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# CONDENSED <br> ACCESSION BOOK 

THE OFFICIAL RECORD OF EACH VOLUME ADDED TO THE


Including date and number of accession, author, title, place publisher, date of printing and copyright, volume, size and number of pages, binding, source, with name of giver or bookseller, cost, class and book number, with record of any change, rebinding, loss, sale or withdrawal as duplicate, worn out or undesirable

Prefaced with explanations, illustrations and rules for best methods of use

By MELVIL DEWEY, M. A. (Amherst)

## Library Bureau <br> Designers and makers of

Steel bookstack, Technical library furniture and supplies,
Museum cases

Boston
43 Federal st.

Chicago
6 No. Michigan av.

New York
316 Broadway

## Library Bureau, Ltd.

## L. B. Condensed Accession-Book

First of all records to be filled; and by no means last in importance, is the book of accessions, the history of the growth of the library. To this the librarian turns for final reference in doubtful cases. Here is the complete story of each volume, fully told, but in the most compact form. It is the official indicator for the whole collection. Each line is a separate pigeon-hole, in which, if not exactly the book, all the condenst facts about the book are placed. Thence they are never removed; they are not stolen, or loaned, or condemned, or withdrawn, or sent to the binder, or lost. The card is never misplaced, the entry does not mysterionsly disappear, a new edition never supersedes. Once written, "it is enough," til the paper grows thin with wear and the binding crumbles with age or the ink-lines entirely fade out of ken. He may turn to his book of accessions to learn what, and where, and when, and whence, and how much, and feel sure of his answer. A well-made accession-book has an element of mathematical exactness unknown to any other catalog. It is the cditio princeps.

Every volume has a line, and the book is thus an indicator for the entire collection. By this complete, unchangeable record the additions for every day, week, month, and year are shown at a glance; also the total number of volumes which the library has had; and its present number by subtracting the total withdrawn and lost. This book is the most permanent of library records. There is no danger of losing or misplacing entries, as sometimes happens in card catalogs, nor of being compelled to rewrite them, as often happens in the shelf list.

The name catalog should not be applied to the accession-book or to the shelf list, but is restricted to the author, title, and subject catalogs, made primarily for the use of readers, while these are chiefly for official use. Commonly "accession" is used also as an activ verb. Some object to this, and prefer entry-book and "to enter;" or record-book and "to record" or register and "to enter." "To register" confuses with the registration of readers. Additions or addition-book and "to add" is perhaps best, as entry on this record is technically the only way to "add" a book.

For this essential book many forms have been used, but the best features of all were finally combined in the A. L. A. Model, made by a committee of
experts who compared thuroly all the various forms collected, made and tested samples, and finally agreed on all the details of materials, ruling, printing, and binding.

The colored lines help the eye in passing across the page, following one or two above or below, and thus avoiding the danger of getting off the line in crossing the fold.

## Rules for Entering

In the following rules a choice of two or more ways is given in several cases. Each user should, before making the first entry, read these rules thru carefully and cancel all the forms mentioned, except those to be used, and add neatly in manuscript any added rules that seem desirable, and a "List of special abbreviations used in this book," which will show names of agents, funds, etc., local in character, but occurring so often as to need contraction.

This done, a glance at the preface will for all time show what the rule was for entering in that volume, and explain any abbreviations not on the printed list.
I. Enter each book immediately after it is collated and agreed with order-book and bill.
a. The official business record of additions should be kept as strictly up to date as a cash account. If more books come in than can be written up at once, and some are wanted in special haste, they may be entered first, but under no circumstances should leave the library til properly added. Once bearing the accession-number, other facts are readily found; but a book without this guide is easily lost or confused with books from other sources or coming in on other dates. The accession-book corresponds to the invoicebook of a business house. As a package is opened, collate it with order-book and bill, to see that it is what was ordered, that the book is complete and in proper condition, and that the price is right. Check the price on bill, and enter it on order record, thus "agreeing" them. Then, if correct, enter the book at once on the invoice or accession-book. If incorrect or imperfect, do not enter it at all, for this fact decides that it is not to be "added" to the library.
b. Pictures, statuary, maps, and all articles added to the library should be accessioned and numbered, so as to record the date, source, cost, and any other items of interest. Cards may also wisely be added under the names of artist and subject in the catalogs. It is well to have a special book of additions for these articles, if they 3.re likely to be numerous; otherwise 100 or more
numbers may be saved in a block at the front or back of the accession-book, thus keeping these peculiar articles together. To distinguish them and their numbers from books, prefix A, marking the first work of art A I, and so on, the last number showing the extent of the collection. If wisht, a similar list for scientific specimens can be made under S i, for maps under M 1 , etc.
c. Maps, charts, etc., not in book form are stampt in the lower right corner, or near the title of the map. In the size column, length and bredth are given in cm ; e. g., $4 \mathrm{I} \times 52 \mathrm{~cm}$.
2. Use all the standard library abbreviations in all entries.

These include dates, authors' forenames, place, size, binding, etc. See Library Abbreviations appended to these rules for full lists. So many facts are given in so little space, that it is important to save room by using abbreviations; and, as only those familiar with them use this book, the objection against their use in public catalogs does not hold good. All obvious contractions may be used in this book, specially in titles; e. g., "geog." for geographical, "hist." for history, "biog.," etc., etc. The compact L. B. dates are best for all library uses.
3. Give day, month, and year in the upper left margin of each left-hand page, and the day and month before the first entry of each day.

The running date at the top is used in turning to find books by dates. It applies to all entries til a new date is prefixt to the accession number. If a whole page or more are received the same day, the date in top margin is enough. Sometimes only a single book is added, but its date must be given as carefully as for the pageful, for dates, like other figures, are almost worthless if not exact. This date shows when the book came into the library; and, if the accessions were written up daily, it would also be the date of entry. A large number coming at once should be entered under the same date, to show that they came together, even if the entry takes several days. It is less account what day the line is written, than what day the book was received into the library. Some however give the date of entry rather than reception, when different, as being easiest. Others note both dates. This shows one reason for strict observance of Rule 1 . If delay is necessary put the date on the cover where it will be covered by the book-plate, unless the order clerk puts, as he ought, the date on the inner margin of the first recto. If books accumulate they should be kept in order of reception; and, if any are specially wanted before the others, the lines may be counted off so as to accession in proper order.
4. Give to each volume the next consecutiv number on the first blank line of the accession-book, and enter this number on the lower margin of the first recto, after the title page of each volume received, and never assign the same number to another volume, even if the original be lost, sold, exchanged, or condemned, and an exact duplicate obtained.
a. An accession-number is given each separate volume, and not to works, or sets, or lots, or series, or collections. Numbering zworks, in however many volumes they may chance to be, always leads to confusion. The last number should show how many volumes the library has received from the beginning. Books are often issued in parts and at intervals, like periodicals. If an effort is made to number books or works, rather than volumes, the first volume received in continuation makes trouble; e. g., v. 4 comes in to-day and should be numbered 1347 ; but v. $\mathrm{I}, 2$, and 3 are numbered 975 . That entry must be found and altered to show that v. 4 is here. When v. 5 comes in, it must be again altered, and so on to the end. Such constant changes and erasures make a slovenly book, and are sure to beget confusion.
b. To number each lot as it comes, withóut trying to keep all the volumes of a set together, is a little better, as it saves changes; but, if an accessionbook is kept at all, it is best to keep it properly, and let it show what it professes - the additions of each day in the exact order of their reception, without classification in any form.
c. In assigning call-mumbers or shelf-marks by which readers call for what they want, books, and not volumes, are numbered. In the accession-book, volumes, not books, bear the number.
d. The rule gives a separate line to each volume. Some catalogers have put sets of 50 or 60 volumes all on one line. The only gain is a little paper; for the apparent saving of labor proves no economy in the end. The entries, if the same, are dittoed with labor too trifling for mention. One serves for the whole line, insted of dittoing each word; and even this is done only once in the life of the book. A single accession-book has 10,000 lines, or pigeonholes for 10,000 distinct volumes. Trial of various plans proves it best to assign one of these pigeon-holes or lines across the book to each volume.
e. The rule assigns a given line to a given volume, and forbids its use for any other than that identical volume. There is no trouble then in recording titles, imprints, cost, source, binding, etc., for the different volumes of a set. If any volume is lost, or re-bound, or requires any note or comment to preserve its history and the record of its present state, the way is perfectly simple. If two or more volumes are put on a single line, confusion is sure. to arise sooner or later, while by this rule any fact concerning any volume can be entered and found with the least possible labor.
f. Some libraries in replacing a lost book give it the same accessionnumber as the original. This is convenient and best for shelf-numbers, but is all wrong for accession-numbers. Lost books often come back after many years, and some day a wearisome effort to agree accounts discloses two books bearing the same accession-number. A book put in the library to-day in place of one lost five years ago was added to-day, and not at the time of the first purchase. It is e. g., the I 374 th volume added to the library, and is to take the place of 975 , which some one has lost.
g. Pamflets not previously accessioned, when bound, are entered the same as new books, on the date when they come in from the bindery, which is the time of their reception as books. In the source column the word "Binding," in place of the agent's name, shows that the pamflets had been in the library, but not entered.
h. In binding together two or more books already accessioned, the number of the first may be retained as the number of the collection, as it is the identical book, and all of it, with additions. In the Remarks column opposit each of the other volumes enter "Bound in No.-" with date.
i. This number as soon as assigned is stampt on the first recto after the title. When the book is re-bound, the number is preserved for immediate reference or identification after the book comes back from the binder. This is the most convenient place for this number, after the title itself, which it would deface, and the reverse of the title where the ink often shows thru or blots, and where it is harder to get a smooth surface for stamping. Even if given on the book-plate, it is repeated here as the plate is lost in re-binding.
j . If a numbering machine is used, stamp the accession number on the back of main author and subject card bottom-side up, so as to be read from the front when lockt in the catalog drawers, or crosswise of the back on the reverse of the upper left corner of the front. This number on the card often saves a double reference, and, the machine being set, it is no appreciable labor to give the number wherever wanted. On the back it takes no space available for title or notes, and is just as convenient, if stampt bottom-side up. When at the accession machine it is not known how many cards will be written, so only the one main author and one main subject card is stampt. This is also an advantage, in that a card not stampt on the back is thus recognized at a glance as an "added entry" or secondary card. The numbering machine, tho costly at first, is a real economy in a library, where it saves its cost in time of clerks and catalogers, beside giving compact printed numbers of the highest legibility.
k. Numbers when in column are quicker to write and easier to read if only the last two digits are given except for each ioth number. For 60 . a 1000
extra, the book can be had with the numbers all printed in advance. This is much the neatest and in the end the cheapest way.

1. Numbers cannot be printed in advance if dates of entry or receipt of books are given on a separate line. This is sometimes done because a blank line (with only the date in the centre) above and below the list of books received together sets them off distinctly as a group by themselves. This plan, however, besides making the very desirable printed numbers impracticable, breaks up the uniformity of numbers beginning each page, and reference is less ready. By our rule of a line to a number, and dates in the left margin, every page begins with an even 20 , and the eyt is greatly helpt in quick reference.
2. Enter the class, book and volume numbers as soon as assigned, in ink if permanent, in pencil if liable to alteration.
a. Some libraries are so numbered, or liable to so frequent changes in their shelf-numbers or press-marks, that it is best to give only volume-numbers, which remain fixt. Others give the press-marks in pencil, so that they can be readily altered. The columns can be left blank if the system does not admit of their satisfactory use. They are of very great value to libraries that have a shelf-number not liable to frequent changes. I. They refer directly to the shelves and shelf-lists without consulting the catalogs; 2. They make analysis and statistics vastly easier. They are the best check to show that all books paid for really get on the shelves, insted of disappearing by accident or design before getting on the inventory [shelf list] and catalogs.
b. If the old fixt system is used, alcove, range, and shelf, insted of class, will go in the first column, for which the heading class was chosen, for its brevity and applicability to almost any system. Nearly all libraries agree in using a book-number between this and the volume-number. Where the alfabetical arrangement is followed wholly or in part, these columns will be used for the words or letters and figures which determin the location of the book. These two columns are left blank til the book is cataloged, clast and shelf listed; for it is impossible to give the numbers accurately, til the shelf list is consulted. Even in the alfabetical systems there is a chance that the identical combination has occurred before, and must be differentiated.
c. In the volume column, two volumes bound in one would be entered I \& 2, 3 \& 4 , etc. One volume bound in two.parts would be entered I. ${ }^{1}$, I. ${ }^{2}$, etc., each part on a separate line.
d. Give the number of the volume if more than one. If in only one volume, leave this column blank as I indicates that it is the first of a set of two or more. Make all entries of facts perfectly definit.
3. Give the author's name and the title, as in the brief-title finding index. (For detailed rules see Library Notes, v. I., p. III-I3I.)
a. Space allows only a brief title, and other facts are given with so much fulness that the book is readily identified. If the work is anonymous, leave the AUTHOR column blank, to be filled when authorship is discovered. The line separating author and title is faint, so as to be seen only when lookt for to guide in making the titles line accurately one under the other. When author's name or title is very long, this line is simply disregarded, but in most entries there will be a little space between the author and the beginning of the title.
b. The form of author's name to be used, or the heading which takes its place in the author column for transactions and various other books, must correspond with the entry in the other catalogs; and, as it must be decided from them, a careless heading should not be written here at the risk of error. With this as with the class number, if in doubt, and the book must be entered at once, leave the author column blank, and fill in after the heading is decided for the other catalogs. A volume of pamflets is entered under the heading used on the main card with a note ; e. g., "\& 9 other pam."
4. Give the place, publisher, date, pages, and size, in accordance with rules for full titles, except that more abbreviations may be safely used.
a. If several places or publishers are printed, give only the first named on the title; or the most important if the main publisher is given in large type with fine type names preceding. Some omit the publisher, but it should be once recorded somewhere to help identify each book or find a duplicate if needed. The publisher differentiates two editions of same place and date, and is often used in replacing, tracing, etc. If omitted from all other records, give it here. Leave space between abbreviation for place and publisher, so it shall not look like a name and initials; e. g., L. MacMillan, not L. MacMillan.
b. If something must be omitted to save labor, perhaps the publisher can be spared easiest, or the pages, if given on the cards.
c. Give the date of publication in years of the common calendar, and in Arabic figures. Never, here or elsewhere, use Roman numbers.
d. If it differs more than a year from publication date, always give year of copyright with $c$ prefixt. The line headed date is wide enough for six figures, so this important item specifying the real date of publication can be added.
e. The extent of a book depends on pages and size, so that both should be
given. The paging is the most useful item that can be given in so small space; as it is on the cards it can be filled in with the class and book numbers without looking it up twice. It is one of the most useful items in identifying similar editions. A pamflet is only a thin book, and is best described by giving paging; e. g., " 37 p. O." All the sizes (binding, paper, and type), as well as fold, in case it should be desirable, can be given by interlining, but except in rare books, the size-letter is sufficient. Give the size by the A. L. A. book-size rule. If it is on the line, call it the larger if it has been trimmed in re-binding; if untrimmed call it the smaller. For books paged in fragments, do not subtract, but give the first and last; e. g., p. 6i3-II20.
f. An admirable help in quick and accurate sizing is Cole's Size Card, publisht by the Library Bureau. It gives by diagonal lines the proper prefix nar, $s q$, or ob, without separate measurement. It is kept inside the cover; some mark the size lines inside the front cover of the accession-book or paste in a Cole card, tho it is less handy to lay the book accurately on the card than to insert the card under the cover, which serves as an automatic guide to hold it in exact position.
$g$. The size of type is rarely given, tho to many an important item in choice of editions for reading. It is a part of size or extent, but is more useful on the catalogs than here.
5. Give the binding material, indicating half binding by prefixing $1 / 2$, or better a superior ${ }^{2} ; e . g$., ${ }^{2}$ mor. If the book has leather corners also, $3 / 4$, or a superior ${ }^{3}$ will indicate it. If by a famous binder, or otherwise remarkable, note in Remarks.
6. Under source write the name of the giver, if a gift; the name of the fund if bo't from the income of a special fund; or the name of the firm or library agents, of whom bo't, if from the general fund.

Some give the name of the supplying agents in all cases, prefixing the initials of the fund in the second case. The funds of each library are so well known that the initials are ample, so the column for source allows room for both agent and fund. Enter at least the initials of the agent in all cases.
10. Under cost give in dollars and cents the actual cost of the book, including exchange on foreign books.
a. A ruling for pounds, shillings and pence is not needed. So few books among the mass in the library will be so billed, that it is waste of space to devote three whole columns to these headings. Even in these cases convenience requires that cost be given in ordinary denominations, so that a moment tells an inquirer the cost of any book. If the exact amount in foreign money
must be kept, interline it in the cost column, or better, to allow footing the cost for statistics, enter it in Remarks, next to cost column. If list price is given, it is useless to repeat the net price also in foreign terms.
b. If the list price is recorded, put it at the right of the source column, next to the left ruling of the cost column, using fr, m , and s for francs, marks, or shillings, and unmarkt figures for dollars. If, because of rarity or net list price or special terms from auction or second-hand dealers, the price paid is more or less than usual for a book of that list price, prefix "n" (net) to the cost given, to show it is not an error in entry. Some wisely do not stop to look up list prices, but enter them only when already known.
c. When several volumes are bo't at once, give cost of the series opposit the first entered, followed by a note of the number of volumes included; e. g., v. 4, 5, and 6 of some work come in together, and cost together \$13.44. Insted of dividing this up, and entering $\$ 4.48$ against each volume, make the entry against the first (v. 4) in this way: 3 v . $\$ \mathrm{r} 3 \cdot 44$. Or (a more difficult entry to make neatly), connect the lines of the different volumes by a bracket, and write the cost against the center. For convenience in identifying what came on each bill, the date and total may be given in Remarks opposit the first entry; e. g., on line $10,43 \mathrm{I}$ the remark for a bill covering 30 v . would be "To Io,460 is bill of $19 \mathrm{~N} . \$ 10^{62}$." The date of the bill is always earlier than that of reception. Io, 460 shows the line of the last entry included in the bill, as does the remark of the next bill, unless it is for a single volume, and so not recorded. It is often handy to check off special bills in this way, and the labor is trifling to thus indicate the extent of large bills. Mark gifts " $g$ " in cost column, and if cost is known add it in [ ] ; e. g., g [I.75]. For convenience in footing amount paid out for books and amount of gifts, it is well to enter the cost value assigned to gifts in red ink, as being more distinct than the [ ], and showing more grafically the proportion of gifts to 'each page. Some even write the entire line in red. Give items of cost carefully, thus making the accession-book for all practical purposes the invoice-book.
II. Mark the cost of each book in inner margin of first recto after date of reception, when collating with the bill.

From this place it is copied in the accession-book, and is often found of great convenience in determining value without consulting records or bills. The cost written in the inner corner of some special page agreed on in each library, serves to identify books with labels removed, or covers taken off in binding, or by accident, or by design where theft is intended; but any reader may wish to know the cost, and it is unwise to use it as a detectiv mark, of which the place cannot be told to all interested. A much safer private
mark is a perforation with an awl or pin in a secret place; e. g., a pin hole thru the center of the fifth o used in the paging. This can hardly be found by accident or removed, if known, so as not to be detected by an expert.
12. Under remarks indicate any re-binding, sale, loss, exchange, withdrawal as duplicate, binding in with another volume, or any change or disposition.

The preceding entries tell what the book was when it came into the library. Remarks tell of any changes, and of the final disposition in case the book is no longer in its accustomed place. This rule requires less labor than at first appears, and saves more than it costs. When books come in from the bindery, it is a very brief matter to open to their numbers, and note the new dress, with its cost. Then if the volume be lost and the reader wishes to pay for it, there is a mears of knowing whether it was in paper as at first bo't for 25 cents, or in half morocco as re-bound, at an added cost of \$I. The acces-sion-book is the book of final reference for these technical facts, that appear on no other catalog. The efficient librarian must be able somewhere to refer to everything of the kind, and for this no other record offers so great advantages.

The librarian who will keep an accession-book on the plan above described, will find himself well repaid. It will be in constant requisition, the final authority to which will be referred all doubtful questions regarding the past history or present state of any one or of all his books.

# Library abbreviations 

Compiled by Melvil Dewey
IOO FORENAMES. CUTTER ABBREVIATIONS

| Ab. | Abraham | F : | Frederick, Friedrich, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alex. | Alexander, Alexandre |  | Frédéric |
| Alf. | Alfred | G : | George, Georg, |
| And. | Andrew, Andreas, André | Gert. | Georges |
| A.. | Anna | Gilb. | Gilbert |
| Ant. | Anthony, Anton, Antoine | Gi. Bat. | Giovanni (Giam) ${ }_{\text {c }}^{\text {Bat- }}$ tista |
| Arch. | Archibald, Archambaud | G.. | Grace |
| Art. | Arthur | Greg. | Gregory, Gregor, Gre- |
| A: | Augustus, August, Auguste | Gu. | goire <br> Guillaume, Gulielmus |
| A : a. | Augusta | Gst. | Gustavus, Gustav, |
| A : in. | Augustin |  | Gustave |
| A : inus. | Augustinus | H. | Helen |
| Bart. | Bartholomew, Bartholomäus, Barthélemi | H: | Henry, Heinrich, Henri |
| B.. | Beatrice | Hrm. | Herman, Hermann |
| B: | Benjamin | Hip. | Hippolyte, Hippolytus |
| Bern. | Bernard, Bernhard | Hu. | Hugh, Hugo, Hugues |
| Cath. | Catherine, Catharine | Ign. | Ignatius, Ignaz, Ignace |
| C: | Charles, Carl | I: | Isaac, Isaak |
| C. | Charlotte | I.. | Isabella |
| Chris. | Christopher, Christoph (f), Christophe | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jac. } \\ & \text { Ja. } \end{aligned}$ | Jacob, Jacques <br> James |
| Clar. | Clarence | J.. | Jane |
| Dan. | Daniel | J: | John, Johann, Jean |
| D: | David | Jos. | Joseph |
| D.. | Delia | Jose. | Josephine, Joséphe |
| Edg. | Edgar | Jul. | Julius, Jules |
| Edm. | Edmund, Edmond | K: | Karl |
| E: | Edward, Eduard, | K.. | Kate |
|  | Edouard | Kath. | Katherine |
| E.. | Elizabeth | Lr. | Lawrence, Laurence, |
| Ern. | Ernest, Ernst |  | Lorenz, Laurent |
| Eug. | Eugene, Eingen | L: | Lewis, Ludwig, Louis |
| F.. | Fanny | L.. | Louisa |
| Fer. | Ferdinand | L: e. | Loulse |
| Fitz W: | Fitz William | Marg. | Margaret, Margarethe, |
| F.. s. | Frances |  | Marguerite |


| M : | Mark, Marcus, Marc | S : | Samuel |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M. | Mary | S. | Sarah |
| Mat. | Matthew, Mathäus, | Seb. | Sebastian, Sébastier |
| N.. | Mathieu | Ste. | Stephen, Stephan |
| N : | Nicholas, Nikolaus, | T.. | Theresa |
|  | Nicolas | T: | Thomas |
| Ol. | Oliver, Olivier | Tim. | Timothy, Timotheus, |
| O.. | Olivia |  | Timothée |
| O: | Otto | U: | Ulrich |
| Pat. | Patrick | U.. | Ursula |
| P.. a. | Paulina | V: | Victor, Viktor |
| P.. | Pauline | V.. | Victoria |
| P : | Peter, Pierre | Wa. | Walter, Walther |
| Ph. | Philip, Philipp, | Wash. | Washington |
|  | Philippe | W.. | Wilhelmina |
| R.. | Rebecca | W : | William, Wilhelm |
| R : | Richard | Zach. | Zachary |
| Rob. | Robert | Z.. | Zenobia |

Where ; and .. is used in English names, use ; and ., for the German form, and $\leq$ and, for the French, e. g. J: John, J; Jobann, J! Jean.

## FOR HEADINGS

Besides the preceding 100 forenames

| abr. | abridger | Gt . Br. | r. Great Britain |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| aftw. | afterwards | pseud. | . pseudonym |
| annot. | annotator | pub. | publisher |
| anon. | anonymous | sup't | superintendent |
| b. | born | tr. | translator |
| col. | collector | U. S. | United States |
| comnt. | commentator |  | and |
| co. | company | () in | include maiden name of married |
| comp. | compiler |  | woman |
| contin. | continuer | [] in | include words or parts of words |
| dep't | department |  | supplied |
| d. | died | a | after a word or figure means |
| ed. | editor |  | probably, perhaps |

Use also the common abbreviations for political, military, professional and honorary titles.

FOR IMPRINTS AND NOTES
Use the size symbols, $F Q O D S T$ Tt $F e$, given at the end

| c | copyright, e. $\mathrm{g} ., \mathrm{I} 882\left[\mathrm{c}^{\prime} 80\right]$ | fac-sim. | fac-similes |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| cm | centimeter | gr. of por. | group of portraits |
| col. | columns | il. | illustrated-ions |
| ed. | editions | l. | leaves |
| f. | folios | mut. | mutilated |


| n. t-p. | no title-page | ser. | series |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| p. | page or pages | tab. | tables |
| p. | published, e. g. I882 | [p, 80$]$ | t-p. |

tab.
t-p.
v. p. various paging
w.
w.
series
tables title-page volumes (before words) with (after words) wanting

FOR BOOK TITLES
Besides the abbreviations for honorary and other designations

| acct. | account | mem. | memoir |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ad. | additions-al | misc. | miscellaneous |
| Am. or Amer | America-n | ms. mss. | manuscript-s |
| anal. | analysis-tical | N. A. | North America |

Use on cards. In accession and all official records use shorter form

| Alb. | Albany | Ley. | Leyden |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Amst. | Amsterdam | Lpz. | Leipzig |
| B. or Bost. | Boston | Lug. Bat. | Lugduni Batavorum |
| Balt. | Baltimore | Mil. | Milano |
| Ber. | Berlin | Mün. | München |
| Brns. | Braunschweig | N. O. | New Orleans |
| Camb. or Cb . | Cambridge | N. Y. | New York |
| Chic. or Ch. | Chicago | Ox . | Oxford |
| Cin. | Cincinnati | P. or Par. | Paris |
| Copng. | Copenhagen | Ph. or Phil. | Philadelphia |
| Dub. | Dublin | San Fran.orS.F | . San Francisco |
| Edin. or Ed. | Edinburgh | St L. | St. Louis |
| Eng. | England | St Pet. or St | .St. Petersburg |
| Fir. | Firenze | Stut. | Stuttgart |
| Glasg. or Gl. | Glasgow | U. S. | United States |
| Göt. | Göttingen | Ven. or V. | Venice |
| Kjöb. | Kjöbenhavn | W. or Wash. | Washington |
| L. or Lond. | London |  |  |

titles, states, etc.
\(\left.$$
\begin{array}{llll}\text { A. B. } & \text { bachelor of arts } & \text { C. S. N. } & \begin{array}{l}\text { C. S. navy } \\
\text { abp. }\end{array}
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\begin{array}{ll}\text { archbishop }\end{array}
$$ \& Connecticut\end{array}\right]\)| Ct. |
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| Ky. | Kentucky | N. S. | Nova Scotia |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| La. | Louisiana | N. Y. | New York |
| L. I. | Long Island | O. | Ohio |
| LL. B. | bachelor of laws | Or. | Oregon |
| LL. D. | doctor of laws | Pa. | Pennsylvania |
| lt. | lieutenant | pres. | president |
| maj. | major | R. A. | royal academician |
| marq. | marquis | Rev. | reverend |
| Mass. | Massachusetts | R.I. | Rhode Island |
| M. A. | master of arts | R. N. | royal navy |
| M. C. | member of Congress | S. A. | South America |
| M. D. | doctor of medicine | S.C. | South Carolina |
| Md. | Maryland | sc. | sculpsit, engraver |
| Me. | Maine | sr | senior |
| Messrs. | plural of Mr | S. T. D. | doctor of sacred |
| Mich. | Michigan |  |  |
| Minn. | Minnesota | sup't | superintendent |
| Miss. | Mississippi | Tenn. | Tennessee |
| Mle | mademoiselle | Tex. | Texas |
| Mme | madame | U. S. | United States |
| Mo. | Missouri | U. S. A. | U. S. of America or |
| M. P. | member of Parliament |  | U. S. N. |
| Mr | mister | U. S. navy U. S. army |  |
| Mrs | mistress | U.T. | Utah territory |
| N. A. | North America | Va. | Virginia |
| N. B. | New Brunswick | visc. | viscount |
| N. C. | North Carolina | Vt. | Vermont |
| Neb. | Nebraska | Wis. | Wisconsin |
| N. H. | New Hampshire | W. T. | Washington territory |
| N. J. | New Jersey | W. Va. | West Virginia |
| N. M. | New Mexico | Wy. | Wyoming |

MONTHS

| Ja | F | Mr | Ap | My | Je | Jl | Ag | S | O | N | D |
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DAys
$\mathrm{Sn} \quad \mathrm{M} \quad \mathrm{Tu} \quad \mathrm{W} \quad$ Th $\quad \mathrm{F} \quad \mathrm{St}$
Use in this order "W 9 S 85" for Wed. Sept. 9th, 1885. "
Use usual abbreviations for days and months on catalog cards.
figures
Never use roman numerals. ${ }^{1}$ Use arabic figures, a half larger than the script, for all numerical expressions.


## Size Notation

SIZE LETTER
Never use for fold.

| use for fold. | in centimeters. |
| :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Fe}$ | Up to 10 |
| Tt | 10 " 12.5 |
| T | 12.5 " I5 |
| S | 15 " 17.5 |
| D | 17.5" 20 |
| 0 | 20 " 25 |
| Q | 25 " 30 |
| F | 30 " 35 |
| $\mathrm{F}^{4}$ | 35 " 40 |
| $\mathrm{F}^{5}$ | 40 " 50 |
| $\mathrm{F}^{6}$ | 50 " 60 |

For all booke over 35 cm highthe saperior figures show in which rocm of hight the book falls, e. $\mathrm{g} ., \mathrm{FP}$ is between 70 and 80 cm high Prefix nar. if width is less than $\frac{3}{5}$ hight.
" sq. " more" $\frac{3}{4}$ "
These dividing lines will be remembered by the three threes, $\frac{3}{5}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{3}$.

## ACTUAL SIZE METHOD

Give all sizes in cm (for great accuracy add decimals), leaving the old symbols and names, $8^{\circ}$ and Octavo to indicate fold only. Give hight first, followed by $h$, or by $x$ and width, e.g., $23^{\mathrm{h}}$ or $23 \times 14$. $23^{\mathrm{h}}$ means between 22 and 23 , i. e., in $23^{d} \mathrm{~cm}$. All measures are taken outside the cover. Width is from hinge to edge not including the round. To measure paper or letterpress prefix $p$ (aper) or t (ype) to figures, including in type neither folio nor signature lines; e.g., 23xi4, p22xi4, ti7xio, $8^{\circ}$ describes a book with size of cover, of paper, of letter-press, and fold.

## Library Colors

The day colors are used, e. g., on Inspection Shelves, to mark by a colored thred the day on which each book is to go to its regular place in the library; or, they mark the day of a loan or mem., if the slips used are changed daily, as in some libraries. They are:-

| Sn. | M. | Tu. | W. | Th. | F. | St. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pink | Blue | Green | White | Red | Fawn | Salmon |

The language colors used, e. g., in bindings are:-

1. American, Light Brown
2. English, Dark Brown
3. German, Black
4. Minor Teutonic, Dark Blue
5. French, Red
6. Italian, Maroon
7. Spanish, Olive
8. Latin, Light Green
9. Greek, Dark Green
10. Minor Aryan, Light Blue
11. Semitic, Yellow

93-99. Hamitic, etc., Light Drab
abbreviations for bindings
bds. boards buck buckram cf. calf
cl. cloth, muslin
dk. duck
mor. morocco
pap. paper
ro. roan
rox. roxburghe
rus. russia
sh. sheep vel. rellum


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Number
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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 72：X＇sppleson |  | $829$ |  |  |  |  | 100 | 3411 |  |  |
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| Bort：Little Bronk | 1914 | 190 |  |  |  |  | 79．1 | 30 |  |  |
| nix：macmular | 1915 | 30 |  |  |  |  | 26 | $2 y$ |  |  |
| ：untingrim Ins |  | 364 |  |  |  |  | 21 | 29 |  |  |
| Sost：Houqhlos | 1914 | $267$ |  |  |  |  | 21 | 30 |  |  |
| Micy：Misemillar | $1915$ | $50.9$ |  |  |  |  | 100 | 3414 |  |  |
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| post：Lirte Brown | 1915 | 308 |  |  |  |  | 100 | 3419 |  |  |
| 3：y！BookCo． | 1914 | 230 |  |  |  |  | J．100 | 3420 |  |  |
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| nix：mscoaide | 1915 | 252 |  |  |  |  | 25 | 43 |  |  |
| Bost：Lage | 1915 | 326 |  |  |  |  | 100 | 3424 |  |  |
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| n：y！Bonto CO． |  | 238 |  |  |  |  | 5.100 | 34゙1 |  |  |
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| Pril＇：Luppucots | 1912 | 374 |  |  |  |  | 100 | 3155 |  |  |
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Date 1917



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| ni－x：mac millan <br> goot：Houy blrop <br> Bost：Dilynim <br> Rix：Hover <br> Qostidithle Orm | $21917$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129 \\ & 824 \\ & 558 \\ & 217 \\ & 389 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 54 \\ 100 \\ 22 \\ 20 \\ 100 \end{gathered}$ | 3314 <br> 7.7 <br> 3. <br> 3620 |  |  |
| Ri＇y，＇Lane <br> 72：＇y．Haopes <br> riy：Floddw <br> nicx：marmilane <br> Mi．$y$ ！Seritiso | 1916 <br> 1917 | 248 <br> 461 <br> 353 <br> 449 <br> 364 |  |  |  |  | 92.4 <br> 100 <br> 82 <br> 69 <br> そそ | 13 <br> 321 <br> 700 <br> 29 <br> $-71$ |  |  |
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