

NAME OF ORIGINAL AUTHOR MERGED IN TITLE

(CATALOGUING PROBLEMS 6)

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[Discusses the choice of heading in the Main Entry of a book in which the authors' name is merged in the title. Sixteen possible varieties in the author statement on the title page of such a book are isolated. Following the Canon of Ascertainability is shown to be the safest course of arriving at consistent practice. Gives a suggestion to the Standards Organisations regarding the author statement to be given in the back of the title page.]

authorship in the case of classics is dealt with elsewhere [2].

11 Long Lived Work

We are only concerned here with other fairly long-lived works. The essential value of such a long-lived work does not centre round its seminal nature or on the personality of the author or on the elements of permanent value contained in it so much as in classics. On the other hand, it embodies current knowledge or current information. For this reason it has to be revised and brought up-to-date from time to time. In other words, its current validity essentially required correction or omission of old matter and addition of new matter from time to time. But the frame-work of the original edition is retained in all the successive editions. Such a work often occurs in all the sciences—particularly in the taxonomic works of natural sciences, medical works, and legal works.

1 INTRODUCTION

Some works are almost immortal. They have elements of permanent value. They are saturated with the personality of the author, which itself is very powerful and highly organized. It is usually a seminal book cutting new ground, blazing new trail, stimulating new thought, and so on. It gets printed repeatedly even after centuries. It stimulates other works on itself. Such a work is called a classic [1]. Since a classic outlives the author, the title page of any later edition of it has often necessarily to contain the name of a collaborator as editor or as translator or in any other capacity. The author's name may be merged in the title of the work. It may even happen that the name of the original author is totally absent from the title page. The conflict of

12 Extent of Change

At one extreme, the change in a new embodiment of a long lived work may be slight - that is, it may affect only a small fraction of the work. At the other extreme, it may affect most of the work - at any rate, more than half the work. The change-over from the one extreme to the other may be in gradual steps from embodiment to embodiment.

13 Need for Collaborator

From certain edition onwards, a long lived work of the nature described above will necessarily require a collaborator. It may be due either to the incapacity of the original author or to his having been dead. Surely thereafter, the original author can have no responsibility for the changes made in the later editions. The entire responsibility for bringing the work up-to-date falls on the collaborator alone. This factor has resulted in the title page of the later editions reflecting the change of responsibility in diverse ways.

2 EXAMPLES

Example 11

Dewey/Decimal Classification/
and/Relative Index/Devised by/
Melvil Dewey/16th Edition/Vol 1/
Tables/Forest Press Inc/Lake
Placid Club/Essex County/New
York.

First published anonymously in 1876 under the title: A Classification and Subject Index. Ed 2 to 14 published under the title: Decimal Classification and Relative Index.

In P 19, the Editor's Introduction says "The editors have tried to provide enough subdivisions but not too many In this respect the 16th edition varies distinctly from earlier editions Edition 14 has 31,364 separate entries in the Tables ... while edition 16 has 17,929.

"There are in this edition 1,603 relocations. Of these 832 are total, meaning that the entire number has been 'dropped'."

On P 27 the Editor's Introduction is signed "Benjamin A Kuster/Editor". Thus, there is no doubt that there is a considerable alteration in ed 16. About 10 per cent of the classes have been relocated. The number of classes has been nearly halved. This has certainly involved a good deal of judgment. Surely no responsibility for this can go to the original author Melvil Dewey who died two decades earlier. The responsibility can only rest with the editor Kuster. But Kuster has not allowed his name to be printed even in the

Collaborator Statement in the title page.

The only hint that somebody other than the original author has played a large part in Ed 16 is to be found in the Author Statement. In that statement we find "Devised by/Melvil Dewey."

Another peculiarity is that there is no mention either in the Foreword in the Editor's Introduction of the policy decision to merge the original author's name in the title, though it is found to be merged in the title page - for the first time in this edition.

22 Example 14

Rider's/International/Classification/
for the arrangement of books/on the
shelves of general libraries/By
Frederic Rider/Librarian Emeritus,
Olin Memorial Library, /Wesleyan
University/Preliminary Edition/
Printed as manuscript for the re-
ceipt of corrections, amendments
and amplifications./The Author/
Middletown, Conn./1961.

This example is of a different kind. The author's name is merged in the title by the author himself, in addition to his name appearing in the 'Author Statement' in the title page.

Example 221

James Duff Brown's/Manual/of/
Library Economy/Seventh Edition/
Completely rewritten/By/R North-
wood Lock F L A/Grafton & Co/
London/1961

Unlike in example 231 the title page indicates Lock's role as a reviser of Brown's work.

Example 222

Thomson's Outlines/of/Zoology/
Revised by/James Ritchie, M. A.,
D.Sc. Ninth Edition/Geoffrey
Cumberlege/Oxford University
Press/London New York Toronto.

Extract:

"The present edition, the first since the death of Sir J Arthur Thomson, has

been carefully revised, and apart from amendments, rearrangements and additions suggested by advancing knowledge, takes more cognisance of fossil forms, without which a just survey of animal progress is impossible. The short section on tissue structure has been expanded and illustrated, and I have made close upon a hundred new figures to supplement the text and to replace diagrams less suitable, particularly in connection with animals customarily examined in first courses . . ."

Ed 8 1929; Ed 9 1944

In this case probably the change introduced is not sufficient to justify regarding Ritchie as the author instead of Thomson.

Example 231

James Duff Brown/Manual of Library Economy/Sixth Edition/By/W. C. Berwick Sayers/Lecturer in Public Library Administration in/The University of London School of Librarianship/illustrated/London/Grafton & Co./1949.

In this case, it is not merely the family name "Brown" that is merged in the title, but the full name including the words forming the personal name. This may tempt one to treat Brown as the Author of the work, though his name does not occur in the Author Statement. But this would be a violation of the Canon of Ascertainability. This view has a further support in Ed 7 given as example There what is merged is not the word group "James Duff Brown", but "James Duff Brown's".

While Lock states in the title page of ed 7 that he has "completely re-written" the work, Sayers does not say whether he is a reviser or editor. His name just occurs in the Author Statement on the title page. This definitely implies, according to the Canon of Ascertainability, that he should be taken as the author of the work contained in ed 6. This gains support in the following words occurring in the preface: "Hardly a page of Brown's now remains, but the book was his and his name will always be associated with it." This statement is delightfully vague in respect of the conflict of authorship.

Perhaps this is sufficient ground to infer that the intention is that Brown should not be taken as the author of the work contained in ed 6.

There is, however, something in usage which may shake a catalogueur from the straight path laid down by the Canon of Ascertainability. For, in common usage the book is referred to as "Brown and Sayers".

In the title page of ed 1 of the work, the name of Morton occurs in the Collaborator Statement, as a reviser. But in ed 2 his name occurs in the Author Statement of the title page.

Example 232

Archbold's/Pleading, Evidence and Practice/in/Criminal Cases/Thirty-third Edition/By/T R Fitzwalter Butler/of the Inner Temple and Midland Circuit, /Barrister-at-Law, Recorder of Newark/and/Marston Graia/of the Middle Temple and South Eastern Circuit, /Barrister-at-Law/London/Sweet and Maxwell limited/2 & 3 Chancery Lane W C 2/1954.

Extract from the Preface.

"The 32nd edition has to incorporate the then very recent and far-reaching changes introduced into the administration of criminal law by the passing of the Criminal Justice Act, 1948, and the adaptation of the book so as to include these manifold new developments was at that time the chief concern of the editors . . . has necessitated alterations great in number and occasionally of importance in substance."

Information about previous editions:

Ed 1 1822 by J. F. Archbold; Ed 6 1835 by John Jervis; Ed 9 1846 by W. N. Welsby; Ed 16 1867 by W. Bruce; Ed 22 1900 by W. F. Craies and G. Stephenson; Ed 31 1943 by T R F Butler and M. Graia.

In this case more than a century has passed since Archbold wrote his book. It is still Archbold only in the Irish sense-of the table knife in the family being still the same which has been used continuously for five

hundred years, each year one and only one part being renewed—handle in one year, blade in another and so on. The pattern of the book might have been continued but the thought-content should have become totally different. In this case it is probably more appropriate to take the word Archbold as the first word of the title, instead of promoting it to the Heading, and some other appropriate person as the author. However, the book is likely to be sought under the word 'Archbold'. This situation is met by the book getting a title entry as a result of its being a Proper Name Title [3].

Example 232

Sear's List/of Subject Headings/
Seventh Edition/By/Bertha
Margaret Frick/Associate Professor,
School of Library Service,
Columbia University/With Practical
Suggestions for the Beginner/
in Subject Heading Work, /by Minnie
Earl Sears/New York/The H. W.
Wilson Company/1950.

Extract from the Preface.

"In recognition of Miss Sear's pioneer and fundamental contributions, in the sixth edition the title was changed into "Sear's List of Subject Headings", the name by which it is usually cited.... New subjects for this edition have been gathered ... Many references have been added for these new subjects as well as for those already in the List, when it seemed desirable. On the other hand, some of the outmoded references have been removed... Some subjects have been changed to agree with changes made in the Congress Library headings."

In this case Frick, responsible for the seventh edition, does not even designate herself as a reviser or editor. Her name appears in the Author Statement and not in the Collaborator Statement in the title-page. But the content of the book does not differ from the last edition, which Sears herself brought out, sufficiently to deny to Sear's name the right of becoming the heading.

Example 32

Mellor's Modern/Inorganic Chemistry/
Revised and Edited by/G. D. Parkes.

M. A. , D.Phil. /Fellow of Keble
College/Oxford/in collaboration with/
J. W. Mellor, D.Sc. /With diagrams and
illustrations/Longmans, Green and
co./London, New York, Toronto/
(1939)

Preface:

"This new edition of Mellor's Modern inorganic chemistry embodies extensive changes in comparison with the previous editions... Mellor's Modern inorganic chemistry was first published in 1912 and very quickly achieved widespread popularity in many parts of the world. It had run to eight editions... when it became clear that in preparing a further edition and time had come for a drastic revision and re-arrangement of its contents. The present volume is the consequence. By the time that this decision had been made, Dr. Mellor was, unfortunately, in failing health, and this in conjunction with his numerous commitments made it necessary for the work of revision to be undertaken jointly. Although Dr. Mellor passed away before it could be published, he had given a final revision to the whole of the joint work in manuscript form; so that the new edition is now issued with the confidence that it has his full authority."

In this case, G. D. Parkes, the editor has collaborated with Mellor, the original author of the work. The name of the editor and that of the original author are given in the Collaborator Statement.

This is an unusual case. Virtually during the very life time of the author his name loses its place in the Author Statement and occupies only a secondary position even in the Collaborator Statement. But to signify that the book was that of Mellor, his name has been fused with the very title of the book as its very first word. Thus those who look for it under the name Mellor in the catalogue will not miss it. For, the new title is a Proper Name Title. As such it will have a Proper Name entry.

Example 33

May's Chemistry/of synthetic
Drugs/Fifth edition/Revised
and rewritten by/G. Malcolm
Dyson/M. A. (Oxon), D.Sc. (Lond)

F. R. I. C., M. I. Chem. E.,
F. I. L. S., in consultation with/
Percy May/D, Sc(London), F. R. I. C.,
C. P. A. (Longmans, 1959).

Preface:

"The fifth edition of this work has very drastic rewriting of all sections. The enormous growth of the subject since the publication of the fourth edition in 1939 has made the sub-division into chapters according to chemical classification unworkable. The broadening of the number of organic chemical types showing specific therapeutic action has been so great that any attempt to preserve the original chemical subdivisions would involve much overlapping of chapters. We have therefore redistributed the material according to the main biological activity of the drugs, except for a part of the field of chemotherapy where the retention of special sections devoted to the consideration of general antiseptic, dyestuff, sulphonamides and organo-metallic compounds assist in clarifying the subject matter."

The fact that the preface is signed by both Dyson and May, confirm that the fifth edition is a joint product. However, the title page mentions May as a consultant to editor Dyson. In this case May is further removed from the author's position than Mellor in the previous example. Form Mellor was atleast a co-editor whereas May is only a consultant to the editor.

Example 43

Garrison and Morton's/Medical Bibliography/An Annotated Check-list of Texts/Illustrating the History of Medicine/By/Leslie T Morton/Information Officer, British Medical Journal;/Formerly Librarian, /St. Thomas's Hospital/Medical School/Second Edition/London/Andre Deutsch/A Grafton Book/1961.

Extract from the Introduction to Ed 2.

"The publication of a second edition of this bibliography has provided the opportunity to close some gaps and to bring the book into line with recent discoveries in medicine. Several sections have been con-

siderably expanded and the whole work has been completely overhauled, although no attempt has been made to come close to the present in all subjects. About 1,400 entries have been added and a few removed. The total number of items (6,808) includes some 3,800 from Garrison's original Check List."

Extract from the Introduction to Ed 1.

"To Sir William Osler belongs the credit of first suggesting such a work as this. The late Fielding H Garrison carried his suggestion into effect, and the list compiled by him appeared in the Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-Generals Office, Washington, 1912, 2nd Series, xvii, 89-178. Garrison himself wrote that he used the list "as convenient scaffolding for a book on the history of medicine ... Later Garrison revised the list and republished it in the Bulletin of the Institute of the History of Medicine, Baltimore, 1933; 333-434, entitling it, A Revised Students' Check-List which forms the basis of the present work. Much has been added and a little deleted. The Check-List 1933 contained 4,186 entries, of which 3,826 have been retained, and to which 1,680 new entries have been added. ... Many sections have been expanded, and modern representative works have been added in most sections."

Example 52

Blakiston's/New Gould/Medical Dictionary/A modern comprehensive dictionary of the terms used in/all branches of medicine and allied sciences, including/medical physics and chemistry, dentistry, pharmacy/nursing, veterinary medicine, zoology and botany, as well/as medico legal terms with illustrations and tables/Editors/ Harold Wellington Jones, M. D./Nor...and L. Hoerr, M. D./Arthur Osol, Ph. D./with the co-operation of an Editorial Board/and 80 contributors/252 illustrations on 45 plates, 129 in color/First Edition The Blakiston Company/Philadelphia, Toronto/1951.

Preface

"Blakiston's New Gould Medical Dictionary is a completely new reference work. Based upon Gould's Medical Dictionary, which through many editions since 1890 has carried on the tradition of scholarship laid down by the first editor, this new work reflects, much more accurately and thoroughly than could a mere revision, the advances of recent years in the various fields of medicine and the allied sciences. The Editors were convinced that even the most judicious modernization of older material

would prove inadequate to the need. They therefore undertook the preparation of an entirely new work-- a task which they approached with full realization of its difficulty and one which they now complete with an enhanced realization of the problems and complexities of modern lexicography."

The progressive changes in the title of this work are worth recording. What is more, with every change in title, edition numbering is restarted with one. Here is the table of information,

Title	Year	Ed N
New Medical Dictionary	1890	1
Illustrated Dictionary of Medicine, Biology, and Allied Sciences.	1894	1
Dictionary of Medical Terms	1904	1
Gould's Medical Dictionary	1926	1
	1928	2
	1931	3
	1935	4
	1941	5
Blakiston's New Gould Medical Dictionary	1949	1
	1956	2
		(Current)

3 VARIETY OF PRACTICES

The above examples indicate the possibility of the following varieties of practices:

Original Author's Name in the title page	Collaborator's Name given in the title page in the place of	See Example N given in Sec 2
1 Merged in the title and also retained in the place of the Author's name.	11 (Omitted altogether)	11
	12 Collaborator's name	-
	13 Author's Name	-
	14 (No Collaborator)	14
2 Merged in the title, but not retained in the place of the Author's name.	21 (Omitted altogether)	-
	22 Collaborator's Name	22; 222
	23 Author's name	23; 232; 233
3 Merged in the title, not retained in the place of the Author's Name, but mentioned in the Collaborator Statement	31 (Omitted altogether)	-
	32 Collaborator's name	32, 33
	33 Author's name	-
4 Merged in the title along with Collaborator's Name	41 (Omitted altogether)	-
	42 Collaborator's Name	-
	43 Author's Name	43
5 Merged in the title but occulted by the first word of the title being that of the publisher	51 (Omitted altogether)	-
	52 Collaborator's Name	52
	53 Author's Name	-

No doubt no example has been given for 12, 13, 21, 31, 33, 41, 42, 51, and 53. But examples may be forthcoming, if they do not already exist.

4 THE CONFLICT

Whose name are we to use as the heading of the Main Entry in such cases? That is the conflict. At a deeper level, this question implies another, namely, who is the author of the successive editions of the work?

The person who easily has the knowledge to resolve the conflict is the one who brings out the later editions. Even the decision by him is subject to common human frailties affecting him. He may be too sentimental and either give the name of the original author as The Author in the title page and give his own name only as a collaborator, or he may even omit his name altogether from the title page, even when more than half of the work embodied in the new edition is different from the work of the original edition.

At the other extreme, an egotistic editor of a new edition may omit the name of the original author and insert his own name as the author even though the change in the work embodied in the new edition is much less than half of the original work. The merging of the name of the original author in the title may be due to one of three causes:

1 It may be in recognition that the frame-work designed by the original author continues to be valid though the details need change from time to time.

2 It may be out of deference to the memory of the original author.

3 It may be as a means of having the benefit of the goodwill established for the work by the original author.

5 FOLLOW THE CANON OF ASCERTAINABILITY

The safest course to determine the choice of the heading is to rely on the Canon of Ascertainability, --that is, by what is indicated in the title page, rather than sit in judgement over what is given in the title page.

6 THE RESULT

The result of so relying upon the Canon of Ascertainability will be as follows:

Example N as given in Sec 2	Heading to be chosen
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11	Dewey (Melvil)
14	Rider (Fremont)
221	Lock (R Northwood), <u>Rev.</u>
222	Ritchie (James), <u>Rev</u>
231	Sayers (William C Berwick)
232	Butler (T R Fitzwalter)
233	Frick (Bertha Margaret)
32	Parke (G D) and Mellor (J W), <u>Ed.</u>
33	Dyson (G Malcolm), <u>Ed.</u>
43	Morton (Leslie T).
52	Jones (Harold Wellington) etc, <u>Ed.</u>

7 A SUGGESTION

Even if the Canon of Ascertainability is adhered to, this class of books would baffle the Canon of Consistency. Perhaps this stage of uncertainty is neither necessary nor unavoidable. The Entry Statements for Author and the Collaborator to be given at the back of the title page can be used by the person responsible for an edition to indicate clearly what the intention is. If the name of the original author should go only with the title page. Further, the role of the person responsible for the edition should be definitely described on the back of the title page. The Standards Organizations in different countries and the International Standards Organisation should strive to bring such a standard into vogue.

References

- 1 Ranganathan (S R) - Classified catalogue code Ed. 5, 1963. (Ranganathan series in library science.), ---, Chap GB ---, FB93.
- 2 ---,
- 3 ---,