENERALIA	00	२० इतिहास HISTORY	20
०१ प्रदर्शनी (ज्ञानचक्र, मानचित्र आदि) Exposition (Charts, etc.)	01	२१ भूमण्डल Earth	21
०२ ग्रन्थागारविद्या Library science	02	२२ एशियाखण्ड Asia	22
०३ विश्वकोष, Cyclopaedias	03	२३ भारतवर्ष India	23
०४ कोषातिरिक्त सामान्य पुस्तकादि Other reference books	04	२४ अफ्रिका Africa	24
०५ सामयिक पत्रादि Periodicals	05	२५ यूरोप Europe	25
०६ परिषदादि Societies	06	२६ अमेरिका America	26
०७ समाचारपत्र Newspapers	07	२७ सामुद्रिकी तथा अन्य Oceanica and other	27
०८ ग्रन्थावली Collected works	08	२८ भूगोल, भ्रमण वृत्तान्त Geography, Travel	28
०९ वृत्तान्तसंग्रह, (गेजेटियर, सरकारी कागजपत्र, Gazetteers, Govt. publications, Congress Reports etc.)	09	२९ जीवनचरित्र Biography	29
१० धर्मशास्त्र DHARMAŚĀSTRA	10	३० अर्थशास्त्र ARTHAŚĀSTRA	30
११ स्मृति Smṛti	11	३१ संख्या विद्या Statistics	31
१२ धर्मसुत्रकार Lawgivers	12	३२ राष्ट्रनीति Politics	32
१३ आचारधर्म, नीतिधर्म Āchāra-dharma Nītidharma	13	३३ अर्थनीति Economics	33
१४ व्यवहारधर्म Law	14	३४ समाजनीति Sociology	34
१५ रामायण Rāmāyana	15	३५ शासननीति Administration	35
१६ महाभारत Māhābhārata	16	३६ संस्था Societies	36
१७ पुराण Purāṇa	17	३७ शिक्षा Education	37
१८ उपपुराण Upa-purāṇa	18	३८ वाणिज्य Commerce	38
१९ अन्य Other	19	३९ रीति परिच्छेद-जनश्रुति उपाख्यान Customs, Costums etc.	39
		४० साहित्य तथा साधाशास्त्र LITERATURE & PHILOLOGY	40
		४१ काव्य Poetry	41
		४२ नाटक Drama	42

४३	उपन्यास Fiction	43	७४	अंकन विभूषण Drawing, Deco- ration, Design	74
४४	कथासाहित्य, Stories	44	७५	चित्र विद्या Painting	75
४५	गद्य Prose literature	45	७६	तक्षण Engraving	76
४६	वक्तृता Speeches	46	७७	छायाचित्र Photography	77
४७	पत्रावली Letters	47	७८	संगीत Music	78
४८	हास्यात्मकलेख Satire	48	७९	विनोदन Amusement	79
४९	भाषाशास्त्र Philology	49	८०	<u>दुर्ज्ञान PHILOSOPHY</u>	80
५०	<u>विज्ञान SCIENCE</u>	50	८१	न्याय-वैशेषिक Nyaya-Vaīse- shika	81
५१	गणित Mathematics	51	८२	सांख्य-योग Sāmkhya-Yoga	82
५२	ज्यातिष Astronomy	52	८३	पूर्व मीमांसा Purva-mimā- msa	83
५३	पदार्थ विज्ञान, Physics	53	८४	वेदान्त Vedānta	84
५४	रसायन Alchemy Chemistry	54	८५	शैव, शाक्त Śaiva, Śākta	85
५५	भूतत्त्व Geology	55	८६	वैष्णव Vaishnava	86
५६	जीवप्रलतत्त्व Paleontology	56	८७	बौद्ध, जैन, Bauddha, Jaina	87
५७	जीवतत्त्व Biology	57	८८	पाश्चात्य Western	88
५८	उद्भिदतत्त्व Botany	58	८९	अन्य Other	89
५९	प्राणितत्त्व Zoology	59	९०	<u>धर्म-मत-समूह RELIGIONS</u>	90
६०	<u>उपयुक्त कला USEFUL ARTS</u>	60	९१	तुलनात्मक Comparative	91
६१	वैद्यक शास्त्र Medicine	61	९२	सनातन धर्म (= हिन्दू धर्म, भारतीयधर्म) Sanātana Dharma, Hinduism	92
६२	पुर्ल Engineering	62	९३	तदुत्पन्न (बौद्ध जनातिरिक्त)	93
६३	कृषि Agriculture	63	९४	बौद्ध, जैन Bauddha, Jaina	94
६४	गार्हस्थ्य विद्या Domestic Science	64	९५	मोहन्मदीय Mohammadan	95
६५	संवाच्य Communication	65	९६	पारशीक = जश्चुष्ट्रीय Parsi = Zoroastrian	96
६६	वस्तु निर्माण Manufacture	66	९७	कन्फुसीय Confucian, etc.	97
६७	शिल्प कौशल Mechanic art	67	९८	ख्रिष्टीय (ईसाइ) Christian	98
६८	गृह निर्माण Building	68	९९	अन्य Other	99
६९	अन्य Other	69			
७०	<u>ललित कला FINE ARTS</u>	70			
७१	प्राच्य (साधारण) Oriental	71			
७२	स्थापत्य Architecture	72			
७३	भास्कृत्य Sculpture	73			

Each of these *vibhāgas*, or sections, as shewn in the above OUTLINE,* can, in its turn, be differentiated into ten *upa-vibhāgas* or sub-sections. The *upa-vibhāgas* in my scheme may be denoted by placing a *decimal point and one or more integers* after the figure of two digits representing a particular *vibhāga* (section). Thus, for example, the number 23 in my scheme stands for Indian History, while the various parts thereof, i.e. *upa-vibhāgas*, will be represented as under :

- 23·0 HISTORY OF INDIA (General)
- 23·1 —of Bengal
- 23·2 —of Gujarat, Bombay, Mahārāshtra
- 23·3 —of Andhra, Madras Pr., Tamil-nadu
- 23·4 —of United Provinces (Hind-pranta,
Brahmarāshtra)
- 23·5 —of The Panjab
- 23·6 —of Burma
- 23·7 —of Mithila, Magadha, Bihar, Utkal
- 23·8 Other parts including non-British
foreign possessions
- 23·9 Native Indian States

A list of these *upa-vibhāgas* which I have worked out will be found on other pages. I may however note

*The Outline was exhibited first in December 1928, both at the Library Exhibition held in the Asutosh Building of the Calcutta University, and also at a lecture on Library Science at Bangiya Sāhitya Parishat, Calcutta ; and afterwards in December 1930 at the First All-Asia Educational Conference Exhibition held in Benares. *Vide* Papers and Proceedings, Library Service Section, F. A. A. E. C., p. 261 : "Exhibits from the Bihar Vidyāpitha : (1) A Revolving Chart shewing the Outline of a Scheme of Oriental Classification on decimal basis, called Prāchya-Vargīkarāna-Paddhati" etc.

that where a library is small there may not arise the need of entering into a detailed presentation of these *upa-vibhāgas*. It will be enough in such cases to enumerate, besides the primary and secondary groups (*bhāgas*), the one hundred *vibhāgas* (sections). Even if a library be large enough (or a speedily growing one) to make use of the *upa-vibhāgas* (sub-sections), to be found in the expanded table, it can commence the work of classification with the outline of a hundred *vibhāgas* in the beginning. After the books have been once divided amongst the one hundred main sections the classifier will naturally consult the further expanded table of *upa-vibhāgas* or sub-sections.

COMMON SUB-DIVISIONS

Before going into the details of expansion at this stage we should better consider first the table of common sub-divisions of *vibhāgas* or *upa-vibhāgas*. The table of common sub-divisions is a short table used as an auxiliary to the subject-table (*vibhāgas*, *upa-vibhāgas*, etc.) and it will show the various literary forms in which a subject can be presented in a book. The table is given below shewing the decimal additions that should be made to the notation.

.००	मूल Text	.00
.०१	टीका (भाष्य) Commentaries	.01
.०२	भाषान्तर Translation	.02
.०३	सूची Index, Concordance	.03
.०४	लेख, निबन्ध Essays	.04
.०५	सामयिकपत्रादि Periodicals	.05
.०६	परिषदादि Societies	.06
.०७	शिक्षा Education	.07
.०८	ग्रन्थावली संग्रह Polygraphy	.08
.०९	वृत्तान्त History	.09

Let us illustrate the matter. The number 84 in my scheme stands for Vedānta. All commentaries on the Vedānta will bear the number 84·01, and transactions of a Vedānta Society or proceedings of a Vedānta conference will have the class-number 84·06, while all primers or compendiums of Vedānta will be marked 84·07, and the history of the Vedānta philosophy will be placed at 84·09. Similarly, as to Mahābhārata, which bears the class-number 16 in the present scheme, will have the number 16·02 for all translations from the original Samskrit and 16·03 for all concordances of the Mahābhārata, or indexes of terms and passages in the text of the Mahābhārata, and so on.

Besides the table of common sub-divisions the present scheme provides for a few other auxiliary tables giving contrivances as to how the date of a book can be ascertained from the subject notation or the particular region it confines to on the treatment of its subject-matter. But we propose to deal with this auxiliary matter at a later stage. For the present we must show the arrangement how books and their relative records stand on the shelves in terms of the classification explained.

The books on the shelves and cards in the subject catalogue, or in the shelf-list* stand in the numerical order of subjects, each subject having a definite number as we have seen. It follows that all books on any particular subject must bear the same class-member (or, call it subject-number), and as such should stand together.

Thus, 83 which stands for *Pūrva-Mīmāṃsā* (the second digit 8 meaning *Darśana* and the first digit 3 a branch of

*Shelf-list is the list of volumes in the exact order in which they stand on the shelves.

Darśana, viz., Pūrva-Mimāṃsā) follows 82 Śāṅkhyā-Yoga and precedes 84 Vedānta. All books on Vedānta will bear the number 84 to denote the subject Vedānta; and those giving only commentaries on the Vedānta will have the subordinate number 84·01 and as such will stand together.

The order which one book of a section is to keep in relation to other books in the same section will be determined by the *author-mark* dealt with on a subsequent page.

SPECIAL BRANCHES OF A LIBRARY

What has been said under the caption Explanation holds good in respect of a general library (*sāmānya*) as distinguished from a special (*viśeṣha*) collection. For it is clear that within the jurisdiction of a whole library there must be provision made for various sorts of special collections or departments, which by the terms of some specific endowment or for other reasons must be kept together—separated from the main general (*sāmānya*) library often on particular shelves or book-cases, if not in a special room or separate building provided for the purpose. This circumstance should not however stand in the way of the special collections being arranged in the classified form within the space allotted for the purpose exactly in accordance with the scheme of classification followed throughout the library. Further, each one of the minor collections will have to be specified in some way. This can be done by simply putting before the class-member a particular letter (preferably within a cypher or circle) as shown below often the initial one of a collection-name, or by a coloured label on books, or by adopting both measures.

The following is a list of such special collections as may probably be formed in most of our libraries, showing the initial letters to be marked on back of books, and in other

references, to signify them, as also the suggested colour of labels where they may be found specially useful.

No.	Initial (signifying mark)	Name of Special Collection	Suggested colour of label where used
1	शि	शिशुपाठ्य (= बालोपयोगी = बालवाचन) संग्रह Juvenile Branch = Children's section	हरित (green)
2	स्त्री	स्त्रीपाठ्य (= महिलोपयोगी = महिलावाचन) संग्रह	रक्त (red)
3	पु	पुस्तिकासंग्रह Collection of leaflets, pamphlets of below 65 pages.	
4	ड	उद्धृतसंकलन Collection of newspaper-cuttings and other clippings	
5	ह	हस्तलिखित पुस्तक (= पुथि) संग्रह Manuscripts section	
6	दु	दुष्प्राप्य पुस्तक संग्रह Rare books section	शुद्ध (white)
7	क्र	क्रमशः प्रकाश्य पुस्तकादि Pre-completion fascicles	
8	नि	निषिद्ध (= वज्र्य = अश्लील) पुस्तकादि	कृष्ण (Black)
9	प	पर्याय-प्रकाशन ग्रन्थगोष्ठी Series	
10	नि	विशिष्ट उपहारादि Special gifts	पीत (yellow)

With regard to certain special collections such as the last two in the above list it is better to put a horizontal line through the circle dividing it into 2 semi-circles, the upper one being used for the collection, and the lower for the particular group referred to. Thus we may use $\frac{प}{त्रिसं}$ for the Trivandram Samskrit Series, and $\frac{नि}{व}$ for a special gift section

received from, say, H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda, $\frac{नि}{व}$ indicating बडोदा

Besides the special collections of the nature enumerated in the above table it is always likely that an outstanding stock of books will accumulate and await classification. Such books may be denoted by a simple blank label on the back or a cypher (zero) on the list of अवर्गीकृत पुस्तकादि, unclassified books.

PARALLEL LIBRARIES

ON LINGUISTIC BASIS

Further, there often arises the need of extra parallel libraries being formed on the basis of the particular language in which a book is written. The language predominating in a library as a whole will have its legitimate sphere in the *main* library. But where there are considerable proportions of books in other sister-languages, we may create special departments for books in those languages, in case the constituencies of the library desire such arrangement. It does not, however, mean that the specially created departments on the basis of languages should in any way suffer for want of a proper classification, nor that the library as a whole should be allowed to ignore these valuable departments in its general catalogue. On the other hand, the catalogue should be presented in as complete a form as possible, placing at one place all books belonging to a given subject, if they form part of the library as a whole, no matter whether a portion of the stock is housed in a department by itself running parallel to the main library. The catalogue will of course show in what language a book is written.

A coloured label, with or without an initial letter thereon, on the back of a book in a particular language may be suggested where books written in a variety of languages on a given subject stand together on the shelves of the main

library, and not divided amongst the various language-departments or small parallel libraries. This plan may answer the requirements of special language-constituencies if the "coloured label" books are placed on the shelves at the end of a class-number.

But where the formation of actual parallel libraries is considered to be more useful we should gladly form them. Let us take an example and see how the suggestion of parallel libraries should work. The library of the Vangiya Sahitya Parishat, Calcutta, where the proportion of books written in the Bengali language naturally predominates, we have to consider about no coloured label or initial for Bengali books on a given subject; while books in any other language, such as Hindi, Urdu, Marathi, Gujarati, Sanskrit, Persian, etc. may have to be distinguished by some method. The Hindi parallel library may be formed by simply putting the initial हि before the class-number. Other initials may be अ for Asaminā (Assamese), ओ for Oriya, म for Marathi, ते for Telugu, प for Persian, फ for French, ज for German, जा for Japanese, चि for Chinese, ब for Burghese, ति for Tibetan, सि for Sinhalese, क for Kannada, मै for Maithili, and so on. If coloured labels on books are also provided for, in addition to the initials put before the class-number in the catalogue as also on books, greater facility will be created for all readers and users of the library. In the case of a card catalogue it will be a good idea to use coloured cards for books in particular languages.

There is a variety of scripts in vogue in our country and mention must be made in the catalogue of the particular script used in a book. The more important scripts are Nāgari (or Devanāgari or Devāksharā), Bengali, Gujarāti, Urdu, Telugu, Tamil, Oriya, Burinse, Sinhalese and Roman.

REFERENCE BRANCH

To separate books that are very frequently needed the usual plan is to mark a particular letter (in the Roman script it is generally R to denote Reference) and arrange the books together. We would advise a blue oblong label on the back of books with or without a mark thereon, and an asterisk (*) before the class-number in the catalogue. Very few libraries can afford to get more copies of these highly priced volumes of reference, and consequently would not lend a copy out. This branch may be treated as another parallel library which should generally be consulted within the library building.

OTHER AUXILIARY TABLES

We have explained the table of *Common Sub-divisions* on a previous page, and have referred to it as an important auxiliary to the subject-tables of *vibhāgas* and *upa-vibhāgas*. Besides this the present scheme provides for a few other auxiliary tables, mostly to differentiate books of a given subject or class on the basis of, say, देश or स्थान, (region); काल, (time) आकृति, (dimension), etc.

It may be mentioned in passing that classification can be considered from various points of view, of which the subject-point-of-view is the principal one. Hitherto we have looked to our subject from this primary point of view, as will be found from the main tables, i. e., those of *vibhāgas* and *upa-vibhāgas*. A scheme of classification serves more purposes than one when two or more view-points can be combined together or considered simultaneously. In the present scheme efforts have been made for such combinations by the provision of the following auxiliary tables: (a) Regional table देशानुक्रमिक संकेत; (b) Chronological table कालानुक्रमिक संकेत; (c) Size-table आकृति-रूपक संकेत

(a) REGIONAL TABLE देशानुक्रमिक संकेत

The 'Regional table' is devised to indicate from the class-number what particular region a book confines to in its treatment of the subject taken up by the book. A book on Zoology, for example, may treat of animals found in any part of the world in general, or those observed in North India, or China, or South Africa or any other particular region. The number for the subject Zoology is 59 (५९ प्राणितत्त्व Zoology), but that itself does not indicate the region confined to in a particular book.

The regional table will give us the device by the addition of which to the subject number we can very well understand the particular geographical or other region the subject of the book refers to.

The notation used in this table is a single digit with decimal additions for minute-expansion. It may be remembered in this connection that in the subject-table of *vi bhāgas* the notation is of two digits, and that for *upa-vi bhāgas* (which will come later) decimal expansion is used after the two main digits.

०.	ब्रह्माण्ड (आकाश, शून्य), Universe	0
१.	पृथ्वी, <u>Earth</u>	1
२.	एशियाखण्ड (भारततिरिक्त) ASIA except India	2
२.१	तुर्क, Turkey	2.1
२.२	पारस्य, आरब Persia, Arabia	2.2
२.३	साइबेरिया (रशिया), तुर्कीस्तान, मध्य एशिया Siberia, Turkistan, Central Asia	2.3
२.४	गान्धार (आफगानिस्तान), बेलुचीस्तान Afghanistan, Beluchistan	2.4
२.५	श्याम, मालय, चम्पा Siam, Malaya, Champa	2.5

२.६	चीन प्रजातन्त्र (मञ्चुरिया तथा तिब्बत सह) China (including Manchuria, Tibet)	3.6
२.७	जापान, कारिया Japan, Korea	2.7
२.८	द्वीप समूह (यवद्वीप, बाली, सुमात्रा, मलक्का, फिलिपाइन) Islands (Java, Bali, Sumatra, Malacca, Phillipine Islands	2.8
२.९	अन्य	2.9
३.	भारतवर्ष INDIA	3
३.१	बंगदेश, आसाम Bengal Assam	3.1
३.२	बोम्बई प्रांत Bombay Presidency	3.2
३.३	अंध्र, मद्रदेश—(मद्रास प्रांत) तामिलनाडु Andhra, Madras Presidency, -Tamilnadu	3.3
३.४	संयुक्त प्रांत (हिन्द प्रांत, ब्रह्मराष्ट्र, ब्रह्मवर्त्त) United Prov.	3.4
३.५	पञ्जाब Panjab	3.5
३.६	ब्रह्मदेश Burma	3.6
३.७	विहार, उत्कल Bihar, Orissa	3.7
३.८	अन्यान्य प्रदेश तथा अष्टदिश विदेशीय अधिकार	3.8
	Others including non-British foreign possessions	
	मध्यप्रदेश Central Provinces	
	फ्रांसी अधिकार French Possession	
	पोर्टुगीज अधिकार Portuguese	
	ब्रिटिश बेलुचिस्तान British Beluchistan	
	कूर्ग Coorg	
३.९	भारतीय राज्य समूह INDIAN STATES	3.9
३.९१	निजाम राज्य (हैदराबाद) Nizam (Hyderabad)	3.91
३.९२	महेशूर Mysore	3.92
३.९३	बडोदा Baroda	3.93
३.९४	जम्मू-काश्मीर Jammu-Kashmir	3.94

३.१६	राजपूताना राज्य समूह Rajputana States	3.05
३.१६	मध्य भारतीय Central India States	3.96
३.१७	हिमालय देशीय Himalayan States	3.97
३.१८	अन्य Other	3.98
४.	अफ्रिका AFRICA	4.
५.	यूरोप EUROPE	5.
५.१	ग्रेट ब्रिटेन तथा आयरलैण्ड Great Britain and Ireland	5.1
५.११	इंग्लैण्ड England	5.11
५.१३	स्कॉटलैण्ड Scotland	5.13
५.१८	आयरलैण्ड Ireland	5.18
५.२	जर्मनी Germany	5.2
५.३	फ्रान्स France	5.3
५.४	इटली Italy	5.4
५.५	स्पेन, पोर्तुगाल Spain, Portugal	5.5
५.६	रुशिया, पूर्व यूरोप Russia, Eastern Europe	5.6
५.७	स्काण्डिनेविया Scandinavia	5.7
५.८	{ सुइजरलैण्ड Switzerland चेकोस्लाविया, युगोस्लाविया Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia ग्रीस, अस्ट्रिया, हंगेरी Greece, Austria, Hungary	5.8
५.९	अन्य Other	5.9
६.	अमेरिका AMERICA	6.
६.१	उत्तर अमेरिका North America	6.1
६.११	कनाडा Canada	6.11
६.१३	युक्तराष्ट्र United States	6.13
६.१९	दक्षिण अमेरिका South America	6.19
७.	सागरस्थ अन्य भूखण्डादि-आस्ट्रेलिया, न्यूजीलैण्ड land including Australia, New Zealand, etc.	7.
८.	सागर Ocean	8.
९.	अन्य Other	9.

(b) CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE कालानुक्रमिक संकेत

The notation in this table is simply one letter of the Indian alphabet, a vowel for the pre-Christian period and a consonant for the Christian era. One consonant is further differentiated by joining to it the 10 vowel signs for further divisions. Thus:—

खृष्टपूर्व, B. C.

खृष्टीय, A. C.

अ खृष्टपूर्व (सामान्य) Before Christ

आ प्रथम शताब्दी 1st Century B.C. ख द्वितीय शताब्दी 2nd Century

इ द्वितीय	„ Second	„	ग तृतीय	„ Third	„
ई तृतीय	„ Third	„	घ चतुर्थ	„ Fourth	„
उ चतुर्थ	„ Fourth	„	ङ पञ्चम	„ Fifth	„
ऊ पञ्चम	„ Fifth	„	च षष्ठ	„ Sixth	„
ऋ षष्ठ	„ Sixth	„	छ सप्तम	„ Seventh	„
ए सप्तम	„ Seventh	„	ज अष्टम	„ Eighth	„
ऐ अष्टम	„ Eighth	„	झ नवम	„ Ninth	„
ओ नवम	„ Ninth	„	ञ दशम	„ Tenth	„
औ दशम	„ Tenth	„	ट एकादश	„ Eleventh	„

and so on

इत्यादि •

खृष्टीय, A. C.

क प्रथम शताब्दी 1st Century A.C.	ण पञ्चदश	„ Fifteenth	„
का प्रथम दशक ०—९ 1st Decade	त षोडश	„ Sixteenth	„
कि द्वितीय „ १०—१९ 2nd „	थ सप्तदश	„ Seventeenth	„
की तृतीय „ २०—२९ 3rd „	द अष्टादश	„ Eighteenth	„
कु चतुर्थ „ ३०—३९ 4th „	ध उनविंश	„ Nineteenth	„
कृ पंचम „ ४०—४९ 5th „	न विंश	„ Twentieth	„
कु षष्ठ „ ५०—५९ 6th „	ना १९००-९	ख 1900-09	A. C.
के सप्तम „ ६०—६९ 7th „	नि १९१०-१९	„ 1910-19	„
कै अष्टम „ ७०—७९ 8th „	नी १९२०-२९	„ 1920-29	„
को नवम „ ८०—८९ 9th „	नु १९३०-३९	„ 1930-39	„
कौ दशम „ ९०—९९ 10th „	नू १९४०-४९	„ 1940-49	„

In the above table notations are shewn to denote the Christian era. But they can very well be used for any other era according as a library chooses to adopt one. There are so many eras in vogue in India. The most ancient Kali era (कल्युब्ध) has come up to 5034, by now. The Samvat era or Vikrama-Samvat of King Vikramaditya is also older than the Christian by about 57 years, the present being 1989 *Sam.* corresponding to 1932-33 A. C. This is used throughout India. Another very important pre-Christian era is the Buddhist era, which is older than the Christian era by 544 years. In the post-Christian period we have got Śakābda, Bangābda and many others. If a library uses Samvat in general it can adopt the notation for that particular era. We would like to see a standard method adopted by a large number of libraries than a variety of methods being followed by various libraries.

The table suggested may at first seem to be no less cumbrous than the actual year of an era; but a little practice will convince any worker the facility provided by the table.

(c) SIZE TABLE पुस्तकाकृति-ज्ञापक संकेत

It will certainly be of some advantage to the reader if in consulting a catalogue he can find out the dimension of a book he is going to handle; and if a device applied to the subject number can indicate the same it will be simply welcome. Half-a-dozen sizes would be enough to divide books we generally consult. As to a system of notation however it will be wise to make provision for expansion. The Roman number may very well be used for the purpose. We would however recommend the 'small-letter' form that will provide for dots on units to distinguish this system of notation from others.

The most common size is generally called the 'standard book size'. In our country crown octavo is that size. We propose to use no notation for that particular size. When no size-mark is given we are to understand that the book is of the standard size (i.e., crown octavo). The following devices may be used for other sizes.

- i. *for* demi octavo.
- ii. *for* crown quarto or royal octavo.
- iii. *for* royal quarto or foolscap folio.
- iv. *for* books smaller than crown octavo.
- v. *for* peculiar sizes, such as, long ablong manuscripts.

N. B. Old Manuscripts are better indicated by actual measure by inches or centimetres.

The above devices may not however appear to be all-comprehensive, and some would rather put the exact size (at least the length) of a book in inches or centimetres than using an arbitrary table. In India we are more familiar with inches. In the case of printed books the length of a book will ordinarily convey the idea of the breadth as well. So this plan is all right. In the case of manuscripts however it is better to put both length and breadth, for in our country the Mss., specially the old ones, are of peculiar sizes which cannot be indicated simply by the length.

If inches are given the inch-mark ("") should be used. Centi-metre is indicated in the Roman by 'cm.'

HINTS ON OTHER DEVICES

Similarly, a language-table, भाषानुक्रमिक संकेत, may also be devised or simply the initial of a language added to the class-number where the language of a book is desired to be understood by that number. Or, if preferred, the

author-mark may be put in the script in which the language is written. The latter method, although not always intelligible, will nullify the use of a language-table. This will be explained when we treat of the subject *Call Number*.

COMBINATION OF TABLES

The various devices will be shown combined together if we would put one colon between every two sorts of devices, in case the numerals are written in the Roman script. In the case of the Indian script however we would advise putting a zero (शून्य) especially when after letters, or a *danda* (दण्ड)—or a multiplication sign (गुण चिह्न) if desired—instead of a colon; for a colon (unless it is after a numeral), has some chance of being confounded with *visarga*, विसर्ग (ः) a sign affixed to various words in their particular forms in Samskrit.

The class-number, which represents the classification by subject, should ordinarily precede all notations. The class-number in the present scheme, as we have seen, consists of two main digits, (*vide vibhāgas*)[®] with decimal additions (*vide upa-vibhāgas*) wherever necessary.

Next to the class-number put the Chronological and Regional devices. The linguistic distinction, when desired to be expressed through the call-number, should come after the others; or, if preferred, may be put first of all, i. e. ahead of the class-number. When the full class-number with the auxiliary marks, where used, is written, put two *dandas* (like the ones used at the end of a *sloka* or Sanskrit stanza). If the Roman script is used put two colons instead of two *dandas* at the end of the full class-number, as against one colon used between every two component parts of the whole class-number.

After the two *dandas* (or two colons in the case of the Roman script being used in the class-number) we are to write the Author-mark, which is explained below. The full class-number combined with the author-mark forms the whole Call-number of a book which will also be explained at a later stage.

AUTHOR-MARK OR BOOK-NUMBER

An 'Author-mark' is a mark to denote the author of a book. An author can be represented by simply a part of his or her name (generally the surname) or a letter (the first letter of the surname), or a number of letters or a combination of letters and figures assigned to each author. An authorwise alphabetical arrangement of books on a particular subject may be preserved on the shelves if we use a kind of author-mark, otherwise called book-number.

a. Surname

There are several author-tables of which the Cutter-table (the Cutter author-number, or the Cutter-Sanborn table) is widely used in Western countries. All tables of Western origin suffer most for want of provision for non-Western names. In India the Panjab University Library uses one in the Roman script specially prepared to suit the purposes of Indian libraries (*vide* 'Table of author-numbers' in Dickinson's *Panjab Library Primer*; Lahore, 1916; pp.40-99). It is a combination of the first letter of the author's surname* and figures ordinarily of two digits,

* It may be interesting to note that a Chinese or Japanese name begins with the surname rather than the personal name, which latter is put after the surname. Probably some other far-eastern peoples also follow this practice. In India and in the west the common or universal practice of putting the surnames last is observed. Some nationals of

the surnames AARON to ZUTSHI being alphabetically shewn. This table has now been adopted by a number of other libraries in the Panjab. The Baroda State has another table devised by William A. Borden, as given in his *Scheme of Classification for Libraries of Baroda State*; Baroda, 1911; pp. 33-84. This latter also deals with names or surnames in the Roman script. The author has devised the table in such a way as to have no use of letters, only figures being used. Surnames ABBOT to ZSCHOKKE, arranged alphabetically, have each an arbitrary number of three digits between 100 and 999 to represent them. Another Baroda table has been given by the late Mr. Janardan S. Kudalkar, in his *Marathi Pustakasathin Vargikarana-paddhati*; Baroda, 1916; pp.23/1-17. This last is different from the other two mentioned in the way that it prints surnames or names in Nāgari script and shows an alphabetical order of names or surnames, अग्निहोत्री to ज्ञानेश्वर, giving also an arbitrary number of three digits from १०१ to ९०९ in the Indo-Arabic numerals written in Nāgari.

We would however refrain from giving any author-table at all, and would advise the use of the first letter of the author's name, preferably surname, with addition of succeeding letters where found necessary. It will be found that in a large number of cases the first letter will suffice, more so when the library is minutely classified. To be clear, we would at once write the letter अ for

modern China and Japan are however now trying to adopt the universal practice.

In India a large number of Hindu families, especially in the North-West and Mohammadans almost in general do not use any surname. Some of them have however lately introduced distinct hereditary family-names or surnames.

अग्निहोत्री (and आ for आचार्य, and so on) with a fullstop or zero after the letter to indicate that it is only a part of the name or surname, instead of representing it (the surname अग्निहोत्री) by an arbitrary number like १०१ (or १२६ in the case of आचार्य) as given in Kudalkar's table. In case a subject has books of several authors whose surnames begin with the same letter (अ. in the present case) we would go on adding one or more succeeding letters, e. g., अग्नि. or अग्निहो. etc.

b. Initials of Forenames or Personal Names

Initials of fore-names when required to be shown in addition to the surname—which however will be rarely necessary—may be shown within curves. The author-mark for Śr. Śivaprasāda Gupta's, पृथिवी-प्रदक्षिणा (Class No. २८, being a work on Travel) will bear the author-mark 'ग.' or 'गु.' or 'गुप्त'; in case there are more authors with the same surname in the same class (२८) we can distinguish such authors by adding initials of the author's forename: the above author will thus have the author-mark गु. (शि. प्र.) or गुप्त (शि. प्र.). If the author has more than one book in the same class, we can have the initial of the title of a book within curves, separated from the initials of the forename (when used) by a dash. Thus the work cited will bear the full call-number "२८ गुप्त (शि. प्र.—पृ०)". The author-mark for (महामहोपाध्याय डक्टर) सतीशचन्द्र आचार्य (विद्याभूषण) may, when there are several authors with the same surname in the same class, be written thus: 'आ. (स.)' or 'आचा. (स.)' or 'आचा. (स. च)', and so on. When there are several books by the same author in the same class (i. e. on a particular subject) the first letter of the title of a book should also be given within the curves, but separated by a dash from the author's initials, if they have also to be shown. Śr. Satīśa

Chandra Guha's *Prāchya-Vargīkarana-Paddhati* will thus bear the author-mark (or book number) ग, or गु. or गुह—in Roman G. (or Gu., adding one succeeding letter). If the same author has in the same class (०२) another book, say, with the title ग्रन्थागार-सेवा-पद्धति, the two books will respectively bear the following book-numbers: गुह (स. च.—प्र०) and गुह (स. च.—प्र०). To obtain the *call number*, prefix ०२ the class number for ग्रन्थागारविद्या

COMMONEST FORENAMES SIMPLIFIED

In respect of initials of a number of the commonest forenames we can follow contrivances on the lines shown below. Such initials will at once signify the full forenames of a great many persons, male or female. A fullstop sign after an initial letter indicates a male forename or personal name, while 2 fullstops stand for a female forename. Forenames not covered by the recommended contrivances will of course be treated in the ordinary way.

In the following table each single letter stands for one particular forename, more common than many others. Devices are only hinted upon, and the table is not full.

MALE	FEMALE
अ. for अनन्त	अ.: for अरुणा
आ.	आशुतोष आ.. आशा
इ.	इन्द्र इ.. इन्दिरा
ई.	ईश्वर ई.. ईशानी
उ.	उपेन्द्र उ.. उमा
ऊ.	ऊर्ध्वबाहु ऊ.. ऊषा
ऋ.	ऋषिदत्त ऋ.. ऋद्धि
ए.	एकनाथ ए.. एषा

MALE	FEMALE
क. for कपिल क..	क. for कमला
का.	काशीनाथ का.. कादम्बिनी
कि.	किशोर कि.. किशोरी
की.	कात्तिमान् की.. कीर्त्ति
कु.	कुमार कु.. कुन्ती
कृ.	कृष्ण कृ.. कृष्णा
के.	केशव के.. केतकी
कै.	कैलाश कै.. कैकेया
कौ.	कौशिकीनाथ कौ.. कौशल्या
च.	चन्द्र च.. चण्डला
दे.	देव दे.. देवी
ना.	नारायण ना.. नायिका
प्र.	प्रसाद प्र.. प्रशा
बा.	बाबू बा.. बाई, इत्यादि

THE CALL NUMBER

A 'call-number' is a number by which a book is called. It is a whole number comprising the subject number (with or without the combination of devices shown in the auxiliary tables) on one hand, and the author-mark on the other. As for example, under the present scheme Sir P. C. Ray's *History of Hindu Chemistry* will bear the call-number '५४.०९ रा' (or ५४.०९।रा, putting a danda—or a colon having '54.09 : Ra' as the call-number, in case the Roman script is used—between the subject number and the author-mark), when the auxiliary tables are not considered necessary; or '५४.०९।३.ना।।रा', when the regional and chronological tables are taken advantage of.

In both the cases ५४ stands for Chemistry (*vide* the OUTLINE); ०९ for history of the subject (*vide* the COMMON SUB-DIVISIONS); that is, ५४.०९ is for History of Chemistry; रा is the author-mark for राय (Ray).

In the second case the second item ३ after the *danda* (or colon if used in preference to a *danda*) denotes the region Hindustan or India; the third item ना is from the chronological table, denoting the date of publication of the book, ना representing the decade 1900—1909, in which the book was published; रा after the couple of *dandas* (or a double colon) is the first letter of the author's surname, being the symbol of author-mark. It may be remembered that the *Panjab Library Primer* and the *Baroda Classification Scheme* have each developed an independent and elaborate scheme of author-tables, each author (or surname) having a particular number to represent the author (in the case of the former the first letter of the surname followed by a figure of 2 digits or more, the latter being simple figures generally of 3 digits). So do we find in almost all western schemes. We have

tried to do away with an arbitrary and elaborate table of author surnames as being cumbersome, for we have to deal with not only a set of western surnames, mostly Christian and Jewish, as given in, say, Webster's International Dictionary; but have to incorporate the various Eastern surnames, and even personal names as well in many a case—not only the typical Hindustani surnames but also those of China, Japan, Burma, Siam, Malaya Central Asia, etc. Then again there is a vast field of Indian Mohammadan names, rarely surnames, which must be considered. A scheme of author table incorporating a reasonable proportion of every kind of name or surname (or both) used by men in all regions would really become cumbrous. We have, therefore, advised the simple way of using the first letter of a surname or name, and that will serve the purpose in most cases, especially when a library is minutely classified.

It may here be mentioned that in India many a library has done away with an author-table and has simply numbered the books serially under each class. The Calcutta Presidency College Library has done so as we find from its printed catalogue of 3 volumes; so has the Benares Hindu University. We know of many other libraries that have followed this practice. It has certainly its drawbacks in the way that it will not be possible under this method to keep up a strictly alphabetical arrangement of authors under any class. But somehow a number of earlier workers in this country found this method suitable. After a time however some of them found the necessity of effecting a strictly alphabetical arrangement of authors under each class. The Calcutta City College Library, for instance, which began with putting a serial number to books under a class, has ultimately, in the later classes or sections, followed an alphabetical order.

Let us now revert to the example of our call-number. In order to show the language in which a book is written our advice is, as has been given on a previous page (*vide* 'Parallel Libraries on Linguistic Basis'), to put the language-initial before the class-number. Another suggestion is to write the author-mark in the script of the language. Sir P. C. Ray's *History of Hindu Chemistry* is written in a European language. If we put the author-mark in the Roman script as 'Ra.' instead of 'र.' it would indicate that the language of the book is one that uses the Roman script. If the book be in Hindi put 'र' in Nāgari; if it be in Bengali 'রা' should be written in the Bengali script; in the case of the language being Gujarāti, Tamil, Telugu, Oria, Kannāda, Burmese, Nepalese or Sinhalese, put the author-mark in the respective script. This may however raise an ambiguity in cases where more languages are written in the same script. Nāgari script, for example, is used in writing Hindī, Marāthī and a host of other current languages; Bengali script is used in Bengali and Assamese; the Maithili characters are hardly different from the written Bengali script. Besides, the classical languages, Sanskrit and Pāli, are written in any of the modern Indian scripts although in the case of Sanskrit it is almost a general custom to use the Nāgari script.* Pāli books published in the Indian peninsula are also generally in Nāgari occasionally in Bengali. A large number of Pāli works are however printed in Burmese and Sinhalese scripts when

* In Bengal however they print a large number of Sanskrit books in the Bengali script for two reasons: (1) it provides facilities to those Bengali readers who are not familiar with the Nāgari script; (2) by using the Bengali script the printer can economise paper and printing expenditure, for the Bengali script allows him to use smaller fonts than Nāgari would do.

they come out from Burma and Ceylon. In spite of these facts, for ordinary purposes, it will be found that the plan of writing the author-mark in the script of the book, as suggested here, would do tolerably well. But if this plan fails, we may have recourse to use a linguistic device by putting the language initial before the subject number.

SPECIAL LOCAL REQUIREMENTS

FICTION—The largest number of books in any single section is generally Fiction in almost all libraries of general character. In public libraries it is almost invariably so; and the circulation of this section is, as a rule, greater than any other, sometimes any two or more together. For Fiction many libraries do not put any subject number at all on book-labels or books, and in fact on cards and in other references too; but put only author-mark (i.e., book-number) as the full call-number, and thereby minimise labour. This method is commendable. There is no harm in following this practice where this section is not minutely classified according to sub-divisions like Detective, Reformatory, Historical, Sociological, etc. Some libraries put foreign fiction separated from the rest. College and University libraries should better put translations of foreign fiction together with the original.

BIOGRAPHY—Biography is first classed under two heads, collective and individual. A collective biography is a book that has in its pages lives of more persons than one. The following titles may be cited as examples :—*Vaishnavite Reformers of South India, Queens of England, Twelve Great Statesmen*, etc. An individual biography is a book which treats of only one person's life, e.g., Boswell's *Life of Johnson*, Gandhi's autobiography entitled *My Experiments With Truth*.

Now there should be some device that would differentiate Individual biography from Collective biography. The Baroda classification scheme has provided for distinct sections for these two classes. It is not impossible to make similar provision in any other scheme. In the present one we have only a single class-number, 29, for Biography. Our recommendation is to put one अ before the class-number in the case of collective biography and place all 'अ २९' books in the beginning of the section 29, or at the end, but never to mix up the both.

OTHER MINOR DEVICES

There are other devices that can be introduced to secure greater facilities. The symbols that are in use at the *Institute International de Bibliographie* may be appreciated by any close classifier. We suggest the following adaptations of a few of them, for their practical advantages should appeal to specialists in our country.

(1) The PLUS-SIGN (+) संयोगचिह्न between two or more subject numbers, indicates that the book in question treats of not merely one subject, but more subjects indicated by the subject-numbers connected by the sign +. As for example, ९२.४ + ९८.१ means ९२.४ (Gita) and ९८.१ (Bible); and a book treating of, or entitled, *The Gita and the Gospel*, may bear the class-number 92.4 + 98.1; the book may be shelved in either of the sections (or sub-sections), preferably in the one that is more frequently consulted in the library.

(2) FORM-SIGN (O:) अवयवचिह्न. The symbol 'O:' used parenthetically, or within curves (sometimes called 'the first bracket' in our country) may denote the special form in which a book is presented before the public; e.g., '८७.१ (०:४३)' means ८७.१ (Buddhist philosophy) in the form of ४३, a novel. Similarly, a book on Temperance, (a

branch of social reform) may be written in the form of a drama. Further, if म is put before the class-number it is to denote that the subject is treated in the form of a Marāthi drama.

The colon after the 'O' sign *within curves* will not have the chance of being confounded with the colon or colons used between a class number, or in other connections, especially because the curves are used.

(3) RELATION-SIGN (:): संबंधचिह्न. The sign of colon between two numbers, as used in *Institute International de Bibliographie*, indicates that the subjects so connected are considered in relation to each other. We can also use it for the same purpose, e. g. २६:१८४ is to mean २६ (Vaishnava philosophy) in relation to १८४, (the devotional aspect of Christianity); and if the numbers are put *vice versa* it would mean Devotional Christianity in relation to Vaishnava philosophy.

In the present case also the colon has no real chance of being confounded with its other uses, for the reason that in our scheme we have only a two-digit figure for the subject-number for a *Vibhāga* (section) with decimal additions to denote an *upa-vibhāga* (sub-section); and again, a relation-sign would connect only similar figures, and never a two-digit figure with a one-digit figure. Further, our suggestion to use a colon between a subject-number and an auxiliary-table number, is only in case we write the number in a European script. When however we use the Indian script we put a *danda* instead in such cases.

The use of these minor devices may not be considered necessary in the beginning. But as a close classifier is sure to consider them when he makes some advance in his work, the subject should better be hinted upon before we go into the detailed table of classification.

A FEW OTHER ORIENTAL SCHEMES

(1) BARODA STATE

The Scheme of Classification for the Libraries of Baroda State (India) is given below :

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| A GENERAL WORKS | D GENERAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE |
| A 1 Bibliography | D 2 Mathematics |
| A 2 Genl. Cyclopaedias | D 3 Astronomy |
| A 3 „ Transactions | D 4 Physics |
| A 4 „ Periodicals | D 5 Chemistry |
| A 5 „ Newspapers | D 6 Mineralogy |
| A 9 „ Annuals | E NATURAL SCIENCE |
| A a Open-shelf collection in main Reading Room | E 2 Geology |
| A b Ditto in Ladies' Room | E 3 Physical Geography |
| A c Juvenile works | E 4 Meteorology |
| A d Library economy | E 5 Palæontology |
| A w—A z Govt. Reports | E 6 Biology |
| B PHILOSOPHY | E 7 Botany |
| B 1 General | E 8 Zoology |
| B 2 Metaphysics | F ANTHROPOLOGY |
| B 3 Logic | ETHNOLOGY |
| B 6 Ethics | G PSYCHOLOGY |
| B 8 Systems (arranged alphabetically) | G 2 Mental faculties |
| C RELIGION | H MEDICINE |
| C 2 Natural Theology | H 2 Anatomy, Physiology |
| C 3 Hinduism | H 3 Materia Medica and Therapeutics |
| C 4 Buddhism | H 4 Practice & Pathology |
| C 5 Jainism | H 5 Special Systems of Practice |
| C 6 Mohammedanism | H 6 Surgery |
| C 7 Zoroastrianism | H 7 Veterinary Medicine and Surgery |
| C 8 Christianity | |
| C 9 Other Religions | |

H 8 Hygiene	O5 Spanish literature
I SOCIAL SCIENCES	O6 Latin literature
I 2 Statistics	O7 Greek literature
I 3 Government and Law	O8 Oriental literature
I 4 Political Science	ARYAN (IRANIAN BRANCH)
I 5 Demotics	O8A Zend and Pehlevi
I 6 Political Economy	O8B Persian
I 7 Associations & Institutions	ARYAN (INDIC BRANCH)
I 8 War	O8C Sanskrit
I 9 Miscellanies	O8D Pāli and Prakrit
J USEFUL ARTS	O8E Panjabi
J2 Extractive Arts	O8F Sindhi
J3 Chemical Arts	O8G Hindustani(Hindi,Urdu)
J4 Fabricative Arts	O8H Gujarāti
J5 Constructive Arts	O8I Marāthi
J6 Commercial Arts	O8J Bengali
J7 Recording Arts	O8K Uriya
J8 Domestic Arts	O8L Sinhalese
K MILITARY & NAVAL ARTS	DRAVIDIAN (South Indian)
L RECREATIVE ARTS	O8M Tamil
M FINE ARTS	N Telugu
M2 Landscape Gardening	O Malayalam
M3 Architecture	P Kanarese
M4 Sculpture and allied arts	INDO-CHINESE
M5 Drawing & Engraving	O8Q Tibetan
M6 Painting & Decoration	R Malayan
M7 Photography	S Chinese, Manchu
M8 Music	T Japanese, Korean, Aino
N PHILOLOGY	SEMETIC
O LITERATURE (other than English)	O8U Turkish
O2 German literature	V Arabic
O3 French literature	W Hebrew
O4 Italian literature	X Cuneiforms and Hieroglyphics

	AFRICAN	V7	Russia and Scandinavia
O8Y	African	V8	Greece
	OTHERS	W	AMERICAN HISTORY
O8Z	Others	W2	British America
P	ENGLISH LITERATURE	W3	U. S. A. (General)
Q	English Poetry	W4	„ Northern States
R	English Drama	W5	„ Southern „
S	English Prose Fiction	W6	„ Western „
T	GENERAL HISTORY	W7	Central America, Mexico
U	ORIENTAL HISTORY	W8	South America
U2	China and Japan	X	GEOGRAPHY,
U3	Arabia		DESCRIPTION, TRAVEL
U4	Judea	X2	Maps, Guide-books,
U5	India		Gazetteers etc.
51	General work	X4	Europe
52	Early history	X5	Asia
53	Buddhistic	X6	Africa
54	Mussalman	X7	North America
55	Maratha	X8	South America
56	British	Y	COLLECTIVE BIOGRAPHY
57	Native States	Y4-9	Arranged by Country
58	Baroda	Y2	Ancient Historical
59	Miscellaneous	Y3	Modern
U6	Persia, Babylonia, etc.	Ya-z	Arranged by Subject
U7	Turkey	Z	INDIVIDUAL Biography
U8	Africa	Z 100 to Z 999	Biographies arranged alphabetically
V	EUROPEAN HISTORY	Z 1 to 9	Biographies arranged by country, period, etc.
V2	Great Britan	Z a to z,	arranged by subject
V3	Germany, Austro-Hungary		<i>N.B.</i> Gujarâti, Marâthi, Hindi Urdu and other Oriental languages are separately classified.
V4	France		
V5	Roman Empire, Italy		
V6	Spain and Portugal		

(2) KUDALKAR'S MARATHI PADDHATI

A Scheme of Classification for Marathi Books, as given by Sr. Janārdan Sakhārām Kudalkar, M. A., LL. B., as Curator of State Libraries, Baroda, in his *Marāthi Pustakānś-thin Vargīkarana Paddhati*, is quoted below :

अ सर्वसाधारण	खी इन्द्रजाल, जारणमारण, वगैरे
आ कोश, विश्वकोश, ज्ञानचक्र वगैरे	ग नीति
इ बांधलेलीं मासिकें	गा सर्वसाधारण
ई बांधलेलीं वृत्तपत्रें	गि नीतिवाद
उ सार्वजनिक व इतर संस्थांचे अहवाल	गी राज्य-नीति
ऊ सरकारी अहवाल, कागदपत्रें	गु कुटुंब-नीति
खानेसुमारी, वगैरे	गू व्यवसाय-नीति
प बालवाचन	गे जाति-नीति Sexual ethics
ऐ महिलावाचन	गै समाज-नीति
आ पुस्तकालय-शास्त्र-विषयक	गो विशेष महत्त्वाचे नांतिवाद
साहित्य	गौ किरकोळ
आ निषिद्ध व धर्म्य पुस्तकें	घ धर्म—हिंदू
'क वर्ग'—तत्त्वज्ञान व धर्म	घा सर्वसाधारण
क तत्त्वज्ञान	घु जैन
का सर्वसाधारण	घू थीथीं साँफी
कि अध्यात्म विद्या Metaphysics	घे पारसी
की तर्क व न्याय	वै महंमदी
कु दर्शन	घो ख्रिस्ती
कू इतर तत्त्वज्ञान मते	घौ अन्य
के तत्त्ववेत्ते	उ धर्म—हिन्दु
कै किरकोळ	डा सर्वसाधारण
ख मानसशास्त्र व गुप्तविद्या	डि वैदिक (औपनिषदिक धरून)
खा- सर्वसाधारण	डी स्मृति
खि मन व शरीर (स्वप्नचमत्कार, वशी-	डु पुराणें, रामायण, महाभारत
करण व माहिनीशास्त्र Hypno-	डू शैव
tism, मृतपंभाषण Spiritual-	डे वैष्णव
ism, योगसमाधि, वगैरे	डै भागवत

छो	समाज, पंथ, वर्गैरे (आर्य, ब्राह्म वर्गैरे समाज ; महानुभाव, नानक वर्गैरे पंथ)	भू—मानव जातिशास्त्र (Anthro- pology, Ethnology)
डौ	किरकोळ	ज वैद्यक शास्त्र
'चवर्ग'	—शास्त्र-विज्ञान	जा सर्वसाधारण
च	गणित व ज्योतिष	जि काय विच्छेद व कायधर्म (Anatomy and Physiology)
चा	सर्वसाधारण	झी चिकित्सा (Therapeutics)
चि	अङ्कगणित	ञ रोग निदान (Pathology)
ची	बीजगणित	जू शस्त्रक्रिया (Surgery)
चु	भूमिति	जे आरोग्य शास्त्र (Hygiene and Sanitation)
चू	त्रिकोणमिति	जै स्त्री-बाल-रोग
चे		जो पशुरोग
चै	पृथ्वी	जा विशेष उपचारपद्धति व किरकोळ 'ट वर्ग'—समाज शास्त्रें
चो	आकाश	ट—समाजिक संस्था व चालीरीति
चा	ज्योतिष	टा सर्वसाधारण
छ	आधिभैतिक शास्त्र (Physical Sciences)	टि समाजसुधारणा (व्यक्तिविषयक) [उ०-मद्यपान निषेध, मतस्वातंत्र्य, अनेकस्त्रीविवाह, विधवा-विवाह, प्रौढ-विवाह]
छा	सर्वसाधारण	टी समाज सुधारणा (जातिविषयक) [उ०-जातिभेद निषेध, रोटी-पेटी व्यवहार, ज्ञाति-भोजन, इत्यादि]
छि	पदार्थ विज्ञान (Physics)	टु समाज सुधारणा (समाज विषयक) [उ०-पतित परावर्तन, परदेशगमन, अंत्यजोद्धार, देवस्थान सुधारणा] कृष व मंडलें, स्त्री शिक्षण, वर्गैरे]
छो	रसायन (Chemistry)	डू—परोपकारी संस्था [उ०-अनाथ बालकालयें, अनाथ बालिकाश्रम, सेवासदनें, पांजरा- पोल, रेफर्मेटरी, प्रिझन रिफॉर्म,
छु		
छू		
छे		
छै	खनिज विद्या (Mineralogy)	
छो	भूस्तर विद्या (Geology)	
छौ	किरकोळ	
ज—	जीवशास्त्र (Biology)	
जा	सर्वसाधारण	
जि		
जी	वनस्पतिशास्त्र (Botany)	
जु	प्राणिशास्त्र (Zoology)	
जू	कीटकशास्त्र (Entomology)	

अंब्युलन्स व फर्स्ट एड, इस्पितलें
व दवाखानें, पाणपोई, आरोग्य-
मुवनें, वगैरे]

६—चालीरीति—

[दागिन्धाची चाल व कपड्याची
फॅशन, जन्म व मृत-संस्कार,
स्त्रियांचा दर्जा, पडधाची चाल,
जाति बहिष्कार, अनेक पत्नीत्व,
सती, इत्यादि]

७—राजनीति

अ सर्वसाधारण

डि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व स्थानिक राजनीति

डी परराष्ट्रीय राजनीति

डु युरपीयन राजनीति

डू ब्रिटिश राजनीति

डे हिन्दुस्थानची राजनीति

डै अमेरिकन राजनीति

डो वसाहतीतील राजनीति

डौ परराष्ट्रांतील वसाहती-सम्बन्धी प्रश्न,
गुलामगिरी वगैरे व किरकौल

ड—अर्थशास्त्र

डा सर्वसाधारण

डि उत्पन्न, उपज, निष्पत्ति

डी धंदेवाले, कामकरी, मजुरी, वगैरे

डू सहकारिता, नफ्याची वांटणी, सामान्य-
स्वामित्ववाद (Socialism)

डू व्यापार, उदीम, बजार भाव, वगैरे

डे नाण्याचा व्यवहार, पेढ्या, पत, व्याज

डै—कर

डो—जमीन जुमला, भाडे, मालकी, वगैरे

डौ—किरकोळ

ड—राजशासन व कायदा

दा—सर्व-साधारण

डि—राजकीय हक्क स्वातंत्र्य, स्त्रियांचे
हक्क

डी—राज्य-शासन-पद्धति

डू—इंग्लंडची राज्य-पद्धति

डू—हिन्दुस्थानची राज्य-पद्धति

डे—इतर देशाची राज्य-पद्धति

डो—कायदे कानु व पोलीस

डौ—किरकोळ

ण—शिक्षण

णा—सर्वसाधारण शिक्षण

णि—बालोद्यान व प्राथमिक शिक्षण

णी—दुय्यम प्रतीचे शिक्षण

णु—उच्च प्रतीचे शिक्षण

णू—हुन्नर कलांचे शिक्षण

णे—स्त्री-शिक्षण

णै—गृह-शिक्षण

णो—धार्मिक, नैतिक, वगैरे विशिष्ट
शिक्षण

णौ—विशेष शिक्षण-पद्धति, व संस्था
'त वर्ग'—कला, हुन्नर

त—उपयुक्त कला

ता—साधारण

ति—निष्कर्षक (Extractive)

कला [म्हणजे सृष्टीच्या गर्भातून
ओढून काढण्याच्या कला; उदा०-
कृषिकर्म, बागाईत, जंगलें तोडणें,
खाणी खोदणें, विटा व सीमेंट
वनविणें, मारसे भरणें, वगैरे]

ती—रसायनिक कला [उदा०-रसायणें,
धातू, रोषणी, काचकाम, पेचें
वगैरे करणें]

तु—हस्त-निर्माण कला (Manufacturing) [उदा० कापड़, लोंकर, रेशम, चामड़े, रबबर, कागद वगैरे वनविणें]

तू—रचना-कला (Constructive) [उदा० पूंजीनियरिंग, धरें, रास्ते, आगगाड्या, पाटबंधारे, वगैरे बांधणें, सुतारकाम व जवाहिर काम, आगबोटी बांधणें, यंत्रे करणें, इत्यादि]

ते—व्यापार धंधाच्या कला [उदा०—धंदा, रोजगार, दळण-वळण, ने-आण, हिशेव ठेवणें, जाहिराती लिहिणें, ऑफिसें, शृङ्गारणें, वगैरे]

तै—लेखन व अनुषंगिक कला [उदा० ग्रन्थमुद्रण, प्रकाशन, विक्रयबंधन, वृत्तपत्र व्यवसाय; लेखन, टाईपांत लिहिणें; लघुलिपि, इ०]

तो—गृहकर्म किंवा गृहकला (Domestic arts) [उदा० स्वयंपाक, शिवण-टिपण, बालसंगोपन, गृह शृंगारणें, इ०] ।

तौ—किश्कोळ

थ—फौज व आरमार विषयक कला [उदा०—सांग्रामिक इतिहास, शस्त्रास्त्रें, कोट किल्ल्याची रचना, व्यूहरचना, सेनाविभाजन, वगैरें] ।

द—ललित कला

दा—सर्व साधारण

दि—रमणीय उद्यानकर्म (Landscape Gardening)

दी—गृह-निर्माण-शिल्प-कर्म (Architecture)

दु—मूर्ति-शिल्प-कर्म (Sculpture)

दू—चित्र-लेखन (Drawing) व चित्रोल्लेखन (Engraving)

दे—रङ्ग-चित्र-कर्म (Painting) व गृहालंकरण (Decorating)

दो—प्रकाशलेखन, किंवा छाया-चित्र-कर्म अथवा फोटो घेणें (Photography)

ध—क्रिडा व विनोद

धा—साधारण

धि—सार्वजनिक मनोरंजन (नाटक, गाणें, सिनेमा, साठ्मारी, वगैरे)

धी—धरातील किंवा बैठे खेल (बुद्धि-बल-गंजिका, पत्ते, वगैरे)

धु—माल्गंवरील खेल (क्रिकेट, फुटबाल, खो-खो, वगैरे)

धृ—शिकार अश्वकौशल्य, शर्यत, पोलो, वगैरे

धे—शर-संधान, गोलीचा नेम धारणें [मौजे साठी] मासे पकडणें, वगैरे

धै—कसरत व मल्लविद्या

धो—जल-क्रोडा

धौ—इतर

न—संगीत

ना—सर्व साधारण

नि—गायन

नी—

नु—वादन

नू—

ने—नर्तन	थौ—इतर
नो—पाश्चिमात्य	र—गद्य वाङ्मय (निबन्ध टोका व०)
नौ—(संगीतार्थो उपकरणे)	श—साधारण
'प-वर्ग'—साहित्य व वाङ्मय	रि—निबंधात्मक
प—भाषा शास्त्र	री—भाषणं, वक्तृत्व
पा—सर्वसाधारण	रु—कागदपत्रे
पि—हस्तलिपि	रे—टीकात्मक
पी—व्युत्पत्ति	रो—नियत-कालीनांतर्गत वाङ्मय
पु—शब्दकोश (Vocabulary)	रौ—लेखसंग्रह
पू—व्याकरण	ल—भाषांतरित वाङ्मय (समूल अथवा मूलाशिवाय)
पे—छंद (Prosody)	ला—साधारण
पै—ग्रन्थरचना (Compositon)	लि—संस्कृतातून
पो—तुलनात्मक भाषाशास्त्र	लु—देशी भाषातून
पा—भाषान्तर करणे	ले—पाश्चिमात्य भाषातून
फ—अलंकार	लो—पौरस्त्य भाषातून
ब—काव्ये (प्राचीन व अध्यात्मिक)	व—विनोदात्मक वाङ्मय
बा—साधारण	'श—ल वर्ग' इतिहास
बि—अतिप्राचीन (रत्नेश्वरी, मुकुंद, वगैरे)	श—सामान्य इतिहास
बु—मध्यकालीन (वामन, मुक्तेश्वर, वगैरे)	शा—सर्वसाधारण
बे—मोरोपंत व तत्कालीन (अनंतफंदी व०)	शि—पुराणवस्तु-संशोधन (Archaeology)
बो—प्राचीन पोवाडे Ballad and Bardic Literature	शी—ऐतिहासिक स्थलें
भ—काव्य (आधुनिक व रसिक)	शु—प्राचीन इतिहास
म—नाट्य (गद्य, संगीत, रूपांतरित)	शू—लोकप्रिय आख्यायिका दंतकथा, वगैरे
थ—कादंबरी	शे—वंशावली
या—लहान लहान गोष्टी	शै—ऐतिहासिक चळवळी, संस्था, वगैरे
यि—सामाजिक कादंबऱ्या	शो—आधुनिक इतिहास
यु—ऐतिहासिक	शौ—किरकोळ (कागद-पत्रे, पाचा, निवाडे, वगैरे)
ये—मुलांसाठी	ष—पौरस्त्य इतिहास
यै—छियासाठी	
या—डिटेक्टिव्ह किंवा दोषाधिकारक कादंबऱ्या	

वा—साधारण	हौ—ग्रीस
वि—चीन	ळ—अमेरिकन व अन्यदेशीय
वी—जापान	ळा—साधारण (अमेरिकन)
वु—ज्यु लोकांचा	ळि—कानडा
वू—इराण, बॅबिलोनिया, वगैरे	ळु—युनायटेड स्टेटस्
वे—तुर्कस्थान व अरबस्थान	ळू—मेक्सिको
वै—आफ्रिका	ळे—दक्षिण अमेरिका
पो—इजिप्त किंवा मिसर देश	ळो—चसाहती चा (Colonial) इतिहास
पौ—इतर देश	ळौ—दक्षिणात्तर ध्रुव व इतर प्रदेश
स—भारतीय इतिहास	क्ष—भूगोल, स्थलवर्णन व प्रवास
सा—सर्वसाधारण	क्षा—सर्वसाधारण, जलप्रवास, वगैरे
सि—वैदिककाल	क्षि—नकाशे, गॅझेटिअर्स, मार्गदर्शक
सी—बुद्धकाल (ग्रीक, सिथिअन, वगैरे	(guide) पुस्तकें
च्या स्वान्या)	क्षी—युरोपखंड
सु—मोंगल व मुसलमानी रियासत	क्षु—एशियाखंड
सू—मराठी रियासत व महाराष्ट्राचा	क्षू—हिन्दुस्थान
इतिहास	क्षे—आफ्रिका
से—गुजरात व सौराष्ट्र	क्षे—अमेरिका (उत्तर)
सै—बडोदे राज्य व गायकवाडांचा ह०	क्षो—अमेरिका (दक्षिण)
सो—ब्रिटिश रियासत	क्षौ—इतर
सौ—देशी राज्ये व इतर प्रान्तिक ह०	ज—चरित्रें
ह—पाश्चिमात्य इतिहास	जा—सर्वसाधारण
हा—सर्वसाधारण	जि—अवतारी पुरुषांची चरित्रें
हि—पेटे ब्रिटन	जी—प्राचीन ऋषि, साधुसंत, तत्त्ववेत्ते
हो—फ्रान्स, हॉलंड, स्वीतज़रलंड	जु—राजघोरणी व मुत्सद्दी पुरुषांची चरित्रें
हु—जर्मनी, ऑस्ट्रिया, हंगरी	जू—वीरांची चरित्रें
हू—रोमन साम्राज्य व इटली	जे—ग्रंथकार, कवी व विद्वान लोकांची
है—स्पेन व पोर्तुगाल	जे—कलाकुशल लोकांची चरित्रें
है—नार्वे, डेन्मार्क, स्वीडन	जो—गायकवाड घराण्यातील लोकांची
हो—रशिया व बाल्कन राष्ट्रें	जौ—छोयांची चरित्रें

(3) CLASSIFICATION WORK IN JAPAN

Jika Imazawa, Librarian of the Hibiya Library and Chief Librarian of the Tokyo City Libraries, in a paper entitled "A Survey on the Librarianship of Japan" submitted to the Library Section of the First All-Asia Educational Conference, held in December 1930 in Benares, gives a description of the development in recent years in the matter of classification in that country. We observe that in Japan also they found it difficult for a wholesale adoption of Dewey's Decimal classification rather difficult. Mr. Imazawa writes :

"The Decimal classification was adopted by the Yamaguchi Prefectural Library first ; then the Tokyo City Library revised it to suit Japanese literature and now it is generally used in both public and school libraries."

Mr. Imazawa gives outlines of tables of classification followed in four important libraries. Three of them have developed their schemes on the decimal basis, the comparative outlines of which will be found on the next page ; while the fourth, viz., Tokyo Imperial University Library, has used the Roman alphabet as the initial notation ; and has adopted the following classification : A-General works, B-Philosophy, C-Religion, D-Philology, E-Literature, F-Fine arts, G-History, H-Biography, J-Topography, K-Education, L-Law, M-Politics, N-Economics, Q-Public finance, R-Statistics, S-Society, T-Natural science, U-Technology, V-Medicine, W-Military arts, Xa-Agriculture, Xb-Miscellaneous literature and Industry, Ya-Household arts, Yb-Amusements and Plays.

The following table will show in juxta-position the outlines of the three different decimal schemes adopted in Japan.

	Yamaguchi Prefectural Library	Imperial Library (Tokyo)	Tokyo City Library
0	General works		Local History
1	Philosophy Religion	Religion	General works
2	Education	Philosophy Education	Philosophy Religion Education
3	Philology	Literature Philology	Literature Philology
4	History and Topography	History and Topography	Fine Arts
5	Law & Politics Economics, Public finance, Society and Statistics	Law and Politics Economics, Public finance, Society	History and Topology
6	Natural Science	Natural Science	Law and Politics, Economics, Public finance, Society, &c.
7	Technology	Fine arts Teach- nology	Natural Science
8	Fine Arts	Industry series, Essays Misc. work and Periodical	Technology
9	Industry		Industry, Trans- portation and Communication

(4) CHINESE CLASSIFICATIONS

As to the popular classification used in China we find in "*History of Libraries in China*" by Mr. Thomson, Librarian, Shanghai College Library :

"The sixty thousand books of the Imperial Library of U. Tang Dynasty were classified under four main divisions. The scheme was the one invented by Hsu Hsum, but the terms were changed to Chin (Classes), Shin (History), Tze (Philosophy) and Chien (Belles lettres). This change remains in force at the present time."

This fourfold main division is also referred to by T. C. Tai, B. A., Ph. D., B. L. S., Dean of the National Central University, Nanking, and Director of the University Library (also Director of Higher Education, Kiangsu Educational District), in his paper "Development of Modern Libraries in China" also contributed to the First All-Asia Educational Conference. Says Dr. Tai :

"The books in foreign languages are generally classified according to Dewey's *Decimal Classification*, and Chinese books according to four main divisions; viz., (1) Classics, (2) History, (3) Philosophy, (4) Belles lettres."

In the matter of usefulness of this classification Dr. Tai continues: "It is nearly unavoidable to have two systems of classification used side by side in the same library. On the one hand the nature of old Chinese books is different from that of the western; and on the other hand the ancient classification system of four main classes with sub-divisions is by no means adequate for western books."

Dr. Tai hints upon the desirability of having one single scheme of classification in the place of the two now used side by side in parallel collections of the same library (one scheme for Chinese and other oriental books and the other for western publications), for at the present time practically all the college libraries have to follow this dual and disadvantageous course. The learned Dean at once goes on to remark: "So the difficult task of working out a system of classification suitable for old Chinese books, as well as for foreign books is at present confronting Chinese librarians." We are also informed in the same connection that "many a Chinese librarian has attempted to expand and modify the *Decimal Classification* to enable it to meet the special situation in China."

(5) WESTERN SCHEMES

(a) SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION

A number of British libraries use Mr. James Duff Brown's *Subject Classification* (1906) which is an expanded version of his previous publication, *Adjustable Classification*, first published in 1898.

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Short Outline</i>	<i>Notation</i>
GENERALIA forms a group by itself	A
MATTER and FORCE resolves itself into	...	
Physical Science	B—D
LIFE into		
Biological Science	E—F
Ethnology and Medicine	G—H
Economic Biology	I
MIND into		
Physiology and Religion	J—K
Social and Political Science	L
RECORD into		
Language and Literature	M
Literary Forms	N
History, Geography	O—W
Biography	X

The letters (used in the notation) are followed by Arabic numerals ordinarily of 3 digits which are read decimally. Then a country number is added where necessary. Countries are also represented by one letter with added digits. Mr. Brown tries to arrange every class in "a systematic order of scientific progression". He does not separate a science and its practical applications.

(b) EXPANSIVE CLASSIFICATION

Mr. Charles Ammi Cutter's *Expansive Classification* dates from 1873. A number of libraries in Europe and America use it. The following is the SYNOPSIS:

- A GENERALIA
- A General works
- Ae General encyclopedias
- Ap General periodicals
- Ar Reference works
- As General societies
- B-D SPIRITUAL SCIENCES
- B Philosophy
- Ba-Bi National philosophies & systems of philosophy
- Bg Metaphysics
- Bh Logic
- Bi Psychology
- Bm Moral Philosophy
- Br Religion, Natural theology
- Bt Religions
- Bu Folk-lore
- Ca Judaism
- Cb Bible
- Cc Christianity
- Cce Patristics
- Ce Apologetics, Evidences
- Cf Doctrinal theology
- Ck Ethical theology
- Cp Ritual theology and Church polity
- Cx Pastoral theology
- Cz Sermons
- D Ecclesiastical history
- E-G HISTORICAL SCIENCES
- E Biography and Portraits
- F-Fz History
- F Universal history
- F02 Ancient history
- F03 Modern history
- F04 Medieval history
- F11-F99 History of single countries (using local list)
- Fa-Fw Allied studies, as Chronology, Philosophy of history, Civilization, Antiquities, Numismatics, Chivalry, Heraldry
- G Geography, Travels
- G11-G99 Single countries (using local list)
- Ga Ancient geography
- Gf Surveying Map-making
- Gz Maps
- H SOCIAL SCIENCES
- Hb Statistics
- Hc Economics
- He Production
- Hf Labor
- Hi Slavery
- Hi Transportation
- Hk Distribution, Commerce
- Hm Money
- Hn Banking
- Hr Private finance
- Ht Taxation, Pub. finance
- Hu Tariff
- Hw Property, Capital
- Hz Consumption
- I Demotics, Sociology
- Ic Crime
- Ig Charity
- Ih Providence

Ik	Education	Q	Medicine: Anatomy,
J	Civics, Government, Political science	Q-Z	Physiology, Pathology
Jt	Constitutions	Q-Z	ARTS
Ju	Politics	Q	Medicine: Practice,
K	Legislation and law		general and special
Kw	Woman	R	General works on the
Kx	Children		arts, Exhibitions,
Ky-Kz	Societies		Patents
L-Q	NATURAL SCIENCES	Rd-Rg	Extractive arts
L	General Works, Metrics	Rd	Mining
Lb-Lg	Number and space	Re	Metallurgy
Lb	Mathematics	Rf	Agriculture
Lh-Lr	Matter and force	Rh	Horticulture
Lh	Physics	Ri	Silviculture
Lo	Chemistry	Rj	Animaliculture
Lr	Astronomy	Rq-Rs	Chemic arts
M-Q	Matter and life	Rt-Rx	Electric arts
M	Natural history	Ry	Domestic arts
Mg-Mx	Geology, incl. Mineralogy, Crystalography, Physical geography, Meteorology, Paleontology	Rz	Food and Cookery
My-Mz	Biology	S	Constructive arts,
N	Botany		Engineering
	Cryptogams	Sg	Building
	Phanerogams	Sj	Sanitary engineer-
O	Zoology		ing
	Invertebrates	Sl	Hydraulic engi-
P	Vertebrates		neering
Pg	Mammals	St	Transportation
Pw	Anthropology, Ethnography	T	Fabricative arts:
	Ethnography		Machinery, Manu-
			facturers and
			Handicrafts

U	Protective arts, i. e.,	and Literature
	Military and Naval	combined)
	Arts, Life preserv-	Xc Inscriptions
	ing, Fire fighting	Xe-Xz Language
V	Athletic and Recrea-	Y Literature
	tive arts, Sports	Yf English Fiction
	and Games	Z Book arts (making
Vt	Theater	and use of books)
Vv-Vz	Music	Za-Zk Production
W	Fine arts, plastic	Za Authorship
	and graphic	Zb Rhetoric
We	Landscape gardening	Zd Writing
Wf	Architecture	Zh Printing
Wj	Sculpture	Zk Binding
Wk	Casting, Baking, Firing	Zl-Zm Distribution (Pub-
Wm	Drawing	lishing, Booksell-
Wp	Painting	ing, Bookbuying)
Wq	Engraving	Zn-Zt Storage and Use
Wr	Photography	(Libraries, private
Ws	Decorative arts, incl.	and public)
	Mosaic, Needlework, Cos-	Zu-Zz ^e Description (Zu
	tume, Furniture, Jewelry,	General bibliography;
	Metal-work, Bric-a-brac,	Zw Subject bibliogra-
	Official art	phy; Zx Selection of
X-Y	Communicative arts	reading; Zy Literary
	(by language)	history; Zz National
X	Philology (i. e., Anti-	bibliography)
	quities, Language,	

Figures, 11 to 99, are added to indicate local division. Cutter's "local list" is an important feature of his scheme; e. g., 39 always means France, F is History and G Geography and Travel; So F 39 is History of France and G 39 is Geography of (or travel in) France.

(c) WEST RIDING EDUCATION COMMITTEE'S
CLASSIFICATION

The County Council of the West Riding (Yorkshire) Education Committee devised a short scheme for use in their circulating Libraries for secondary schools. Although this is not widely used we quote this for its briefness. For notation it uses the Roman alphabet, even-numbers being added to a letter to indicate a sub-division, (e.g., A2, A4, A6) while for further sub-division, a decimal point followed by serial odd-numbers is used (e.g. D4.1; D4.3; D4.5).

K stands for fiction. But the books of this class are labelled with the first 3 letters of the author's surname, instead of the class-letter K. In class F (Biography) books are arranged in the alphabetical sequence of the subject of the Biography, and not of authors.

DIVISIONS AND SUB-DIVISIONS

A SCIENCE	B4 Engineering
A2 General Science	B6 Agriculture & gardening
A4 Geology (including Physical Geography)	B8 Hand work & Domestic Economy
A6 Palaeontology	B10 Communication, Commerce, etc.
A8 Biology (incl. General Natural History and Nature Study)	B12 Manufactures & Trades
A10 Zoology (incl. Animal stories)	C FINE & RECREATIVE ARTS
A12 Botany	C Fine Arts, general
A14 Chemistry	C2 Architecture
A16 Physics	C4 Sculpture (incl. Numismatics, Coins, Medals)
A18 Astronomy	C6 Drawing, Design, Embroidery & Illustrations.
A20 Mathematics.	C8 Painting
B USEFUL ARTS	C10 Photography
B2 Inventions	C12 Printing
	C14 Music

- C16 Games and Sports
- D HISTORY (General History) (General Works, Essays, etc. (marked-D))
- D2 Ancient History
- D4 Europe, general
- D4.1 Austria-Hungary
- D4.3 France
- D4.5 Germany
- D4.7 Holland & Netherland
- D4.9 Italy
- D4.11 Russia (incl. Poland)
- D4.13 Spain and Portugal
- D4.15 Switzerland
- D4.17 Turkey
- D4.19 Scandinavia and Denmark
- D6 Great Britain & Ireland
- D8 General British Colonial History
- D10 America
- D12 Asia
- D14 Africa
- D16 Australia
- E GEOGRAPHY incl. TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE
- E2 Historical Geography
- E4 Commercial
- E6 Travel and Exploration
- E8 Europe, general
- E8.1 Austria-Hungary
- E8.3 France
(.5 to .19 as under D 4)
- E10 Great Britain
- E12 Asia
- E14 Africa
- E16 America
- E18 Oceania
- E20 Polar Region
- F BIOGRAPHY (incl. LETTERS AUTOBIOGRAPHIES, etc.)
- G PHILOLOGY
- G2 General
- G4 Ancient-Classical Languages
- G6 Indo-European
- G8 Germanic
- G10 Romance
- H LITERARY HISTORY AND CRITICISM
- H2 General
- H4 Ancient Literature
- H6 European, general
- H8 British, general
- J POETRY AND THE DRAMA
- K FICTION (incl. STORIES, FAIRY TALES)
- L ESSAYS (MISCELLANY)
- M SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE
- M2 Manners and Customs
- M4 Education
- M6 Government and Politics
- M8 Industry and Commerce
- M10 Economics
- N PHILOSOPHY
- O RELIGION
- P FRENCH WORKS

(d) DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION

The most widely accepted system throughout the world today is Dr. Melvil Dewey's *Decimal Classification* (13th ed. 1932, § 12). The use of figures made of digits (instead of letters of an alphabet) for notation has made the system quite suitable for universal acceptance. For a brief exposition of the system one can do no better than quote Dr. Dewey's own words:

"The field of knowledge is divided into nine main classes and these are numbered by the digits 1 to 9. Cyclopædias, periodicals, etc., so general in character as to belong to no one of these classes, are marked nought and form a tenth class. Each class is similarly separated into 9 divisions, general works belonging to no division having nought in place of the division number. Divisions are similarly divided into 9 sections and the process is repeated as often as necessary. Thus 512 means Class 5, (Natural Science), Division 1 (Mathematics), Section 2 (Algebra); and every Algebra is numbered 512."

The *first summary* is the original 10 Classes, marked 0 to 9; the second is 100 Divisions. The *third summary*, which is quoted in the following pages, consists of 1000 Sections, marked 000 to 999.

The order of 'form' divisions or literary differentiations of a subject is as follows:—0 Theory; 02 Outlines, Compendis; 03 Dictionaries; 04 Essays; 05 Periodicals; 06 Societies; 07 Study and teaching; 08 Polygraphy; and 09 History.

Arguments in favour of Dewey's scheme are as follows:

- (1) Simplicity, (2) Flexibility, (3) Brief notation,
- (4) That it is based on practical experiment, (5) Use of the mnemonic element, (6) Adaptation to the classification of all kinds of literary materials, not excluding cuttings or clippings,
- (7) Possible universality, (8) Use by many libraries, and
- (9) Relative subject index.

The thousand Sections are the following:—

000-009 GENERAL WORKS (limited to none of the 9 classes)	
000	050 GENERAL PERIODICALS
001 <i>Left blank for local history</i>	051 American
002 <i>or biography, etc. where</i>	052 English
003 <i>some special collection is</i>	053 German
004 <i>making which is to be kept</i>	054 French
005 <i>in a case by itself, out of</i>	055 Italian
006 <i>its regular place in the</i>	056 Spanish
007 <i>classification.</i>	057 Slavic
008	058 Scandinavian
009	059 Minor languages
010 BIBLIOGRAPHY	060 GENERAL SOCIETIES
011 General bibliographies	061 American
012 Of individuals	062 English
013 special classes of authors	063 German / 064 French
014 forms, pseudonyms	065 Italian
015 countries	066 Spanish
016 subjects	067 Slavic
017 Classed catalogs	068 Scandinavian
018 Author „	069 Minor languages
019 Dictionary „	070 NEWSPAPERS JOURNALISM
020 LIBRARY ECONOMY	071 American
021 Scope and founding	072 English
022 Building	073 German / 074 French
023 Government and service	075 Italian / 076 Spanish
024 Regulations for readers	077 Slavic / 078 Scandinavian
025 Administrations. Dept's	079 Minor languages
026 Libraries on special subject	080 SPECIAL LIBV. POLYGRAPHY
027 General libraries. Reports	081 *
028 Reading and aids	082 <i>Left blank to be used (if</i>
029 Literary methods. Labor savers	083 <i>preferred to prefixing an</i>
030 GENERAL CYCLOPEDIAS	084 <i>initial) or general collec-</i>
031 American	085 <i>tions of books which by</i>
032 English	086 <i>terms of gift or for other</i>
033 German / 034 French	087 <i>cause must be kept toget-</i>
035 Italian / 036 Spanish	088 <i>her.</i>
037 Slavic	089
038 Scandinavian	090 BOOK RARITIES
039 Minor languages	091 Manuscripts. Autographys
040 GENERAL COLLECTED ESSAYS	092 Block books
041 American	093 Early printed. Incunabula
042 English	094 Rare printing. Private ptg.
043 German / 044 French	095 Rare binding
045 Italian / 046 Spanish	096 Rare illustrations, materials
047 Slavic / 048 Scandinavian	097 Ownership. Bookplates
049 Minor languages	098 Prohibited. Lost. Imaginary
	099 Other rarities. Curiosa

100-199 PHILOSOPHY

100	PHILOSOPHY (General)	150	MENTAL FACULTIES
101	Utility / 102 Compendis	151	Intellect
103	Dictionaries / 104 Essays	152	Sense perceptions
105	Periodicals / 106 Societies	153	Understanding
107	Study and teaching	154	Memory
108	Polygraphy, Maxims	154	Imagination
109	History	156	Reason, Intuitive fity
110	METAPHYSICS	157	Sensibility, Emotions
111	Ontology	158	Instincts, Appetites
112	Methodology	159	Will
113	Cosmology	160	LOGIC, DIALECTICS
114	Space / 115 Time	161	Inductive / 162 Deductive
116	Motion / 117 Matter	163	Assent
118	Force	164	Symbolic, Algebraic
119	Quantity, Number	165	Sources of error, Fallacies
120	METAPHYSICAL TOPICS	166	Syllogism, Enthymeme
121	Knowledge: origin, limits	167	Hypotheses
122	Causation, Cause & effect	168	Argument and persuasion
123	Liberty and necessity	169	Analogy, Correspondence
124	Teleology, Final causes	170	ETHICS
125	Infinite and finite	171	Theories of ethics
126	Consciousness, Personality	172	State ethics
127	Unconsciousness, Automata	173	Family ethics
128	The soul	174	Professional ethics
129	Origin of the individual soul	175	Ethics of amusements
130	MIND AND BODY	176	Sexual ethics
131	Mental physiology hygiene	177	Social ethics
132	Mental derangements	178	Temperance
133	Delusions, Witchcraft, Magic	179	Other ethical topics
134	Mesmerism, Clairvoyance	180	ANCIENT PHILOSOPHERS
135	Sleep, Dream, Somnambulism	181	Oriental
136	Mental characteristics	182	Early Greek
137	Personality Temperaments	183	Sophistic and Socratic
138	Physiognomy	184	Platonic
139	Phrenology, Mental photos	185	Aristotelian
140	PHILOSOPHIC SYSTEMS	186	Pyrrhonist, New Platonist
141	Idealism, Transcendentalism	187	Epicurean
142	Critical philosophy	188	Stoic
143	Intuitionism	189	Early Christian, medieval
144	Empiricism	190	MODERN PHILOSOPHERS
145	Sensationalism	191	American / 192 British
146	Materialism, Positivism	193	German / 194 French
147	Pantheism, Monism	195	Italian
148	Eclecticism	196	Spanish
149	Other philosophic systems	197	Slavic
		198	Scandinavian
		199	Other modern

200-299. RELIGION

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------|
| 200 | RELIGION (General) | 250 | HOMILETIC PASTERAL. |
| 201 | Theories / 202 Compendis | | PAROCHIAL |
| 203 | Dictionaries | 251 | Homiletics. Preaching |
| 204 | Essays / 205 Periodicals | 252 | Sermons |
| 206 | Societies | 253 | Pastoral visit'ns Evangelist. |
| 207 | Education. Theol. schools | 254 | Clerical support Celibacy |
| 208 | Polygraphy | 255 | Brotherhoods. Sisterhoods |
| 209 | History of theology | 256 | Soc. for parish work Gilds |
| 210 | NATURAL THEOLOGY | 257 | Parochial schools, libraries |
| 211 | Deism and atheism | 258 | Parish care of sick, fallen |
| 212 | Pantheism. Theosophy | 259 | Other ministations & work |
| 213 | Creation. Evolution | 260 | CHURCH. INSTITUTIONS. |
| 214 | Providence. Fatalism | 261 | Church |
| 215 | Religion and science | 262 | Ecclesiastical polity |
| 216 | Evil. Depravity / 217 Prayer | 263 | Sabbath. Lord's day. |
| 218 | Future life. Immortality | 264 | Public worship. Ritual |
| 219 | Analogies. Correspondence | 265 | Sacraments. Ordinances |
| 220 | BIBLE | 266 | Missions. Home and for. |
| 221 | Old Testament | 267 | Associations. Y.M.C.A. etc. |
| 222 | Historical books | 268 | Sunday Schools |
| 223 | Poetic " | 269 | Revivals. Retreats |
| 224 | Prophetic " | 270 | RELIGIOUS HISTORY |
| 225 | New Testament | 271 | Monastic orders |
| 226 | Gospels and Acts | 272 | Persecutions / 273 Heresies |
| 227 | Epistles / 228 Apocalypse | 274 | Europe / 275 Asia |
| 229 | Apocrypha | 276 | Africa / 277 North America |
| 230 | Doctrinal. Dogmatics | 278 | South America |
| 231 | God. Unity. Trinity | 279 | Oceanica |
| 232 | Christ. Christology | 280 | CHRISTIAN CHURCHES, SECTS |
| 233 | Man. The fall. Sin | 281 | Primitive and oriental |
| 234 | Salvation. Soteriology | 282 | Roman catholic |
| 235 | Angels. Devils. Satan | 283 | Anglican & American P.E. |
| 236 | Eschatology. Death. Judgment | 284 | Continental protestant. |
| 237 | Future state | 285 | Presbyterian. Congregation |
| 238 | Creeds. Catechisms | 286 | Baptist |
| 239 | Apologetics. Evidences | 287 | Methodist / 288 Unitarian |
| 240 | DEVOTIONAL. PRACTICAL | 289 | Other Christian sects |
| 241 | Didactic | 290 | ETHNIC. NON-CHRISTIAN |
| 242 | Meditative / 243 Hortatory | 291 | Compar. and general myth. |
| 244 | Miscellany. Fiction | 292 | Greek and Roman |
| 245 | Hymnology. Rel. poetry | 293 | Teutonic and northern |
| 246 | Ecclesiology. Symbolism | 294 | Brahmanism. Budhism |
| 247 | Sacred furniture, vessels, | 295 | Parseeism / 296 Judaism |
| 248 | Personal rel. Asceticism | 297 | Mohammedanism |
| 249 | Family devotions | 298 | Mormonism |
| | | 299 | Minor non-Christian rel. |

300-399 SOCIOLOGY

- 300 SOCIOLOGY (General)
- 301 Theories
- 302 Compendis
- 303 Dictionaries
- 304 Essays / 305 Periodicals
- 306 Societies / 307 Education
- 309 History of sociology
- 310 STATISTICS
- 311 Theory, Methods
- 312 Population
- 313 Special topics
- 314 Europe / 315 Asia
- 316 Africa
- 317 North America
- 318 South America
- 319 Oceanica
- 320 POLITICAL SCIENCE
- 321 Form of state
- 322 Church and state
- 323 Internal (domestic) relations
- 324 Suffrage
- 325 Colonies and immigration
- 326 Slavery
- 327 Foreign relations
- 328 Legislative bodies, annals
- 329 Political parties
- 330 POLITICAL ECONOMY
- 331 Capital. Labor. Wages
- 332 Banks. Money. Credit.
- 333 Land. Ownership. Rights
- 334 Cooperation
- 335 Socialism and communism
- 336 Finance, Funds, Taxation
- 337 Protection and free trade
- 338 Production. Manuf're. Prices
- 339 Pauperism / 340 LAW
- 341 International law
- 342 Constitutional law, history
- 343 Criminal law
- 344 Martial law
- 345 U. S. statues and cases
- 346 British statutes and cases
- 347 Treatises; American, British
- 348 Canon law
- 349 Foreign law. Roman
- 350 ADMINISTRATION. ARMY
- 351 Central government
- 352 Local government. City
- 353 United States and state
- 354 Foreign states
- 355 Army. Military science
- 356 Infantry / 357 Cavalry
- 358 Artillery
- 359 Navy. Naval science
- 360 ASSOCIATIONS. INSTITUTIONS
- 361 Charitable
- 362 Hospitals. Asylums
- 363 Political / 364 Reformatory
- 365 Prisons. Discipline
- 366 Secret societies
- 367 Social clubs
- 368 Insurance / 369 Other
- 370 EDUCATION
- 371 Teachers, methods, discip'ne
- 372 Elementary. Kindergarten
- 373 Intermediate
- 374 Self-education and culture
- 375 Curriculum
- 376 Education of women
- 377 Religious, ethical, secular
- 378 Colleges and universities
- 379 Public school. State ed.
- 380 COMMERCE. COMMUNICATION
- 381 Domestic trade
- 382 Foreign trade. Consular rep.
- 383 Postoffice
- 384 Telegraphs. Cable. Telep.
- 385 Railroad and express
- 386 Canal and highway trans.
- 387 River and ocean transport
- 388 City transit
- 389 Weights and measures.
- 390 CUSTOMS. POPULAR LIFE
- 391 Costume and care of person
- 392 Birth, home & sex customs
- 393 Treatment of dead
- 394 Social customs/395 Etiquet
- 396 Woman's position, treat'nt
- 397 Gipsies. Nomads. Outcast
- 398 Folklore. Proverbs, etc.
- 399 Customs of war

400-499 PHILLOLOGY

- 400 PHILLOLOGY (General)
 401 Theories / 402 Compendis
 403 Dictionaries / 404 Essays
 405 Periodicals / 406 Societies
 407 Study and teaching
 408 Polygraphy. Universal l.
 409 History of language
 410 COMPARATIVE
 411 Orthography. Alphabets
 412 Etymology
 413 Dictionaries
 414 Phonology / 415 Grammar
 416 Prosody
 417 Inscriptions
 418 Texts
 419 Hieroglyphics
 420 ENGLISH
 421 Orthography
 422 Etymology
 423 Dictionaries
 424 Synonyms
 425 Grammar
 426 Prosody
 427 Dialects
 428 School texts
 429 Anglo-Saxon
 430 GERMAN
 431 Orthography
 432 Etymology
 433 Dictionaries
 434 Synonyms
 435 Grammar
 436 Prosody
 437 Dialects
 438 School texts
 439 Minor Teutonic
 440 FRENCH
 441 Orthography
 442 Etymology
 443 Dictionaries
 444 Synonyms
 445 Grammar
 446 Prosody
 447 Dialects
 448 School texts
 449 Provençal
 450 ITALIAN
 451 Orthography
 452 Etymology
 453 Dictionaries
 454 Synonyms
 455 Grammar / 456 Prosody
 457 Dialects
 458 School texts
 459 Rumansh and Wallachian
 460 SPANISH
 461 Orthography
 462 Etymology
 463 Dictionaries
 464 Synonyms / 465 Grammar
 466 Prosody / 467 Dialects
 468 School texts
 469 Portuguese
 470 LATIN
 471 Orthography
 472 Etymology
 473 Dictionaries
 474 Synonyms
 475 Grammar
 476 Prosody / 477 Dialects
 478 School texts
 479 Minor Italic
 480 GREEK
 481 Orthography
 482 Etymology
 483 Dictionaries
 484 Synonyms
 485 Grammar
 486 Prosody
 487 Dialects
 488 School texts
 489 Minor Hellenic
 490 MINOR LANGUAGES
 491 Minor Indo-European
 492 Semitic
 493 Hamitic
 494 Scythian. Turanian
 495 Eastern Asiatic
 496 African
 497 North American
 498 South American
 499 Malay-Polynesian. Other

500-599 NATURAL SCIENCE

500 NATURAL SCIENCE (General)	550 GEOLOGY
501 Philosophy	551 Physical & dynamic geol.
502 Compendis	552 Lithology. Petrography
503 Dictionaries	553 Economic geology
504 Essays / 505 Periodicals	554 Europe / 555 Asia
506 Societies	556 Africa / 557 North America
507 Education. Museums	558 South America
508 Polygraphy / 509 History	559 Oceanica. Polar regions
510 MATHEMATICS	560 PALEONTOLOGY
511 Arithmetic	361 Plants / 562 Invertebrates
512 Algebra	563 Protozoa. Radiates
513 Geometry. Conic sections	564 Mollusks / 565 Articulatés
514 Trigonometry	566 Vertebrates
515 Descriptive geometry	567 Fishes. Batrachia
516 Analytic g. Quaternions	568 Reptiles. Birds
517 Calculus	569 Mammals
518	570 BIOLOGY. ETHNOLOGY
519 Probabilities	571 Prehistoric archeology
520 ASTRONOMY	572 Ethnology. Anthropology
521 Theoretic	573 Natural history of man
522 Practical and spherical	574 Homologies
523 Descriptive	575 Evolution. Species
524 Maps and observations	576 Origin & beginnings of life
525 Earth / 526 Geodesy	577 Properties of living matter
527 Navigation	578 Microscopy
528 Ephemerides	579 Collectors' manuals
529 Chronology	580 BOTANY
530 Physics	581 Physiologic and structural
531 Mechanics	582 Phanerogamia
532 Liquids. Hydraulics	583 Dicotyledonae
533 Gases. Pneumatics	584 Monocotyledonae
534 Sound. Acoustics	585 Gymnospermae
535 Light. Optics	586 Cryptogamia
536 Heat / 537 Electricity	587 Pteridophyta
538 Magnetism	588 Bryophyta
539 Molecular physics	589 Thallophyta
540 CHEMISTRY	590 ZOOLOGY
541 Theoretic	591 Physiologic zoology
542 Practical and experimental	592 Invertebrates
543 Analysis	593 Protozoa. Radiates
544 Qualitative	594 Mollusks
545 Quantitative	595 Articulatés
546 Inorganic	596 Vertebrates
547 Organic	597 Fishes. Batrachia
548 Crystallography	598 Reptiles. Birds
549 Mineralogy	599 Mammals

600-699 USEFUL ARTS

- 600 USEFUL ARTS (General) 650 COMMUNICATION. COMMERCE
 601 Theories / 602 Compendis 651 Office equipment & methods
 603 Dictionaries. / 604 Essays 652 Writing. Typewriters
 605 Periodicals 653 Abbreviation. Shorthand
 606 Societies. Exhibitions 654 Telegraph. Cables. Signals
 607 Educ., Sch. of technology 655 Printing. Publishing
 608 Patents. Inventions 656 Transportation. Railroad
 609 History of useful arts 657 Bookkeeping. Accounts
 610 MEDICINE 658 Business manuals. Tables
 611 Anatomy 659 Advertising etc.
 613 Hygiene. Gymnastics. 660 CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY
 614 Public health 661 Chemicals / 662 Explosives
 615 Materia medica. Thera- 663 Beverages: wines, liquors
 peutics 664 Foods: sugar, starch, etc.
 616 Pathology. Treatment 665 Lights: gas, oil, candles, etc.
 617 Surgery. Dentistry 666 Ceramics: glass, cement
 618 Diseases of women children 667 Bleaching. Dyeing. Inks.
 619 Comparative. Veterinary 668 Other organic chemicals
 620 ENGINEERING 669 Metallurgy. Assaying
 621 Mechanical 670 MANUFACTURES
 622 Mining / 623 Military, Naval 671 Articles made of metals
 624 Bridge and roof 672 Of iron and steel; stoves
 625 Road and harbor / 626 Canal 673 Of brass, bronze, bells
 627 River and railroad 674 Articles made of wood
 628 Sanitary. Waterworks 675 Leather & articles made of l.
 629 Other branches 676 Paper & articles made of pa
 630 AGRICULTURE 677 Cotton, wool, silk, linen, etc
 631 Soil. Fertilizers. Drainage 678 Rubber & articles made of r.
 632 Pests. Hindrances. Insects 679 Celluloid and other
 633 Grains. Grasses. Fibers etc. 680 MECHANIC TRADES
 634 Fruits. Orchards. Vineyards 681 Watch, instrument making
 635 Kitchen garden 682 Blacksmithing.
 636 Domestic animals 683 Lock & gun making
 637 Dairy. Milk. Butter. Cheese 684 Carriage & cabinet making
 638 Bees. Silkworms 685 Sadd., shoe m. / 686 Bkbind'g
 639 Fishing. Trapping 687 Clothmaking / 689 Other
 640 DOMESTIC ECONOMY 690 BUILDING
 641 Cookery. Gastronomy. 691 Materials. Processes.
 642 Confectionery. Ices 692 Plans and specifications
 643 Food. Dining. Carving. 693 Masonry. Plastering, etc.
 644 Fuel. Lights 694 Carpentry. Stairbuilding
 645 Furniture. Carpets. etc. 695 Roofing. Slating, tiling
 646 Clothing. Toilet Cosmetics 696 Plumbing. Gas and steam
 647 Servants: training, wages 697 Heating and ventilation
 648 Laundry 698 Painting: Glazing
 649 Nursery. Children. Sickr'm 699 Car and shipbuilding

700-799 FINE ARTS

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 700 FINE ARTS (General) | 750 PAINTING |
| 701 Theories. Esthetics | 751 Materials and methods |
| 702 Compendis / 703 Dictionaries | 752 Color |
| 704 Essays / 705 Periodicals | 753 Epic. Mythic. Idealistic |
| 706 Societies | 754 Genre. Still life |
| 707 Education. Study | 755 Religious. Ecclesiastic |
| 708 Art galleries | 756 Historical. Battles, etc. |
| 709 History of art | 757 Portrait |
| 710 LANDSCAPE GARDENING | 758 Landscape. Marine |
| 711 Public parks | 759 Various schools |
| 712 Private grounds. Lawns | 760 ENGRAVING |
| 713 Walks. Drives | 761 Wood / 762 Copper. Steel |
| 714 Water. Fountains. Lakes | 763 Lithography |
| 715 Trees. Hedges. Shrubs | 764 Chromo-lithography |
| 716 Plants. Flowers Conserva. | 765 Line. Stipple |
| 717 Arbors. Seats. Outlooks | 766 Mezzotint. Aquatint |
| 718 Monuments. Mausoleums | 767 Etching. Dey point |
| 719 Cemeteries | 768 Banknote. Machine |
| 720 ARCHITECTURE | 769 Collections of engraving |
| 721 Architectural construction | 770 PHOTOGRAPHY |
| 722 Ancient and oriental | 771 Photographic chemistry |
| 723 Medieval. Gothic | 772 Silver processes, etc. |
| 724 Modern | 773 Gelatine and pigment pr's |
| 725 Public buildings | 774 " & print's ink. Albertype |
| 726 Ecclesiastic and religious | 775 Photo-lithography, etc. |
| 727 Educational and scientific | 776 Photo-zincography, etc. |
| 728 Residences | 777 Photo-engraving. Electors |
| 729 Design and decoration | 778 Special applications |
| 730 SCULPTURE | 779 Collections of photographs |
| 731 Materials and methods | 780 Music / 781 Theory |
| 732 Ancient | 782 Dramatic / 783 Sacred |
| 733 Greek and Roman | 784 Vocal / 785 Orchestral |
| 734 Medieval / 735 Modern | 786 Piano and organ |
| 736 Carving. Seals. Dies. Gems | 787 Stringed instruments |
| 737 Numismatics. Coins, Medals | 788 Wind |
| 738 Pottery. Porcelain | 789 Percussion & mechanical |
| 739 Bronzes. Bric-à-brac | 790 AMUSEMENTS |
| 740 DRAWING. DECORATION | 791 Public entertainment |
| 741 Freehand. Crayon | 792 Theater. Opera |
| 742 Perspective | 793 Indoor amusements |
| 743 Art anatomy. Life school | 794 Games of skill. Chess |
| 744 Mathematical drawing | 795 Games of chance. Cards |
| 745 Ornamental design. Carpet | 796 Outdoor sports |
| 746 Art needlework | 797 Boating and ball |
| 747 Interior decoration | 798 Horsemanship. Racing |
| 748 Stained & iridescent glass | 799 Fishing. Hunting. Shooting |
| 749 Artistic furniture | |

800-899 LITERATURE

- 800 LITERATURE (General)
 801 Theories / 802 Compendis
 803 Dictionaries
 804 Essays
 805 Periodicals
 806 Societies
 807 Study and teaching
 808 Rhetoric. Treatises
 809 History
 810 AMERICAN LITERATURE
 811 Poetry / 812 Drama
 813 Fiction / 814 Essays
 815 Oratory / 116 Letters
 817 Satire. Humor
 818 Miscellany
 819
 820 ENGLISH LITERATURE
 821 Poetry
 822 Drama
 823 Fiction
 824 Essays
 825 Oratory
 826 Letters
 827 Satire. Humor
 828 Miscellany
 829 Anglo-Saxon literature
 830 GERMAN LITERATURE
 831 Poetry
 832 Drama
 833 Fiction
 834 Essays
 835 Oratory
 836 Letters
 837 Satire. Humor
 838 Miscellany
 839 Minor Teutonic literature
 840 FRENCH LITERATURE
 841 Poetry
 842 Drama
 843 Fiction
 844 Essays
 845 Oratory
 846 Letters
 847 Satire. Humor
 848 Miscellany
 849 Provençal literature
 850 ITALIAN LITERATURE
 851 Poetry / 852 Drama
 853 Fiction / 854 Essays
 855 Oratory / 856 Letters
 857 Satire. Humor
 858 Miscellany
 859 Rumansh and Wallachian
 860 SPANISH LITERATURE
 861 Poetry / 862 Drama
 863 Fiction
 864 Essays
 865 Oratory
 866 Letters
 867 Satire. Humor
 868 Miscellany
 869 Portuguese literature
 870 LATIN LITERATURE
 871 Poetry
 872 Dramatic
 873 Epic
 874 Lyric
 875 Oratory
 876 Letters
 877 Satire. Humor
 878 Miscellany
 879 Minor Italic literatures
 880 GREEK LITERATURE
 881 Poetry
 882 Dramatic
 883 Epic
 884 Lyric
 885 Oratory
 886 Letters
 887 Satire. Humor
 888 Miscellany
 889 Minor Hellenic literatures
 890 MINOR LANGUAGES
 891 Minor Indo-European
 892 Semitic
 893 Hamitic
 894 Scythian. Turanian
 895 Eastern Asiatic
 896 African
 897 North American
 898 South American
 899 Malay-Polynesian & other

900—999 HISTORY

- 900 HISTORY (GENERAL)
- 901 Philosophy
- 902 Compends. Chronologies
- 903 Dictionaries
- 934 Essays
- 905 Periodicals
- 906 Societies
- 907 Study and teaching
- 908 Polygraphy
- 909 Universal histories
- 910 GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVELS
- 911 Historical / 912 Maps
- 913 Antiquities
- 914 Europe
- 915 Asia / 916 Africa
- 917 North America
- 918 South America
- 919 Oceanica. Polar religions
- 920 BIOGRAPHY
- 921 Of philosophy
- 922 „ theology
- 923 „ sociology
- 924 „ philology
- 925 „ science
- 926 „ useful arts
- 927 „ fine arts
- 928 „ literature
- 929 Genealogy. Heraldry
- 930 ANCIENT HISTORY
- 931 China / 932 Egypt
- 933 Judea / 934 India
- 935 Medo-Persia
- 936 Kelts
- 937 Rome. Italy
- 938 Greece
- 939 Minor countries
- 940 EUROPE
- 941 Scotland. Ireland
- 942 England. Wales
- 943 Germany. Austria
- 944 France
- 945 Italy
- 946 Spain. Portugal
- 947 Russia
- 948 Norway. Sweden. D'ark
- 949 Minor countries
- 950 ASIA
- 951 China / 952 Japan
- 953 Arabia / 954 India
- 955 Persia
- 956 Turkey in Asia
- 957 Siberia
- 958 Afghanistan. Turkistan
Baluchistan
- 959 Farther India
- 960 AFRICA
- 961 North Africa
- 962 Egypt. Nubia
- 963 Abyssinia
- 964 Morocco / 965 Algeria
- 966 North Central Africa
- 967 South Central Africa
- 968 South Africa
- 969 Madagascar. Mauritius
- 970 NORTH AMERICA
- 971 British America
- 972 Mexico. Central America
- 973 United States
- 974 North Atlantic states
- 975 South Atlantic states
- 976 S. Central or Gulf states
- 977 N. Central or Lake "
- 978 W'n or Mountain states
- 979 Pacific states
- 980 SOUTH AMERICA
- 981 Brazil
- 982 Argentina. Patagonia
- 983 Chile / 984 Bolivia
- 985 Peru
- 986 Colombia. Ecuador
- 987 Venezuela / 988 Guiana
- 989 Paraguay. Uruguay
- 990 OCEANICA. POLAR REGIONS
- 991 Malaysia
- 992 Sunda
- 993 Australasia
- 994 Australia
- 995 New Guinea
- 996 Polynesia
- 997 Isolated islands
- 998 Arctic regions
- 999 Antarctic regions

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SCHEME

The classification followed at the Library of Congress (the national central Library of the U. S. A.) is devised from a comparison of the existing schemes, especially the 'Decimal' and the 'Expansive' and is no less important than either. According to "A. L. A. Manual of Library Economy" (ch. 18, 1916) in 1914 this new system was in use in the U. S. A. in 17 Government Libraries, 1 State Library, 7 University Libraries and 1 Public Library.

An Outline is given below :

A GENERAL WORKS. POLYGRAPHY	Ontology.
AC Collections. Series	Cosmology. Teleology
Collected works	Philosophy of religion
AE Encyclopædias	BF Psychology
AG General reference works	BH Esthetics
(other than cyclopædias)	BJ Ethics
AI Indexes	BL-BY Religion. Theology
AM Museums	BL Religions. Mythology. Cults
AN Newspapers	BM Theology. Generalities
AP Periodicals	BN Historical (Church history)
AS Societies. Academies	BQ Exegetical (Bible, etc.)
AY Year-books. Almanacs	BS Systematic (Dogmatics,
Directories (general and	Apologetics)
obsolete special)	BY Practical (Pastoral
AZ General history of	Homiletics. Liturgics).
knowledge and learning	B HISTORY—AUXILIARY SC'S
B PHILOSOPHY. RELIGION	CA Philosophy of history
B-J Philosophy	CB History of civilisation
B Collections. History.	(general and general
Systems	special only)
BC Logic	CC Antiquities. General
BD Metaphysics	CD Archives. Diplomats
Introductions to philo-	CE Chronology
sophy. Treatises	CJ Numismatics
Epistemology. Theory	CN Epigraphy. Inscriptions
of knowledge	CR Heraldry

- CS Genealogy
- CT Biography
- D HISTORY AND TOPOGRAPHY
(*except America*)
- D General history
- DA British history
20—690 England
700—749 Wales
750—890 Scotland
900—995 Ireland
- DB Austria-Hungary
- DC France
- DD Germany
- DE Classical antiquity
- DF Greece
- DG Italy
- DH-DJ Netherlands
- DH 1—399 Belgium and
Holland
- DH 901—921 Belgium
- DH 901—916 Luxemburg
- DJ Holland
- DK Russia
100—400 Russia Gen'l
401—438 Poland
451—470 Finland
751—999 Russia in Asia
- DL Scandinavia
1—81 Scan'via. Gen'l
101—296 Denmark
301—398 Iceland
401—595 Norway
601—906 Sweden
- DP Spain and Portugal
1—462 Spain
500—902 Portugal
- DQ Switzerland
- DR Turkey and the Balkan
States
- DS Asia
- DT Africa
- DU Australia and Oceania
- E-F AMERICA
- E America (general) and
United States (general)
- F United States (local) and
America outside of U.S.
- G GEOGRAPHY ANTHROPOLOGY.
- G Geography. Voyages.
Travel (general)
- GA Mathematical and astro-
nomical geography
- GC Oceanology and oceanog-
raphy
- GD Bio-geography
- GF Anthro-geography
- GN Anthropology. Somato-
logy. Ethnology. Eth-
nography (general). Pre-
historic archaeology
- GR Folk-lore
- GT Culture and civilisation
Manners and customs
- GV Sports and amusements
Games
- H SOCIAL SCIENCES. General
- HA Statistics
- HB Economics. Theory
- AC Economic history. (N-
ational. production,
economic situation
(by countries)
- HD Economic history. Or-
ganisation and situa-

	tion of agriculture and I	Political science. Docu-
	industries.	ments
	Land. Agriculture	1—9 Official gazettes
	Corporations	10—99 United States
	Labour	100—999 Other countries
	Industries	JA General work
HE	Transportation and com-	JC Theory of state
	munication	JF Constitutional history
HF	Commerce, including	and administration
	tariff	General
HG	Finance	JK United States.
	Money	JL Other American
	Banking	states
	Insurance	JN Europe.
HJ	Public finance	JQ Asia, Africa, Aus-
HM	Sociology. General and	tralia and Pacific
	theoretical	Islands
HN	Social history. Social	JS Local Government
	reform	JY Colonies and colo-
	Social groups.	nisation, Emigra-
HQ	Family, marriage	tion and immi-
	women	gration
HS	Association, secret	JX International law
	societies, clubs, etc.	K Law
HT	Communities. Urban.	L Education. General works
	Rural	LA History of education
	Classes. Aristocracy,	LB Theory and practice.
	third estate, bourgeoisie,	Educational psycho-
	peasantry, labouring	logy. Teaching
	classes, proletariat,	LC Special forms, relations
	serfs	and applications
	Nations. Races	LD Universities and colleges
HV	Social pathology. Phi-	LE Other American
	lanthropy. Charities	LF Europe
	and corrections	LG Asia, Africa, Oceana.
HX	Socialism, Communism.	LH University, college and
	Anarchism	school magazines, etc.

- LJ College fraternities and their publications.
- LT Text-books (general only; special text-books go with their subjects, B—Z.)
- M MUSIC
- ML Musical literature
- MT Theory.
- N FINE ARTS. General
- NA Architecture
- NB Sculpture and related arts.
- NC Graphic arts in general. Drawing and design.
- ND Engraving.
- NF Photography (in art). See TR.
- NK Art applied to industry. Decoration and ornament
- P LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
- Philology and Linguistics
- PA Classical philology
1—199 General
201—891 Greek language
1001—1151 Mediaeval and modern
2001—2899 Latin language
- PB Modern European languages. General works
Celtic language
- PC Romance languages
Teutonic languages
- PD General
Gothic
Scandinavian
- PE English
- PF Frisian
Dutch
German
- PG Slavic languages
Lithuanian
Lettish
- PH Finnish
Hungarian
Albanian
Basque
- PS Oriental languages. General works
Hamitic
Semitic
- PK Indo-Iranian
Armenian
Caucasian
- PL Languages of Eastern Asia, Oceania, Africa
- PM Hyperborean languages
American languages
- PN-PV LITERARY HISTORY. LITERATURE
- PZ Fiction
- Q SCIENCE. General
- QA Mathematics
801—999 Analytic mechanics
- QB Astronomy
281—349 Geodesy
- QC Physics
81—119 Weights and measures
801—999 Terrestrial magnetism and meteorology
- QD Chemistry
901—999 Crystallography
- QE Geology
cf. GB, GC.
351—499 Mineralogy and petrology
701—999 Paleontology
- QH Natural history
201—299 Microscopy
301—999 General Biology
- QK Botany
- QL Zoology
801—999 General anatomy and embryology
- QM Human anatomy
- QP Physiology
- QR Bacteriology
- R MEDICINE. General

RA	State medicine. Documents. Public health Medical climatology. Hospitals Jurisprudence	TD	Sanitary and municipal engineering.
RB	Pathology	TE	Roads and pavements
RC	Practice of medicine	TF	Railroads
RD	Surgery	TG	Bridges and roofs
RE	Ophthalmology	TH	Building construction. 9111-9600 fire prevention, fire extinction
RF	Otology. Phenology. Laryngology	TJ-TL	<i>Mechanical Group</i>
RG	Gynecology and obstetrics	TJ	Mechanical engineering
RJ	Pediatrics	TK	Electric engineering and industries.
RK	Dentistry	TL	Motor vehicles. Cycles. Aeronautics
RL	Dermatology	TN-TR	<i>Chemical Group</i>
RM	Therapeutics	TN	Mineral industries
RS	Pharmacy and materia medica	TP	Chemical technology
RT	Nursing	TR	Photography
RY	Botanic, Thomsonian and eclectic medicine	TS-TX	<i>Composite Group</i>
RX	Homeopathy	TS	Manufactures
RZ	Miscellaneous schools and arts	TT	Domestic science
S	AGRICULTURE, PLANT AND ANIMAL INDUSTRY General agriculture, soils, fertilizers, farm implements, etc.	U	MILITARY SCIENCE
SB	General plant culture, including field crops. Horticulture. Landscape gardening and parks. Pests and diseases	UA	Armies. Organisation and distribution
SD	Forestry.	UB	Administration
SF	Animal husbandry. Veterinary medicine	UC	Maintenance and transportation
SH	Fish culture and fisheries Angling	UD	Infantry
SK	Hunting. Game projection.	UE	Cavalry
T	TECHNOLOGY. General	UF	Artillery
TA-TH	<i>Buildings. Engineering Group</i>	UG	Military engineering
TA	Engineering. General Civil engineering	UH	Minor services
TC	Hydraulic engineering (harbours, rivers, canals.)	V	NAVAL SCIENCE. General
		VA	Navies. Organisation and distribution
		VB	Administration
		VC	Maintenance
		VD	Seamen
		VE	Marines
		VF	Ordnance
		VG	Minor services
		VK	Navigation
		VM	Shipbuilding and marine engineering
		Z	BIBLIOGRAPHY AND LIBRARY SCIENCE

AN EXPANDED TABLE

of

PRĀCHYA-VARGĪKARANA-PADDHTI

Shewing the

Primary Upa-vibhāgas or Sub-sections

००-०९ सर्वसाधारण GENERALIA 10-09

००. सर्वसाधारण Generalia 00	.११	विशेष भाषा Special language
स्थानीय इतिहास Local History	.१२	विशेष देश Special country
स्थानीय जीवनचरित्र ,, Biography	.१३	भारतीय Of India
निजस्व दैनन्दिनी Personal Diary	.१४	अन्य प्राच्य Oriental
स्वकीय ग्रन्थागार विवरणी, आदि Reports of this Library etc. etc.	.१५	(other than Indian) पश्चात्य तथा अन्य Western and other
०१ प्रदर्शनी, वस्तुसंग्रहालय Exposition. Museum 01	.१६	अज्ञातनाम Anonyms. छद्मनाम Pseudonyms, आदि etc.
ज्ञानचक्र Charts	.१७	विशेष विषयक Special subjects
पट Tables		
मानचित्र Maps	.१८	ग्रन्थपञ्जी संग्रह Collected bibliography
भूचित्र ग्रन्थ Atlases		
भूगोलक Globes	.१९	पुँथि (हस्तलिखित ग्रन्थ) तालिका Catalogue of Manuscripts
ज्योतिषिक गोलकादि Astronomical Globes, etc.		(General)
शारीरिक चक्र, आदि Anatomical charts, etc.		संस्कृत Sanskrit प्राकृत, पालि Prakṛta, Pāli आधुनिक भाषा Modern vernacular languages
०२ ग्रन्थागार विद्या Library Science ०२		हिन्दी, उर्दू, बङ्गला, मिथिला- भाषा, मराठी, गुजराती, तामिल, तेलुगु, कन्नड, मला- यली, सिंहली, बर्मी०० आदि आरबी: Arabian
.०१ ग्रन्थागार समूह Libraries		
.०२ ग्रन्थकार समूह Authors		
०२.१ ग्रन्थपञ्जी Bibliography		
ग्रन्थ-तालिका, लेखतालिका तथा अन्यविध साहित्यपञ्जी,		

पारसी Persian	Manuscripts (in particular libraries)
तिब्बतीय Tibetan	
चीना Chinese	७ कलाकौशल Methods, Devices
जापानी Japanese	८ विशेष ग्रन्थागार
०२.२ गृह पत्तन Building	Special libraries
०२.३ पुस्तकाधार (ग्रन्थाधार) Shelves	९ अन्य Other
०२.४ सेवा Service.	०३ विश्वकोष Cyclopaedias
Aids to readers.	०४ कोपातिरिक्त सामान्य ग्रन्थ
०२.५ वर्गीकरण Classification	Other reference works
०२.६ ग्रन्थागार-दर्पण Library catalogues (descriptive, classified)	०५ सामयिक पत्र (पर्यायक्रमिक)
	Periodicals files (bound or otherwise preserved)
६०१ विषयानुक्रमिक Subjectwise	०६ सार्वजनिक संस्था—परिपदादि
६०२ ग्रन्थानुक्रमिक Titlewise	Institutions, Learned bodies or Societies, etc.
६०३ ग्रन्थकारानुक्रमिक Authorwise	०७ समाचारपत्र, वृत्तपत्र Newspaper
६०४ आभिधानिक Dictionarywise	(bound or otherwise preserved)
६१ सार्वजनिक ग्रन्थागार Public library	०८ ग्रन्थावली संग्रह Collected works of individuals
६२ व्यक्तिगत Personal	०९ दुर्घ्राप्य ग्रन्थ Rare books
६३ विक्रीय ग्रन्थतालिका Sale catalogue	१ हस्तलिखित तथा हस्तलिपि
६३१ निलामी ग्रन्थतालिका Auction-sale catalogue	Manuscripts, Autographs
६७ शिक्षा संबन्धीय ग्रन्थागार Educational library	२ प्राचीन मुद्रण Old print
६१ प्राथमिक Primary school	६ विशेष जिल्द Special binding
६२ माध्यमिक Secondary school	७ दुर्घ्राप्य चित्रग्रन्थ
६३ प्रवेशिका, छात्रवृत्ति High school, Admission, Matriculation	Rare illustrations
६४ उच्चशिक्षा विद्यालय, College	८ क्षुद्राकृति ग्रन्थ Small size books
विद्यापीठ, विश्वविद्यालय University	९ अन्य Other
६७५ गृहशिक्षा Home education	११ निषिद्ध ग्रन्थ Books discarded by Library or Community ;
६७८ ग्रन्थागारस्थ हस्तलिखित ग्रन्थ-तालिका Catalogue of	Proscribed by Authority
	१३ प्रत्याहृत Withdrawn
	१४ अश्लील Obscene
	१५ जप्त 'वाजे आप्त' Confiscated books, etc.

०१-१६ धर्मशास्त्र DHARMAŚĀSTRA 10-19

१० धर्मशास्त्र Dharmaśāstra 10	(Place them either alphabetically with initials as shewn, or according to time or priority of author)
११ स्मृति, Smṛti 11	
१ संस्कार Samskāra	गौ. गौतम Gautama
नाल Duties on special days or tithis	बौ. बौधायन Baudhāyana
नाचार Daily practices	आ. आपस्तम्ब Āpastambha
२ प्रायश्चित्त Physical penance	हि. हिरण्यकेशी Hiranyakeśi
होमविपाके Fruit according to पाप sin, demerits; and पुण्य virtue, merits	व. वशिष्ठ Vasiṣṭha
अशौच Aśauca	वि. विष्णु (विष्णुधर्मसूत्र) Vishnu
शुद्धि Śuddhi	हा. हारीत Hārīta
कृत्य Kṛtya	श. शङ्खलिखित Śaṅkha-likhita
५ वर्णाश्रम Varṇāśrama	म. मनु (मानवधर्मशास्त्र) Manu
६ वर्ण Varṇa	कौ. कौटिल्य Kautilya
६१ ब्राह्मण Brāhmaṇa	वै. वैखानस Vaikhānasa
६२ क्षत्रिय Kshatriya	अ. अत्रि Atri
६३ वैश्य Vaiśya	उ. उशनस Uśanas
६४ शूद्र Śūdra	क. कण्व Kaṇva काण्व Kāṇva
६५ पञ्चम Pañchama	कश्य. कश्यप Kāśyapa
६६ अन्त्यज Antyajā	काश्य. काश्यप Kāśyapa
६९ अन्य other	गा. गार्ग्य Gārgya
७ आश्रम Āśrama	च्य. च्यवन Chyavana
७१ ब्रह्मचर्य Brahmachārya	ज. जतुकर्ण Jatukarṇa
७२ गार्हस्थ्य Gārhasthya	दे. देवल Devala
७३ वानप्रस्थ Vānaprastha	पै. पैथीनस Paithīnasa
७४ यति Yati	बु. बुध Budha
८ दान Dāna (Gift)	बृ. बृहस्पति Bṛhaspati
८१ उत्सर्ग Dedication	भ. भरद्वाज Bharadvāja
८२ प्रतिष्ठा Consecration	भा. भारद्वाज Bhāradvāja
८३ व्रत Vrata	श. शातातप Śātātapa
८४ तीर्थहृत्य Tirthakṛtya	सु. सुमन्तु Sumantu
धर्मसूत्रकार Lawgivers 12	प. पराशर Parāśara
(Classical works and individual authors)	ना. नारद Nārada
	का. कात्यायन Kātyāyana
	अं. अंगिरस Aṅgiras

का. काष्णाजिनि Karṣṇājini.	अ. अपरार्क Aparārka
द. दक्ष Dakṣa	प्र. प्रदीप Pradīpa
पि. पितामह Pitāmaha	श्री. श्रीधर Śrīdhara (कृत "स्मृत्यर्थ सार")
पु. पुलस्त्य Pulastya	अ. अनिरुद्ध Aniruddha
प्र. प्रचेतस् Prachetas	ब. बल्लाल-सेन Ballālasena
प्र.जा. प्रजापति Prajāpati	हरि. हरिहर Harihara
म. मरीचि Marichi	देवण्ण. देवण्ण-भट्ट Devaṇṇa-bhṭa
य. यम Yama	(-कृत "स्मृति-चन्द्रिका
लौ. लौगाक्षि Laugākshi	हर. हरदत्त Haradatta
वि. विश्वामित्र Visvāmītra	हे. हेमाद्रि Hemādri
व्या. व्यास Vyāsa	कु. कुल्लुक-भट्ट Kullukabhṭa
सं. संवत् Sambata	श्री. श्रीदत्त-उपाध्याय Śrīdatta- Upādhyāya
ह. हरीत Harita	च. चण्डेश्वर Chandeśvara
अस. असहाय Asahāya	हरि. हरिनाथ Hārinath
भ. भर्तृयज्ञ Bhartr̥yajña	मा. माधवाचार्य Madhavācharya
वि. विश्वरूप Viśvarūpa	म. मदनपाल Madanapāla
भा. भारुचि Bhāruchi	विञ्जे. विश्वेश्वर-भट्ट Viśveśvarabhṭa
श्री. श्रीकर Śrīkara	मद. मदनरत्न Madanaratna
मे. मेधातिथि Medhātithi	शू. शूलपाणि Śūlapāṇi
धा. धारेश्वर भोजदेव Dhāresvara Bhojadeva	रु. रुद्रधरे Rudradhara
दे. देवस्वामिन् Devasvamin	मि. मिसरु-मिश्र Miṣaru-miśra
जि. जितेन्द्रिय Jitendriya	वा. वाचस्पति-मिश्र Vāchaspati- miśra
बा. बालक Bālaka	नृ. नृसिंहप्रसाद Nṛsiṅhaprasāda
बालरू. बालरूप Bālarūpa	प्रता. प्रतापरुद्र Pratāparudra
यो. योगलोक Yogaloka	गो. गोविन्दानन्द Govindānanda
वि. विज्ञानेश्वर Vijñāneśvara	र. रघुनन्दन Raghunandana
काम. कामधेनु Kāmadhenu	ना. नारायण-भट्ट Narayana-bhṭa
हला. हलायुध Halāyudha	टो. टोडरानन्द Todarānanda
भ. भवदेव-भट्ट Bhavadēvabhṭa	न. नन्द पण्डित Nanda-pandita
प्रका. प्रकाश Prakāśa	क. कमलाकर-भट्ट Kamalākarabhṭa
पा. पारिजात Pārijāta	र. रघुनाथ-भट्ट Raghunatha-Bhṭa
गो. गोविन्दराज Govindarāja	("कालतत्त्व विचिन")
ल. लक्ष्मीधर Lakṣmīdhara (कृत "कल्पतरु")	नी. नीलकण्ठभट्ट Nilakāṇṭhabhṭa
जी. जीमूतवाहन Jimūtavāhana	

मि. मित्र-मिश्र Mitra-miśra (-कृत "वीरमित्रोदय")	अनाथाश्रम, सेवाश्रम Orphanages, Homes of service
अन. अनन्तदेव Anantadeva	आरोग्यस्थान Hospital
ना. नागोजि-भट्ट Nāgoji-bhaṭṭa	पञ्चसेवाश्रम, पिञ्जरापोल Pinjrapol
बा. बालकृष्ण (अथवा बालम्भट्ट) १४	व्यवहारधर्म Law 14
Bālakṛṣṇa (Bālabhaṭṭa) .१	मानवजातीय International
का. काशीनाथ-उपाध्याय Kāśinātha .२	स्वतंत्र देशसेवधीय Constitutional
Upādhyāya	
ज. जगन्नाथ-तर्कपञ्चानन Jagannātha .३	भारतीय विवाद (मुकद्दा) Indian cases
Tarkapanchānana	
१३. आचार धर्म नीतिधर्म	४. इंग्लैंडीय तथा अन्य पश्चात्य English and other western
Rules of conduct, Eithics 13	५. अपराध Crime
कुटुंबनीति Relation with kinsmen	६. युद्धकालीन विधि Martial law
व्यवसायनीति Business ethics	७. कानून भारतवर्ष Indian law
दाम्पत्यनीति Conjugal relation	८. हिन्दु-मुस्लेम Hindu-Moslem
चरित्रसुधारण Correction of conduct	९. हिन्दु Hindu
पानदोष-वर्जन Prohibition of drink	१०. मोस्लेम Moslem
धूम्रपान-निषेध Prohibition of smoking	११. विदेशीय Foreign
द्यूत-निषेध Prohibition of gambling	१५. रामायण Rāmāyana 15
बाल-विवाह-निषेध Prohibition of child-marriage	(विषयांगानुसार विभाज्य Divided according to Common subdivisions)
बहुपत्नीकत्व-निवारण Prohibition of polygamy	१२. वाल्मीकि-अतिरिक्त 'रामायण'-ग्रन्थकार Authors of various Rāmāyana's other than the original of Vālmiki, such as-Tulasīdāsa, Kṛttivāsa, Marāthī authors, etc.
देवस्थान सुधारण Reformation of places of religious worship	१३. अन्य तथा अन्यदेशीयरामायण यथा-बाली-यवद्वीपप्रचलित रामायण Other
कारागार सुधारण " of prisons	१६. महाभारत Mahābhārata 16
पतितोन्नयन Uplift movement	१४. व्यासातिरिक्त (other than Vyāsa) such as Kāśirāma
परदेश भ्रमण Travel in foreign countries	१५. अन्य Other

१७ पुराण (महापुराण) Purāṇa 17	२२ एशियाखंड Asia	22
(Better placed alphabetically with initial of work)	२३ भारतवर्ष India	23
अ. अग्नि Agni	१ प्राचीन Ancient	
क. कूर्म Kūrma	२ वैदिक, ब्राह्मण, बौद्ध Vedic Brāhmanic, Buddhist	
ग. गरुड़ Garuḍa	२१ वैदिक Vedic	
ना. नारदीय Nāradiya	२४ ब्राह्मणिक Brāhmanic	
प. पद्म Padma	बौद्ध (ग्रीक आक्रमण सह ख्रि. पू. ५००-ख्रि. ५००) Buddha	
ब्र. ब्रह्म Brahma	३ हिन्दु पुनरुत्थान Hindu revival (ख्रि. ५००-६००)	
ब्रह्मवै. ब्रह्मवैवर्त Brahmavaiivarta	प्राक-मौर्य Pre-Maurya	
ब्रह्मण्ड. ब्रह्मण्ड Brahmāṇḍa	शिशुंग वंश Sisungas	
ड भ. भविष्य Bhavishya	नन्दवंश Nandas	
भा. भागवत Bhāgavata	सेलुकस ई० Seleucus etc.	
म. मत्स्य Matsya	मौर्य Maurya	
मा. मार्कण्डेय Markaṇḍeya	चन्द्रगुप्त Chandragupta	
लि. लिंग Linga	बिन्दुसार Bindusāra	
व. वराह Vāraha	अशोक Aśoka	
वा. वामन Vāmana	मौर्य-वंशोद्भव Mauryan	
वि. विष्णु Viṣṇu	सुंग Sungas	
स्क. स्कन्द Skanda	कण्व Kanvas	
१८ उपपुराण Upapurāṇa 18	अन्ध्र Andhras	
कालिका Kālīka	सत्रप The Satrapas	
देवी Devi	(ख्रि. १०-२२३)	
देवी भागवत Devibhagavat	मिश्रवंशादि Mixed	
बृहद्धर्म Brhaddharma	हिन्द-ग्रीक Indo-Greek	
शिव Śiva	हिन्द-पार्थियन Indo-Persian	
सौर Saura	कुशानवंश Kusan	
१८.८ उपाख्यान (पुराणातिरिक्त कल्पित) Mythology	हिन्दु-सीथियन Indo-Scythian	
१८.९ अन्यदेशीय पुराण तथा उपाख्यान Foreign mythology	गुप्तवंश The Gupta	
१९ अन्य Other	हर्षवर्द्धन Harshavardhana	
२० इतिहास History	दक्षिणापथ The Deccan	
२१ भूमण्डल World	अन्य राजन्यवर्ग Other	
	काश्मीर, नेपाल, कन्नौज, बंग,	

सिन्धु, तथा राजपुताना	उनविंश शतक अपराध 19th
२३.४ माध्यमिक Mediaeval	Century other half
४१ मुसलमान आक्रमण Muslim	विंश शताब्दी 20th Century
invasion (६०७-१२०६)	२३.८ जातीय अभ्युत्थान National
आरब आक्रमण The Arabs	awakening
घजनी Ghazni घोर Ghor	प्राक्-म्युदिनी Pre-Mutiny
पठान राजत्व The Pathans	प्राक्-कांग्रेस Pre-Congress
४२ मु० राज्यविस्तार (-१५२६)	कांग्रेस Ind. Nat'l Congress
Muslim expansion	स्वदेशी Svadēśī
४३ मुघल-साम्राज्य (-१८०७)	असहयोग Non-cooperation
Mughal empire	२३.९ राजन्यवृन्द Chiefs (Feud'y)
५. यूरोपीय अधिकार विस्तार	२४ अफ्रिका Africa 24
Europeans	२५ यूरोप Europe 25
पोर्तूगीज Portuguese	१. ग्रेटब्रिटन Great Britain etc.
ओलन्दाज (डाच्) Dutch	११ इंग्लैण्ड England
फ्रेंच (फ्रासी) French	१२ वेल्स Wales
अंग्रेज British (cir.1469-1600)	१५ स्कॉटलैण्ड Scotland
६ देशीय-पुनरुत्थान Revival of	१८ आयरलैंड Ireland
Native Indian States	२ जर्मनी Germany
आफगानयुद्ध Afghan war	३ फ्रान्स France ४ इटली Italy
बर्मा ,, Burmese war	५ स्पेन, पोर्तूगाल Spain, Port'l
महारा ,, Marathia war	६ स्कॉडिनेविया Scandinavia
राजपूत Rajput सिख Sikh	८ स्विजलैंड, जेकोशलाविया,
२३.७ आधुनिक Modern	युगोशलाविया, ग्रीस, आस्ट्रिया,
ब्रिटिश अधिकार British	हंगरी Switzerland, Czeco-
possession	slavia, Yugoslavia, Greece,
ईस्ट-इंडिया कं (१६००-१८५७)	Austria, Hungary
East India Company	९ अन्य Other
सिपाही विद्रोह १८५७-८	२६ अमेरिका America 26
The Mutiny 1857-8	१ उत्तरअमेरिका North America
क्वांस अंरेजराज The Crown	११ कनाडा Canada
of England	१६ युक्तराष्ट्र U. S. A.
९ दक्षिणअमेरिका South America	२८ भूगोल, भ्रमण वृत्तान्त Geo-
२७ आस्ट्रेलिया, न्यूजीलैण्ड आदि	graphy Travel 28
Australia, Newzealand 27	२९ जीवनचरित्र Biography 29

३०-३६ अर्थ शास्त्र ARTHASĀSTRA 30-39

- ३० अर्थशास्त्र Arthasāstra 30
- ३१ संख्याविद्या Statistics 31
- २ लोकसंख्या Population
- ३२ राष्ट्रनीति Politics 32
- १ परराष्ट्रसंबन्धीय International
- २ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय Internal
- ४ मताधिकार Suffrage, vote
- ४३ स्त्री-अधिकार Woman suffrage
- ५ आगमन Immigration
- ६ निष्क्रमण Emigration
- ९ अन्य Other
- ३३ अर्थनीति Economics 33
- १ श्रमिक, मजूर Labour
- पुँजीपति, मालिक Capitalist
- Employer
- २ धन तथा कोष Money and Banking
- ३ भूमि, (जमीन) भूम्याधिकारी (जमीनदार) Land, Land-owner, Zemindar
- ३७ बनभूमि Forest
- ३८ खनि Mines
- ५९ जल, खाल, सेचन Water Canal, Irrigation
- ४ समवाय Co-operative society
- ५ समष्टिवाद, साधारण-सत्त्ववाद सामान्य-स्वामित्व-वाद Socialism, Communism
- ६ राष्ट्रविषयक अर्थ-व्यवस्था State finance
- ७ संरक्षण Protection
- अबाधवाणिज्य Free trade
- ८ वस्तु-निर्माण Manufacture
- ९ अन्य Other
- ३४ समाजशास्त्र Sociology 34
- परिवार, गोष्ठी Family, Clan
- विवाह Marriage
- स्त्री Woman
- समाज-सुधारण Social reform
- ३५ शासननीति Administration 35
- १ केन्द्रीय शासनयन्त्र Central Government
- २ प्रान्ताय Provincial Government
- ३ भारतवर्षीय Indian Government
- ५ युद्ध (संग्राम) विवाद; War, dispute
- सैनानी, सैन्यवाहिनी, फौज Army
- सेना-विभाजन व्युहादिस्वना Military operation
- स्थल On land
- जल On water, Naval war
- अन्तरीक्ष Aerial war
- ६ शान्ति-सेनानी Police
- ३६ संस्था Institutions Societies 36
- परोपकारी दातव्य Charitable
- औषधालय Dispensaries
- आरोग्यशाला Hospitals
- आश्रयशाला Asylums
- अन्ध Blind
- अर्थ-सामर्थ्य-हीन Pauper
- मूक दधिर Deaf and Dumb
- अनाथालय Orphanage

अनाथ बालकाश्रम" for Boys
 " बालिकाश्रम" for Girls
 सुधारण Reformatory
 विकृतमस्तिस्क Insane
 अल्पमेधा Idiot
 etc.

बीमा Insurance

विमान Air

विवाह Marriage

शिक्षण Education

जन्तु Animal

जीवन Life

अग्नि Fire

जल Marine

सेवा समिति, etc. Service

देशसेवा संघ Patriotic service

३७ शिक्षा Education 37

शिक्षण, शिक्षा विज्ञान Pedagogy

बालोद्यान Kindergarten

प्राथमिक Primary

माध्यमिक Secondary (High School)

उच्चशिक्षा Higher education

(विद्यालय, विद्यापीठ आदि
 College, Univesity, etc.)

चतुष्पाठी 'टोल' Sanskrit

College

माद्रासा Colleges for Arabic &
 Persian studies etc.

स्त्रीशिक्षा Woman's education

मिश्रशिक्षा Co-education

गृहशिक्षा, Home education

कृष्टि Culture

धार्मिक शिक्षण Religious and
 Ethical Education

धर्म-साम्प्रदायिक शिक्षण Sectarian
 पद्धति Systems

ब्रह्मचर्याश्रम, गुरुगृहवास

Boarding school

तात्कालिक Temporary school

(उदा० ग्रीष्मऋतुकालीन विद्याभ्यास)

अवकाशकालीन (e. g. Sunday
 school, Night school)

पाठ-समिति Study club

राष्ट्रीयशिक्षा National education

३८ वाणिज्य Commerce 38

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय Domestic

विदेशीय Foreign

यात्रायात Communication

डाकवार्ता Post

तडितवार्ता Telegraph

स्थलपथ Road, Railroad

जलपथ Canal, River, Ocean

अन्तरीक्ष Aereal

तुला, परिमाण Weights and
 Measures

३९ रीति, परिच्छेद, जनश्रुति,

उपाख्यान Customs,

costumes etc. 39

जन्म-मृत्यु संस्कार Birth & Death

विवाह Marriage

स्त्री आचार Women's rites

जनश्रुति किंबदन्ती Traditionary

उपाख्यान Fables

४०-७६ कलाशास्त्र KALASĀSTRA 40-79

४०-४६ साहित्य, भाषा शास्त्र Literature, Philology 40-49

४० साहित्य तथा भाषाशास्त्र Literature & Philology 40	४८ हास्यात्मक लेख Satire 48
४१ काव्य Poetry 41	४९ भाषाशास्त्र * Philology * 49
८ चंपू ,, mixed with Prose	१ वाक्, शब्द Word
९ खंड काव्य Lyrics	२ अर्थ, व्युत्पत्ति Derivation
४२ नाटक, Drama 42	३ धातु Verb
१ नाट्य शास्त्र Philosophy of D.	४ ध्वनि Sound, Pronunciation
४३ उपन्यास Fiction 43	५ व्याकरण Grammar
४४ कथा साहित्य Stories 44	६ छन्द, अलंकार Prosody
४५ गद्य Prose-Literature 45	७ प्रादेशिक भाषा Dialects
४६ वक्तृता Speeches 46	८ तुलनात्मक Comparative
४७ पत्रावली Letters 47	९ प्राचीन भाषातत्त्व (यथा, वैदिक) Historical

* भाषानुक्रमिक संकेत *Philological Table*

(मनुष्य-भाषा-परिवार Family of languages)

[In this classification of Languages Roman numbers I to X followed by Indo-Arabic ones are used as the notation. The Roman numbers indicate the primary division; and the Indo-Arabic numbers (following a Roman) are for sub-divisions and read decimally.]

N. B. A philological notation preceding a subject number, with a colon or *danda* between, makes the call-number explicit as to the language a book is written in.

I हिन्द-यूरोपीय (वा भारत-यूरोपीय) अथवा हिन्द-जर्मनीय Indo-European or Indo-Germanic	I १३ आधुनिक Modern :
I १० आर्य, हिन्द अथवा भारतीय शाखा <i>Indic branch</i> (Indo-Aryan)	१ मराठी Marāthi
I ११ वैदिक तथा संस्कृत Vedic language and Sanskrit.	२ गुजराती Gujarāti
I १२ पालि, प्राकृत, अपभ्रंश Pali, Prakrit, etc.	३ सिन्धी Sindhi
	४ पञ्जाबी Panjābi
	५ हिन्दी Hindi
	६ मैथिली Maithilī
	७ बङ्गला Bengali
	८ असामीय Assamiya

५०-५६ विज्ञान Science 50-59

- ६१ गणित Mathematics 51 २बीजगणित Algebra
१शंकगणिक (पाटीगणित) Arithmetic ३ रेखागणित Geometry

ओडिया Oria

सिंहली Sinhalese

- I १४ मिश्रभाषा—हिन्द-इरानी Mixed
—Indo-Iranic

१ उर्दू Urdu

(तथा हिन्दुकुशावधि काश्मीर

पर्यन्त यावत्तीय 'पैशाची'

भाषा and all Paisāchi

languages from Hindu-

kuša to Kāshmir

C मिश्रभाषा-हिन्द-द्राविड

Indo-Dravidian

- I १५ इरानीय शाखा *Iranic branch*
(Indo-Iranian).

- I १६ जेंद (अवेस्ता) Zend (Avestan
language) प्राचीन इरानीय

Old Iranian तथा प्राचीन

बैक्ट्रियन Bactrian

- I १७ प्राचीन फारसी (पश्चिम इरानीय)
Old Persian

- I १८ मध्यकालीन (पहलवी) Pahlavi

- I १९ आधुनिक फारसी तथा तत्संबन्धीय
Modern Persian, etc.

- I २ अर्मेनियन Armenian

- I ३ ग्रीक भाषा ^W Greek languages

१ आइओरियन Ionian

२ डोरिक Doric

- I ४ ऐल्बेनियन Albanian

- I ५ इटैलियन भाषावर्ग

Latin languages

१ लैटिन Latin

२ इटैलियन Italian

३ फ्रेंच French

४ स्पैनिश Spanish

- I ६ कैल्टिकभाषावर्ग Keltic languages

१ आइरिश Irish

२ स्कच Scotch

३ वेल्स Welsh

- I ७ ट्यूटानिक (=जार्मनिक) भाषावर्ग

१ गाथिक Gothic

२ स्कडिनेवियन Scandinavian

३ अंग्रेजी English

४ जर्मन German

- I ८ बाल्टिक-स्लैवोनिक Balto-Slavonic

१ बाल्टो Balto

२ (लिथुआनिया) Lithuania

६ स्लैवोनिक Slavonic

६ (रूसी आदि Russian etc.)

- I ९ अन्य Other

टोखारिश Tokharish etc.

पूर्वतुर्किस्तान Eastern

Turkestan

- II सेमेटिक Semitic

१ सुमेरियन Sumarian

२ असीरियन Assyrian

३ बैबिलोनियन Babylonian

४ हिब्रू Hebrew

५ आरबी Arabic

६ सीरिएक Syriac

- III हैमेटिक Hamitic

१ प्राचीन मिशरीय Old Egyptian

२ काप्टिक Coptic

३ लिवियन (बर्बर) (उत्तर अफ्रीका)

४ एथियोपिक (एथियोपियन)

४ परिमिति Mensuration	४ स्फटिक Crystallographic
५ त्रिकोणमिति Trigonometry	५ खनिज Minerologic
६ द्ध्यास-गणित, समास-गणित Calculus	६ भूतत्त्व Geology 55
६२ ज्यौतिष Astronomy	प्राकृतिक भूगोल Physical Geography
फतिल ज्यौतिष Astrology 52	
६३ पदार्थ विज्ञान Physics 53	६६ जीवप्रलतत्त्व Palaeontology 56
१ वायवीय Pneumatics	६७ जीवतत्त्व Biology 57
२ जलीय Liquid	जीवन Life
३ ताप Heat	विकास Evolution
४ आलोक Light	वंशधारा Heredity
५ विद्युत् Electricity	६८ उद्भिदतत्त्व, वनस्पतिशास्त्र Botany 58
६ चुम्बकत्व Magnetism	६९ प्राणितत्त्व, कीटकशास्त्र Zoology 59
७ अणु-परमाणु Molecule	शंख वर्ग Mollusk
८ शब्द Sound	मत्स्य वर्ग Fishes
६४ रसायन Alchemy, Chemistry 54	सरीसृप वर्ग Reptiles
१ विश्लेषण Analysis	खैचर वर्ग Birds
२ अजैव Inorganic	स्तन्यपायी Mammals
३ जैव Organic	

IV यूराल-एल्टाइक (तुर्की-संबंधीय)

Ural-Altaic

V द्रविड Dravidian

(South Indian)

१ तेलुगु

२ तामिल

३ कणाड Kannad

४ मलयलम Malayalam

VI मुंडा Munda

VII मान्समेर Mansumer

VIII तिब्बत-बर्मीय Tibeto-Burma

IX चीनीय Chinesean

१ चीनी Chinese

२ कोरियन Korean

३ जापानी Japanese

X अन्य Other

१ मलय-पोलिनेसियन Malaya-Polynesian

२ अमेरिका America

३ अफ्रीका Africa

४ दक्षिण अफ्रीका South Africa

५ मध्यअफ्रीका Central Africa

६ प्रशान्तमहासागरिय Pacific

७ माओरी (न्यूज़ीलैंड) Maori

८ काकेशियन इत्यादि Caucasian, etc.

६०-६६ कलाकौशल Useful Arts 60-69

६० कलाकौशल Useful Arts	60	६३ कृषि Agriculture	63
(= उपयुक्त कला, कारुशिल्प, व्यवहारिक-विज्ञान)		६४ गार्हस्थ्य विद्या Domestic Science	64
६१ वैद्यकशास्त्र Medicine	61	६५ कर्म कौशल Labour-savers	
(= चिकित्सा-विज्ञान, आयुर्वेद)		१ लेखन यन्त्र Typewriter	
१ कायाचिकित्सा Anatomy		२ द्रुत श्रुत-लेखन Stenography	
२ कायधर्म Physiology		६६ घस्तुनिर्माण Manufacture	66
३ चिकित्सा Therapeutics		१ यान-वाहन Vehicles	
रोग-निदान Pathology		२ पोत Marine	
४ शस्त्रक्रिया Surgery		पुष्पक Aerial	
५ आरोग्यशास्त्र Hygiene		६७ शिल्पकौशल Mechanic art	67
६ स्त्री-रोग Women's diseases		६८ गृहनिर्माण, वास्तुशिल्प Building construction	68
७ बाल-रोग Children's		६९ अन्य Other	69
८ पशुपक्षि-रोग Animals'			
२३ निर्माणकौशल, पूर्ण Engineering			

७०-७९ ललितकला Fine Arts 70-79

७० ललितकला, चास्कला Fine arts	70	७६ तक्षण (= चित्रोत्केषण) विद्या Engraving	76
७१ प्राच्य (साधारण) Oriental	71	७७ आलोक-छाया-चित्र (फोटो) Photography	77
७२ स्थापत्य Architecture	72	७८ संगीत (गान्धर्वविद्या) Music	78
७३ भास्कर्य Sculpture	73	१ कण्ठ Vocal	
७४ अंकन, विभूषण Drawing, Decoration	74	२ यन्त्र Instrumental	
७५ चित्रविद्या Painting	75	३ तन्तु Stringed	
रङ्गीन Colour		४ वायु Wind	
गोलिय Watercolour		७९ विनोद Amusement	79
तेल Oil			

८०-९९ मोक्षशास्त्र MOKSHAŚĀSTRA 80-99

८०-८९ दर्शन Philosophy 80-89

८० दर्शन Philosophy	80	५ निम्बार्क (द्वैताद्वैत) Nimbārka	
मानसशास्त्र Metaphysics		६ माध्व (द्वत) Mādhva	
मोहनशास्त्र Hypnotism		७ चैतन्य Chaitanya	
आत्मा Ātmā, Soul		८ विज्ञानभिषु Vijñānabhikṣu	
कर्म Karma, Action		८५ शैव, शाक्त, वैष्णव Śaiva, etc.	
देह तथा मन Body and Mind		१ शैव Saiva	
शारीरिक मानसिक तथा नैतिक		५ शाक्त Śakta	
अपूर्णत्व Defects		९ वैष्णव Vaiṣṇava	
इन्द्रजाल, जादू Occultism,		८६ बौद्ध, जैन Bauddha, Jaina	
Magic		१ बौद्ध Bauddha	
मृतसंभाषण Spiritualism		११ शाश्वत Śāśvata	
सम्मोहन Mesmerism		१२ शाश्वताशाश्वत Śāśvatāśvata	
ध्यान, धारणा Concentration etc.		१३ अन्तान्तिक Antāntika	
सुषुप्ति, जागृति Sleep, Awake'g		१४ अमरा-विक्षेपिका Amara-vi.	
स्वप्न, Dream		१५ अधिकृत्य समुत्पन्नता Adhi-	
मुख-सामुद्रिक Physiognomy		krtya-somutpannatā	
मल्लिच्छक-सामुद्रिक Phrenology		१६ ऊर्ध्वआघातनिक Urdhha-	
परलोक The other world		āghātanika	
पुनर्जन्म Re-incarnation, Rebirth		१७ उच्छेद Uchchheda	
स्वर्ग नरक Heaven and Hell		१८ द्रष्टधर्मनिर्वाण Dṛṣṭadharmā	
८१ न्याय-वैशेषिक Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika		nirvāṇa	
१ न्याय (गौतम) Nyāya		१९ अन्य Other	
३ तर्कशास्त्र Logic		५ जैन Jaina	
६ वैशेषिक (कणाद) Vaiśeṣika		५१ क्रियावादी Kriyāvādī	
८२ सांख्य-योग Sāṅkhya-Yoga 82		(काल-वादी, ईश्वर, आत्म-नियति,	
१ सांख्य (कपिल) Sāṅkhya		स्वभाव-वादी इत्यादि)	
५ योग (पतञ्जलि) Yoga		५२ अक्रियावादी Akriyāvādī	
८३ पूर्वमीमांसा Pūrva-Mīmāṃsā 83		५३ अज्ञानवादी Ajñānavādī	
८४ वेदान्त (व्यास) Vedānta 84		५४ वैनायिक Vaināyika	
१ शंकर (अद्वैतवाह) Śaṅkara		८७ अन्य प्राच्य Other Oriental	
२ भास्कर (भेदाभेद) Bhāskara		१ मुस्लिम Moslem	
बलदेव (अचिन्त्यभे) Baladeva		५ कान्फुसीय Confucian	
३ श्रीकण्ठ Śrīkaṅṭha		८८ पाश्चात्य Western	88
४ रामानुजविशिष्टाद्वैत Rāmānuja		८९ अन्य Other	89

६०-६६ धर्ममतसमूह Religions 90-99

९० धर्म Religion	90	१२२५ शुक्लयजुर्वेद Śukla-Yajurveda
९१ धर्मसमन्वय, तुलनात्मक Comparative Religion	91	१२३ ब्राह्मण Brāhmaṇa
९१.१ थियसफी Theosophy		१२३१ ,, कृष्ण ,, Kṛṣṇa
९२ सनातन (=हिन्दू) धर्म Hinduism		१२३५ ,, शुक्ल ,, Śukla
१ वैदिक साहित्य The Vedas		१२४ आरण्यक Āraṇyaka
११ ऋग्वेद संहिता Rgveda-saṁhita		१२४१ ,, कृष्ण ,, Kṛṣṇa
११२ ,, ब्राह्मण तथा आरण्यक Brāhmaṇa and Āraṇyaka		१२४५ ,, शुक्ल ,, Śukla
११३ ,, ब्राह्मण Brāhmaṇa		१२५ श्रौत तथा गृह्यसूत्र Śrauta & Gṛhyasūtra
११४ ,, आरण्यक Āraṇyaka		१२६ श्रौत Śrauta
११५ श्रौत तथा गृह्यसूत्र Śrauta and Gṛhyasūtra		१२७ गृह्य Gṛhya
११६ श्रौत Śrauta		१२.१३ सामवेद Sāmaveda
११७ गृह्य Gṛhya		१३१ संहिता Saṁhita
१२.१२ यजुर्वेद Yajurveda		१३२ ब्राह्मण तथा आरण्यक Brāhmaṇ and Āraṇyakas
१२१ ,, संहिता ,, Saṁhita		१३३ ब्राह्मण Brāhmaṇa
१२११ कृष्णयजुर्वेद Kṛṣṇa-Yajurveda		१३४ आरण्यक Āraṇyaka
१२१२ तत्तिरीय Taittirīya		१३५ श्रौत तथा गृह्यसूत्र Śrauta and Gṛhyasūtras
१२१३ मैत्रायणी Maitrāyaṇī		१३६ श्रौत Śrauta
मानव Mānava		१३७ गृह्य Gṛhya
काठक Kāthaka		१२.१४ अथर्ववेद Atharvaveda
कपिष्ठल Kapisthala		१४१ संहिता Saṁhita
१२१५ शुक्लयजुर्वेद Śukla Yajurveda		१४२ ब्राह्मण तथा आरण्यक Brāhmaṇa and Āraṇyaka
१२१६ ,, माध्यन्दिन, Mādhyandina		१४३ ब्राह्मण Brāhmaṇa ✓
१२१७ ,, काण्व ,, Kāṇva		१४४ आरण्यक Āraṇyaka
१२२ ब्राह्मण तथा आरण्यक Brāhmaṇa and Āraṇyaka		१४५ श्रौत तथा गृह्यसूत्र Śrauta and Gṛhyasūtras
१२२१ कृष्णयजुर्वेद Kṛṣṇa-Yajurveda		१४६ श्रौत Śrauta
		४१७ गृह्य Gṛhya
		१२.१५ वैदिक कर्मकांड Vedic rites
		१२.१६ वेदांग Vedāṅga

- १७ शिक्षा Sikshā, Phonetics
प्रातिशाख्य Prātisākhya
- १७२ कल्प Religious practices
- १७३ निरुक्त Etymology, Index
- १७४ छन्द Prosody
- १७५ व्याकरण Grammar
- १७६ ज्योतिष Astronomy
- १२.२ उपनिषद् Upanishat
- २१ ऋग्वेदीय Of R̥gveda
- २२ यजुर्वेदीय ,, Yajurveda
- २३ सामवेदीय ,, Sāmaveda
- २४ अथर्ववेदीय ,, Atharvaveda
- २५ आगम (= तन्त्र) शास्त्र Āgama,
- ३१ शैव-शाक्त Śaiva-Śakta
- ३२ शैव Śaiva
- ३२१ काश्मीरीय (त्रिक) प्रत्यभिज्ञा,
खण्ड Of Kashmir : Trika,
Pratyabhijñā, Spanda
- ३२२ पाशुपत Pāsupata
- ३२३ शैव सिद्धान्त Śaiva-siddhānta
- ३२४ लिङ्गायत, वीरशैव (जंगम)
Lingāyata (Jangama)
- ३२९ अन्य Other
- ३२३३ शाक्त Śakta
- ३३१ दशमहाविद्या Ten Mahāvidyās
- ३३११ काली Kālī
- ३३१२ तारा Tārā
- ३३१३ षोडशी, त्रिपुरासुन्दरी
Shodaśī, Tripurasundarī
- ३३१४ भुवनेश्वरी Bhuvaneśvarī
- ३३१५ बगला Bagalā
- ३३१६ भैरवी, त्रिपुराभैरवी Bhairavī,
Tripurābhairavī
- ३३१७ छिन्नमस्ता and धूम्रवती
- Chhinnamastā & Dhūmāvati
- ३३१८ मातंगी Mātangī
- ३३१९ कमला Kamalā
- ३३२ दुर्गा Durgā
- ३३२१ चंडी Chandī
- ३३२२ कात्यायनी Kātyāyanī
- ३३३ योगिनी, यक्षिणी Yoginī,
Yakshinī
- १२.४ गीता Gīta
- १२.५ श्रीमद् भागवत Śrīmad-
Bhāgavata
- १२.६ संप्रदायिक Sectarian
- ६१ शैव-शाक्त Śaiva-Śakta
- ६२ शैव Śaiva
- ६२१ लिङ्ग पूजा Liṅga-pūjā
- ६२२ पाशुपत Pāsupata
- ६२३ शैवसिद्धान्त Śaiva-siddhānta
- ६२४ काश्मीर शैव Kāshmir-Śaiva
- ६२५ वीरशैव, लिङ्गायत Vira-Śaiva
- ६२६ द्राविड, तामिल Draviḍa
- ६२९ अन्य Other
- ६२९१ ढंडी Daṇḍī
- ६२९२ दशनामी Daśanāmī
- ६२९३ योगी Yogī
- ६२९५ परमहंस Paramahansa
- ६२९६ अशोभ Akshobha
- ६२९७ संन्यासी, ब्रह्मचारी Sannyāsī,
Brahmacārī
- ६२९८ अवधूत Avadhūta
- ६२९९ नागा Nāgā
- ६३ शाक्त Śakta
- ६३१ वामाचारी Vāmācharī
- ६३२ दक्षिणाचारी Dakṣiṇāchārī
- ६४ सौर Saura

- १२.६६ गाणपत्य Gāṇapatya
 १२.६६ वैष्णव Vaishnava भक्ति
 ६६१ विष्णुपूजा Vishnu-puja
 ६६२ राधा-कृष्ण Rādhākṛṣṇa
 ६६३ सीता-राम Sitā-Rāma
 ६६४ श्रीसम्प्रदाय Śrī-sect
 रामानुज Rāmānuja
 रामानन्द (रामाहृत)
 Rāmānanda
 कवीरपंथी Kavira
 खाकि ('किल' प्रवर्तित)
 Khāki
 मुलुकदासी Mulukdāsi
 दादू Dādū
 रायदासी Rāyadāsi
 ६६५ रुद्र Rudra (Vallabha)
 ६६६ सनकादि Sanaka, Nimbārka,
 ६६७ ब्रह्म Brahma (Mādhva)
 ६६८ गौड़ीय (चैतन्य) Gauḍiya
 सहजिया Sahajia
 स्पष्टदायक Spāṣṭhā-dayaka
 बाउल Bāula
 कर्ताभजा Kartā-bhajā
 दरवेश Darvesh
 महापुरुषीय Mahāpurushīya
 ६६९ अन्य Other
 रामवल्लभ Ramaballabha
 बलराम Balrāma
 खुसी-विश्वासी Khusi-viśvāsi
 कालीकुमारी Kālikumārī
 बलहरि Balahari
 गौडवादी Gaudavadi
 राधावल्लभी Rādhāvallabhī
 चरणदासी Charaṇadāsi
 सत्नामी Satnāmi
 पलटुदासी Palatudasi
 अट्टपापन्थी Appāpanthi
 वीजमार्गी Vijamārgī
 हरिदासी Haridāsi
 १२.७ रामकृष्ण मिशन Rāmākṛṣṇa
 Mission
 ७१ विवेकानन्द Vivekānanda
 ७२ निवेदिता Nivedita
 १२.८ अन्य व्यक्तिगत Other
 (Individual)
 ८१ पूर्वदेशस्थ Eastern provinces
 ८११ विजयकृष्ण Vijayakṛṣṇa
 ८१२ शिवनारायण Śivanārāyaṇa
 ८१३ दयानन्द Dayānanda
 ८१४ हरनाथ Haranātha
 ८१५ अनुकूल Anūkūla
 ८१६ जगद्गन्धु Jagadbandhu
 ८१७ विष्णुद्वानन्द Viśuddhananda
 ८४ पश्चिमदेशस्थ West'n provinces
 तुकाराम Tukārāma
 रामदास Rāmadāsa
 ८७ दक्षिणदेशस्थ Southern provinces
 ८१९ अन्य Other
 ९३ सनातन धर्मात्पन्न सुधारक
 (बौद्ध जैनातिरिक्त)
 १ शिख Sikhā
 उदासी Udāsi
 गञ्जबखशी Ganja-bakhsī
 रामराय Rāmarāya
 सुधारशाह Sudhārasāha
 निर्मल Nirmala
 नागा Nāgā
 अकाली Ākāli
 २ ब्राह्म समाज Brāhma-Samāja
 आदि ब्राह्म समाज Ādi
 साधारण ब्राह्म समाज Sādhāraṇa
 नवविधान Navavidhāna
 ३ आर्यसमाज Ārya-samāja
 ४ प्रार्थनासमाज Prarthanāsamāja etc

१ देव समाज Devasamāja	योगाचार Yogāchāra
१ राधास्वामी Rādhaswāmī	शाक्त बौद्ध साहित्य Śakta Bauddha Literature
१४ बौद्ध Buddhism	तन्त्र Tantra
१ हीनयान Hīnayāna	स्तोत्र Stotra literature
२ सुत्त Sutta	वज्रयान Vajrayāna
दीघनिकाय Dīghanikāya	कालचक्रयान Kālachakrayāna
मज्झिम Majjhimanikāya	मन्त्रयान Mantrayāna
संयुक्त Samyukta „	लामा Lāmā
अंगुत्तर Anguttara „	अन्य Other Buddhist Literature
खुद्दक पाठ Khuddaka	१४:९ जैन Jaina
धम्मपद Dhammapada	११ श्वेताम्बर Svētāmbara
३ विनय Vinaya	१२ दिगम्बर Digambara
४ अभिधम्म Abhidhamma	१७ श्रावक Śrāvaka
५ विभाषा Vibhāshā	१८ आजीवक Ājivaka
७ विशेष ग्रन्थकार Sp. authors	१९ मोहम्मदीय Mohammedanism
अश्वघोष Aśvaghosha	१ कोराण Koran
नागार्जुन Nāgārjuna	२ शिया Shia
बुद्धपालित् Buddha-pālita	३ सुन्नी Sunni
चन्द्रकान्ति Chāndrakānti	४ सुफी Sufi ९ बाहाई Bahāi
देवशर्मण Devaśarmaṇa	६ आहमदीय Āhmadiya
गुणश्री Guṇaśrī	८ अन्य साम्प्रदायिक Other sects
गुणमति Guṇamati	९ अन्य Other
स्थिरमति Sthīramati	१६ पारशीक-जरथुष्ट्रीय Zoroastrian
भावविवेक Bhāvaviveka	१७ कन्फुसीय इ. Confucian etc.
ज्ञान्तरक्षित Śāntarakṣita	१८ खृष्टीय (ईसाई) Christianity 98
आर्यदेव Āryadeva	१ बाईबेल The Bible
असंग Asaṅga	२ भक्ति Devotional
वसुबन्धु Vasubandhu	८ संप्रदाय Sects
शान्तिदेव Śāntideva	८१ रोमन कैथलिक Rom. Catholic
१४:८ महायान Mahāyāna	८३ प्रोटैशान्ट Protestant
बोधिसत्त्ववतार Bodhisattāv.	१९ अन्य Other
माध्यमिक Mādhyamika	

N. B. A separate Chart, giving an Outline of the System as also certain tables connected therewith, is placed for easy reference at the end of the Subject-Index that follows.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The reader will have seen that in the matter of details of subject-heads and related topics I have largely followed in the wake of some of my predecessors, specially Dr. Dewey and Mr. Cutter. Sufficient use of other foreign schemes, particularly of the one adopted by the U. S. A. Library of Congress has also been made. My aim has been to keep up a logical sequence without sacrificing practical utility.

Of the Indian schemes I have especially made use of those of Mr. Kudalkar and Mr. Borden—both in use in Baroda—and the one developed at the Etawa Vidyāpīṭha, and last but not the least the scheme adopted at the Viśvabhāratī International University at Śāntinīketana, under the guidance of my learned friend Mr. P. K. Mukherji the Librarian. The late Mr. Mukandi Lal's expansion of the subject of Indian History has also been taken advantage of.

As to the various notations that have been used the following may be pointed out :

(1) The subject-notation is of two main digits of the Indo-Arabic numerals, with decimal addition, while the chronological table is represented by one main digit with similar decimal addition. (2) A common sub-division is always two decimals, one being zero. (3) The Philological table is denoted by the Roman numbers *I* to *X*, also with addition of Indo-Arabic ones which are read decimally. (4) The Size-table is also denoted by the first four Roman numerals *i* to *iv*, but these are dotted. (5) In the matter of the Chronological table it may be noted that the characters of the Indian alphabet, both vowels and consonants, are used : vowels denote pre-Christian years, and the consonants Christian. In case the Buddhist era, or any other era, e. g., *Kalyabda*, *Samvat*, etc., be adopted, the same device will work quite as well. A consonant is again sub-divided by addition of the ten prominent vowel signs from *ॠ* to *ॡ*. (6) An Author-

table is practically done away with, with the recommendation that the initial letter of a surname would ordinarily suffice.

As to the expansion of a subject I have purposely avoided assigning an exact position to a number of subordinate topics, especially when in doubt, and have just mentioned such topics under the broad heads. I have also generally refrained, in the first instance, from giving an exhaustive list of sub-heads under a broad subject.

It may be interesting to library workers in our country to note that other Oriental peoples, especially those of China and Japan, have also felt a similar need for devising an Oriental scheme of classification to suit their special requirements. Dr. Tai the learned Dean of the National Central University at Nanking (China) will not be content until one comprehensive scheme is evolved to suit all requirements of a library in his country, replacing the two parallel systems now generally used in the same library, one for Western books and the other for Chinese and other Oriental works.

The present scheme is the result of at least twelve years' conscientious study and preparation. I mention this not to ask the indulgence of the reader or library-worker for any deficiencies which the text may reveal—for I know that they must be many—but this is only an invitation to the learned Orientalists and Library-experts for a proper consideration of the subject with constructive criticism and suggestions for improvement. I do not claim originality, but I do claim a sincere attempt at a solution of the vexed problem of classification in general, and in particular of Indian and Oriental subjects. Nor do I mean that the solution attempted in the foregoing pages should be accepted *in toto*, if accepted at all. But my one desire is to see a standardized method that can safely be recommended to a library-cataloguer in our country, such as could be adopted by the largest possible number of our libraries.

SUBJECT INDEX.

[*N B.*—Figures refer to the Subject-Number. Two dots against a subject-number mean that the subject awaits expansion; i. e., the dots indicate that a subject-number preceding such dots denotes a broader division, and if a minute division is to be effected the number must be expanded.]

a. Nāgarī

अंकगणित ५१'१	अपभ्रंश (भाषा) I १२	अर्थशास्त्र ३०
अंकन ७४	अपराध १४'५	अर्मेनियन I २
अंगिरस् १२ अ०	अपराध १२ अप०	अलंकार ४९'६
अंगुत्तरनिकाय ९४'१	अपूर्णत्व, नैतिक ८०	अल्पमेधा ८०
अंग्रेजी I ७३	—मानसिक ८०..	अवधूत संप्र० ९२'६२'९८
अकाली सिख ९३'१..	—शारीरिक ८०..	अबाधवाणिज्य ३३'७..
अक्रियावादी ८६'५२	अप्यापंथी संप्र० ९२'६६'९	अवेस्ता I ९६
अक्षोभ संप्र० ९२'६२'९६	अफ्रिका २४	अशौच ११..
अग्निपुराण १७ अ०	अफ्रिकान भाषावर्ग X ३	अश्वघोष ९४'७
अजैव ५४'२	—दक्षिण X ४	असहाय १२अस.
अज्ञानवादी ८६'५३	—मध्य X ५	असंग ९४'७
अणु, परमाणु ५३'७	अभिधम्म ९४'४	असामीया I १३८
आत्मा १२ अ०	अमरा विक्षेपिका ८६'१४	असोरिग्न II २
अद्वैतवाद ८९'१	अमेरिका २६	आइओनियन I ३
अधिभूत्यसमुच्चयता ८६'१५	—उत्तर २६'१	आइरिश I ६१
अनन्तदेव १२अ०	—दक्षिण २६'९	आगमन-क्रम ०२'३..
अनाथाश्रम १३..	अमेरिकन भाषा वर्ग X २	—पदशास्त्र ३२'५
अनिरुद्ध १२अनि०	अरबी भाषा X ५	आगमशास्त्र ९२'३
अनुकूल संप्र० ९२' ८१'५	अर्णवपोत ६६..	आचार ११..
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ३२'२	अर्थ ४९'२	आचार धर्म १३
अन्तान्तिक ८६'१३	अर्थनीति ३३	आजीवक ९४'९३
अन्त्यज ११'६६	अर्थ व्यवस्था ३३'६	आत्मा ८०..

आधुनिक भाषा I १३	उदासी (शिव) १३.१	कलाशास्त्र ४०-७९
आपस्तम्भ १२आ.	उद्भिदतत्त्व ६८	'कल्पतरु' १२ ल.
आयुर्वेद ६१	उपनिषत् १२.२	कवीरपंथी १२.६६४..
आरण्यक (वेद)	—अथर्व १२.२४	कश्यप १२ क.
—अथर्व १२.१.४४	—ऋक् १२.२१	काकेशियन X ७.
—ऋक् १२.११४	—यजुः १२.२२	काठक (यजुः) १२.१२.१३
—यजुः १२.१२४	—साम १२.२३	काण्व १२ का.
—साम १२.१३४	उपन्यास ४३	काण्व (शुक्ल) १२.१२.१७
आरोग्यशास्त्र ६१.६	उपयुक्त कला ६०	कात्यायन १२ का.
आरोग्यस्थान १३..	उपाख्यान ३९.. [१८.८	कात्यायनी १२.३३२२
आर्यदेव ९४.७	—पुराणातिरिक्त कल्पित	कानून भारतवर्ष १४.७
आर्य (भाषाशा.) I १०	उषपम् १२ उ.	कान्कुसीय दर्शन ८७.६
आर्यसमाज १३.३	उर्दू I २४१	काष्टिक II २
आलोक ६३.४	उर्दू आघातनिक ८६.१६	कामधेनु १२ का.
आलोक-छाया-चित्र ७७	पृथिओपिक III ४	कायधर्म ६१.२
आङ्घ्रिया २६.८..	एशियाखंड (इतिहास) २२	कायविच्छेद ६१.१
आष्ट्रेलिया २७	पेलजेनियन I ४	कैलिटक भाषावर्ग I ६
आहमदीय १६.६	ओडिया I १३९	काव्य ४१
इङ्ग्लैण्ड २६.११	कण्णाड V ३	कारागार सुधारण १३ २
इङ्ग्लैडीय तथा अन्य	कण्व १२ क.	कारुशिल्प ६०
पाश्चात्यविवाद १४.४	कथा-साहित्य ४४	काष्णाजिनि १२ का.
इटली २६.४	कनाडा २६.११	काल ११..
इटैलियन भाषावर्ग I ६	कन्फुसियन धर्ममत १७..	कालचक्रयान १४.८..
इतिहास २०	कपिल ८२.१	'कालतत्त्वविवेचन' १२ २.
इतिहास, स्थानीय ००..	कर्त्ताभजा संप्र० १२.६६८	कालिका पुराण १८ का.
इन्द्रजाल ८०..	कमलाकरभट्ट १२ क.	काली १२.३३११
इरानीय, प्राचीन I १:	कमला १२.३३१९	कालीकुमारी १२.६६९
—पश्चिम I १७	कपिष्ठल १२.१२.१६	काशीनाथ उपाध्याय १२
इरानीय शाखा I १६	कर्म ८०	काश्मीर शैव १२.६२४
इसाई १८	कर्मकैशल ६६	काश्यप १२ का.
उच्छेद ८६.१७	कर्मविपाक ११..	किंवदन्ती ३९..
उत्सर्ग ११.८१	कलाकैशल ६०	'किल' संप्रदाय १२.६६४

कीटकशास्त्र ५९	गार्ग्य १२ गा.	— विक्रय ०२.६३
कुटुम्बनीति १३..	गार्हस्थ्य ११.६७२	ग्रन्थामार, उच्चशि, ०२.६७३
कुल्लुकभट्ट १२ कु.	गार्हस्थ्यविद्या ६४	— कलाकौशल ०२.७०
कूर्म पुराण १७ कृ.	गीता ९२.४	— गृह-पत्तन ०२.२०
कृत्य ११..	गुजराती I ३२	— गृहशिक्षा ०२.६७५
कृषि ६३	गुणमति ९४.७	— प्राथमिकशि. ०२.६७६
कृष्टि ३७..	गुणध्री ९४.७	— माध्यमिक ०२.६७७
केन्द्रीय शासनयन्त्र ३५.१	गृह्यविद्या ८०..	— विद्यापीठ. ०२.६७४
कोराण ९५.१	गृहनिर्माण ६८	— विद्यालय ०२.६७४
कोरियन IX २	गृह्यसूत्र (घेद)	— दर्पण ०२.६७५
कौटिल्य १२ का.	— अथर्व ९२.१४७	— आभिवानिक ०२.६७४
क्रियावादी ८६.५१	— ऋक् ९२.१७	— ग्रन्थकारानुक्रम ६०२
क्षत्रिय ११.६२	— यजुः ९२.१२७	— ग्रन्थानुक्रमिक ०२.६०२
खनि २३.३८	— साम ९२.१३७	— विद्या ०२.०२
खनिज ५४.५	गोविन्दराज १२ गो.	— समूह ०२.०१
खाकि संप्रदाय ९२.६६४	गोविन्दानन्द १२ गो.	— विशेष ०२.८००
खाल २३.३९	गौड़वादी ९२.६६९	— विवरणी, स्वकीय ००..
खडकपाठ ९४.१.	गौड़ीय संप्रदाय ९२.६६८	— व्यक्तिगत ०२.६२०
खुशी-विश्वासी ९२.६६९	गौतम (न्याय) ८१.१	— सार्वजनिक ०२.६१०
खृष्ट (ख्रीष्ट) ९८	गौतम १२ गो.	— निजस्व ०२.६२०
खृष्टीयधर्म ९८	ग्राक भाषावर्ग I ३	— सेवा ०२.४०
— भक्ति ९८.२	ईध, अश्लील ०९.९४	— शिक्षासंबन्धीय ०२.६७
— संप्रदाय ९८.८	— जस ०९.९५	ग्रन्थावलीसंग्रह ०८
खेचरवर्ग ९९..	— दुष्प्राप्य ०९.	ग्रन्थाधार ०२.३
खंडकाच्य ४१.१	— निषिद्ध ०९.११	ग्रीस २५.८..
गङ्गाखली (शिल्प) ९३.१	— प्रत्याहृत ०९.९३	ग्रेटब्रिटन २५.१
गणित ५१	— मुद्रण ०९.२	चण्डेश्वर १२.च.
गद्य ४५	— विशेष जिल्द ०९.६	चन्द्रकान्ति ९४.७
गरुड-पुराण १७ गा.	ग्रन्थकारसमूह ०२.०२	चरणदासी ९२.६६९..
गाणपत्य संप्रदाय ९२.६५	ग्रन्थतालिका ०२.१	चिकित्सा ६३
गाथिक I ७१	ग्रन्थपञ्जी ०२.१ [०२.६३१	चित्र, दुष्प्राय ०८.७
गान्धर्वविद्या ७८	ग्रन्थबालिका, निलासी	चित्रविद्या ७५

चित्रोल्लेखन ७६	जीवप्रतनतत्त्व ५६	तैत्तिरीय ९२*१२१२
चीनीभाषा IX १	जेंद अघेस्ता I १६	त्रिकोणमिति ५११*५
चीनीय IX	जेकोश्लाघिया २५*८..	त्रिपुराभैरवी ९२*३३१६
चुम्बकत्व ५३*६	जैन ९४*९	त्रिपुराछन्दरी ९२*३१३
चैतन्य ८४*७	जैनदर्शन ८६*५	थियसफी ९१*१
चंपू ४१*८	जैमिनि ८३	दक्ष १२ द.
चैतन्य संप्रदाय ९२.६६८	जैव ५४.३	दक्षिणाचारी ९२*६३२
चंडी ९२*३३२१	ज्योतिष ५२	दयानन्द संप्रदाय ९२*८१३
च्यवन १२ च्य.	—फलित ५२	दरवेश संप्रदाय ९२*६६८
छन्द (भाषशा.) ४१.६	जौषिष (वेद) ९२*१७६	दर्शन ८०
—वेद ९२*१७४	ज्यौतिषिक गोलक ०१..	दशनामी ९२*६२*९२
छिन्नमस्ता ९२*३३१७	ज्ञानचक्र ०१..	दशमहाविद्या ९२*३३१
जगद्वन्धु संप्र. ९२.८१६	ढोखारिश I ९.	दादूसंप्रदाय ९२*६६४..
जगन्नाथतर्कपञ्चानन १२ ज.	टोडगानन्द १२ टो.	दान १*१८
जतुकर्ण १२ ज.	द्युटानिक भाषावर्ग I ७	दाम्पत्यनीति १३..
जनश्रुति ३९	डाकवात्ता ३८..	दिगम्बर (जैन) ९४*९२
जन्ममृत्यु संस्कार ३९..	डोरिक I ३२	दीघनिकाय ९४.१
जमीनदार ३३*३	तक्षण ७६	दुर्गा ९२*३३२
जगद्गुह्य ९६	तद्धित वात्ता ३८.	दृष्टधर्मनिर्वाण ८६*१८
जर्मन I ७४	तन्त्रशास्त्र ९२*३	देवण भट्ट १२ देवण्ण.
जर्मनी २५.२	तर्कशास्त्र ८१*२	देवल १२ दे.
जल-सेचन ३३*३९	ताप ५३*३	देवशर्मण ९४*७
जलीय (पदार्थ वि.) ५३*२	तामिल V ८२	देव समाज ९३*५
जागृति ८०..	तामिलशैव ९२*६२६	देवस्थानसुधारण १३..
जादू विद्या ८०..	तारा ९२*३३१२	देवस्वामिन् १२ दे.
जापानी IX ३	तिब्बत-बर्मीय VIII	देवी पुराण १८ दे.
जार्मनिक भाषावर्ग I ७	तिथिकृत्य ११.	देवी भागवत १८ दे. शा.
जितेन्द्रिय १२ जि.	तुकाराम ९२*८४..	देह, मन ८०..
जीभूतवाहन १२ जी.	तुर्की, पूर्व I ९..	देनन्दशी, निजस्व ००..
जीवतत्त्व ५७	तुर्कीसंघीय IV	दंडी शैवसंप्रदाय ९२*६२९
जीवन ५७..	तुला-परिमाप ३८..	द्युत-निषेध १३..
जीवमन्त्रिक २९	तेल्लुगु V १.	द्वैत ८४*६

द्वैताद्वैत ८४'५
 द्वाविड (भाषावर्ग) V
 द्वाविड शैव ९२'६२६
 द्रत श्रुत-लेखन ६५'२
 धन, कोष ३२'२
 धम्मपद ९४'१'
 धर्ममत, अन्य ९९
 धर्ममतसमूह ९०-९९
 धर्मसमन्वय ९१
 धर्मसुत्रकार १२
 धातु ४९'३
 धारणा १०
 धारेश्वर भोजदेव १२ धा.
 धूमावती ९२'६३'१७
 धूम्रपाननिषेध १३..
 ध्यान ८०..
 ध्वनि ४९'४
 नन्दद्वित १२ न.
 नरक ८०..
 नामार्जुन ९४'७
 नागा (शिख) ९३' १
 नागासंप्रदाय ९२'६२'९९
 नागोजिभट्ट १२ ना.
 नाटक ४२
 नाट्यशास्त्र ४२० १
 नारद १२ ना.
 नारदीय पुराण १७ ना.
 नारायणभट्ट १२ ना.
 निजस्व दैनन्दिनी ००..
 निम्बार्क ८४'५
 —ज्ञानकारि ९२'६६६
 निर्माण कौशल ६२

निवेदिता ९२'६७२
 निरुक्त ९२'१७३
 निर्मल (शिख) ९३'१..
 निष्क्रमन (देशात्) ३२'६
 नीतिधर्म १३
 नीलकण्ठभट्ट १२नो.
 नृसिंहप्रसाद १२नृ.
 न्याय ८२
 न्याय-वैशेषिक ८१
 न्यूजीलैंड २७
 पञ्चम ११'६५
 पञ्चावी I १३४
 पट ०१..
 पतञ्जलि ८२'५
 पतितोन्नयन १३..
 पत्रवार्ता ६५..
 पत्रावली ४७
 पादर्थ विज्ञान ५३
 पञ्च पुराण १७ प.
 परदेश भ्रमण १३..
 परमहंस सं० ९२'६२'९५
 परमाणु ५३'७
 परलोक ८०..
 परराष्ट्र-संबन्धीय ३२. I
 पराशर १२ प.
 परिच्छद ३९
 परिमिति ५१'४
 परिवार, गोष्ठी ३४.
 परिषदादि ०६
 पल्लुदासी सं० ९२'३६९
 पशुपक्षीरोग ६१'८
 पशुसेवाभ्रम ४३..

पहलवी I १८
 पाठक-सेवा ०२'४
 पान-दोष वर्जन १३..
 पाप ११..
 पारसीक जरथुष्ट्रीय ९६
 पारिजात १२ पा.
 पालि (भाषा ज्ञा.) I-१२
 पाशुपत ९२'३२२
 पाशुपत संप्रदाय ९२'६२२
 पाश्चात्य दर्शन ८८
 पिञ्जरापोल ४३..
 पितामह १२ पि.
 पुँजीपति, मालिक ३३'१'
 पुँथितालिका ०२'१९
 —विशेष ०२'६७८
 पुण्य ११..
 पुनर्जन्म ८०..
 पुराण १७
 —अन्यदेशीय १८'९
 —उप १८
 पुलस्त्य १८ पु.
 पुष्पक ६६.
 पुस्तकाधार ०२'३
 पूर्त ६२
 पूर्वमीमांसा ८३
 पैदीनस् १२ पै.
 पोर्टुगाल १५'५
 प्रकाश १२ प्र.
 प्रचेतस् १२ प्र.
 प्रजापति १२ प्रजा.
 प्रतापरुद्र १२ प्र.
 प्रतिष्ठा ११'८२

प्रदर्शनी ०१	बामाचारीसंप्र. १२'६३१	ब्रह्मवैवर्त पु० १७ ब्र. वै.
प्रदीप १२ प्रदी.	बालक १२ बा.	ब्रह्मसंप्रदाय १२'६६७
प्रदान्त भाषावर्ग X ६	बालकृष्ण ११ बा.	ब्रह्माण्डपुराण १७ ब्र.
प्राकृत (भाषाशा.) I १२	बालम्भट्ट १२ बा.	ब्राह्मण (आश्रम) ११'६१
प्राकृतिक भूगोल ६६	बालरूप १२ बालरू.	ब्राह्मण (वेद)
प्राचीनभारत २३'१[२३'२	बालरोग ६१'७	—अथर्व १२'१४३
—वैदिक, ब्राह्मण, बौद्ध	बालविवाहनिषेध १३	—ऋग्व १२'११३
—वैदिक २३ २	बाल्टिकोस्लैवोनिक I ८	—यजुः १२'१२३
—ब्राह्मणिक, बौद्ध २३'२	बाल्टो I ८१	—साम १६'१३३
प्राच्यकला (साधारण) ७१	बाहाई १६'६	ब्राह्मसमाज १२'२
प्राणितत्त्व ६९	विभूषण ७४	—आदि १२'२..
प्रातिशाख्य १२'१७१.	बीमा ३६..	—नवविधान १२'२..
प्रादेशिक भाषा ४९'७	बुद्ध १४	—साधारण १२'२..
प्रायश्चित्त ११..	बुद्धपालित १४'७	भरद्वाज १२ भ.
प्रार्थनासमाज १३'४	बुध १२ बु.	भर्तृयज्ञ १२ भ.
प्रोटोप्रान्ट १८'८३	बृहद्धर्मपुराण १८ बृ.	भवदेवभट्ट १२ भ.
फारसी, आधुनिक I १९	बृहद्रूपति १२ बृ.	भविष्य पु० १७ भ.
—प्राचीन I १७	बोधिसत्त्वावतार १४'८..	भागवत (पु०) १७ भा.
फ्रांस १६'३	बैक्ट्रियन, प्राचीन I १६	श्रीमद्भागवत १२'६
फ्रेंच I ६३	बैबिलोनियन II ३	भारतवर्ष (इतिहास) २३..
बगला १२'३३१६	बौद्ध ८६'१	—अशोक २३'३..
बङ्गला I १३७	बौद्धतन्त्र १४'८..	—अंग्रेज २३'६..
बनभूमि ३३'३७	—स्तोत्र १४'८१.	—अंग्रेजरज खास २२'७.
बर्बर (उ० अफ्रि.) II ३	बौद्धधर्म १४	—अन्धवंश २३'३..
बल्देव ८४'२..	—महायान १४'८	—आफगानयुद्ध २३'६..
बलराम संप्रदाय १२'३६९.	—विशेषग्रन्थकार १४'६	—आरब आक्र. २२'४१..
बलहरिसंप्रदाय १२'६६९..	—शाक्त १४'४	—दृष्ट-इंडिया २३'७.
बल्लालसेन १२ ब.	—हीनयान १४'१	—उत्तर्विशदशतक २३'७..
बहुपक्षीकत्वनिवारण १३..	बौधायन १२ बौ.	—ओल्दाज २३'६..
बाईबल १८'१	ब्रह्मचर्य ११'६७१	—ऋग्व २३'३..
बाउलसंप्रदाय १२'६६८..	ब्रह्मचारीसंप्र. १२'६२९७	—कन्नौज, प्राचीन २३'३.
बादरायण ८४	ब्रह्मपुराण १७ ब्र.	—काश्मीर २३'३..

भारतवर्ष (इतिहास) २३..	—राजपुताना प्रा. २३'३..	भूमिति (रेखागणित) ६१'३
—कुशानवंश २३'३..	—वंग, प्राचीन २३'३..	भूदत्तेश्वरी ९३'३३१४
—गुप्तवंश २३'३..	—विंशशताब्दी २३'७	भेदाभेद ८४'२
—घजनी २३'४१..	—शिख २३'६..	भैरवी ९२'३२१६
—घोर २३'४१..	—शिशुगवंश २३'३..	भोजदेव १२ भो.
—चन्द्रगुप्त २३'३..	—सत्रप २३'३..	भूमणवृत्तान्त ३६
—जातीय क्रमस्य. २३'६	—सिन्धु, प्राचीन २३'३..	मजुर ३३'१२
—असहयोग २३'६..	—सिपाही विद्रोह २३'७	मज्झिमनिकाय ९४'१..
—कांग्रेस २३'६..	—सुंग २३'३..	मताधिकार ३२'४
—प्राक्-कांग्रेस २३'६..	—सेलुकस २३'३..	मत्स्यपुराण १७ म.
—प्राक्-म्युट्रिनी २३'६..	—हिन्द-ग्रीक २३'३..	मत्स्यवर्ण ६९.
—देशीयनप्रवृत्तयान २३'६	—हिन्द-मरिचिक २३'३..	मदनपाल १२ म.
—नन्दवंश २३'३..	—हर्षवर्द्धन २३'३	मदनरत्न १२ म.
—नेपाल प्राचीन २३'३..	भारत-यूरोपीय (भाषा) I	मन्नु १२ म.
—पठान राजत्व २३'४१..	भारतवर्ष, आधुनिक २३'७	मन्त्रयान ९४'६
—पोर्तूगीज २३'६..	भारतीय विवाद १४'३	मन्त्रयानी ९२'१२१३
—प्राक्-मौर्य २३'३..	भारद्वाज ११भा.	मराठी I १३१
—फ्रेंच (फ्रांसी) २३'६..	भारुचि १३भा.	मरीचि १२ म.
—बर्मा युद्ध २३'६..	भाषाविवेक ९४'७	मलय-पोलिनेसियन X १
—बिम्बिसार २३'३	भाषाशास्त्र ४९	मलयलम Y ४
—ब्रिटिशअधिकार २३'७	—पेतिह्य ४९'९	मल्लिक-सामुद्रिक ८०..
—मध्ययुग २३'४	—तुलनात्मक ४९'८	महाजन ३३'१
—महाठा युद्ध २३'६..	—प्राचीन ४९'९	महापुराण १७
—मिश्रवंशादि २३'३..	आल्कर ८४'३	महासुरभीष ९२'६६६८
—मुघलसाम्राज्य २३'४१	आस्कर्य ७३	महाभारत (व्यास) १६
—मुसलमान आक्रम २३'४१	भूगोल २८	—व्यासतिथिक १६'९
—राज्यविस्तार २३'४२	भूगोलक ०९..	महाविद्या, वृश-१२'३३३१
—मार्य २३'३..	भूविज्ञान ०९..	माओरी (भाषा) X ७
—यूरोपीय अधिकार	भूतत्त्व ६६	मार्तगी ९२'३३१८
विस्तार २३'६	भूमण्डल (इतिहास) २१	माधवाचार्य १२भा.
—राजन्यवृन्द २३'६	भूमि ३३'३	माध्यन्दिन १२'९२९६
—राजपुत. २३'६.	भूम्याधिकारी ३३'३	माध्यमिक ९४'८..

माध्व ८४'६	युगोश्लायिया २९'८..	रुद्रधर १२४
माध्व संप्रदाय ९२'६६७	युद्ध ३९'९	रुद्रसंप्रदाय ९२'६६९
मानचित्र ०१..	—अन्तरीक्ष ३९'९..	रूसी (भासा) [८६
मानवधर्मशास्त्र १२२.	—स्थल ३९'९..	रेखागणित ९१'३
मानवजातीय १४'१	—जल ३९ ३९'९..	रोगनिदान ६१'३
मानव (यज्ञः) ९२'१२१३..	युद्धकालीन विधि १४.६	रोमनकेथलिक ९८.८१
मानसशास्त्र ८०..	यूराल-ऐलटाइक IV	लक्ष्मीधर १२८.
मानसमेर VII	यूरोप २९	ललितकला ७०
मार्कण्डेय पुराण १७भा.	योग ८३'९	लामा ९४'८.
मालिक ३३'१	योगलाक १२यो.	लिंग पुराण १७लि.
मिश्रमिश्र १२मि.	योगाचार ९४'८..	लिंग पूजा ९२'६२१
मिशरी, प्राचीन III१	योगिनी ९२'३३३	लिंगायत ९२'३२४
मिश्र-भाषा I २४	योगीसंप्रदाय ९२'६२९३	लिंगायत संप्रदाय ९२'६२
मिसरुमिश्र १२मि.	रघुनन्दन १२२.	लिथुआनिया I८२
मुकना, भारतीय १४'३	रघुनाथ भट्ट १२२.	लिवियन III३
मुभसामुद्रिक ८०..	रसायन ६४	लेखतलिका ०२'१
मुष्ठा VI	रामकृष्ण परमहंस ९२'६७	लेखपञ्जी ०२'१
मुष्टिम दर्शन ८७'१	—मिशन ९०'६७	लेखनयत्र ६९'१
मृतसम्भाषण ८०..	रामदास ९२'८४..	लैटिन I९१
मेधा, धारणा, ध्यान ८०..	रामवल्लभ संप्र. ९२'६६९..	लोकसंख्या ३१'२
मेधातिथि १२ मे.	रामराय (शिख) ९३'१..	लौगाक्षी १२ लौ.
मैथिली I१२६	रामानन्द ९२'६६४..	वक्तृता ४६
मोक्षशास्त्र ८०-९९	रामानुज ९२'६६४..	वज्रयान ९४'८..
मोहम्मदीय, अन्य ९२'८	राधाकृष्ण संप्र. ९२'६६९..	वनस्पतिशास्त्र ६८
मोहम्मदीय धर्म ९९	राधास्वामी संप्रदाय ९३'६	वराह पुराण १७ व
मोहिनीशास्त्र ८०	रामानुज ८४'४	वर्गीकरण ०२९
यक्षिणी ९२'३३३	रामायण (बालमोकि) १९	वर्ण ११'६
यति ११'७४	—बालमीक्यातिरिक्त १९'८	वर्णाश्रम ११'९
यम १२ य.	—भिन्न देशीय १९'९	वशिष्ट १२ व.
यातायत ३८..	रायदासी ९२'६६४..	वसुधन्धु ९४'७
थान-वाहन ६६..	राष्ट्रनीति ३२	वस्तु निर्माण ३३'८
युकराष्ट्र २६-१६	रीति ३९	वस्तुसंग्रहालय ०१

वस्तुनिर्माण ६६	बीजगणित ५१'२	व्याकरण ४९'३
वाक् ४९'१	बीजमार्गीसंप्र. ९२'६६९	व्याकरण (वेद) ९२'१७५
वाचस्पतिमिश्र १२ वा.	बीरशैवसंप्रदाय ९२'६२५	व्यास (वेदान्त) ८४
वानप्रस्थ ११'७३	शुत्तपत्त ०७	व्यास १२व्या.
वामन पुराण १७ वा.	वाणिज्य ३८	व्युत्पत्ति ४९'२
वायव्य (पदार्थवि.) ५३.१	—अन्तरीक्षीय ३८..	व्युद्हरचना ३५'५.
वास्तुशिल्प ६८	—विदेशीय ३८..	शङ्खलिखित १२ श.
विकाश ५७..	वेद ९२'१	शान्कादिसंप्रदाय ९२'६६६
विकृत मस्तिस्क ८..	—अर्थ ९२'१४	शब्द ४९'१
विक्रयप्रन्थतालिका ०२'६३	—ऋक् ९२'११	शस्त्रक्रिया ६१'४
विजयकृष्णसंप्र. ९२'८११	—यजुः ९२'१२	शाक्त (तन्त्र) ९२'३३
विज्ञान ५०	—कृष्ण ९२'२११	—(संप्रदाय) ९२'६३
विज्ञानमिश्र ८४'८	—शुक्ल ९२'२२५	शासननीति ३५
विज्ञानेश्वर १२वि.	—साम ९२'१३	शान्तिसेनानी ३५'६
विदेशीय कानून १४'९	वेदग ९२'१७	शासनयंत्र, केन्द्रीय ३५'१
बिद्युत् ५३'५	वेदत ८४ १	—प्रान्तीय ३५'२
बिनय पिठक ९४'३	वेल्स (भाषाशा.) I ६३	—भारतवर्षीय ३५'३
बिनोदिन ७९	—(देश) वेल्स २५'१२	शारीरिकचक्र ०१..
बिभाषा ९४'५	वैखानस् १२ वै.	शान्तरक्षित ९४'७
बिवाह ३४..	वैदिक (भाषाशा.) I ११	शाक्तबौद्धसाहित्य ९४'८
बिवाहरीति ३९..	वैदिकसाहित्य ९२'१	शान्तिदेव ९४'७
बिवेकानन्द ९२'६७१	वैद्यकशास्त्र ६१	शातात्प १२ शा
विशिष्टाद्वैत ८४'४	वैनायिक ८६'५४	शाश्वताशाश्वत ८६'१२
बिभुद्धानन्दसंप्र. ९२'८१७	वैशेषिक ८१'५	शाक्त ८५ ५
विश्वकोष ०३	वैश्य ११'६३	शाश्वतवाद ८६'११
विश्वरूप १२वि.	वैष्णव ८५'९	शिक्षा, शिक्षण ३७
विश्वेश्वरभट्ट १२वि.	वैष्णवसंप्रदाय ९२'६६	शिक्षण, शिक्षा ३७
विश्वामित्र १२वि.	वंशधारा ५७..	—अवकाशकालीन ३७..
विश्लेषण ५४'१	व्रत ११'८३	—उच्च ३७..
विष्णु १२वि.	व्यवसायनीति १३..	—गृह ३७..
विष्णुपुराण १७वि.	व्यवहारधर्म १४	—चतुष्पाठी ३७..
विष्णुपूजा संप्र. ९२'६६१	व्यवहारिकविज्ञान ६०	—तात्कालिक ३७..

शिक्षण, धार्मिक ३७..	शैव-शाक्त १२'६१	संस्था ३६
—पद्धति ३७..	शैव, शीक्त, वैष्णव ८६	—अनाथालय ३६..
—प्राथमिक ३७..	शैवसिद्धान्त १२'६२३	—, अन्ध ३६..
—माद्रासा ३७..	शंकर ८४'१	—अर्थसामर्थ्यहीन ३६..
—माध्यमिक ३७..	शंखवर्ग ९६..	—औरोरगशाला ३६..
—मिश्र ३७..	श्रमिक ३३'१	—आश्रयशाला ३६..
—बालोद्यान ३७..	श्रावक १४'१३	—औषधालय ३६..
—विद्यालय ३७..	श्रीकर १२श्री.	—सूक, बधिर ३६..
—विद्यापीठ ३७..	श्रीकंठ ८४'३	संहिता (वेद)
—राष्ट्रीय ३७..	श्रीदत्त उपाध्याय १२श्री.	—अथर्व १२'१४१
—सांप्रदायिक..	श्रीधर १२श्री.	—ऋक् १२'११
—स्त्री ३७..	श्रीमद्भागवत १२'५	—यजुः १२'२१
शिक्षा (वेद) १२'१७१	श्रीसंप्रदाय १२'६६४	—साम १२'३१
शिखसंप्रदाय १३'१	श्रौतसूत्र, (वेद)	सत्नामी संप्र. १२'६६१..
शिया १५'२	—अथर्व १२'१४६	सनतनिधर्म १२
शिल्पकौशल ६७	—ऋक् १२'१६	समष्टिवाद ३३'५
शिवनारायण १२'८१२	—यजुः १२'१२६	समाजशास्त्र ३१
शिवपुराण १८शि.	—साम १२'१३६	समवाय २३'४
शुद्धि ११..	श्वेताम्बर १४'११	समाचारपत्र ०७
शूद्र ११'६४	षोडशी १२'३३३३	सम्मोहन ८०..
शूलपाणि १२शु.	संख्याविद्या ३१	सरीसृपवर्ग ५९..
शैव ८५'१	संगीत ७८	सर्वसाधारण ००
शैव (तन्त्र) १२'३२	संग्राम ३५'५	सहजिया संप्र. १२'६६८
—काश्मीरीय १२'३२१	संन्यासी संप्र. १२'६२१७	सौख्य ८२'१
—जंगम १२'३२४	संप्रदाय, दक्षिणदेश १२'८७	सांख्य-योग ८२
—त्रिक १२'३२१	—पश्चिमदेशस्थ १२'८४	सांप्रदायिक १२'६
—पाञ्चपत १२'३२२	—पूर्वदेशस्थ १२'८१	साधारणसत्त्ववाद ३३'५
—प्रत्यभिज्ञा १२'३२१	संयुक्तनिकाय १४'१..	सामयिकपत्र ०५
—लिगायत १२'३२४	संरक्षण ३३'७	सामान्यग्रंथ ०४
—शैवसिद्धान्त १२'३२३	संवत् १२सं.	सामान्यस्वामित्व ३३'५
—स्पन्द १२'३२१	संस्कार ११..	सामुद्रिक, मस्तिष्क ८०..
शव (संप्रदाय) १२'६२	संस्कृत (भाषाशा.) १११	—मुख-८०..

सार्वजनिकसंस्था ०६	सेना विभाजन ३५.५.	स्पष्टदायक संप्र. ९२.६६८
साहित्य ४०	सेमेटिक I I	स्पेन, पोर्तुगाल २५.५
साहित्यपत्नी ०२.०१	सेवाधर्म १३..	स्फटिक ५४.४
—अज्ञातनाम ०२.१६	सेवासंघ ३६..	हंगेरी २५.८.
—छात्रनाम ०२.१६	सौर पुराण १८सौ.	हरदत्त १२ह.
—पाश्चात्य ०२.१५ [१४	सौर संप्रदाय ९२.६४	हरनाथ संप्रदाय ९२.८१
—प्राच्य (भारतातिरिक्त)	स्कच (भाषा) I ६२	हरिनाथ १२ह.
—भारतीय ०२.१३	स्कन्द पुराण १७ स्क.	हरिदासी संप्र. ९२.६६९
—भाषा ०२.१	स्कन्दिनेवियन I ७२	हरिहर १२हरि.
—विशेष देश ०२.१२	स्कांडिनेविया २५.६	हरीत १२ह.
—विशेषविषयक ०२.१७	स्काटलैंड २५.१५	हलायूध १२ह.
—संप्रह ०२.१८	स्तन्यपायी ५९.	हस्तलिखितदुष्प्राप्य ०९.१
—सिन्धो (भाषा) I १३३	खी ३४..	हस्तलिपि ०९.१
सिंहली (भाषा) I १३९	खो अधिकार ३२.४३	हारोत १२ह.
सीताराम संप्र. ९२.६६३	खी आचार ३९..	हास्थरसात्मक ४८
सीरिएक (भाषा) II ६	खी रोग ६१.६	हिन्द-इरानी I २४
सुत्त ९४.१..	स्थलपथ ३८..	हिन्द-द्रविड I २४८
सुधारण ३४..	स्थानीय इतिहास ००..	दिन्द-यूरोपीय (भाषा) I
सुधारक, समातनोत्पन्न ९३	स्थिरमति ९४.७	हिन्दी I ३३५
सुधारकाह (शिख) ९३.९	स्पैनिश I ५४	हिन्दु पुनरुत्थान २३.३
सुन्नो ९५.३	स्मृति ११	हिन्दुमोश्लेम कानून १४.८
सुफी ९५.४	स्थापत्य ७२	हिब्रू II ४
सुमन्तु १२सु.	स्लैविक I ८२	हिरण्यकेशी १२हि.
सुमेरियन II १	स्वप्न ८०..	हीनयान १४.१
सुसुति ८०..	स्वर्ग ८०.	हेमाद्रि १२हे.
सेनानी, फौज ३२.५	स्विजरलैंड २५.८.	हैमिटिक (भाषा) III

b. Roman

- Abhidhamma* 94.4
Abyssinian III4
Adhikṛtyasamutpannatā 86.15
 Administration 35
Advaita 84.1
 Aerial vehicles 66
 Africa 24
 —(languages) X3
 —Central X5
 —South X4
Āgama 92.3
Agni-purāna 17A
 Agriculture 63
Āhmadiya sect 95.6
Ajñānavādi 86.53
Ājivaka 94.93
Akālī Sikh 93.1..
Akriyāvādi 86.52
Akshobha 92.6296
 Albanian I 4
 Albums of art 09.7
 Alchemy 54
 Algebra 51.2 [86.14
Amara-vikshepika
 America (history) 26
 —Languages X2
 —North 26.1
 —South 26.9
 Amusements 79
 Analysis 54.1
Anantadeva 12A
 Anatomy 61.1
 Anatomy charts 01..
Antāntika 86.13
Antyaja 11.66
Angiras 12A [94.1..
Anguttaranikāya
Aniruddha 12 A
Anukūla 92.815
Aparārka 12A
Āpastambha 12A
Appapanthi 92.669..
 Applied Science 60
 Arabic (lang.) II 5
Āranyaka (Veda)
 —*Atharva* 92.144
 —*Rk* 92.114
 —*Yajush* 92.124
 —*Sama* 92.134
 Architecture 72
 Arithmetic 51.1
 Armenian I 2
 Army 35.5.. [71
 Art, Oriental (genl.)
Arthasāstra 30
 Arts, Fine 70
 —Useful 60
Āryadeva 94.7 [I13
 Aryan (lang. modern)
Ārya-samāja 93.3
Asahāya 12A
Asanga 94.7
 Asia (History) 22
Asoucha 11..
Assamiya I138
 Assyrian I12
 Astrology 52
 Astronomy 52
 —(Vedic) 92.176
Aśvaghosha 94.7
 Asylums 36
 —Blind-36..
 —Boys' 36
 —Deaf & dumb-36..
 —Girls' 36..
 —Pauper- 36..
 Atlases 01..
Ātmā 80..
Atri 12A
 Austria 25.8..
 Australia 27
 Authors 02.02
 Autographs 09.1
Avadhāta 92.6298
Avestā I16
 Awakening 80..
 Babylonian I13
 Bactrian, Old I16
Bagalā 92.3315
 Bahaism 95.5
Baladeva 84.2..
Bala-Hari 92.669..
Bālaka 12B
Bālakṛshṇa 12B
Bālabhāṭṭa 12B
Balarāma 92.669..
Bālarāpa 12B
Ballālasena 12B

- Baltico-Slavonic 18 — Western 2·15 — *Mahayana* 94·8
 Balto 181 Biography 29 — Sp. authors 94·6
Bāmāchāri 92·631 Biology 59 — *Stotra* lit. 94·8..
 Banking 33·2 Birds 59.. *Tantra* 94·8
 Barbar (philol.) III2 Blind, Asylum 36.. *Buddha-pāita* 94·7
Bauddha 86·1 *Bodhisattva* 94·8.. Building 68
Baudhāyana 12B Body, Mind 80.. Business ethics 13..
Bā-ula (sect) 92·668 Books codfisc. 09·95 Canal 23·39
 Belles-lettres 40 — discarded or proscribed 09·91 Canada 26·11
 Bengali (lang.) I137 — Obscene 09·94 Capitalist 33·10
Bhāgavad Gītā 92·4 — Old print 09·9 — Dictionary 02·604
Bhāgavat 92·5 — Rare 09 — Library 02·6
Bhairavi 92·3316 — Small size 09·8 — Mss. 02·9; 02·678
Bharadvāja 12B — Sp. binding 09·6 — Subject 02·603
Bhāradvāja 12B Botany 58 — Titlewise 02·602
Bhartriyajña 12B *Bṛhaspati* 12Br. Caucasian X7..
Bhāruchi 12B *Brahmacarya* 11·71. *Chaitanya* 84·7
Bhāskara 84·2 — *chāri* 92·6297 — (sect) 92·668
Bhavadevabhata 12B *Brahmana*(āś.) 11·61 *Chandēsvara* 12C
Bhāvaviveka 94·7 *Brahmana*(Ved.) 92·1 *Chandi* 92·3321
Bhedābheda 84·2 — *Atharva* 92·143 *Chandrakānti* 94·7
— *Achintya* 84·2.. — *Rk* 92·113 Charts 01..
Bhojadeva 12B [14 — *Yajush* 92·123 — Anatomical 01..
Bhuvaneśvari 92·33 — *Sāma* 92·133 Chemistry 54 [317
 Bible, The 98·1 *Brāhma-samaja* 92·2 *Chhinnamastā* 92·3
 Bibliography 02·1 — *Adi* 92·2.. Chinese IX
— Anonyms 02·16 — *Navavi*. 92·2.. Chinese IX 1
— Indian 02·13 — *Sadhāraṇa* 92·2.. Christ 98
— Manuscript 02·19 *Brahma* (sect) 92·667 Christianity 98
— Oriental 2·14 Bridge constr. 62 — Devotional 98·2
— Pseudonym 02·16 *Budha* 12B — Protestant 98·83
— Sp. country 02·12 Buddhism 94 — Romancath. 98·81
— Sp. language 02·11 — *Hinoyāna* 94·1 — Sects of 98·8
— Sp. subj. 02·17

- Chyavana* 12C. *Dāna* (Gift) 11·8 *Dravida Sai.* 92·626
 Classification 02·5 *Dandī Saiva* 92·6291 *Dravidian lang.* V
 Collected works 8·0 *Darabesa* 92·668. *Drawing* 74
Cooly 33·1. *Dasa-mahāv.* 92·331 *Dream* 80.. [86·18
 Commerce 38. *Daśanāmi* 92·6292 *Dṛṣṭadharmānirv.*
 —Domestic 38.. *Dayānanda* 92·813 *Durgā* 92·352
 —Inland 38.. *Decoration* 74 *Duties on special*
 —Foreign 38.. *Dedication* 11·81 *days or tithis* 11..
 Communication 38.. *Demerits* 11.. *Ethiopic III* 4
 Communism 33·5 *Derangement* 80.. *Dvaita* 84·6
 Concentration 8·1.. *Derivation* 49·2 *Dvaitādvaita* 84·5
 Conduct, Rules of 13 *Devala* 12..D *Economics* 33
 Confucianism 97 *Devannabhatta* 12D *Education* 37
 Confucian ph. 87·5 *Deva-samāja* 93·5 —, Co- 37..
 Conjugal rel. 13.. *Devasarmana* 94·7 —College 37..
 Consecration 11·82 *Devasvāmin* 12D —Female 37..
 Constitutional 14·2 *Dhammapada* 94·1.. —Higher 37..
 Cooperative soc. 23·4 *Dhāreśvara* 12D —Home 37.
 Coptic (lang.) III 2 *Dharmasāstra* 10 —Kindergarten 37.
 Corrupted form 112 *Dhāmāvati* 92·3317 —Primary 37..
 Costumes 39 *Dialects* 49·6 —Religious 37..
 Crime 14·5 *Diary, Personal* 50.. —School 37..
 Crystallogr. 54·4 *Dictionary (genl.)* 30 —Secondary 37..
 Cultural educ. 37.. *Digambara* 94·92 —Sectarian 37..
 Customs 39.. *Dighanikāya* 94·1.. —Systems of 37..
 —Birth & death 39.. *Disease, animal* 61·8 *Egyptian, old III* 9
 —Marriage 39.. —, child's 61·9 *Electricity* 53·5
 —Women's 39.. —Women's 61·6 *Emigration* 32·6
 Cyclopaedias 03 *Dispute* 35·5 *Employer* 33·1
 Czechoslovakia 25·8.. *Dispensaries* 36.. *Encyclopædias* 03
Dadū 92·664.. *Domestic science* 64 *Engineering* 62
 Daily practices 11.. *Doric (philol.)* 132 *England* 25·11
Dakṣhā 12D [-632 *Drama* 42 *English I* 73
Dakṣhīnachāri 92 —Philos. of 42·1 *English cases* 14·3

- Engraving 76
 Ethics 13
 Ethiopic III 4.
 Europe 25
 Evolution 57..
 Exhibition 01
 Exposition 01
 Fables 39..
 Family, clan 34..
 Fiction 43
 Finance, State 33·6
 Fine arts 78
 Fishes 59..
 Forest 23·37
 France 25·3
 Franchise 32·4
 Free trade 33·7..
 French I 53
 Fruit acc. to virtue
 and vice 11..
 Games 79..
Gānapatya 92·65
Ganja-Bakhsi 93·1
Gargya 12G.
Garhasthya 11·672
Gaudavādi 92·669..
Gaudīya Vai. 92·668
Gautama 12G
 —(*Nyāya*) 81·1
 Generalia 00
 Geography 28
 —Physical 55..
 Geology 55
 Geometry 51·3
 German I 74
 Germanic lang's I 7
 Germany 25·2
 Gift 11·8
Gītā 92·4
 Globe, Astron. 01.,
 —Geographical 01.,
 God 90..
 Gothic (philol.) I 71
 Govt., Central 35·1
 —Indian 35·3
 —Provincial 35·2
Govindānanda 12G
Govindarāju 12G
 Grammar 49·5
 —(Vedic) 92·175
 Great Britain 25·1
 Greece 25·8..
 Greek languages I 3
Grhyasūtra (Veda)
 —*Ātharva* 92·147
 —*Rk.* 92·117
 —*Yajush* 92·127
 —*Sāma* 92·137
Gunamati 94·7..
Gunasri 94·7
Guzarati 1132
Halāyudhā 12H
 Hamitic III
Haradatta 12H
Haranātha 92·814
Haridāsī 92·669
Harihara 12H
Harinātha 12H
Hārta 12H
 Heat (Physics) 53·3
 Heaven, Hell 80..
 Hebrew II 4
Hemādri 12H
 Heredity 57..
Hiranyakeśi 12H
 History, Local 00
 Himālaya 3·97
Hind-Dravida 1248
Hindi 1135
Hind-Iranic I 24
 Hinduism 92
 Hindu revival 23·3
 History 20
 Hospitals 13 ; 36..
 —Veterinary 13..
 Hungary 25·80
 Hygiene 61·5
 Hypnotism 80
 Illustrations 09·7
 Immigration 32·5
 Incarnation, Re·80.
 INDIA 23
 —Afghan war 23·6.
 —Ancient 23·1
 —Vedic, Buddhist·2
 —Vedic 23·21
 —Brāhmanic 23·24
 —Bauddha 23·26
 —Andhras 23·3..
 —Arabs, The 23·41.
 —Aśoka 23·3..
 —Bimbisāra 23·3..

<i>Kannad</i> V3	Land 23'3	<i>Lingáyata</i> 92'324
<i>Karva</i> 12K	Land-owner 23'3	Liquid (Phys.) 53'2
<i>Kāvva</i> 12K	Language 49; I	Literature 40
<i>Kāvva</i> 92'1217	Latin languages 15	Lithuanic 182
<i>Kapila</i> 82'1	<i>Laugākshi</i> 12L	Local history 00.
<i>Kapishphala</i> 92'12..	Law 14	Logic 81'3
<i>Karma</i> 80..	—Hindu 14'81	Lybian III 3
<i>Kartābhajā</i> 92'668..	—Hindu-Mos. 14'8	Lyrics 41'9
<i>Kārnājini</i> 12K	—Foreign 14'9	<i>Madanaratna</i> 12M.
<i>Kāshmir Sai.</i> 92'624	—Moslem 14'86	<i>Mādhavāchārya</i> 12M
<i>Kāsinatha</i> 12K	Lawgivers 12	<i>Mādhva</i> 84'6
<i>Kāsyapa</i> 12K	Learned bodies 06	<i>Mādhva</i> sect 92'66
<i>Kāthaka</i> 92'1213..	Letters 47	<i>Mādhyaṃika</i> 94'8..
<i>Kātyāyana</i> 12K	Libraries 02'01	<i>Mādhyaṃdina</i> 92'12.
<i>Kātyāyana</i> 92'3322	—Special 02'8	Magic 80..
<i>Kautilya</i> 12K	Lib. Building 02'2	Magnetism 53'6
<i>Kavir-pan.</i> 92'664..	—Catalogues 02'6	<i>Mahābhārata</i> 16
Keltic languages 16	—economy 02	—Foreign 16'9
<i>Khāki</i> sect 92'664..	—Educational 02'67	—Other auth. 8
<i>Khuddaka-pā.</i> 94'1..	—High Sch. 02'673	<i>Mahāpurāna</i> 17
<i>Khūsi-viśvāsi</i> 92'6..	—Home edu. 02'675	<i>Mahāpurushīya</i> 92'6..
<i>Kila's</i> sect 92'664..	—Methods 02'7	<i>Mahāvīdyās,</i> 92'331
Kinsmen, Rel. w. 13..	—Personal 02'62	<i>Maithili</i> I 136
Korān 95'1	—Primary 02'671	<i>Majjhimanik</i> 94'1..
Korean IX2	—Public 02'61	<i>Malayalam</i> V4
<i>Kriyāvādi</i> 86'51	—Report of this 00..	—Polinesia IX I
<i>Kṛtya</i> 11..	—Science 02	Mammals 59..
<i>Kshatriya</i>	—Seco. sch. 02'672	<i>Mānava</i> 92'1213..
<i>Kullukabhata</i> 12K	—Service 02'4	<i>Mānavadharmas.</i> 12
<i>Kūrma-purāna</i> 17K	—Shelves 02'3	Mansmer VII
Labour 33'1	—Univ., col. 02'674	<i>Mantrayāna</i> 94'8..
Labour-savers 65	Life (Biol.) 57..	<i>Mantrayāni</i> 92'1213
<i>Lakshmidhara</i> 12L	Light (Phys.) 53'4	<i>Manu</i> 12M
<i>Lāmāism</i> 94'8..	<i>Linga-pūjā</i> 92'621	Manufacture 66; 33'8

- Mss, Catal. of 02:19 Mollusk 59.. *Paithinasa* 12 P.
 —Rare 09:1 Money, Bank. 23:2 *Palatudāsi* 92:669
 Maori (lang.) X7 Moslem philos. 87:1 Paleontology 56
 Maps 01.. *Madanapāla* 12M *Pali* (philol.) I 12
Marāthī I131 *Mundā* (lang.) VI *Panchama* 11:65
Marichī 12M Museums 01: *Panjabi* I134 [95
 Marriage 34.. Music 78 *Paramahansa* 92:62
 Martial law 14:6 Mythology 18:8 —*Rāmakṛṣṇa* 92:7
Mātangi 92:3318 —Foreign 18:9 *Parāsara* 12P
 Mathematics 51:1 *Nāgā* sect 92:6299 Parsi-Zoroastrian 95
 Measures 38.. *Nāgārjuna* 94:7 *Parijata* 12P
 Mechanic art 67 *Nāgā* Sikh 93:1.. *Pāsupata* 92:322
Medhātithi 12M. *Nagojibhatta* 12N *Patanjali* 82:5
 Medicine 61 *Nandapandita* 12N Pathology 61:3
 Meditation 80.. *Nāsada* 12N Penance, physi. 11.
 Mensuration 51:4 *Nārāyanabhatta* 12N Periodicals, Genl. 06
 Merits 11.. Newspapers 07 Persian, Modern I 19
 Mesmerism 80.. New Zealand 27 —Old I 17
 Metaphysics 80.. *Nilakanṭhabhat.* 12N Personal diary 00..
 Military oper. 35:5. *Nimbārka* 92:666 Philology 49
 Mind & Body 80.. —(philosophy) 84:5 —Ancient 49:9
 Minerology 54:5 *Nirmala* Sikh 93:1.. —Comparative 49:8
 Mine 23:38 *Niveditā* 92:672 —Historical 49:9
Misarumīśra 12M *Nrsinhaprasāda* 12N —Vedic 49:9
Mitramisra 12M *Nyāya* 82 Philosophy 80
 Mohammedan. 95 *Nyāya-Vaiśeshika* 81 —Western 88 [171
 —sects 95:8 Occultism 80.. Phonetics (Ved.) 92
 —Ahmadiya 95:6 Organic chem. 54:3 Photography 77
 —Bāhā 95:5 *Orissa* I 139.. Phrenology 80..
 —Shiā 95:2 Orphanage 36..;13 Physics 53
 —Sunni 95:3 Outcaste 11.. Physiognomy 80..
 —Other 95:8 Pacific langu. X 6 Physiology 61:2
Mokshaśāstra 80-99 *Pahlavi* I 18 *Pinjarapol* 13..
 Molecule 53:7 Painting 75 *Pitāmaha* 12P

Pneumatics 53·1	<i>Raghunandana</i> 12R	Rules of conduct 13..
Poetry 41	<i>Raghunāthabh.</i> 12R	Russian I 81
Police 35·6	<i>Rāmaddāsa</i> 92·84.	<i>Sahajīya</i> 92·668
Politics 32	<i>Rāmākṛṣṇa</i> 92·67	<i>Saiva</i> 85·1 92·62
Population 31·2	— <i>Mission</i> 92·67	<i>Saiva-Sākta</i> 92·61
Portugal 25·5	<i>Rāmānanda</i> 92·664	— <i>Vaiṣṇava</i> 85
Post office 398..	<i>Rāmānuja</i> 84·4	— <i>siddhānta</i> 92·623
<i>Prachetas</i> 12P	<i>Rāmānuja</i> 92·664	— <i>Jangama</i> 92·324
<i>Pradīpa</i> 12P	<i>Rāmarāya</i> 93·1	— <i>Kashmīr</i> 92·321
<i>Prajāpati</i> 12P	<i>Rāmavallabha</i> 92·669	— <i>Lingāyata</i> 92·324
<i>Prakāśa</i> 12P	<i>Rāmāyana</i> 15	— <i>Pāsupata</i> 92·322
<i>Prākṛta</i> I 11	—Foreign 15·9	— <i>Pratyabhi.</i> 92·321
<i>Prārthanāsamāj</i> 93·4	—Other auth. 15·8	— <i>Siddhānta</i> 92·323
<i>Pratāparudra</i> 12P	<i>Rāyadāsi</i> 92·664	— <i>Spanda</i> 92·321
<i>Prātisākhya</i> 92·171	Readers, Aids 02·4	— <i>Tantra</i> 92·32
Prohibition 13..	Reference works 0·4	— <i>Trika</i> 92·324
—of child marriage	Reform, Social 34	<i>Sākta</i> 85·5
—of gambling 13..	—Religious 13	— <i>Buddhism</i> 94·8
—of polygamy 13..	—of Prison 13	<i>Samhita (Veda)</i>
Pronunciation 4·49	Reformatory 36	— <i>Atharva</i> 92·141
Prose 45	—idiots 36	— <i>Rk</i> 92·11
Prose and verse 41·8	—Insane 36	— <i>Yajush</i> 92·21
Prosody 49·6 174	Reformers 93	— <i>Sāma</i> 92·31
Prosody (Veda) 92	Renicarnation 80..	<i>Samskāra</i> 11
Protection 33·7	Religion 90—99	Sanskrit philol. I 11
Protestant 98·83	—comperative 91	<i>Saṁvata</i> 12 S
<i>Pulastya</i> 12 P.	—other 99	<i>Sanakādi</i> 92·666
<i>Purāna, upapu.</i> 17-18	Reptiles 59	<i>Sāṅkha-likhita</i> 12·S.
Purification 11..	Road 38	<i>Sankara</i> 84·1
<i>Pārva-mimāmsā</i> 83	—Construction 62	<i>Sāṅkhya</i> 82·1
Quadrupeds	—Rail 38·9 [98·81	<i>Sāṅkhya-Yoga</i> 82
<i>Rādhākṛṣṇa</i> 92·662	Roman Catholic	<i>Sannyāsi</i> 92·6297
<i>Rādhāsvāmi</i> 93·6	<i>Rudra sect</i> 92·665	<i>Sāntarakṣita</i> 94·7
<i>Rādhāvallabhi</i> 669.	<i>Rudradhara</i> 12 R.	<i>Sāntideva</i> 94·7

- Sanyuttanikā.* 94·2.. *Sikh* 731
Sanātanadharmā 92 *Sinhalese* I 139
Sāsvatāsāsvatā 86·12 *Sin, Demerits* 11..
Sāsvatāvāda 86·11 *Sindhi* I 133
Sātātapa 12Ś *Sitarāma* 92·663
Satire 48 *Sivanārāyaṇa* 92·812
Sat-nāmī 92·669 *Slavery*
Saura 92·64 *Slavonic* I 85
Scandinavia 25·6 *Sleep* 80..
Scandinavian I 72 *Socialism* 33·5
School 37.. *Societies* 06; 36
—Boarding 37.. —Charitable 36..
—Night 37.. *Sociology* 34
—Summer 37.. *Soul* 80..
—Sunday 37.. *Sound*; 53·8
—Temporary 37.. *Smṛti* 11
Science 51 *Spain, Portugal* 25·5
Science, Applied 60 *Spanish* I 54
—Domestic 64 *Spastadhāyaka* 92·668.
Scotch (lang.) I 62 *Speeches* 46
Scotland 25·15 *Spiritualism* 80..
Sculpture 73 *Śrautasūtra (Veda)*
Sects (Sanatani) —*Atharva* 92·16
—Early 92·6 —*Rik* 92·16
—Eastern 92·81 —*Yajush* 92·126
—Southern 92·87 —*Sāma* 92·136
—Western 92·84 *Śrāvaka* 94·93
Semetic II *Śrī sect* 92·664
Service homes 13.. *Śrīdatta-upā.* 12S
Shelves 02·3 *Śrīdhara* 12Ś
Shia (Musl.) 95·2 *Śrīkanṭha* 84·3
Ships 66.. *Śrīkara* 12Ś
Shodāśī 92·3313 *Śrīmadbhāgavat* 92·5
Shorthand 65·2 *Statistics* 31
Stenography 65·2
Sthiramati 94·7
Stories 44
Suddhi 11..
Sudhārasāha 93·1..
Sūdra 11·64
Suffrage 32·4
—Woman 32·43
Sufi 95·4
Sūlapāni 12S
Sumanta 12S
Sumarian II 1
Sunni 95·3
Sutta 94·1
Surgery 61·4
Svetāmbara 94·91
Switzerland 25·8..
Syriac II 6
Tables 01..
Taittirīya 92·1212
Tāmila V 2
Tāmila Śaiva 92·626
Tantra 92·3
Tantra, Baud. 94·8.
Tārā 92·3372
Telegraph 65·38..
Telegu VI
Teutonic Lang's 17
Theosophy 91·1
Therapeutics 61
Tibeto-Burman VIII
Tithis, Duties on
special days or 11..
Toḍarānanda 12T

Tokharish 19..	Varna 11·6	Viśveśvarābh. 12V
Travel 28	Varnāśrama 11·5	Vivekananda 92·67
—in fore'nlands 13..	Vasiṣṭha 12V	Vote 32·4
Traditionary 39..	Vāsubandhu 94·7	Voyage 28..
Trigonometry 51·5	Veda 92·1	Vrata 11·83
Tripurāsu. 92·3313	—Atharva 92·14	Vyasa 84 ; 12V
Tukārāma 92·84..	—Etymology 173	Wales 25·12
Turkistani, E. 19..	—Rk 92·11	War 35·5
Typewriter 65·1	—Yājush 92·12	—Aerial plane 35·5..
Uchcheda 86·17	—Kṛshna 92·211	—On land 35·5..
Udasi Sikh 93·1..	—Sukla 92·225	—On water 35·5..
Upanishat 92·2	Sāma 92·13	Weights 38..
—Atharva 92·24	Vedānga 92·17	Welsh 163
—Rk 92·21	Vedānta 84	Western cases 14·3
—Sāmā 92·23	Vedic lit. 92·1	Woman 34..
—Yājush 92·22	Vedic philol. 11	Word 49·1
Upapurāna 18	Vehicles 66	Works, collected 08
Uplift movement 19..	Verb 49·3	World (History) 21
Urdha-āghāta. 86·16	Vernaculars 49·7	World, next 80..
Ural-Altai IV	Vāhāshā 94·5	—The other 80..
Urdu I. 141	Vijamārgi 92·668	X-rays 61·2..
U. S. A. 26·16	Vijayakṛshna 92·11	Yakshini 92·333
Ushanas 12·U	Vijñānabhikshu 84·8	Yama 12Y
Useful arts 60	Vijñāneśvara 12V	Yati 11·74
Vāchaspatimi. 12V	Vinayapitaka 94·3	Yoga 82·5
Vādarāyana 84	Vira-Saiva 92·625	Yogāchāra 94·8..
Vaikhānasa 12V	Virtue, Merits 11..	Yogaloka 12Y
Vaināyika 86·54	Vishnu 12V	Yogi sect 92·6293
Vaiśeshika 81·5	Vishnu-pūjā 92·661	Yogini 92·333
Vaishnava (Ph.) 85·9	Viśiṣṭādvaita 84·4	Yugoslavia 25·8..
—sect 92·64	Viśuddhananda	Zemindar 23·3
Vaiśya 11·63	sect 92·817	Zend-Avesta 116
Vajrayāna 94·8..	Viśvamiṭra 12V	Zoology 59
Vānaprastha 11·73	Viśvarāpa 12V	Zoroastrian 96

CORRIGENDA

Page 5, line 2: for *n* read *n*

14, l. 2: for SECTION read SECTIONS

15, item 65: for सर्वघ read कर्मकौशल Labour-savers

„ 85: add वैष्णव

„ 87: insert अन्य प्राच्य

20, col. 2: for ड read उ

25, l. 19: insert (महाकौशल) before Central Provinces

48, l. 9: read पु—शब्दकोष

13: read भाषाशास्त्र

83, l. 13: read Ethics

84, l. 12: omit ड

col. 2, l. 8: insert २३-२६ before बौद्ध

18: read विम्बिसार

89: Last 3 lines of column 1 are to go in column 2
between २६.२६ and २७

90, l. 16: read Employer

24: for ९९ read ३३-३६

117, l. 21: for chronological read regional