

THE ADEQUACY OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SCHEME
IN CLASSIFYING AFRICANA MATERIALS
WITH A REVISED SCHEDULE
FOR THE HISTORY
OF NIGERIA

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OF NIGERIA

BY

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To my parents
Ejiko and Enose
and my uncle Ejeweyi

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The library, a respository of knowledge, has a unique role to play in the dissemination of information. To be able to do this efficiently, it is necessary that all books and other reading materials in the library should be catalogued and classified in such a way that readers can easily locate the items they want.

One of the major tasks of the librarian is that of making sure that maximum use is made of his collection, for any book or record in the library which a reader wants and cannot find because of poor classification is lost to the reader.

Because of this, librarians since the earliest times have been very concerned about the classification of their collections. The first Assyrian librarians classified their clay tablets, and the Ancient Egyptians classified their papyrus (books). If these librarians were concerned with the classification of the few materials in their libraries, modern librarians have more reason to feel concerned about the classification of the large number of materials in their collections.

The volume of books and other reading materials published all over the world today is very alarming. In Great Britain alone 31,449 books were published in 1975.¹ New knowledge or new disciplines which were unknown or little known have now been developed and many books have been written about them. Africa, which was little known in the last century, has now come into

the lime-light. Hitherto, books written about the continent were mainly concerned about the exploitation of Africa by the Europeans. It was felt that Africa had no past and so no history. But we are now witnessing a change: many American and European countries have Departments of African studies in their various universities; in Africa itself there is a new awakening in the study of this continent. These studies have been made possible because of the new universities and research institutes which have been established in the various countries of Africa. In Nigeria alone we have 10 Universities and 3 University Colleges, and this does not include the research institutes in the country. Research work done by these bodies in and outside Nigeria has brought about a proliferation of reading materials on Africa. Librarians do not want to be left out of this new awakening in research into Africa's past. They want to acquire for the libraries all the materials available for the benefit of their clientele. For quick access to these materials, the librarians know that the materials have to be well catalogued and classified, if they are not to be lost to the readers.

Purpose of the Study: The aims of this study are to examine critically the Library of Congress Classification Scheme as it affects African materials, to study the adequacy of the Library of Congress Classification in classifying books and other reading materials on Africa, and to make necessary recommendations

if it is found to be deficient in classifying Africana materials.

Need for the Study: Most of the schemes now in use in our libraries were constructed at a time when very little was known about Africa and when there were very few reading materials on Africa. It is therefore not surprising that these classification schemes did not adequately cover African materials.

The Library of Congress Classification, one of the earliest classification schemes in general use, is widely used in this country. All the Universities and University Colleges in Nigeria use the Library of Congress Classification. The National Library of Nigeria and some of the Colleges of Arts and Science, Advanced Teachers' Colleges and Polytechnics classify by the scheme. Most of the Chief Cataloguers of these Universities and other institutions complain that the scheme is very deficient in the classification of African materials. In fact many of the Universities have modified or expanded the Library of Congress Classification as it affects Africa so that they could classify African materials more efficiently and intelligently.

It is therefore necessary to have a close study of the classification to see if the scheme is in fact inadequate for classifying African materials, and if it is found to be inadequate, to recommend appropriate measures to take.

Limitation

This study will be limited in scope by the subjects and countries to be examined. I do not intend to cover all the subjects on Africa. I shall examine the schedules for History, Geography, Language and Literature, Economics, Sociology, Political Science, Religion and Education as they affect Africa as an entity and certain countries of Africa like Nigeria, Ghana and Sierra Leone. I have decided to limit the study to these subjects because of the geographical divisions that are needed in classifying materials on them. I have omitted Science and Technology since geographical divisions are not so significant in classifying library materials on them. For, in the words of Professor Dike, "there is much in the field of science, of medicine, of geology, of botany and zoology that has to do with universal conditions, and only partially with specifically African conditions. However, in the field of humanities and social sciences, we tend to be concerned with problems that are primarily peculiar to Africa."² A great deal of the study will be based on Nigeria and I shall make a classification for the history of this country based on the structure of the Library of Congress Classification. This limitation became necessary after taking into consideration the element of time and the deep knowledge of the area under consideration needed to be able to make a useful and thorough classification.

Method of the Study

The basis of this study is an in depth study of the Library of Congress Classification Scheme as it affects African countries on the one hand and some European countries like England, France and Sweden on the other. The schedules of Philosophy and Religion (B), History and Topography (D), Geography and Anthropology (G), Social Sciences (H), Political Science (J), Language and Literature (P), of the countries under study were exhaustively examined.

Letters were sent to the Chief Librarians of libraries using the Library of Congress Classification. They were asked to give their views on the adequacies of the Library of Congress Classification Scheme in classifying Africana materials. Oral interviews were held with many cataloguers and library users so that their opinions about the scheme could be known. I also carried out a study of the available literature on Library of Congress Classification. Journal articles, books and some documents such as the draft scheme for the history of Africa by the Nigerian Library Association Sub-Committee on Library of Congress Classification, relating to the scheme were studied and analysed.

Organization of the Study: The study is in five chapters as follows:

- (1) Introduction.

- (2) History and main features of the Library of Congress Classification.
- (3) Accommodation of Library of Congress Classification schedules for Africana.
- (4) Proposed Classification schedule for Nigerian History.
- (5) Summary and Conclusion.

Hypothesis: The Library of Congress Classification is grossly inadequate for detailed classification of Africana for the following reasons:

- (1) Allocation of inadequate places for African topics.
- (2) Colonial sub-division of Africa scatters materials in the same region.
- (3) Emphasis on European and American topics and omission of African topics.
- (4) The use of derogatory terms and racist bias in the scheme.
- (5) The lack of period divisions in schedule DT (History of Africa).

Survey of Related Literature

Although much has been written in the field of library classification a lot still remains to be done. For instance, not much has been said about the adequacy of the Library of Congress Classification in classifying Africana materials.

American or European librarians may not have any need for the study of Library of Congress Classification in this light. The reason for this is not difficult to appreciate. The Library of Congress Classification was made with their needs in mind and since it largely caters for these needs it has not been necessary for them to make such a study. This cannot be said of African and Nigerian Librarians. Many of them have complained about the inadequacies of the Library of Congress Classification in classifying African materials, but surprisingly only very few of them have felt concerned enough to make a written study of the situation. It is therefore not unexpected that little literature exists on this aspect of the subject.

Studies relevant to the present thesis

Amankwe, Nwozo. Revision of Classification Schemes for Nigerian needs.³ Amankwe made it plain that he was not going to talk about the general short-comings of the schemes nor was he going to advocate the entire revision of the schemes. All he wanted was to see that the areas that treat Africana materials are revised and enlarged to accommodate the increasing volume of African literature which is now available.

He specifically mentioned History and Languages as areas which have not been well treated in the general schemes such as Bliss, Dewey and Library of Congress Classification. He

advocated that a committee of cataloguers and other members of the Nigerian Library Association who are interested in African History should be formed. This committee when formed could be expected to produce a draft schedule for the classification of West African history. It is as a result of this recommendation that a section of the Nigerian Library Association was created to examine, among other things, the possibilities of updating the Library of Congress Classification in order to make it suitable for classifying graphic material on Africa.

Orimoloye, S.A. Lagos University Modifications to the Library of Congress Classification.⁴ Orimoloye feels that classifications which are popular and internationally used should undergo some modifications in the various libraries which use them. He warns however against indiscriminate, reckless and unnecessary modifications of such schemes. He cautions that one should know when to stop modifying, once one has decided to modify within a subject and between subjects, curricula and disciplines. The general classifications in use today were constructed and designed by Americans and Europeans and so these countries are well covered by the schemes, while Africa and parts of Asia are poorly covered. Modification is recommended because much is now being written by the developing world on Africa and Asia.

Most modifications are usually instigated by the Chief Cataloguer or by library users. "The former is motivated to modify most often as a result of cramped number provisions, down-right omission from the classification schedules of specific concepts, and unsatisfactory subject grouping or alignment." The library users on their part may suggest modification when they fail to find certain materials at the place where they feel they should be on the shelves. Orimoloye then sets out some of the modifications of the Library of Congress Classification made by the University of Lagos.

Wasył, Vergha. Problems in Classification of Slavic Books with Library of Congress Classification Schedules and Subject Headings.⁵ I have decided to mention this article even though it has no direct bearing with my topic because it falls in line with my hypothesis.

The writer is of the view that Library of Congress Classification does not well accommodate Slavic materials. He says that for over 50 years the Library of Congress Classification scheme has not found it necessary to update its scheme as it affects Slavic materials despite the great demand for these materials by the North American Universities with departments of Slavic studies. The Library of Congress Classification, he also says, tries to confuse Russia with the USSR. The USSR is made up of fifteen republics and several dozen autonomous

republics or regions, with Russia as one of them. Vergha then advocated that Library of Congress should be approached to do something about the inadequacy of its Classification scheme in classifying Slavic materials.

Balantti, David and others. Shortcomings in the Library of Congress Classification.⁶ The writers feel that apart from North and South Africa, the continent was treated as if it was a single country by Library of Congress Classification. Because of this, they recommended that a new schedule should be drawn up. The language and literature classes for Africa should be completely over-hauled, and the new schedule should take notice that there are over eight hundred languages in the continent of Africa.

Amaeshi, Basil. The Classification of Modern African Literature.⁷ Amaeshi is of the opinion that the present practice of the general schemes in classifying African literatures written in European languages with European literatures is quite wrong. For example he says that the Library of Congress Classification classifies African Literature in French in PQ 3980-9909.2. It is within this range that the history, criticism, collections and individual literary works of Africans in French language are classified. Some few changes were however made in the schedule in 1973, which appeared in the January-March, 1973

list of Library of Congress Classification - Additions and Changes. Here it was directed that African literature in English should be shifted to PR9340-9408. Works and criticisms of individual authors should no longer be classified in PR 1800-6076 but in PR 9340-9408.

Mr. Amaeshi is not however satisfied with these minor changes. African literature he says, no matter what the languages in which it is written, is distinct and unique. It has a different cultural background and message. Because of this it is wrong to classify African literature in PR or PQ. He then suggested that sub-class PP should be created for African literatures.

Kashim Ibrahim Library, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. Modified DT of Library of Congress Classification in use in the library, 1968.⁸ This library, like most other libraries using Library of Congress classification in Nigeria, has seen reason to modify some sections of Library of Congress Classification as they affect Africana. These modifications were done by a former Chief Cataloguer of the library, Mrs. Rosemary Young who did the reclassification of the entire library stock from Bliss Classification to Library of Congress Classification.

The Library of Congress Classification allocated DT1-995 for classifying African history. These numbers were ignored in the modified DT schedule for Kashim Ibrahim Library.

Instead of using the old numbers, an entirely new outline based on Library of Congress Classification was made for the classification of the history of Africa. A full outline of the modified DT 1-8064 is given below, so that the reader may understand the framework within which the present writer has been working as an employee of the Kashim Ibrahim Library.

		Class Nos.
Africa	DT	1-38
Egypt		43-128
Nile		130-135
Sudan		140-165
Ethiopia		180-214
Horn of Africa		215-219
Somalia		220-237
French Somaliland		240-245
North Africa		260-266
Barbary States (Maghreb)		280-287
Libya		290-287 312
Tunisia		318-344
Algeria		350-371
Morocco		380-407
Ifni (Spain)		
North East Africa		600-617

(Other areas combining different groupings).

e.g. North and East Africa

North and East Africa	DT	700-717
North and West Africa		720-737
Sahara		750-760
Islands of Africa		800-805
West Africa, General		1000-1017
Guinea Coast		1020-1025
West Africa, English Speaking		1040-1057
West Africa, French Speaking		1060-1077
West Africa, Portuguese Speaking		1080-1097
West Africa, Spanish Speaking		1100-1017
West Africa, Former German Colonies		1120-1137
West Africa, Former Dutch Colonies		1140-1157
River Niger		1160-1165
River Volta		1170-1175
Nigeria		1313-1324
Southern Nigeria		1326-1331
Western Nigeria		1335-1345
Mid-Western Nigeria		1346-1359
Northern Nigeria		1360-1414
Eastern Nigeria		1415-1439
Cameroon		1440-1500

Dahomey	DT	1510-1553
Togo		1560-1578
Ghana		1590-1613
Niger		1630-1660
Chad		1665-1689
Upper Volta		1690-1741
Mali		1750-1769
Mauritania		1780-1806
Gambia		1810-1828
Senegal		1840-1861
Portuguese Guinea		1870-1899
Guinea		1900-1939
Sierra Leone		1940-1957
Liberia		1970-1992
Ivory Coast		2000-2036
West and Central Africa		2400-2417
Atlantic Coast		2450-2455
Central Africa		3000-3017
Central Africa. Former Belgian territories		3020-3037
Central Africa. Former French territories		3040-3057
Portuguese Central Africa		3060-3077
River Congo		3120-3125
Spanish Guinea (Including Fernando Po)		3200-3240

Central African Republic (Formerly Ubangi Chari) DT	3280-3320
Gabon	3340-3380
Cabinda and Sao Tome with Principe	3400-3440
Congo (Brazzaville)	3460-3500
Congo (Leopoldville (Zaire))	3520-3578
Rwanda	3590-3639
Burundi	3650-3699
East and Central Africa	4000-4017
East Africa	4100-4117
East Africa, Former British territories	4120-4137
East Africa, Former German territories	4140-4157
Kenya	4310-4338
Tanzania	4350-4384
Zanzibar and Pemba	4384-4387
Uganda	4420-4451
Southern and East Africa	4610-4623
Southern Africa	5000-5017
River Zambezi	5100-5105
River Limpopo	5110-5115
Portuguese Southern Africa	5110-5163
Mozambique	5310-5352
Angola	5370-5403
Southern and Central Africa	5700-5717

Central African Federation, 1961-1963	DT	6000-6013
Rhodesia		6100-6134
Zambia		6150-6180
Malawi		6250-6285
Former High Commission Territories		6400-6413
Botswana		6420-6449
Swaziland		6480-6503
Lesotho		6560-6587
South Africa (Republic)		7000-7047
Cape Province		7060-7099
Natal		7160-7196
Orange Free State		7220-7255
Transvaal		7280-7311
Transkei		7400-7424
South West Africa		7600-7613
Malagasy Republic		8000-8024
Mauritius		8050-8084

Apart from the DT schedule (African History), Mrs. Young also modified many other sections of the Library of Congress Classification as they affect Africa. Prominent among them is the Schedule H (Social Sciences). In sub-classes HD (Economic History: Land), HE (Transportation and Communication: Waterways), HJ (Public Finance: Documents), HV (Social Pathology:

Political Crimes), and HV (Social Pathology: Police: Documents), the schedules for the United States were used for Nigeria. For example instead of using HV 6303-6320 for the United States and HV 6321 for other countries, Nigeria was allocated HV 6303-6320 while other countries, including the United States, were given HV 6321:

Political Crimes

6301	General works
6303- 6321	By Country
	Nigeria
6303	General.
	Documents
	.A1-5 Federal
	.A5-W State
6304	General works. History.
6305	Other
	Administration
6306	Bribery of officials. Venality in office.
6308	"Graft".
6310	City and State "rings"
6312	Land Steals
	Prefer HD 226, Land claims.

Elections

6314 Bribery of voters.
 6316 Illegal voting.
 Local.

See note prefixed to HV 6254.

(6318) Nigerian Federal cases. By date.
 (6319) By State, A.W.
 (6320) By City, A-Z.
 6321 Other countries, A-Z.

Under each

- (1) General works.
- (2) Special, by topic (as HV 6306-6316) use 1-9 combined with number for country, e.g. HV 6321. G78, Bribery of voters in Great Britain.
- (3) Local, A-Z.

Cf note prefixed to HV 6254.

Under HV 7561-7895 (Police Documents), the United States was allocated HV 7561-7625 and all other countries were given HV 7641-7895. This was modified by Mrs. Young to read:

75-7620	Nigeria
7621-7630	United States

7641-7895 Other countries.

The area tables for schedule H (Social Sciences) were modified to make the classification of African materials more meaningful. Special schedules were also designed for other African subject by Mrs. Young. There are:

African Anthropology	GV	500-1768
Bantu (African) Languages and Literature	PL	8024-8825
African Literature in French	PQ	2900-3074
African Literature in English	PR	9706-9819

Ajayi, J.F.A. Factors that have influenced Scholarship and Research on Africa.⁹ The aim of the paper was to examine the literature of African history pointing out areas that will pose some problems for classificationists and in the process enumerate some principles that will help them in evolving a satisfactory scheme for the classification of African history. His thesis covered largely Tropical Africa. Other parts of Africa were faintly touched because, he argues, the picture in relation to North Africa and the Republic of South Africa is reasonably clear.

There are written accounts of ancient Egypt in the third millenium BC about the Pharaohs, the activities of their leading officials and early exploration carried out in the Nile

Valley and the Sudan. For the cataloguers these early accounts do not pose any problem because the writings were done on tombstones, pyramids, temples.

The writings of the ancient Greeks and the Romans were both better known than the Egyptian hieroglyphics which only became known to scholars in the 19th century. From the Greeks and Romans there are various accounts of the peoples and geography of Africa. These materials will not pose any problem to classifiers of Africana because the accounts deal mostly with universal history, geography and science with particular reference to the ancient Mediterranean world. What may pose some problem about these early writings is the use of place names. For example the Roman Libya and Ethiopia cover a much wider areas than the modern Libya and Ethiopia.

From the Arabic scholars, we also have very early accounts of Africa. Their earliest writings followed the pattern of the ancient Greeks and Romans. From about the 14th century their accounts about Africa improved considerably, when people like Ibn Battuta and Leo Africanus gave detailed accounts of the exploration of Africa. Their accounts covered trade, religious life and the administration and histories of Muslim communities in Africa.

From the 15th through to the eighteenth century, European

explorers, traders and missionaries started to write about their different activities in Africa. The colonial era increased considerably the literature on Africa. By the 19th century the colonial masters had settled down and they started to study the people and to write about them. Their major area of interest was in anthropology. They carried out the study to understand the ways of the Africans in relationship with their colonial rulers.

The Africans also added to the literature of their continent. They published newspapers, pamphlets and books expressing their views about the way they were being ruled and also about their customs, laws and local histories. Oral tradition which had hitherto been neglected by the Europeans were collected and analysed. The growth of political consciousness and the interest shown about the African contribution, including the study of oral tradition, helped to broaden the scope of publications of Africa.

The problem facing the Africana Librarian is that earlier publications about Africa covered a very narrow range of subjects. They were mainly accounts of travels with a touch of history and geography here and there. Because of the narrowness of the range of subjects, the existing classifications did not effectively make provision for Africana.

More recently, the cataloguer is being faced with a spate of books covering almost the whole range of knowledge. The problem now is how Africa is to be divided so that African materials can be properly classified. What will readily come to mind is the present political boundaries of the existing nations. But one has to remember however, that some of the names and boundaries of ~~the~~ these nations are not stable. "African history is essentially the history of the Africa peoples and not that of their invaders and that periods in African history should as much as possible be worked out, not in relation to events in Europe and European or Arab activities in Africa, but in terms of what is most significant in the history of African peoples". To classify African history, the classification scheme should "be based greatly on chronology and partly on geographical, historical and linguistic regions of Africa". Africa should be divided into eight regions thus:

- (i) The Nile Valley including Egypt and Ethiopia.
- (ii) The Maghreb, including Sahara.
- (iii) The Sudan.
- (iv) The West African (or the Guinea) Forest.
- (v) The Congo Basin.
- (vi) South Africa.
- (vii) Central Africa (i.e. between South and East).

The case for this as a separate region is not too strong; the River Zambesi can be a convenient division between South and East Africa).

(viii) East Africa and the Horn country.

Mr. Ajayi also urged that a section should be created for classifying the general studies of Africa, as follows:

- (a) The prehistoric period.
- (b) Iron Age civilization.
- (c) General histories of pre-colonial period.
- (d) General histories of colonial period.
- (e) General histories of Independent Africa.

Each of the eight major regions into which Africa has been divided will also be sub-divided like the general class for Africa.

To be able to have a close classification the author claimed one has to go further than this. Individual political units and linguistic groups will have to be provided for.

Amankwe, N. Africa in the Standard Classification Schemes.¹⁰ Mr. Amankwe said that he was not merely going to criticise the general schemes but to point out the shortcomings in the provisions made for Africana. In demonstrating these shortcomings he had taken into consideration the period in history when the schemes were made. The Dewey Decimal

classification was made in the 19th century while most of Library of Congress scheme and Bliss classifications were developed in the first half of this century. At the time when these schemes were made, very little literature on Africa was available and so the makers had scanty material on which to work. To buttress this argument, he quoted Professor A.P. Newton who in a paper presented at a conference of African society on 1st May, 1923, called Africa "the so-called continent" and went further to say that 'the Africa that lies beyond the Tropic of Cancer has a story that begins only with modern times.' It was the assertion of the professor that the history of Africa was integral part of a wider story that of the expansion of the European people. A.P. Newton was a professor of Imperial History and was supposed to be an authority on this subject. The makers of the schemes should therefore be forgiven for any short-comings in the scheme since they were not supposed to know as much as the learned professor.

Since the time A.P. Newton wrote his paper, things have greatly changed. Much has now been written about Africa and people have a better knowledge of Africa. Classificationists are therefore now better placed to recast the provisions made for Africana in the various schemes. Mr. Amankwe felt that since Africana has been so poorly provided for in the standard

classifications there should be a wholesale replacement of classes and numbers. He then divided his paper under these headings: Archaeology, History, Ethnology, Languages, Religion and Geographical sub-divisions.

Archaeology: He did not write in great detail under this item because the study of African Archaeology started only after the 2nd World War and most of the findings at the time were sketchy. Accordingly, Mr. Amankwe cautioned that it was too early to attempt any classification of African archaeology.

History: On the examination of the provisions of Africana in the general schemes, Mr. Amankwe argues, one is made conscious of the fact that as far as the professional historians are concerned what happened in pre-colonial Africa was of minor consequence. And even within the colonial period what mattered was not what Africans were doing or what they inherited from the past but what the Europeans, the colonialists, were doing and the things they brought to Africa.

This must have accounted for the poor provisions for African history in the general schemes. Very few numbers were allocated to African history in all the schemes. For example Library of Congress Classification gave the same space to Africa (DT) as it gave to Greece (DF). Even in Africa itself the number allocated to each country is not proportionate.

African history has been classified in a haphazard way. While all the schemes agree that Africa be divided into regions North, West, Central, East and South Africa, they do not agree on the countries that comprise each region. Countries that are close together were separated in the schemes.

Only Library of Congress Classification made some attempt to sub-divide the general history of Africa into periods. Only North Africa was well provided for in all the schemes because of its proximity to Europe. Ethiopia and South Africa were two other areas that had historical sub-divisions. To classify the history of Africa adequately, it will be necessary to recast most of the schemes.

Ethnology: Mr. Amankwe said that the problem with Library of Congress Classification is that one does not know whether to classify in DT or GN. This is because there is no specification in Library of Congress Classification as we have in Bliss Classification.

Languages: Authorities of linguistics are yet to agree on the division or groupings of African Languages. This is where the general schemes went wrong. They seem to assume that there is a genus which is the African Languages which can be sub-divided into species, e.g. Bantu. Each species can be further divided into classes and sub-classes. They seem to be making provision

for what they know very little about. He advised that in Library of Congress Classification, PB-PH should be used for African Language.

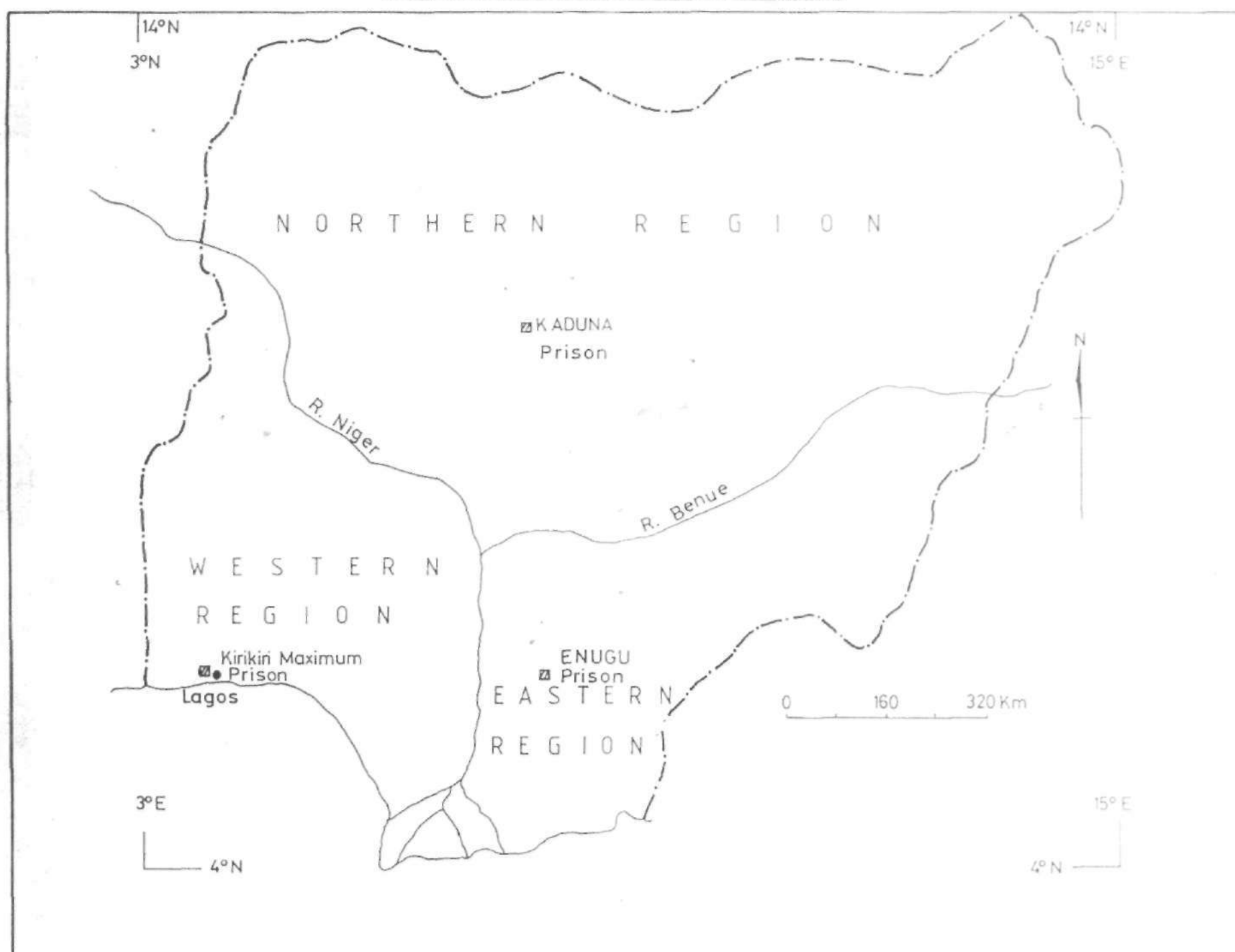
Religion: The use of the words "primitive" and "fetishism" to describe African religion is not appropriate. The schemes were made mainly for Christian religion and so very little provision was made for African religions. BL 1000-BL 2699 in Library of Congress Classification should be used for African religions.

Geographical Sub-division: The tables for Africa are very difficult to use. Library of Congress Classification usually mentions Egypt and a few other countries and then asks that others be divided A/Z. The problem encountered while doing this is much simpler than when one is using geographical tables for Africa in schedule H.

To sum up, the author tried to show how inadequate the general schemes are for classifying Africana and suggested that money be found (possibly from a foundation) to commission a group of people to sit down and work out a scheme for classifying Africana.

Amankwe, Nwozo. Africa in the Standard Classification Schemes.¹¹ This article of Mr. Amankwe is a revised edition of the paper discussed above, which he presented at the seminar on the cataloguing and classification of Africana held by the

Figure 1.2. A REGIONAL MAP OF NIGERIA SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE THREE PRISONS
SAMPLED, KADUNA, ENUGU AND KIRIKIRI



Institute of Librarianship, University of Ibadan, in 1966. In this revised paper he amplified his earlier points about the inadequacy of the standard classification schemes in classifying Africana.

He advocated that a body like the Standing Committee of University Librarians in conjunction with UNESCO, the Central Classification Committee and the Classification Research Committee of the International Federation for Documentation (FID) should be formed and assigned the responsibility of producing a classification for Africana.

Armstrong, R.G. Cataloguing and Classification of African Languages.¹² Armstrong suggests that the rapid growth of literature about Africa and especially about African languages, has posed a large problem to cataloguers and classifiers. This is so because when the great schemes were made very little was known about Africa.

Armstrong said that nobody knows the exact number of African languages. He feels that there will be about two thousand different languages with about five dialects each in Africa. It is also to be assumed that there are about five different names by which a language can be known. One of these names can be chosen as the standard one. All these will bring the number to 22,000. He then suggested that for close classification we

need about 25,000 categories and sub-categories of African languages to be catered for in the classification schedule.

Africa is a continent with a great linguistic diversity and it is very difficult to arrive at an agreed classification of the languages, either genetic or typological. Armstrong admits that Professor Greenberg has won many adherents but that not all the experts agree with his classification. The Africana Librarian is at a loss to know which classification to follow since all experts have not agreed on a particular grouping, and yet libraries cannot wait for experts to agree before they make a scheme for classifying Africana languages.

A library classification that is too precise or too rigid, Armstrong argues, will not achieve its aim. A good classification is a scheme that is predictable both from the point of view of the reader and classifier. A second good point for both the classifier and the reader is that related materials are brought together.

A library classification based on a complete and well worked-out genetic classification of African languages will be very useful. But this is not possible because, as mentioned earlier, experts have different views about this classification. Apparently geographical classification also has its own advantages, and it is possible to adopt broad, natural regions. The

only problem here is that these are very difficult to define. The present political boundaries would have been a good base on which classificationists could work but nobody knows how stable these political boundaries are going to be.

Armstrong concludes by suggesting a mixed system, whereby languages are grouped under each geographical region of Africa, with a break down of the languages within each region.

Dean, John. Library of Congress Modifications in the Balme Library, University of Ghana.¹³ Mr. Dean said that he was going to draw attention to two aspects of the modification of the Library of Congress Classification carried out by the Balme Library. The first was the modification of DT - History of Africa schedule, which has been undergoing many variations since the foundation of the library. The modifications were carried out, among other things, to effect current changes in political frontiers. The second aspect is the provision of a table of geographical prefixes rendered necessary by the establishment of a special collection of Africana in 1962.

Speaking on the first aspect Mr. Dean said that the modifications were really a rationalization of the various local amendments to the DT schedule which were introduced from time to time. He agrees that there were deficiencies in the modifications since some of the decisions to modify were hastily taken.

Even some decisions which were found to be right at the time of decision might subsequently be found to be wrong due to later developments. The library found it necessary to modify the provision made for South Africa under former British territories. Places were made for Zambia, Malawi and Rhodesia.

Elaborating on the second aspect of the modification in Balme library, Mr. Dean said that before the introduction of geographical prefixes to classify Africana, the Balme integrated all Africana with the general collection. Later the library decided to separate Africana from the general collection. This was necessitated by the fact that African studies were assuming a new proportion. To maximise the use of Africana materials in the library, it was decided to bring all Africana materials together with the exception of science and technology. Government publications, irrespective of the subject content, were to be classified with Africana.

A geographical table consisting of two letters notation was devised. Each notation consisted of an upper case and a lower case letter. He then gave an example of how the double letter notation were being used. For example a book entitled Tableau de la musique morocaine written by Alexis will be classified under Library of Congress Classification at ML 350. To this classification number will be added the notation for

Morocco which is Bb. It will then become Bb/ML 350. In this way the library tried to bring books together in Library of Congress Classification under either region or country.

Kotei, S.I.A. Some problems in Africana Library Classification.¹⁴ Libraries devoted entirely to Africana collections encounter more difficulties in classifying them than libraries with general collections containing few Africana documents. Libraries of the latter group will only have to modify the general scheme in use to accommodate their Africana, since the existing standard classification schemes will invariably meet their needs. He said that the main problem was with the libraries that come under the former group, and so the study was going to test more rigorously the adequacy of standard general schemes and to evaluate certain other general schemes of classification that were designed specially for the use of libraries devoted to African studies.

He said that to be able to do this effectively, one has to enquire into the nature of African studies so that it will be possible to discover, scientifically, criteria on which to base any new schemes for Africana. He went on to say that all scientific documentation thrives on specially designed classification schemes, which are minute, precise, and analytical or, in other words, schemes that are analytico-synthetic. For such a

scheme to be made for African studies it is necessary that Africana should be synthetic or homogeneous. For convenience it is necessary that librarians, documentalists and bibliographers regard African studies as a synthetic discipline with its own unique pattern of facets. Students of African studies seem to place more emphasis on the social sciences. They concentrate more on politics, economics, education, law, sociology and the behavioral sciences, leaving out the humanities. One may therefore be tempted to define African studies in terms of the social sciences but this is not possible because the exponents themselves have not quite made up their minds on the subjects that this study is made of. The whole question of the subjects which African studies embrace is still in a state of flux. The natural and applied sciences have all been considered in the definition of Africana studies. But Kotei quotes a leading Africanist, Professor K.O. Dike who said in a paper entitled 'The importance of African studies' presented at the proceedings of the first International Congress of Africanist in 1962, that there was nothing peculiarly African in the study of geology, botany biology, medicine, and zoology, although certain slants were permissible and legitimate. This goes to prove that African studies is yet more of a heterogeneous discipline. If this condition is accepted then the remedy will be to make a

number of fragmented classification schemes that will create for each area a group of related subjects without making an attempt to establish a contiguous relationship among the various subjects that make up African studies.

Ignoring all academic questions, and working on the assumption that special schemes of classification are useful and necessary to African libraries, Kotei argues that the next step will be to decide on appropriate theories of design to be adopted and what categories of analysis are applicable to our kind of material. B.C. Vickery rejected the general enumerative, in favour of analytico-synthetic schemes of classification as the most suitable for special subjects.

African libraries that followed very closely the schedules for social sciences of general schemes, like the Dewey Decimal classification, the Library of Congress Classification, the Universal Decimal Classification and Bliss, did not bring the most helpful order into the arrangement of their materials. For example in Dewey Decimal Classification (DC) and Universal Decimal Classification (UDC), social sciences subjects are scattered in at least eight classes. The provision of main and compound subjects is usually inadequate in the standard general schemes. Kotei states that the Library of Congress Classification and Bliss make adequate provision for established subjects,

but not for new ones. Because of this, new disciplines which are likely to evolve new concepts rapidly are not catered for. For example, the schemes are not hospitable enough to accommodate the following concepts that have surfaced in Africana:

- (1) The union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar.
- (2) The defunct Ghana-Guinea-Mali union.
- (3) The Organisation of African Unity.

Mr. Kotei said that of all the four standard schemes Bliss is the best for classifying Africana. The great drawback for the scheme was the provision of several alternative placings.

He then concluded that it is necessary to evolve a special scheme that is exhaustive, and capable of arranging documents, terms, ideas and concepts according to their natural order of succession and association. Several special schemes in use in some Africana libraries were also discussed.

Nitecki, Andre. African Studies in the Seventies.¹⁵

Professor Nitecki edited the papers presented at a conference on problems of classification for Africana held at the University of Ghana on the 22nd - 24th November, 1974.

Each of the writers described the state of the art of the subject he was handling. In doing this they listed some of the significant publications and research already done in their

respective areas. Places where research on African studies are taking place were enumerated.

Professor N. Posnansky, writing on archaeology, and Dr. A.S. Duthie for the study of languages gave some guidelines for the classification of their subject specializations.

Professor Posnansky divided archaeology into seven main classes thus:

- (1) General
- (2) Stone Age
- (3) Early Farming Communities
- (4) Iron Age
- (5) Historic Archaeology
- (6) Human Evolution and Human Biology
- (7) Miscellaneous archaeology and music,
prehistoric religion; funeral practices.

Each of the first six classes were further broken down.

For example the general class was divided thus:

General:

- (1) 1. General account, introduction to the subject,
history of archaeology in Africa.
- (1) 2. Prehistoric technology.
- (1) 3. Methods of research in the field and laboratory.

- (1) 4. Dating methods, viz. radiocarbon isotopic dating, potassium ore for dating, fission track dating, dating by associated remains.
- (1) 5. Environmental studies. Analysis of soil sediments, palynology, climate and man, man's effect on his environment.
- (1) 6. Settlement studies.
- (1) 7. The economic basis.

Dr. Duthie for his part gave an outline genetic classification of the languages of Africa starting with the widest divisions. This genetic classification was based on Greenberg's classification of African languages.

Conclusion

All the writers of the literature surveyed are of the same opinion that the Library of Congress classification is inadequate for the classification of Africana collection.

To improve the situation they suggested the setting up of national classification bodies or inviting International Organizations to look into the possibilities of modifying the Library of Congress scheme in such a way that it will make for close classification of Africana materials.

One of the writers however feels that modified Library of Congress scheme will only be useful in a library of general collection; for an Africana library a completely new scheme is necessary.

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No. 1357, 1975. p. 42.
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- (3) Amankwe, Nwozo. Revision of classification schemes for Nigerian needs, Nigerian Libraries, Vol. 1, No. 4, p. 165-173, 1965.
- (4) Orimoloye, S.A. Lagos University modifications of Library of Congress Classification, Nigerian Libraries, vol. 8, No. 1, p. 45-52, 1972.
- (5) Vergha, Wasyl. Problems in classification of Slavic Books with Library of Congress Classification schedules and subject headings, College and Research Libraries, Vol.28, p. 227-283, 1967.
- (6) Balantti, David and others. Shortcomings in the Library of Congress Classification. Library and Information Studies, No. 11, School of Library and Information Service, University of Western Ontario, Canada, 1970. 7p.
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- (8) Kashim Ibrahim Library, Ahmadu Bello University. Modified DT of Library of Congress Classification in use in the Library, 1968, 411p.
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- (10) Amankwe, N. Africa in the Standard Classification Schemes, Seminar on the Cataloguing and Classification of Africana, Institute of Librarianship, University of Ibadan, 1966 (Unpublished), 9p.
- (11) Amankwe, Nwozo. Africa in the standard classification schemes, Library Resources and Technical Services, vol.16, No. 2, 178-194p, 1972.

- (12) Armstrong, R.G. Cataloguing and classification of African Languages, Seminar on Cataloguing and Classification of Africana, Institute of Librarianship, University of Ibadan, 1966, (Unpublished) 8p.
- (13) Dean, John. Library of Congress modifications in the Balme Library, University of Ghana. Seminar on the Cataloguing and Classification of Africana, Institute of Librarianship, University of Ibadan, 1966 (Unpublished), 9p.
- (14) Kotei, S.I.A. Some problems in Africana Library Classification, The Bibliography of Africa; Proceedings and papers of the International Conference on African Bibliography, Nairobi, 4-8 December, 1967, London, F. Cass, 1970, p. 138-154.
- (15) Nitecki, Andre. African Studies in the Seventies. Legon, Department of Library and Archival Studies, University of Ghana, 1974, 199p.

CHAPTER 2

HISTORY AND FEATURES
OF
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSIFICATION

Library of Congress History

The Library of Congress, the National Library of the United States, came into being by an Act of Congress on 24th April, 1800. The Library of Congress, as the name indicates, began as the Library of the legislative body of the United States and was situated on Capitol Hill. The first small collection of about 740 books was ordered for the library by Senator Samuel Dexter of Massachusetts. In 1802 another Act was passed making provisions for the establishment of rules and regulations for the smooth running of the library. The President was given the power to appoint the Librarian. The first Librarian of the Congress was appointed by President Thomas Jefferson on the 29th January, 1802. He was John Beckley of Virginia.

The Capitol was burnt down on 24th August, 1814 by the British Army. Most of the books in the library were also burnt, and to make up for the library books that were destroyed, Congress decided to buy the personal collections of Thomas Jefferson which he had offered to sell to Congress. To be able to do this the Congress voted \$23,950 for the purchasing of the collection of about 7,000 volumes.

For about ninety-seven years the library was housed at the Capitol in Washington. By 1896 it was found that the accommodation was inadequate for the collections of the library, which

had to move to a new building in 1897. The library was beautifully built and had a large amount of space for its collection, which at this time totalled about one and half million books and other reading materials. The library was adding about one hundred thousand volumes to its stock annually.

By 1974, the stock had increased very considerably: it was then about 74,000,000 items. This did not include the unbound newspapers and periodicals awaiting binding. The stock was itemised as follows:¹

- (1) 16,761,198 Books and pamphlets.
- (2) 106,027 Bound newspapers volumes.
- (3) 31,498,669 Manuscripts.
- (4) 3,531,304 Maps and views.
- (5) 275,754 Reels and strips of microfilm.
- (6) 202,552 Reels of film.
- (7) 3,415,128 Volumes and pieces of music.
- (8) 428,784 Gramophone records.
- (9) 8,450,287 Photographic negatives, prints and slides.
- (10) 174,610 Prints and drawings.
- (11) 42,452 Posters.
- (12) 1,294,811 Technical reports in hard copy.

Today the Library of Congress, with a stock of over 76,000,000 items, is one of the largest libraries in the world.

It has a co-operative scheme with other bodies for acquiring all the 'serious' material which is published in the world, since by the enactment of Title II-C of the Higher Education Act in 1965, the foundation was laid for "acquiring as far as possible, all library materials currently published throughout the world of value of scholarship."²

The library also renders other national and international services. It produces the Library of Congress printed cards, which are standard catalogue cards with full cataloguing information. The Library of Congress and, usually, the Dewey Decimal classmarks are included in the cards. The Library of Congress also publishes the National Union Catalogue, which contains the holdings of the Library of Congress and of other major libraries in North America. By these publications it has tried to standardise cataloguing practice, and has also made cataloguing and classification cheaper and quicker. It has greatly helped in the reducing of backlog in the cataloguing departments in many libraries all over the world.

The use of MARC and 'Books in English' published by the Library of Congress with the co-operation of British National Bibliography, has greatly helped to enhance the popularity of the Library of Congress Classification.

Classification

At the inception of the Library of Congress, the books were classified by size. The books were grouped under five headings: Folios, Quartos, Octavos, Duodecimos and Maps. Under each heading the books were further arranged by the accession numbers. This should not come as a surprise to anyone because the Librarian, John Beckley had no library experience and was at that time holding the office of clerk to the House of Representatives. The holdings of the library were very small: there were only about 964 volumes of books and nine maps.

This system of classification had to be abandoned in 1812 when the books and other reading materials increased considerably. By this time the collection had grown to about 3,076 books and 53 maps, charts and plans. The successor to John Beckley, Partrick Macgruder, decided to introduce a new classification scheme with eighteen subject headings. Under each heading books were arranged by size. The outline of the classification in use in 1812 was as follows:

- (1) Sacred History;
- (2) Ecclesiastical history;
- (3) Civil history, including chronology, biography, antiquities etc.

- (4) Geography and Topography; voyages and travels;
- (5) Law;
- (6) Ethics, or the moral system in general; theology and mythology;
- (7) Logic, rhetoric and criticism;
- (8) Dictionaries, grammars and treatises on education;
- (9) General and local politics; political economy, etc.;
- (10) Trade and Commerce;
- (11) Military and naval tactics;
- (12) Agriculture, rural economy etc.;
- (13) Natural history; natural and experiential philosophy, etc.;
- (14) Medicine, surgery, and chemistry;
- (15) Poetry, and the drama; works of fiction, wit etc.;
- (16) Arts and science, and miscellaneous literature;
- (17) Gazettes;
- (18) Map, charts, and plans.³

As mentioned earlier, British soldiers under the command of General Ross burnt the Capitol in 1814, together with the library which was being housed there. Congress then acquired the private collection of former President Thomas Jefferson. The Librarian of Congress, George Watterston, decided to continue the use of Jefferson's own classification for the collections

of the Library of Congress. The Jefferson classification was based on Bacon's philosophical classification, and was in forty-four divisions.

Under each division titles were arranged by alphabetical order. This classification, with some few modifications, was in use until the end of the century. The summary of the Jefferson Classification Scheme as used by the Library of Congress is as follows.⁴

- (1) History, civil; ancient history.
- (2) Modern history, foreign. Southern: general works, Italy, Rome, Florence, Naples, Venice, Spain, Portugal, France. Northern: General works, Lapland, Russia, Poland, Hungary, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, Germany, Flanders, United Netherlands, Switzerland, Geneva, Turkey, Asia, Africa.
- (3) Modern history, British, Scotland, Ireland.
- (4) Modern history, American, Ante-Revolutionary: General, particular. Post-Revolutionary: General, particular. Newspapers.
- (5) History, ecclesiastical.
- (6) History, Natural: physics, natural philosophy.
- (7) Agriculture.
- (8) Chemistry.
- (9) Surgery.

- (10) Medicine.
- (11) Natural history; Animals, Anatomy.
- (12) Natural history: Animal Zoology.
- (13) Natural history, Botany.
- (14) Natural history, Mineralogy.
- (15) History, Natural: Occupations of man, technical arts.
- (16) Philosophy, moral: Ethics,
 - (1) moral philosophy
 - (2) law of nature and nations
- (17) Religion.
- (18) Jurisprudence: Equity.
- (19) Jurisprudence.
- (20) Jurisprudence: Law, merchant.
- (21) Jurisprudence: Law, maritime.
- (22) Jurisprudence: Law, ecclesiastical.
- (23) Jurisprudence: Foreign Law.
- (24) Politics: General theories of government, special governments. Ancient, Modern. France: Monarchical, revolutionary, imperial, her colonies. England: Constitution, Parliament, dependencies. United States: Colonial, Revolutionary, reconstituted, States. Political economy: General, statistics, commerce, finance.

- (25) Mathematics, pure: Arithmetic.
- (26) Mathematics, pure: Geometry.
- (27) Physics mathematics; Mechanics, statics,
dynamics, phonics, optics.
- (28) Astronomy.
- (29) Geography, general: Europe, Asia, Africa, America.
- (30) Fine Arts: Architecture.
- (31) Fine Arts: Gardening, painting, sculpturing.
- (32) Fine Arts: Music.
- (33) Poetry, epic.
- (34) Romance, tales, fables.
- (35) Pastorals, odes, elegies, etc.
- (36) Didactic.
- (37) Tragedy.
- (38) Comedy.
- (39) Dialogue, epistolary.
- (40) Logic, rhetoric, orations.
- (41) Criticism: Theory.
- (42) Criticism: Bibliography.
- (43) Criticism. Languages, general, Polyglott, Oriental,
Greek, Latin, Italian, Spanish, French, Northern,
English, Welsh.
- (44) Polygraphical.

Before the turn of the century, the library had become dissatisfied with the Jefferson classification. It was felt that the scheme was no longer adequate for the library's need. The rate of acquisition of reading materials increased very considerably and so a scheme was wanted which would provide the minute classification that was required for a library with a huge stock. The need for a new classification scheme became even more apparent and urgent when the library moved to the new library building in 1897.

The Librarian of Congress, James Russell Young, commissioned James C.M. Hanson and Charles Martel, the head of the Cataloguing Division and the Chief Classifier respectively, to look into the possibility of adapting one of the existing classification schemes in the country for the use of the Library of Congress, but with a more practicable and flexible arrangement. But he warned that they must not favour any existing classification which may disintegrate the general collection of the library.

Three classification schemes were studied in great detail: the Dewey Decimal Classification, Cutter's Expansive Classification and the Halle Schema. Each of these schemes was taken in turn by Hanson and Martel and studied to see its suitability for the Library of Congress. The Dewey Decimal classification struck their fancy, but they felt that they

could not have it as it was in its entirety. They wanted to modify it because Martel criticised the scheme as a "system bound up in and made to fit the notation, and not the notation to fit the classification."⁵

Melvil Dewey was approached to allow Hanson and Martel to modify his scheme for the use of the Library of Congress. At this time over one hundred libraries were using DC in the United States, and because of his belief in the principle of "intergrity of numbers" Dewey refused the modification of his classification scheme. After Dewey refused, Charles Cutter was approached, and was found to be very helpful and cooperative. He gave them the approval to modify his Expansive Classification to meet the needs of their library. The Expansive classification was therefore used as a guide and model for the Library of Congress Classification. Cutter's main classes are given below side by side with the subsequent Library of Congress Classification.

<u>Cutter's Outline</u>	<u>Library of Congress Outline</u>
A General works	A General works. Polygraphy
B Philosophy	B Philosophy, Religion
BR Religion	
C Christianity	C History-Auxiliary Sciences
D Historical Sciences	D History and Topography

E Biography	E History-American (General) and United States (general).
F History	F History-United States (Local) and America outside of United States.
G Geography and travel	G Geography, Anthropology
H Social Sciences	H Social Sciences
I Demotics, Sociology	
J Civics	J Political Science
K Legislation	K Law
L Sciences and Arts	L Education
M Natural History	M Music
N Botany	N Fine Arts
O Zoology	
P Vertebrates	P Language and Literature
Q Medicine	Q Science
R Useful Arts Techno- logy	R Medicine
S Contractive Arts	S Agriculture
T Fabricative Arts	T Technology
U Art of War	U Military Science
V Recreative Arts, Music	V Naval Science

W Fine Arts

X Language

Y Literature

Z Book Arts

Z Bibliography and Library

Science

An examination of the two outlines will reveal many similarities. Both schemes use the alphabets for the notation of the main classes, but the Cutter "Expansive" scheme used all the 26 letters of the alphabet while Library of Congress Classification used only 21 letters. The subjects assigned to each alphabets corresponded, with the following few exceptions:

<u>Cutter</u>	<u>Library of Congress Classification</u>
C Christianity	C History-Auxiliary Sciences
L Science and Arts	L Education
M Natural history	M Music
N Botany	N Fine Arts
P Vertebrates	P Language and Literature
Q Medicine	Q Science
R Useful Arts Techno- logy	R Medicine
S Contractive Arts	S Agriculture
T Fabricative Arts	T Technology
V Recreative Arts	V Naval Science
Music	

The decision of Library of Congress to use Cutter's scheme as a model for its own, enabled it to raise Dewey sub-classes representing subjects which were important to the nature of its collection to main classes. For example, Political Science, Law and Education are all sub-classes in Dewey Decimal classification but they are main classes in Library of Congress classification. This is possible because while Library of Congress uses 21 letters for its main classes Dewey has only ten main classes because of its use of Arabic numerals.

The main Outline of Library of Congress Classification

The outline of the Library of Congress was published in 1904. The scheme is made up of twenty-one main classes as shown above. The whole field of knowledge was divided into 20 main classes with an extra class for general works. The letters I, O, W, X, Y. were not used. This was to make room for future additional main classes and also perhaps because I and O could be confused with the numbers 1 and 0.

The Library of Congress classification was the product of team work. Specialists in each field of knowledge were given different schedules to prepare. Each group of subject specialists in constructing schedules for their own subject or subjects consulted bibliographies and other source materials

and some of the existing classification schemes. In doing this the librarians took into account the total collection, and the departmental subject arrangement of the library.

The total holdings of the library as at 1910 were arranged on the shelves and this enabled classifiers/classificationists to make places for each of the items on the shelves in the main outline. It was as if the classifiers were dealing with a fixed collection; and perhaps some of its present shortcomings, especially as far as Africa is concerned, resulted from this.

The schedule for each class was published separately with its own separate geographical divisions and index. One could say that the schedules of the scheme taken separately could be called special classifications for special libraries.

Of the 21 classes of the Library of Congress, class Z, which covers Bibliography and Library Science, was the first to be developed. This was done to enable other subject specialists to consult the class Z which contained references to bibliographies and some primary materials. This class was constructed by Hanson. The outline of this scheme is given below side by side with Cutter's Expansive Classification class Z for comparison.⁶

<u>Cutter</u>	<u>Library of Congress Classification</u>
Z Book Arts	Z Bibliography and Library Science

Production ZA-ZK

ZA	Authorship	
ZB	Rhetoric	
ZC	Branches of Literature	4-8 History of books and book-making.
ZD	Writing: Paleography	40-115 Writing.
ZE	Manuscripts	41-42 Autograph 43-48 Calligraphy, Penmanship
ZF	Shorthand, Stenography	
ZG	Penmanship, Calligraphy	49-51 Typewriting 53-100 Shorthand 105-115 Paleography
ZH	Printing	116-550 Book Industry and trade
ZI-ZJ	Incunabula and blockbooks	116-265 Printing
ZI	Binding	266-275 Binding

Distribution ZL-ZM

ZL	Publishing and book selling	278-550 Publishing and bookselling
ZM	Book Buying	551-661 Copyright. Intellectual property.

Storage and Use ZN-ZS

ZN	Private Libraries	665-997 Libraries and Library Science
ZP-ZS	Public Libraries	1001-8999 Bibliography

Description and use ZT-ZZ

ZT Publications

ZT Bibliography in general

ZV Anonymous and Pseudonymous 1041-1107 Anonyms and Pseudonyms

ZW Subject and class 1201-4941 National Bibliography

Bibliographies 5051-7999 Personal bibliography

ZY Literary History

ZZ Selection of reading

There is a great similarity between the Z outlines of Cutter and Library of Congress Classification. The Library of Congress Classificationists dropped the second of the double letters in ZA-ZZ and instead used a single letter plus Arabic numerals. Classes Z, E and F, the first to be constructed were the only ones which did not use double letters. They also modified some of Cutter's terminology. For example instead of using 'Book Arts' the Library of Congress classification used the term "Bibliography and Library Science."

Main Features of Library of Congress Classification Schedules

The format of each of the schedules is very similar. The following information is usually given in each schedule, in this order:

(1) The Preface

This is a short note giving a very brief history of the schedule. The note also contains a few remarks about the scope

of the schedule.

(2) The Synopsis

This consists of a list of all the double letter notation which appears in the schedule together with its meaning, e.g.:

- D History (General) Europe (General)
- DA Great Britain, England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland.
- DB Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary.
- DC France
- DD Germany
- DE Mediterranean Region. Greco-Roman World
- DF Greece
- DG Italy
- DH-DJ Netherlands (Low Countries), Belgium, Luxemburg,
Netherlands (Holland)
- DK Russia, Poland, Finland, Russia in Asia.
- DL Spain, Portugal
- DP Eastern Europe, Balkan Peninsula, Bulgaria,
Rumania Yugoslavia, Albania, Turkey.
- DS Asia, Southwestern Asia (The near East) Southern Asia,
Eastern Asia (South Eastern Asia, the Far East).
- DT Africa
 - North Africa
 - Central Africa

East Africa

West Africa

South Africa

DU Oceania, Australia, New Zealand, Islands of the
Pacific

DX Gypsies

(3) The Outline

The synopsis is immediately followed by a detailed outline for the schedule. The outline is usually more detailed than the synopsis. The Synopsis gives the subdivision in a main class while the outline is a breakdown of the subdivisions shown in the synopsis.

(4) The Schedule

These are main classification tables for the subject class. It is a further break down of the outline and so it is very comprehensive.

(5) Auxiliary Tables

As the name signifies, these are tables which are added to the classification schedules for more detailed classification. These tables may be found within the schedule or at the end of it. There are five different types of auxiliary tables.

(1) Form Tables

(2) Geographical Tables

- (3) Chronological tables
- (4) Subject subdivision tables
- (5) Combination tables.
- (6) Index

This is a relative index attached to most of the classes. The fullness of the index varies from class to class. Some of the topics in the index include geographical entries, names of persons when used as subjects, references from different forms of names and names of battles. Some entries taken from class D are given below:

Africa

General: DT 1-38

Antiquities: DT 13

Roman: DG 59.A4

Biography: DT 18

Colonies: DT 31-38

Description and travel: DT 7.12.2

Ethnography: DT 15-16

Exploration, History of: DT 3

History: DT 17-38

Partition of Africa: DT 31-37

World War I: D 575-576, D 651.A4

World War II: D 754.A34, D 766.8-99

There are no common tables of sub-division in the Library of Congress classification which can be applied throughout the scheme like the table of Standard sub-divisions and Area tables in Dewey Decimal classification. Even the geographical tables in Library of Congress classification vary with the subject. Instead of common tables, there seems to be a general order of form divisions which one can often perceive in main classes and sub-classes. This general arrangement seems to take the following pattern:

- (1) General form divisions, namely, Periodicals, Societies, Collections, Dictionaries etc.
- (2) Theory, Philosophy
- (3) History
- (4) Treatises
- (5) Law, Regulations, state relations
- (6) Study and teaching
- (7) Special subjects and sub-divisions of subjects.

This sequence may not however, always be adhered to. Even where the sequence is constant the numbers used for any particular subject will not be the same, since the amount of places given to a subject depends upon its importance to the collection at the time when the schedules were made.

Notation

The Library of Congress uses a mixed notation of letters and Arabic numerals. Single capital letters are used for main classes and in most cases, double letters for sub-classes. For example the letter D stands for History, and DT for African History. The Arabic numerals are for sub-divisions: they are used as integral numbers, in the normal sequence, 1-9999.

The notation is fairly hospitable. Apart from the letters I, O, W, X and Y which are not used, possibly for future expansion, some gaps are left which could be used when the need arises in the future. The decimal point can be introduced to build up a new number. For example if the number for Nigeria is DT 5005, Bendel State DT 5006, and Rivers State DT 5007, and a new state, Delta State, is carved out of Bendel State, a new number could be given to Delta State thus:

DT 5005	Nigeria
5006	Bendel State
5006.5	Delta State
5007	Rivers State

New numbers can also be built by the alphabetical order device to introduce unspecified or unforeseen topics. For example DT 5008 could stand for Ondo State of Nigeria while its cities could be divided, A-Z.

DT 5005	Nigeria	
5008	Ondo State	
5009	Cities A/Z	
	e.g. Akure	.A6
	Emure	.E5
	Ondo	.06

Conclusion

On the whole the Library of Congress scheme works well and this is borne out by the number of libraries that are using it all over the world. In the United States over 300 universities, special and governmental libraries are using it, and some libraries which were previously using Dewey Decimal Classification are now reclassifying by Library of Congress Classification. In Nigeria, Ahmadu Bello University and University of Ibadan libraries which used to classify their collections by Bliss have now changed to Library of Congress. Ahmadu Bello University started reclassification of its stock in 1967 and completed it in 1970. Ibadan University library started classifying by Library of Congress scheme in 1976, but only the library's current stock is being classified by the scheme for the moment. All the other University libraries in Nigeria used Library of Congress to classify their collections from their inception except for Benin University library which

has announced its intention to change from Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) to Library of Congress in the near future.

In the next chapter, I shall consider how suitable the Library of Congress Classification is as a scheme for dealing with the Africana collections in which Nigerian university libraries specialise.

FOOTNOTES

- (1) Encyclopedia for Library and Information Science, vol.15
p. 19.
- (2) Ibid. p. 65.
- (3) Immroth, John Phillip. A guide to the Library of Congress
Classification, Rochester, Libraries Unlimited, 1968,
p. 11-12.
- (4) Ibid. p.13.
- (5) Ibid. p.15.
- (6) Ibid. p. 17.

CHAPTER 3

ACCOMMODATION OF LC SCHEDULES
FOR
AFRICANA

In this chapter the Library of Congress classification is to be critically examined to see how adequate the scheme is for classifying African materials. To do this the schedules of the subjects mentioned in chapter 1 will be taken in turn as appropriate, examined and discussed under the following headings:

- (1) Adequacy of allocation of places.
- (2) The division of Africa into areas of colonial influence and the use of A-Z division.
- (3) Emphasis on Western or American topics.
- (4) The use of derogatory terms and racist bias.
- (5) The non-provision of historical periods in class DT.

To avoid repetition only a few examples will be given in each case.

In evaluating this scheme one is aware that it was made for the use of the Library of Congress only; that it is universally used today is only an accident. The scheme was heavily tied to the stock of the Congress at the time it was made, and additions and changes made depended on the acquisition of new materials by the library. In addition to this is the fact that at the inception of the scheme, very little was known about Africa. Written documents on Africa were very few and scanty, with the exception of North Africa which had early contact with the Europeans. The boundaries of some African

countries were ill defined and unstable. These reasons will therefore mitigate against the makers of this scheme.

(1) ALLOCATION OF PLACES FOR AFRICANA

Philosophy (General) B

Under this class no mention is made of any country in Africa with the exception of Egypt which is listed under Oriental countries (History and systems). B140-B143 are assigned to Egypt under Ancient Egypt.

In the part of the schedule dealing with modern times, no African country is mentioned and Africa itself is not even listed. The only convenient place to classify Africana materials in this subject are B4693 and B4695 which are given in the schedule as follows:

Other countries.

That is, countries not classed in
B121-4691.

4693 Individual countries, A-Z.

4695 Individual philosophers, A-Z.

Jordan, Rudolf.

History D

Schedule D of the Library of Congress covers the history of the entire world with the exception of America. The first bias to be noticed in the scheme is that while schedule D is

given to all the countries of the world, the continent of America has two main classes E and F.

The continent of Africa is assigned sub-class DT. The anomaly of this will be found on close examination of the synopsis:

D History (General) Europe (General)

DA Great Britain

England. Wales. Scotland. Ireland.

DB Austria. Czechoslovakia. Hungary.

DC France

DD Germany

DE Mediterranean Region. Greco-Roman World.

DF Greece

DG Italy

DH Netherlands. (Low Countries)

Belgium and Netherlands (Holland).

DJ Netherlands. (Holland)

DK Russia. Poland. Russia in Asia.

DL Scandinavia.

Denmark. Iceland. Norway. Sweden.

DP Spain. Portugal.

DQ Switzerland.

DR Eastern Europe. Balakan Peninsula. Bulgaria

Rumania. Yugoslavia. Albania. Turkey.

DS Asia

Southwestern, (South Eastern Asia
The Far East)

DT Africa

North Africa

Central Africa

East Africa

West Africa

South Africa

DU Oceania

Australia. New Zealand.

Islands of the Pacific

DX Gypsies

The continent of Africa is treated on the same footing as most countries of Europe. Countries like Great Britain DA, France DC, Germany DD and Italy DG are each given a sub-class like the whole of Africa, DT.

In the treatment of Africa many countries are not proportionately covered. The countries in the North of the continent and South Africa are better treated than countries in other parts of Africa. The following table will show this clearly:

North Africa	308	(DT 39-346)
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Central Africa	14	(DT 351-364)
East Africa	105	(DT 365-469)
West Africa	201	(DT 471-671)
South Africa	295	(DT 701-995)

The early contact of the Whites with Egypt together with other Northern countries, and with South Africa may account for the fact that these areas have received better treatment in the hands of the makers of the DT schedule.

The numbers assigned to most countries in Africa are not sufficient for classifying their history. The numbers assigned to some representative countries in Africa are listed below:

Egypt and Sudan	112	(DT 43-154)
Libya	29	(DT 211-239)
Tunisia	29	(DT 241-269)
Algeria	29	(DT 271-299)
Morocco	30	(DT 301-330)
Ethiopia and Eritrea	28	(DT 371-398)
Somali	20	(DT 401-420)
Tanzania	14	(DT 436-449)
Mozambique	15	(DT 451-465)
Ghana	4	(DT 507.510-512)
Nigeria	3	(DT 513-515)
Sierra Leone	3	(DT 516-518)

Benin (Dahomey)	1	(DT 541)
Guinea	1	(DT 543)
Senegal	1	(DT 549)
Cameroons	21	(DT 561-581)
Togo	1	(DT 582)
Angola	1	(DT 611)
Zaire (Congo Kinshasa)	25	(DT 641-665)

It is clear that the numbers shown above against each country are quite inadequate for classifying the history of the countries concerned. Countries like Benin (Dahomey), Togo and Senegal are assigned only one Library of Congress class number. Some countries like Upper Volta, Cape Verde Island, Gabon and Chad Republic are not even deemed sufficiently important to qualify for a number each. For example Gabon and Chad Republic are classified under French Equatorial Africa thus:

546	French Equatorial Africa (Congo)
.1	Gabon (Gaboom, Gabum)
.2	Middle Congo
.3	Ubangi-Shari
.4	Chad (Tchad)

One other point to mention is the treatment of Nigeria and Ghana. Nigeria, the most populous country in the whole

of Africa, has only three numbers.

DT

513 Lagos

513 Nigeria

Ilorin, Benin, Bornu etc.

516 Sierra Leone

518 Other regions, Cities, etc. A-Z

.H3 Hausa

Region occupied by Hausa tribe

.I2 Ibadan

One will observe some misunderstanding on the part of the makers of this schedule. Lagos comes before Nigeria as if they are two different countries or that Nigeria is in Lagos, and instead of the other way round. Sierra Leone is put between Nigeria, and cities and tribes in Nigeria. Perhaps it was thought that Sierra Leone was part of Nigeria.

Hausa is placed at DT 518.H3 under other regions and cities as if Hausa is a region or city. One can also mistake Ibadan as the region occupied by the Hausa tribe.

The schedule for Nigeria has now been altered following recent additions and changes in the schedule. The new outline is as follows:

DT

513 Yorubaland. Yoruba.

DT

515 Nigeria.

Ilorin. Benin. Bornu. Lagos.

Even with the addition and changes not much improvement has been made. Nigeria has only two numbers (DT 513 and (515). Yorubaland and Yoruba come before Nigeria as if Nigeria is inside Yorubaland. The anomaly of placing Sierra Leone between Nigeria and Nigerian cities and tribes has however, been removed. It is an understatement to say that two numbers are inadequate for classifying the entire history of Nigeria.

Ghana is assigned only four Library of Congress numbers:

DT

507 Ashanti

509 Gambia

510 Ghana (Gold Coast)

General Works

.A1 periodicals. Societies

History

511 Early to 1957

512 Republic, 1957

The Republic of Gambia is placed between Ashanti and Ghana as if Gambia is part of Ashanti or that Ashanti is a different country from Ghana. Ashanti comes before Ghana as

if Ghana is in Ashanti. Elsewhere, the Republic of Sudan is treated as if it is part of Egypt for both of them are treated together under DT 43-154. Many such anomalies abound in schedule DT.

What has been said about Nigeria and Ghana could be said for most, if not all, of the countries of Africa. DT is incontestably inadequate for classifying the history of Africa.

To put the record straight it is necessary to say that one is aware that Lagos and Ashanti were once administered separately as independent British colonies. By the time this schedule was revised in 1959 however, the position had already changed and one would have thought that the new situation would have been shown in the revised schedule, especially when one notes that the attainment of independence of Ghana in 1957 was indicated.

Geography. Anthropology. G

The treatment given to Africa in relationship with number allocation in this schedule on the whole, is inadequate for classifying African materials. For example under Physical Geography GB 111-397, four numbers are given to North Africa and three numbers to Northeast Africa while two numbers each are given to South Africa and East Africa. Central Africa, and the Islands have one number each while West Africa has four

numbers. Apart from Egypt and Ethiopia, individual countries are not mentioned. Countries in a particular region are to be divided A/Z. At the time the scheme was made it is possible that the materials available were based purely on regional considerations. This however has changed. Most written materials of physical geography are based more on national boundaries than on regional boundaries. This schedule will therefore be inadequate for classifying physical geography at the present time. Another good example from this schedule is Houses and Dwellings (DT 201-485). Under this heading Africa is given four numbers, out of which Egypt alone has two numbers. Of the remaining two numbers, Africa as a unit has one and all the other countries have one number:

GT	
373	Africa
375-376	Egypt
377	Other divisions A/Z

These numbers are too few for classifying African materials that are available on this topic. It will be necessary to divide Africa into national boundaries and to allocate specific numbers to each country as is done with American and European countries if detailed classification for this subject is to be achieved.

The same inadequacy can also be mentioned for folklore

where only three numbers are given to Africa. Other areas where inadequacies occur in this schedule are Dress and Customs: GT (500-2370) and customs relative to private life (GT 2420-3390).

Social Sciences (H)

Statistics (HA)

The Library of Congress classification does not properly take care of this subject as far as Africa is concerned. For example under 'General Special', only the United States is mentioned under HA 39. Again under 'Universal Statistics' HA 155-173, a number is given to the United States and to each country of Europe while all African and Asian countries are to be classified under one number HA 173.

This discrepancy is even more pronounced under HA 175-4010. The United States is given HA 195-730, and each state has about seven numbers. The continent of Europe is given HA 1107-1759 and each country is given a number. In the case of the continent of Africa only very few numbers are given, HA 1951-2275, and with the exception of Sierra Leone, Egypt, Algeria, Tunis, Congo, Liberia and Morocco, individual countries are not mentioned.

At the time the scheme was first made it is possible that there were no materials on this subject from the countries that

were not mentioned. This situation must have changed, however, when the third edition was made in 1950, especially in countries like Nigeria, Ghana and South Africa where literacy and research activities in the social sciences have greatly increased since the beginning of this century.

Economic History (HB)

The treatment of Africa under economic history is similar to that of statistics (HA). Under individual countries, HB 101-129, Africa is not even mentioned, let alone any individual African countries. A place for continents or countries not specifically mentioned in the schedule is not provided. No place is therefore given for the history of economics as it affects Africa and individual countries of Africa.

The same also applies to 'Economic history and conditions', HC 95-1695. For example under this heading no country in Africa is mentioned except Egypt. This is in contrast to Europe where most of the countries are mentioned.

Economic history: Land (HD 101-1730), public finance: (HJ), and sociology (HM-HX) are some of the other areas of the social sciences (H) which are poorly provided for in the scheme since the numbers allocated to them are too few for detailed classification which is highly desirable in this subject.

Political Science: JConstitutional History and Administration JK - JQ

The Library of Congress classification understandably gives a very wide coverage for the classification of this subject as it affects America. A whole sub-class JK 1-9993, covering 39 pages, is allocated to the United States alone. The schedule is very detailed to make for close classification.

Sub-class JL 1-3899 is set aside for other parts of America, while sub-class JN 101-9799, covering 84 pages, is reserved entirely for the countries of Europe.

The continents of Asia, Africa and Australia were grouped together under sub-class JQ 200-6651. The numbers allocated to these three continents are just about a third of that of the United States.

Africa is sparingly treated: JQ 1900-3981, is allocated to it. A country like Sweden has better treatment than the whole continent of Africa.

At the time this schedule was first designed in 1910 there was only a limited literature available on this subject for Africa. This must have accounted for the few numbers which were allocated to the continent. But since the 2nd edition came in 1924, a lot has been written on this subject in and outside Africa, partly because of nationalist activities in

Africa culminating in independence for African countries. One would have expected these developments to appear in the additions and changes, but very little has been done in this area.

Local Government - Africa (JS)

The schedule for Africa is inadequate for classifying African materials. A total of 289 numbers is assigned to Africa (JS 7531-7819). Of these 105 numbers are given to South Africa (JS 7531-7635) and 40 to Egypt (JS 7761-7790). This shows that apart from the fact that the numbers given to Africa are inadequate, the few numbers are not distributed proportionately. All former British colonies with the exception of South Africa are to be classified under one number. This means that countries like Nigeria, Ghana, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Kenya, Zambia, Tanzania and a host of others are to be classified under JS 7649. All former colonies of Germany, Italy, Spain were given one number each.

This is not the case with Europe, to which a total of 1106 class numbers are assigned. Compare this with Africa with 83 numbers. France alone has 490 numbers which is more than five times those for Africa. Unlike in Africa where very few countries with their main cities and towns are given.

It may be necessary to mention again here that one is aware that at the time the scheme was made there was not much

literature on this subject in respect of Africa, which must have accounted for the poor treatment of the continent. In recent additions and changes there has been an improvement on this schedule for Africa. For example under former British possessions the following countries are listed under West Africa.

JS

7653	West Africa
7654	Gambia
7655	Ghana (Gold Coast)
7656	Nigeria
7657	Sierra Leone
7658	Other A/Z.

This is great improvement on the scheme. But for a detailed classification it is still necessary for each country to be broken down into its various local government divisions.

Education LHistory of Education LA 201-2270

The treatment given to Africa under this subject is very inadequate. Few African countries were deemed sufficiently important to warrant being mentioned in the scheme: countries like Nigeria, Ghana, and Sierra Leone are given no mention. This is unlike the treatment given to Europe and the

United States: each country in Europe is mentioned and given elaborate treatment. The United States is well catered for; apart from the detailed classification used for the whole country generally, each separate state is given 3 numbers each for classifying the history of its education:

School Administration and Organization LB 2801-3095

LB	Africa
2967-2968	Egypt
2969-2970	British possessions
2971-2972	French possessions
2973-2974	German possessions (Former)
2975-2976	Portuguese possessions
2977	Other divisions of Africa, A-Z.

With the exception of Egypt no individual country of Africa is mentioned. Each area, with the exception of the last one with one number, is given 2 numbers. Two numbers to classify all the countries that make up each of these divisions is very inadequate.

The treatment of the education of women LC 1751-2571 is similar to that discussed in the preceding section. Africa, Egypt, and British Africa are given 8 numbers each while French Africa, German Africa, Italian Africa, Portuguese Africa and other divisions are given one number each.

Individual Institutions: LD-LG

The whole of sub-class LD, about 7486 numbers (LD 15-7501), is allocated to the United States alone. Sub-class LE is assigned to Canada and other countries of America except the United States. LE covers 5 pages with 76 numbers (LE 3-78). Great Britain and other countries of Europe are assigned the sub-class LF. This covers 18 pages with 5458 numbers (LF 20-5477). Great Britain alone takes 7 pages with about 1238 numbers (LF 20-1257).

Three continents, Asia, Australia and New Zealand, and Africa are given sub-class LG. This covers 6 pages with about 941 numbers, (LG 21-961). Africa as a whole covers two pages with about 280 numbers (LG 401-681). Of these numbers only about 50 are actually used.

The scheme is grossly inadequate for classifying individual institutions in Africa. For example, under British West Africa only three institutions are mentioned: Fourah Bay College, Freetown, Sierra Leone, Lagos Training College and Industrial Institute Lagos, and Prince of Wales' College and School, Achimota, Ghana. The University of Ibadan which was founded in 1948 is not included. It should be remembered that the 3rd edition of class L was published in 1951. The situation seems to have improved a little in case of Nigeria, for

in the recent additions and changes, four institutions in Nigeria are listed:

Ife	University
Lagos	University
Nigeria	University, Nsukka
Nigeria	Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

The University of Ibadan was able to find a place in the scheme in a later additions and changes.

Language and Literature P

African Language and Literature PL

I have set out the synopsis of class P below so that one can see very clearly the way the class is divided into sub-classes and a language or languages assigned to each sub-class:

Philology and Linguistic P-PM

P Comparative philology. Linguistics

Indo-European comparative philology.

Extinct languages of doubtful relationship.

PA Classical philology and literature

PB Modern languages. General, Celtic

PC Romanic

PD-PF Germanic

PD General. Gothic. Scandinavian

PE English

PF Dutch. Priesian. German

PG Slavic. Balta-Slovic. Albanian
 PH Finnish. Hungarian. Basque
 PJ-PL Oriental
 PJ General. Hamitic. Semitic
 PK Indo-Iranian. Indo-Aryan. Armenian-Caucasian
 PL Attalic. Eastern Asia. Oceanica. Africa.
 PM Hyperborean. Indian. Artificial Languages.

Sub-class PL is allocated to the languages of Eastern Asia, Oceania and Africa. The African Languages cover PL 8000-8845. The numbers allocated to Africa are inadequate for detailed classification of the thousands of African languages and their literatures. Many important Nigerian languages are omitted from the schedule. For example, Bini, Ibibio, Idoma, Igala, Igede, Igbira, Ijaw, Itsekiri, Ora and Urhobo languages are omitted, and the same may have happened to other African countries. All the languages are arranged in one alphabetical sequence, each language being assigned one number. One is expected to classify all the books and other graphic materials, dealing with the language and literature of a particular language under one number. This will not make for very close classification.

African Literature in European Languages

There is no adequate provision for African literature written in European languages. The works of Nigerian authors

written in English are classified along side English literature (PR). African works in French are classified with French at PQ. Similarly African works in German, Portuguese and Italian are classified with the literatures of these countries. The numbers allocated to African literature in these European languages are not adequate for classifying this literature. French (PQ 3980-3989) and Portuguese (PQ 9900-9909) have ten places each while English (PR 9800-9897) and Italian (PQ 5975-5976) have 98 and 2 places respectively for classifying African literature.

It is with these few numbers that all the literary forms, poetry, drama, prose, history and criticism and collections will be classified. For close classification these literary forms would still need period divisions. It will therefore be seen that the scheme is very inadequate for the classification of African literature written in European languages.

(2) COLONIAL SUB-DIVISION OF AFRICA AND ALPHABETICAL DIVISION

At the Berlin Conference of 1885 Africa was partitioned among the European countries that were scrambling for colonies in Africa at that time; Africa was seen as a possession of these European countries. It is therefore understandable that when the Library of Congress scheme was made in about 1910, the classificationists only saw Africa as a possession of foreign powers and this was reflected in the scheme especially in

schedules G (Geography and Anthropology), H (Social Sciences) J (Political Science) and L (Education).

One may ask if it was not possible to make a scheme for these subjects without bringing the idea whether a country was a colony or not. The answer will be that it is quite possible to make a scheme for these subjects regardless of the political status of the country or countries involved, and in fact this was what Dewey did. But one has to understand the philosophy behind the Library of Congress classification to see the rationale behind their action. The classification was made with their collection in view. At that point in time most of the writings were on the possessions of individual countries. Writers wrote on the possessions of the British or French and not on individual countries as such. This may have accounted for the division into spheres of European influence in the Library of Congress scheme.

This said, let us see the implication of the method to the classifier and the library user by giving some examples from schedule H (Social Sciences).

Statistics HA 15-4010

Under statistics for individual countries, Africa was divided according to European possessions. The schedule of

Africa given below will explain this.

HA

1951-1960	Africa
1961-1970	Abyssinia. Ethiopia.
1971-1980	British Africa
	Include under HA 1977-1978 special regions and places not elsewhere provided for Cf HA 2121-2160, former German Africa 2191-2200, Orange Free State. 2221-2230 - Transvaal.
1981-1990	Cape of Good Hope (Cape Colony)
1991-2000	Union of South Africa
2001-2010	British East Africa
2011-2020	Natal
	Orange Free State, see HA 2191-2200
2021-2030	Sierra Leone
	Transvaal, see HA 2221-2230 (Congo)
2031-2040	Congo Free State. Belgian
	Kongo (Congo)
2041-2060	Egypt
2061-2070	French Africa
2071-2080	Algeria and Tunis
2081-2090	Kongo (Congo)

HA

2091-2100	Madagascar
2101-2110	West Africa
2111-2120	Other
2121-2130	German Africa (Former)
2131-2140	East
2141-2150	Kamerun (Cameroons)
2151-2160	Southwest
2161-2170	Italian Africa; Eritrea, Somalia
2171-2180	Liberia
2181-2190	Morocco
2191-2200	Orange Free State (Orange Free State) (Orange River Colony)
2201-2205	Portuguese Africa
2206-2210	East
2211-2215	West
2221-2230	Transvaal (South African Republic)
2231-2240	Spanish Africa
	Include under HA 2237-2238 special regions (except Canaries), places etc.
2241-2250	Canaries.
2275	Other African countries, etc, A-Z.

The library classifier wants to classify books in the areas where he feels his readers will likely look for the materials.

The library users on their part would wish to see all related materials near to each other. But this will not be possible in the use of this schedule. This is because the continent of Africa was divided into areas of European influence, thereby scattering materials related geographically.

For example Somali (Somaliland) is classified at HA 2161-2170 under Italian Africa while a very close neighbour Ethiopia is classified under HA 1961-1970. Eritrea which is now part of Ethiopia is classified under Italian Africa at HA 2161-2170 while Ethiopia is classified separately at HA 1961-1970.

Economic History and Conditions HC 95-1695

Other examples can be seen from the outline given below:

HC	
501-505	Africa
511-520	British possessions
517	Local, A-Z
	e.g. .R4 Rhodesia
	.S7 South Africa
513-540	Egypt (Modern)
	CF HC 33, Ancient Egypt
541-550	French possessions
551-550	German possessions (former)

571-575	Spanish possessions
576-580	Portuguese possessions
591	Other African countries, A-Z
	e.g. .A3 Abyssynia
	Ethiopia
	.C3 Central Africa
	.L6 Liberia
	.M8 Morocco
	.S2 Sahara

Countries were grouped together under their old colonial masters; for example countries like Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Zambia, Tanzania, Sudan, South Africa and many more were classified under HC 511-520 just because they were once under the British government. This is the same major flaw here: material from the same area will be scattered. For example, Nigeria and Benin are very close neighbours and people would think books on these two countries will be near to each other.

But the Library of Congress classification will not allow this because Nigeria will be classified under HC 511-520 with other British possessions in different parts of Africa while Benin will be classified under HC 541-550 with other French possessions in different parts of Africa.

The Library of Congress classification schedule for Social Sciences (H) is now in its third edition (1950) and one would have thought that the political changes which took place before the publication of this edition would have been reflected in the schedule. For example since the end of the first World War, the Germans no longer had colonies in Africa. This is not well stated in the scheme. HC 551-560 is given to former German possession and HC 591 is given to other countries of Africa. The problem with this system is whether to classify a former German (or indeed French, British etc.) possession at its old place or to put it instead under HC 591 for "other countries".

The recent additions and changes have not made much improvement. They have however removed the difficulty of classifying former colonies, for they stated that former colonies which have received their independence are to be classified according to their colonial status. This looks like an escapist way of dealing with the situation. A complete modification is needed to reflect the present political position of Africa. This will also end the scattering of related materials in the scheme.

Another way in which related materials are sometimes scattered in the ^{scheme} scheme is the use of alphabetical division,

(A-Z). For example in schedule G under Folklore (GR) we have:

GR	
250	Africa
355	Egypt
360	Other countries and tribes, A-Z.
	e.g. .A5 Angola
	.B2 Bantu
	.B9 Bushman
	.K2 Kaffer
	.M2 Madagascar
	.M6 Morocco
	.N5 Nigeria
	.Z3 Zanzibar

Materials on Nigeria classified at GR 360.N5 will be separated from those of the Republic of Benin (a close neighbour), which will be classified at GR 360.B4; another example is that of Angola and Zaire which materials are classified at GR 360.A5 and GR 360.Z21. Similar examples abound throughout the whole scheme.

One more point to mention about the use of alphabetical division, is the confusing way in which the schedules combine names of tribes and races with those of countries or regions or nationalities, which may thus lead to cross-classification.

For example while Nigeria is classified at GR 360.N5, tribes in Nigeria (like Fulanis at GR 360.F9) will be classified at different places.

(3) EMPHASIS ON WESTERN AND AMERICAN TOPICS

Religion

Christianity is given very wide coverage in schedule B part 2. (BL-BX). It takes well over three-quarters of the whole schedule for religion. Of the eight sub-classes given to religion, the Christian religion alone has five sub-classes as follows:

- BR Christianity
- BS The Bible
- BT Doctrinal theology
- BV Practical theology
- BX Denominations and sects

Next to Christianity in importance for Library of Congress classification is Judaism. This is treated under sub-class BM 1-755. Islam is another religion that is given some prominence in the schedule. It is treated under BP 1-193.

The foregoing three religions are predominant in America, Western Europe and the Middle East. Christianity, although it started in the Middle East, can be called the religion of the West and America for it has played a significant role in their

history. In fact the first founders of the United States came there to look for an atmosphere where they could practice their Christian faith without hindrance. It is therefore not difficult to see the bias of the makers of this scheme in giving Christian religion the most detailed outline.

Judaism which is next to Christianity in terms of detailed treatment is the foundation of Christianity. Like Christianity it started in the Middle East and it is an historical fact that America and Europe developed early contacts with the Jewish people who are the adherents of this religion. The Arabs have borders with Europe and their early contacts with the Europeans have helped to make the Europeans and Americans aware of their religion, Islam, which most have accounted for the fair treatment given to this.

African religions, however, are poorly treated. They are covered in sub-class BL for religions, mythology and nationalism along with other religions, which are not covered in the other sub-classes (BM-BX).

African religions are treated under BL 2400-2480. The outline is as follows:

BL	African
2400	General works.

- 2410 Hamitic.
 Egyptian.
 General works.
- 2420 Early to 1800
 2421 1801-1950
 2422 1951-
 ,
 Ancient Egypt.
- 2428 Dictionaries. Encyclopedias
 Sacred books. Sources.
 Prefer PJ for philological commentaries.
 General works.
- 2440 Early to 1800
 2441 1801-1950
 .2 1951-
- 2443 General special
- 2445 Minor works. Addresses, essays, etc.
- 2450 Special topics, A-Z.
 e.g. .A6 Animism
 .F8 Funeral rites.
 .G6 Gods.
 .H5 Hippopotamus.
 .H6 Horus.
 .I5 Immortality.

- .I7 Isis.
- .L5 Lions.
- .M9 Mysteries.
- .N3 Navel.
- .O7 Osiris
- .P7 Ptah.
- .R3 Reshpu
- .R4 Resurrection
- .S4 Set (Seth).
- .S6 Shu
- .T5 Thoth

2455 Greco-Roman period.

From Alexander's conquest to the Islamic conquest.

For special topics that are survivals from the ancient period, see BL 2450.

2460 Modern Egypt.

By region

- 2462 North Africa
- 2463 South Africa.
- 2464 East Africa.
- 2465 West Africa.
- 2466 Central Africa.

2470 By country, A-Z.

e.g. .D3 Dahomey.

Egypt, see BL 2420-2460

.G6 Gold Coast. Ghana.

.G8 Guinea.

.M3 Madagascar.

.M6 Morocco.

.N3 Nigeria.

2480 By race, ethnic group, etc., A-Z.

e.g. .A4 Akans.

.A8 Ashantis.

.B25 Bakoko.

.B25 Baluba.

.B3 Bantus.

.B8 Bushmen.

.D6 Gogons.

.G3 Ga

.H3 Hausas.

.H4 Hereros.

.H6 Hottentots.

.K3 Kafirs.

.K6 Kono

.N7 Nuer.

.N8 Nupe

.T3 Talansi

.Y6 Yorubas.

.Z8 Zulus.

2490 Survival of African superstitions in other countries.

e.g. Voodooism in America.

A close study of the schedule for Africa will show that African religions have not been adequately catered for. All the religions of Africa are given 91 numbers, (BL 2400-2490). Of these only 22 numbers are actually used. The continent is divided into five regions, viz, North Africa, South Africa, East Africa, West Africa and Central Africa. All the individual countries of Africa, with the exception of Egypt are to be classified under one number BL 2470 while other aspects of African religion are to be classified under BL 2480 and 2490.

Egypt, the only country given whole numbers in the schedule has 41 places (BL 2420-2460). Of the 22 actually used numbers Egypt alone has 13 which is more than 59 percent of the overall. The early contact of Egypt with the Western world must have accounted for the fairly detailed scheme for its religions.

There are very many religions in Africa but they were not until recently, documented; because of this, places could not be made for them in the scheme. Things are now changing, however,

and there are detailed research studies going on in the various universities of Africa. Books are also being written in this area. The Library of Congress classification therefore needs a thorough revision to enable it to accommodate adequately the literature on African religions.

(4) THE USE OF DEROGATORY TERMS AND RACIST BIAS

There are some words used in the scheme which to Africans may seem derogatory. A good example is the use of the word 'native'. In the scheme we see in it such expressions as "native author" (DT 11.5), "relation with native races" (JV 305-317). "Native states" (JS 7755-7819) and "other native states" (305-3099). An example taken from Local Government schedule is given below:

<u>Local Government</u>	
JS	Native states
7755	Abyssinia (Ethiopia)
7761-7768	Egypt
	Local
7781-7789	Other local A-Z

In the above example the word native may be referring to African countries with little or no colonial experience. If this is true, the African reaction will be that these countries are called native countries because they did not have the advantage of being 'civilized' by the European colonialists. The Concise Oxford dictionary gives the meaning of native as,

(among other things), "members of non-European or uncivilized people". The African may therefore see the use of ^{the} word as racist. Even if the real intention has been misinterpreted, the word "native" is very vague. For example, when it states 'other native states', one may ask, which are the native states? The classifier will be confused as he will have to decide which country or countries to put under this heading.

Another good example of words with a racist connotation in the scheme is "Negro". Some examples of its use in the scheme are as follows:

Negro	Suffrage	JK 1923-1936
Negro	Actors	PN 2286
Negro	Authors	PS 153.N5
Negro	Baptists	BX 1407.N
Negro	Drama	PN 6120.N4

Africans are beginning to feel that the word Negro is derogatory and that it is one of those words used by the Western world to look down on the people of Africa. Africans will prefer to be called Africans and not Negroes.

One other good example about derogatory terms found in the Library of Congress classification is in period division of the history of Morocco.

	Morocco
DT	History



By period

318	Early to 647 Mauritania.
319	647-1516
321	1516-1830. Period of piracy
322	16th Century
323.5	Ismail, 1672-1724
324	19th and 20th Centuries.

The provision for period of piracy in the period division of Morocco will be unacceptable to the people of the country. No such provision is made for any European country. It is an historical fact that during the Tudor period there was a lot of sea piracy carried out by the English against the Spanish and Portuguese trading ships on the high seas because of their monopoly of the trade in Africa and in the Indian Ocean but no such provision is made for the history of England. The words 'period of piracy' should be struck off and the period division 1516-1830 should be left without any qualification.

Some few other words used in the scheme against which Africans may have a very strong feeling and which may be removed from the scheme are:

Barbary (Barbarian) State	DT 181-346
Bushmen	BL 2480.B8
Cannibalism	GN 409

Fetishism	GN 472
Paganism	CB 151
Primitive Society	GN 400-499

These words are very offensive and derogatory. No one will like any of them to be used to refer to him. It is therefore very necessary that the classificationists at Library of Congress library should think of removing them or substitute better words for them. For example instead of Barbary states, we could have 'states in North Africa' and instead of "pagan religion" we could have 'traditional religion'.

5. LACK OF PERIOD DIVISION IN SCHEDULE DT

One inadequacy of the Library of Congress scheme in classifying Africana is the lack of sufficient period division in the history schedule for Africa (DT).

Countries in the North and North East of Africa are provided with period divisions: for example Egypt, Morocco and Ethiopia have period divisions. The period divisions are not enough, however, to make for close classification of their history. South Africa also is provided with a few period divisions.

Countries in West Africa are not provided with period divisions for their history; the only period divisions in the countries of West Africa are provided under Description and

CHAPTER 4

PROPOSED CLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE
FOR
NIGERIAN HISTORY

In this chapter I have attempted to make a classification scheme for the history of Nigeria which could be used as a model for making the classification scheme for the history of other African countries.

The scheme can be broadly divided into three parts, thus:

- (1) General
- (2) History
 - (a) General
 - (b) By Period
- (3) Local history

The scheme is based on the framework of the Library of Congress scheme. I consulted mainly the schedules of Sweden, France and England. I have also seen the draft scheme based on the Library of Congress compiled by Mr. Ukele on behalf of the Nigerian Library Association. I have included some topics which the Library of Congress scheme does not usually include under history, such as religious history and slave trade. This is because they have played very prominent part in shaping the course of African and Nigerian history.

Provisions for the classification of the history of kingdoms and empires are provided under Nigeria and not under local history. This is because the areas covered by each of these kingdoms and empires were very considerable. The Benin

Empire, for example, is said to have covered almost the whole of the present Bendel State and Ondo State and extended as far as Lagos, and it is even thought that part of Benin (Dahomey) and Ghana were under its control; it will not therefore, be proper to classify the Benin Empire under Benin-City. The same is true for the other empires and kingdoms. Another reason for not classifying empires and kingdoms under local history is that they can be seen as the foundation of the making of the nation - Nigeria.

Under local history, geographical arrangement has been used and not the alphabetical arrangement, as alphabetical arrangements tend to separate materials from contiguous areas.

The notation DTT 1-9999 has been used for Nigeria. This was divided judiciously into 28 parts representing the past and present political divisions of the country. Some gaps have been left in the notation for future expansion in each of the present political divisions of Nigeria. The synopsis on page 108 will show clearly the numbers assigned to each political division.

Three tables are attached to this schedule. The first one is to be used when classifying the history of the individual states or regions of Nigeria. The second table is for the classification of the history of kingdoms and empires in the country while the third table is for classifying local history.

SYNOPSIS

DTT

1- 546	Nigeria
647- 956	Lagos State (Lagos Colony; Lagos Capital Territory)
960-1247	Southern Nigeria
1248-1545	Western State (Western Region)
1546-1822	Ogun State
1825-2318	Oyo State
2319-2700	Ondo State
2703-3128	Bendel State (Mid-West Region/State)
3129-3320	Eastern Region
3322-3676	Cross River State (South Eastern State)
3678-3936	Rivers State
3937-4244	East Central State
4245-4727	Anambra State
4730-5181	Imo State
5182-5524	Northern Nigeria
5525-5850	Kwara State
5853-6221	Kaduna State (North Central State)
6223-6676	Kano State
6690-6965	Benue-Plateau State
6966-7289	Benue State

7292-7638	Plateau State
7641-7964	North Eastern State
7965-8336	Bauchi State
8337-8702	Gongola State
8703-9106	Bornu State
9107-9333	North Western State
9334-9571	Niger State
9573-9974	Sokoto State

OUTLINE

DTT	Nigeria
1-17	General
18-25	Description Travels. Discoveries. Exploration.
26-37.4	Antiquities. Archaeology. Social life and customs. Ethnography. Races.
40-260	Empires. Kingdoms.
264-546	History
264-287	General
288-309	Military, Naval and Air Force, history.
310-326	Slave trade, Religious history, Political and diplomatic history. Nationalism.
	By Period.
327-340	Earliest times to 1400
341-354	1401-1800
355-396	1801-1900
397-466	1901-1959
467-483	1960-1966
484-530	1967-1975
531-546	1976-

LAGOS STATE (LAGOS COLONY/FEDERAL TERRITORY)

647-663	General
664-671	Description and travels. Discoveries. Exploration.
672-683	Antiquities. Archaeology. Social life and customs. Ethnography.
684-772	History
684-707	General
708-711	Slave trade. Religious history. Political history.
	By period.
713-717	Earliest times to 1400
718-722	1401-1800
723-737	1801-1900
738-742	1901-1939
743-747	1939-1959
748-752	1960-1966
753-767	1967-1975
768-772	1976-
813-956	Local history and description

SOUTHERN NIGERIA

DTT

960-976	General
977-984	Description and travels. Discoveries. Exploration.
985-996.4	Antiquities. Archaeology. Social life and customs. Ethnography.
997-1055	History.
997-1020	General
1021-1024	Slave trade. Religious history. Political history.
	By period
1026-1030	Earliest times to 1400
1031-1035	1401-1800
1036-1050	1801-1900
1051-1055	1901-1939
1056-1247	Local history and description

WESTERN STATE

1248-1264	General
1265-1272	Description and travels. Discoveries. Explora- tion.
1273-1284	Antiquities. Archaeology. Social life and customs. Ethnography.

DTT	
1285-1337	History.
1285-1308	General
1309-1312	Religious history. Political history. By Period.
1313-1317	1945-1959
1318-1322	1960-1966
1323-1337	1967-1976
1354-1545	Local history and description.

OGUN STATE

1546-1562	General
1563-1570	Description and travels. Discoveries. Exploration.
1571-1582	Antiquities. Archaeology. Social life and customs. Ethnography.
1583-1615	History
1583-1606	General
1607-1610	Religious history. Political history. By Period
1611-1615	1976-
1660-1822	Local history and description.

DTT

OYO STATE

1825-1841	General
1842-1849	Description and travels. Discoveries. Exploration.
1850-1861	Antiquities. Archaeology. Social life and customs. Ethnography.
1862-1895	History
1862-1885	General
1886-1889	Religious history. Political history.
	By Period
1891-1895	1976-
1935-2318	Local history and description.

ONDO STATE

2319-2335	General
2336-2343	Description and travels. Discoveries. Exploration.
2344-2355	Antiquities. Archaeology. Social life and customs. Ethnography.
2356-2389	History
2356-2379	General
2380-2383	Religious history. Political history.

By Period

2385-2389 1976-
2429-2700 Local history and Description.

BENDEL STATE

2703-2719 General
2720-2727 Description and travels. Discoveries.
Exploration.
2728-2739 Antiquities. Archaeology. Social life and
customs. Ethnography.
2740-2788 History
2740-2763 General
2764-2767 Religious history. Political history.
By Period.
2769-2783 1963-1975
2784-2788 1976-
2825-3128 Local history and description.

EASTERN REGION

3129-3145 General
3146-3153 Description and travels. Discoveries. Explora-
tion.
3154-3165 Antiquities. Archaeology. Social life and
customs. Ethnography.

DTT

3166-3234 History.
 3166-3189 General
 3190-3193 Religious history. Political history.
 By Period
 3230-3234 1939-1959
 3235-3239 1960-1967
 3241-3320 Local history and description.

CROSS RIVER STATE

3322-3338 General
 3339-3346 Description and travels. Discoveries. Exploration.
 3347-3358 Antiquities. Archaeology. Social life and customs.
 Ethnography.
 3359-3407 History
 3359-3382 General
 3383-3386 Religious history. Political history.
 By Period
 3388-3402 1967-1975
 3403-3407 1976-
 3453-3676 Local history and description.

RIVERS STATE

3678-3694 General
 3695-3702 Description and travels. Discoveries. Exploration.

DTT

3703-3714 Antiquities. Archaeology. Social life and customs.
Ethnography.

3715-3763 History

3715-3738 General

3739-3742 Religious history. Political history.
By Period

3744-3758 1967-1975

3759-3763 1976-

3809-3936 Local history and description.

EAST CENTRAL STATE

3937-3953 General

3954-3961 Description and travels. Discoveries. Exploration.

3962-3973 Antiquities. Archaeology. Social life and customs.
Ethnography.

3974-4052 History

3974-3997 General

3998-4001 Religious history. Political history.
By Period

4038-4052 1967-1976

4053-4244 Local history and description.

ANAMBRA STATE

4245-4261 General

DTT

4262-4269 Description and travels. Discoveries. Exploration.
 4270-4281 Antiquities. Archaeology. Social life and customs.
 Ethnography.
 4282-4315 History
 General
 4306-4309 Religious history, Political history.
 By Period.
 4311-4315 1976
 4360-4727 Local history and description.

IMO STATE

4730-4746 General
 4747-4754 Description and travels. Discoveries. Exploration.
 4755-4766 Antiquities. Archaeology. Social life and customs.
 Ethnography.
 4767-4800 History.
 General
 4791-4794 Religious history. Political history.
 By Period.
 4796-4800 1976-
 4846-5181 Local history and description.

NORTHERN NIGERIA

5182-5198 General

5199-5206	Description and travels. Discoveries. Exploration.
5207-5218	Antiquities. Archaeology. Social life and customs. Ethnography.
5219-5316	History
5219-5242	General
5243-5246	Slave trade. Religious history. Political history.
	By Period
5282-5286	Earliest times to 1400
5287-5291	1401-1800
5292-5306	1801-1900
5307-5311	1901-1959
5312-5316	1960-1967
5317-5524	Local history and description.

KWARA STATE

5525-5541	General
5542-5549	Description and travels. Discoveries. Explora- tion.
5550-5561	Antiquities. Archaeology. Social life and customs. Ethnography.
5562-5610	History
5562-5585	General
5586-5589	Religious history. Political history.

DTT

By Period

5591-5605	1967-1975
5606-5610	1976-
5656-5850	Local history and description.

KADUNA STATE

5853-5869	General
5870-5877	Description and travels. Discoveries. Exploration.
5878-5889	Antiquities. Archaeology. Social life and customs. Ethnography.
5890-5938	History
5890-5913	General
5914-5917	Religious history. Political history.
	By Period.
5919-5933	1967-1975
5534-5938	1976-
5985-6220	Local history and description

KANO STATE

6223-6239	General
6240-6247	Description and travels. Discoveries. Exploration.

DTT	
6248-6259	Antiquities. Archaeology. Social life and customs. Ethnography.
6260-6343	History
6260-6283	General
6284-6287	Religious history. Political history. By Period
6289-6303	1967-1975
6304-6308	1976-
6355-6676	Local history and description.
	 BENUE-PLATEAU STATE
6690-6706	General
6707-6714	Description and travels. Discoveries. Explora- tion.
6715-6726	Antiquities. Archaeology. Social life and customs. Ethnography.
6727-6805	History
6727-6750	General
6751-6754	Religious history. Political history. By Period
6791-6805	1967-1976
6806-6965	Local history and description.

BENUE STATE

DTT

6966-6982	General
6983-6990	Description and travels. Discoveries. Exploration.
6991-7002	Antiquities. Archaeology. Social life and customs. Ethnography.
7003-7036	History
7003-7026	General
7027-7030	Religious history. Political history. By Period
7032-7036	1976-
7082-7289	Local history and Description.

PLATEAU STATE

7292-7308	General
7309-7316	Description and travels Discoveries. Explora- tion.
7317-7328	Antiquities. Archaeology. Social life and customs. Ethnography.
7329-7362	History.
7329-7352	General
7353-7356	Religious history. Political history.

DTT

By Period

7358-7362

1976-

7310-7638

Local history and description.

NORTH EASTERN STATE

7641-7657

General

7658-7665

Description and travels. Discoveries. Exploration.

7666-7677

Antiquities. Archaeology. Social life and customs. Ethnography.

7678-7756

History

7678-7701

General

7702-7705

Religious history. Political history.

By Period.

7742-7756

1967-1976

7757-7964

Local history and description.

BAUCHI STATE

7965-9781

General

7982-7989

Description and travels. Discoveries. Exploration.

7990-8001

Antiquities. Archaeology. Social life and customs. Ethnography.

8002-8035

History

8002-8025	General
8026-8029	Religious history. Political history. By Period.
8031-8035	1976-
8081-8336	Local history and description.

GONGOLA STATE

8336-8353	General
8354-8361	Description and travels. Discoveries. Exploration.
8362-8373	Antiquities. Archaeology. Social life and customs. Ethnography.
8374-8407	History.
8374-8397	General
8398-8401	Religious history. Political history. By Period.
8403-8407	1976-
8446-8702	Local history and description.

BORNU STATE

8703-8719	General
8720-8727	Description and travels. Discoveries. Explora- tion.

DTT

8728-8739 Antiquities. Archaeology. Social life and
customs. Ethnography.

8740-8773 History

8740-8763 General

8764-8767 Religious history. Political history.
By Period.

8769-8773 1976-

8819-9106 Local history and description.

NORTH WESTERN STATE

9107-9123 General

9124-9131 Description and travels. Discoveries.
Exploration.

9132-9143 Antiquities. Archaeology. Social life and
customs. Ethnography.

9144-9221 History

9144-9167 General

9168-9171 Religious history. Political history.
By Period.

9207-9221 1967-1976

9222-9333 Local history and description.

DTT

NIGER STATE

9334-9350	General
9351-9358	Description and travels. Discoveries. Exploration.
9359-9370	Antiquities. Archaeology. Social life and customs. Ethnography.
9371-9404	History
9371-9394	General
9395-9398	Religious history. Political history. By Period.
9400-9404	1976-
9444-9571	Local history and description.

SOKOTO STATE

9573-9589	General
9590-9597	Description and travels. Discoveries. Exploration.
9598-9609	Antiquities. Archaeology. Social life and customs. Ethnography.
9610-9643	History
9610-9633	General

DTT

9634-9637	Religious history. Political history. By Period.
9639-9643	1976-
9689-9994	Local history and description.

DTT

THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

The word Republic was added to the name when Nigeria was declared a Republic on 1st October, 1963.

- 1 Periodicals.
- 2 Societies.
- 3 Congresses. Conferences etc.
Sources and documents. Collections.
- 4 Several works.
- 5 Individual authors.
Collected works. (Addresses, Essays, Lectures,
etc.)
- 6 Several authors.
- 7 Individual authors.
- 8 Gazetteers.
- 9 Place names. (General).
- 10 Dictionaries.
- 11 Encyclopedias.
- 12 Directories.
- 13 Guidebooks.
- 14 General works
- 15 Compends.
- 16 Historic buildings, Mosques, Cathedral, Churches,
etc.

- 17 Historic geography.
Description and travel. Discoveries. Exploration.
- 18 General
- 19 Early to 1800
- 20 1801 - 1900
- 21 1901 - 1959
- 22 1960-
- 23 Biography of explorers. (Collective)
- 24 Biography of explorers. (Individual) A-Z.
- 25 Others.
- Antiquities. Archaeology.
- 26 General works.
- 27 Stone Age
- 28 Early farming communities.
- 29 Iron Age. Nok Culture.
- 30 Historic Archaeology
- 31 Miscellaneous
- Social life and customs. Civilization. Intellectual life.
- Classify particular periods with the history
of the period.
- 32 Sources and documents.
- 33 General works.

34	Compendis.	
35	Minor works. Pamphlets, etc.	
36	Others.	
37	Ethnography. Races. (History)	
.1	General works.	
	Including national characteristics.	
.2	Nigerians in foreign countries.	
.3	Foreigners in Nigeria, A-Z.	
.4	Others.	
40- 52	Empires. Kingdoms. (Table II)	
	Classify here two or more empires of	
	Kingdoms. e.g. Hausa States	(Collective)
53- 65	Kanem Bornu Empire	(Table II)
66- 78	Daura State	(Table II)
79- 91	Kano State (Kingdom)	(Table II)
92-104	Zazzau (Zaria) State	(Table II)
105-117	Katsina State	(Table II)
118-130	Gobir State	(Table II)
131-143	Rano State	(Table II)
144-156	Zamfara State	(Table II)
157-169	Fulani Empire	(Table II)
170-182	Nupe Kingdom	(Table II)
183-195	Igala Kingdom	(Table II)

DTT

196-208	Jukun Kingdom	(Table II)
209-221	Oyo Empire	(Table II)
222-234	Benin Empire	(Table II)
235-247	Itsekiri Empire	(Table II)
248-260	Other Empires or Kingdoms	(Table II)

History

264	Chronological Tables. Outline etc.
265	Albums. Pictorial atlases. Collection of historical prints and portraits, etc.
	Biography (Collective).
	Individual classify with special period or place
266	General works.
267	Governors.
268	Heads of Governments.
269	Ministers. Commissioners.
270	Members of parliament.
271	Traditional Rulers.
272	Members of Royal families.
273	Colonial Administrators.
274	Public Men.
275	Others.

DTT

Historiography.

- 277 General works.
 - Biography of historians and antiquarians.
- 278 Collective.
- 279 Individual, A-Z.
- 280 Study and Teaching.
- General works.
 - 281 Early to 1800
 - 282 1801 -- 1914
 - 283 1915 -- 1960
 - 284 1961 --
- 285 Compends.
- 286 Pictorial works.
- 287 Minor works. Pamphlets. etc.
- 288 General Special
 - Military history.
 - Individual campaigns and engagements are
 - classified with special period.
 - 289 Sources and documents. Collections.
 - Biography (Collective)
 - 290 General
 - 291 Officers.
 - 292 General works.

DTT

- 293 Compends.
- 294 Minor works. Pamphlets, etc.
- 295 Others.

Naval history.

Individual campaigns and engagements are

Classified with special period.

- 296 Sources and documents. Collections.
- Biography. (Collective).

- 297 General.

- 298 Officers.

- 299 General works.

- 300 Compends.

- 301 Minor works. Pamphlets, etc.

- 302 Others.

Air Force history.

Individual campaigns and engagements are

classified with special period.

- 303 Sources and documents. Collections.
- Biography (Collective).

- 304 General.

- 305 Officers.

- 306 General works.

DTT

- 307 Compends.
- 308 Minor works. Pamphlets, etc.
- 309 Others.

Slave Trade.

Classify particular periods with the history of
the period.

- 310 Sources and documents. Collections.
- 311 Biography (Collective).
- 312 General works.
- 313 Compends.
- 314 Minor works. Pamphlets, etc.
- 315 Others.

Religious history. Christianity. Islam.

Classify particular periods with the history of
the period.

- 316 Sources and documents. Collections.
- 317 Biography. (Collective).
- 318 General works.
- 319 Compends.
- 320 Minor works. Pamphlets, etc.
- 321 Others.

Political and diplomatic history.

Foreign and general relations.

Classify particular period with the

DTT

general history of the period.

322 Sources and documents.

323 General works.

.1 Relations with African countries, A-Z

.2 Relations with European and American
countries, A-Z.

.3 Relations with Great Britain, A-Z.

.4 Relations with Eastern countries, A-Z.

.5 Relations with International Bodies, A-Z.

.6 Others.

National Characteristics. Patriotism.

Nationalism.

Classify particular period with the
general history of the period.

324 Sources and documents.

325 General works.

326 Others.

By Period.

Earliest times to 1400

327 Sources and documents.

328 General works.

329 General special.

DTT	
330	Social life and customs.
331	Military history
332	Naval history.
333	Slave trade.
334	Religious history.
335	Political and diplomatic history.
336	Relations with other countries.
.1	Relations with African countries, A-Z.
.2	Relations with European and American countries, A-Z.
.3	Relations with Great Britain, A-Z.
.4	Relations with Eastern countries, A-Z.
.5	Relations with International Bodies.
.6	Others.
337	National Characteristics. Patriotism. Nationalism.
338	Other special.
339	Biography, A-Z.
340	Others.
	1401-1800
341-354	Divide like 327-340
	1801-1900
355-368	Divide like 327-340

DTT

	1801-1850
369-382	Divide like 327-340
	1851-1900
383-396	Divide like 327-340
	1901-1959
397	Sources and documents.
398	General works.
399	General special.
400	Social life and customs. Civilization.
401	Military history.
402	Naval history
403	Air Force history.
404	Religious history.
405	Political and diplomatic history.
406	Relations with other countries.
.1	Relations with African countries, A-Z.
.2	Relations with European and American countries, A-Z.
.3	Relations with Great Britain, A-Z.
.4	Relations with Eastern countries, A-Z.
.5	Relations with International Bodies.
.6	Others.

DTT

- 407 National Characteristics. Patriotism.
Nationalism.
- 408 Other Special.
- 409 Biography and memoirs, A-Z
- 410 Others.
1901-1913
- 411-424 Divide like 397-410
1914-1918
- 425-438 Divide like 397-410
1919-1942
- 439-452 Divide like 397-410
1943-1959
- 453-466 Divide like 397-410
1960-1966
- 467 Sources and documents.
- 468 General works.
- 469 General special.
- 470 Social life and customs. Civilization.
- 471 Military history.
- 472 Naval history.
- 473 Air Force history.
- 474 Religious history.

DTT

- 475 Political and diplomatic history.
- 476 Relations with other countries.
 - .1 Relations with African countries, A-Z.
 - .2 Relations with European and American countries, A-Z.
 - .3 Relations with Great Britain, A-Z.
 - .4 Relations with Eastern countries, A-Z.
 - .5 Relations with International Bodies.
 - .6 Others.
- 477 1960 Nigerian Independence.
- 478 1963 Federal Republic of Nigeria.
- 479 1966 Coups.
- 480 National Characteristics. Patriotism.
 - Nationalism.
- 481 Other Special.
- 482 Biography and memoirs, A-Z.
- 483 Others.
 - 1967-1975
- 484-493 Divide like 467-476.
- 494 National Characteristics. Patriotism.
 - Nationalism.
- 495 Other Special

DTT

- 496 Biography and memoirs, A-Z.
- 497 Others.
 - 1967-1970
- 498-507 Divide like 467-476
- 508 National Characteristics. Patriotism.
 - Nationalism.
- 509 Other Special.
- 510 Nigerian Civil War.
- 511 Sources and documents.
- 512 General works.
- 513 Others.
- 514 Biography and memoirs, A-Z.
- 515 Others.
 - 1970-1975
- 516-525 Divide like 467-476
- 526 1975 Coup
- 527 National Characteristics. Patriotism.
 - Nationalism.
- 528 Other Special
- 529 Biography and memoirs, A-Z
- 530 Others.
 - 1976-
- 531-540 Divide like 467-476

DTT

	1976 attempted Coup.
541	General works.
542	Others.
543	National Characteristics. Patriotism. Nationalism.
544	Other Special.
545	Biography and memoirs, A-Z.
546	Others.

LAGOS STATE (LAGOS COLONY/FEDERAL TERRITORY OF LAGOS)

This State was created in February, 1976 and it covers the former Lagos colony. (Classify here all materials about Lagos from earliest time to present day).

647-711 Table I

By Period

Earliest times to 1400

713	Sources and documents.
714	General works.
715	General Special.
.1	Social life and customs. Civilization.
.2	Slave trade.
.3	Religious history.

DTT

.4	Political history.
.5	Other Special.
716	Biography and memoirs, A-Z.
717	Others.
	1401-1800
718-722	Divide like 713-717
	1801-1900
723-727	Divide like 713-717
	1801-1850
728-732	Divide like 713-717
	1850-1900
733-737	Divide like 713-717
	1901-1939
738-742	Divide like 713-717
	1939-1959
743-747	Divide like 713-717
	1960-1966
748-752	Divide like 713-717
	1967-1975
753-757	Divide like 713-717
	1967-1970
758-762	Divide like 713-717
	1970-1975

DTT

763-767 Divide like 713-717
1976-

768-772 Divide like 713-717

Local History and Description

813-827	Lagos City Council	Table III
828-842	Lagos Island Local Government Area.	Table III
843	Towns etc. A-Z.	
845-859	Lagos Mainland Local Government Area.	Table III
860	Towns. etc. A-Z.	
861-875	Mushin East Local Government Area.	Table III
876	Towns. etc. A-Z.	
877-891	Mushin West Local Government Area.	Table III
892	Towns. etc. A-Z.	
893-907	Ikeja Local Government Area.	Table III
908	Towns. etc. A-Z	
909-923	Ikorodu Local Government Area	Table III
924	Towns. etc. A-Z.	
925-939	Epe Local Government Area.	Table III
940	Towns. etc. A-Z.	
941-955	Badagry Local Government Area.	Table III
956	Towns. etc. A-Z.	

SOUTHERN NIGERIA

DTT

This covers the Oil Rivers Protectorate,
1885-1892; the Niger Coast Protectorate, 1893-1899;
Southern Nigeria Protectorate, 1900-1906; and
Southern Nigeria Protectorate, 1906-1945.

960-1024

Table I

By Period.

Earliest times to 1400.

1026-1030

Divide like 713-717

1401-1800

1031-1035

Divide like 713-717

1801-1900

1036-1040

Divide like 713-717

1801-1850

1041-1045

Divide like 713-717

1850-1900

1046-1050

Divide like 713-717

1901-1945

1051-1055

Divide like 713-717

Local History and Descriptions

1056-1070

Abeokuta Provincial Government.

Table III

1071

Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

DTT

1072-1086	Ijebu Provincial Government.	Table III
1087	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
1088-1102	Ibadan Provincial Government.	Table III
1103	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
1104-1118	Oyo Provincial Government.	Table III
1119	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
1120-1134	Ondo Provincial Government.	Table III
1135	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
1136-1150	Benin Provincial Government.	Table III
1151	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
1152-1166	Delta Provincial Government.	Table III
1167	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
1168-1182	Onitsha Provincial Government.	Table III
	Cf 3241-3255	
1183	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
	Cf 3256	
1184-1198	Owerri Provincial Government.	Table III
	Cf 3257-3271	
1199	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
	Cf 3272	
1200-1214	Ogoja Provincial Government.	Table III
	Cf 3273-3287	

DTT

1215	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
	Cf 3288	
1216-1230	Calabar Provincial Government.	Table III
	Cf 3289-3303	
1231	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
	Cf 3304	
1232-1246	Rivers Provincial Government.	Table III
	Cf 3305-3319	
1247	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
	Cf 3320	

WESTERN STATE (WESTERN REGION)

The Western Region was created in 1945 out of the former Southern Nigeria. Its name was changed to Western State in 1967. It ceased to exist in 1976 when it was divided into Ondo, Oyo and Ogun States.

1248-1312	Table I
	By Period.
	1945-1959
1313-1317	Divide like 713-717
	1960-1966
1318-1322	Divide like 713-717

DTT

1967-1976

1323-1327 Divide like 713-717

1967-1970

1328-1332 Divide like 713-717

1970-1976

1333-1337 Divide like 713-717

Local History and Description

1338-1352 Egba Divisional Council. Table III

1353 Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

1354-1368 Egbado Divisional Council. Table III

1369 Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

1370-1384 Ijebu Divisional Council. Table III

1385 Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

1386-1400 Ijebu Remo Divisional Council. Table III

1401 Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

1402-1416 Ibadan Divisional Council. Table III

1417 Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

1418-1432 Oshun Divisional Council. Table III

1433 Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

1434-1448 Oyo Divisional Council. Table III

1449 Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

1450-1464 Ife Divisional Council. Table III

DTT

1465	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
1466-1480	Ilesha Divisional Council.	Table III
1481	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
1482-1496	Okitipupa Divisional Council.	Table III
1497	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
1498-1412	Ondo Divisional Council.	Table III
1513	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z	
1514-1528	Owo Divisional Council.	Table III
1529	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
1530-1544	Ekiti Divisional Council.	Table III
1545	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	

OGUN STATE

This state was created from the
former Western State in February, 1976.

1546-1610	Table I	
	By Period.	
	1976-	
1611-1615	Divide like 713-717	
	Local History and Description	
1660-1674	Abeokuta Local Government Area.	Table III
1675	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	

DTT

1677-1691	Ifo-Otta Local Government Area	Table III
1692	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z	
1693-1707	Odeda Local Government Area.	Table III
1708	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
1709-1723	Obafemi-Owode Local Government Area.	Table III
1724	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
1725-1739	Egbado North Local Government Area.	Table III
1740	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
1741-1755	Egbado South Local Government Area.	Table III
1756	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
1758-1772	Ijebu-Ode Local Government Area.	Table III
1773	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
1774-1788	Ijebu North Local Government Area.	Table III
1789	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
1790-1804	Ijebu East Local Government Area.	Table III
1805	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
1807-1821	Ijebu Remo Local Government Area.	Table III
1822	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	

OYO STATE

DTT

This state was created out of the
former Western State in February, 1976.

1825-1889

Table I

By Period.

1976-

1891-1895

Divide like 713-717

Local History and Description

1935-1949

Ifelodun Local Government Area.

Table III

1950

Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z

1951-1965

Odo-Otin Local Government Area.

Table III

1966

Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

1967-1981

Ifedapo Local Government Area.

Table III

1982

Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

1983-1997

Obokun Local Government Area.

Table III

1998

Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

1999-2013

Ilesa Local Government Area.

Table III

2014

Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

2015-2029

Akakumosa Local Government Area.

Table III

2030

Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

2031-2045

Ede Local Government Area.

Table III

2046

Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

DTT

2047-2061	Ila Local Government Area.	Table III
2062	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
2063-2077	Irewole Local Government Area.	Table III
2078	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
2079-2093	Ejigbo Local Government Area.	Table III
2094	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
2095-2109	Oshogbo Local Government Area.	Table III
2110	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
2111-2125	Ibadan Municipal Government Area.	Table III
2126	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
2127-2141	Akinyele Local Government Area.	Table III
2142	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
2143-2157	Oluyole Local Government Area.	Table III
2158	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
2159-2173	Ibarapa Local Government Area.	Table III
2174	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
2175-2189	Iwo Local Government Area.	Table III
2190	Districts. Cities.	
2191-2205	Lagelu Local Government Area.	Table III
2206	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
2207-2221	Iseyin Local Government Area.	Table III
2222	Districts. Cities. etc. A-A.	
2223-2237	Kajola Local Government Area.	Table III

DTT

2238	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z	
2239-2253	Irepodun Local Government Area.	Table III
2254	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
2255-2269	Oranmiyan Local Government Area.	Table III
2270	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
2271-2285	Irepo Local Government Area.	Table III
2286	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
2287-2301	Oyo Local Government Area.	Table III
2302	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
2303-2317	Ogbomosho Local Government Area.	Table III
2318	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	

ONDO STATE

This state was created out of the former Western State in February, 1976.

2319-2383	Table I	
	By Period.	
	1976-	
2385-2389	Divide like 713-717	
	Local History and Description	
2429-2443	Akoko North Local Government Area.	Table III
2444	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	

DTT

2445-2459	Akoko South Local Government Area.	Table III
2460	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
2461-2475	Ekiti Central Local Government Area.	Table III
2476	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
2477-2491	Ekiti East Local Government Area.	Table III
2492	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
2493-2507	Ekiti North Local Government Area.	Table III
2508	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
2509-2523	Ekiti South Local Government Area.	Table III
2524	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
2525-2539	Ekiti South-West Local Government Area.	Table III
2540	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
2541-2555	Ekiti West Local Government Area.	Table III
2556	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
2557-2571	Ijero Local Government Area.	Table III
2572	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
2573-2587	Owo Local Government Area.	Table III
2588	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
2589-2603	Akure Local Government Area.	Table III
2604	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
2605-2619	Owena/Idanre Local Government Area.	Table III
2620	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	

DTT

2621-2635	Ondo Local Government Area.	Table III
2636	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
2637-2651	Ero Local Government Area.	Table III
2652	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
2653-2667	Ifesowapo Local Government Area.	Table III
2668	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
2669-2683	Ikale Local Government Area.	Table III
2684	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
2685-2699	Ilafe/Ijo Local Government Area.	Table III
2700	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	

BENDEL STATE (MID-WEST STATE)

This state was created out of the former Western Region in 1963. It was then known as Mid-West Region. Its name was changed to Mid-West State in May, 1967. It assumed its present name in February, 1976.

2703-2767	Table I
	By Period.
	1963-1975
2769-2773	Divide like 713-717
	1967-1970

DTT

2774-2778	Divide like 713-713 1970-1975
2779-2783	Divide like 713-713 1976-
2784-2788	Divide like 713-713

Local History and Description

2825-2839	Oredo Local Government Area.	Table III
2840	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
2841-2855	Orhiowmon Local Government Area.	Table III
2856	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
2857-2871	Ovia Local Government Area.	Table III
2872	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
2873-2887	Okpebho Local Government Area.	Table III
2888	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
2889-2903	Agbazilo Local Government Area.	Table III
2904	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
2905-2919	Owan Local Government Area.	Table III
2920	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
2921-2935	Akoko-Edo Local Government Area.	Table III
2936	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
2937-2951	Etsako Local Government Area.	Table III
2952	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	

DTT

2953-2967	Aniocha Local Government Area.	Table III
2968	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
2969-2983	Oshimili Local Government Area.	Table III
2984	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
2985-2999	Ika Local Government Area.	Table III
3000	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
3001-3015	Ndokwa Local Government Area.	Table III
3016	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
3017-3031	Isoko Local Government Area.	Table III
3032	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
3033-3047	Ughelli Local Government Area.	Table III
3048	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
3049-3063	Ethiope Local Government Area.	Table III
3064	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
3065-3079	Okpe Local Government Area.	Table III
3080	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
3081-3095	Warri Local Government Area.	Table III
3096	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
3097-3111	Bomadi Local Government Area.	Table III
3112	Districts Cities. etc. A-Z.	
3113-3127	Burutu Local Government Area.	Table III
3128	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	

DTT

EASTERN REGION

This Region was created in 1945 out of the former Southern Nigeria Protectorate. It ceased to exist in 1967 when it was divided into Rivers, East Central and South Eastern States.

3129-3193

Table I

By Period.

1945-1959

3230-3234

Divide like 713-717

1960-1967

3235-3239

Divide like 713-717

Local History and Description

3241-3255

Onitsha Provincial Government.

Table III

3256

Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

3257-3271

Owerri Provincial Government.

Table III

3272

Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

3273-3287

Ogaja Provincial Government.

Table III

3288

Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

3289-3303

Calabar Provincial Government.

Table III

3304

Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

3305-3319

Rivers Provincial Government.

Table III

3320

Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

DTT

CROSS RIVER STATE (SOUTH EASTERN STATE)

This State was created in 1967 with the name South Eastern State. It assumed its present name in February, 1976.

3322-3386

Table I

By Period.

1967-1975

3388-3392

Divide like 713-717

1967-1970

3393-3397

Divide like 713-717

1970-1975

3398-3402

Divide like 713-717

1976-

3403-3407

Divide like 713-717

Local History and Description

3453-3467

Ikot-Ekpene Local Government Area.

Table III

3468

Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

3469-3483

Abak Local Government Area.

Table III

3484

Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

3485-3499

Uyo Local Government Area.

Table III

3500

Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

DTT

3501-3515	Etinan Local Government Area.	Table III
3516	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
3517-3531	Itu Local Government Area.	Table III
3532	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
3533-3547	Oron Local Government Area.	Table III
3548	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
3549-3563	Eket Local Government Area.	Table III
3564	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
3565-3579	Opobo Local Government Area.	Table III
3580	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
3581-3595	Calabar Local Government Area.	Table III
3596	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
3597-3611	Akamkpa Local Government Area.	Table III
3612	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
3613-3627	Obudu Local Government Area.	Table III
3628	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
3629-3643	Ogoja Local Government Area.	Table III
3644	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
3645-3659	Ikom Local Government Area.	Table III
3660	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
3661-3675	Obubra Local Government Area.	Table III
3676	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	

DTT

RIVERS STATE

This State was created in 1967 out of the former Eastern Region.

3678-3742

Table I

By Period

1967-1975

3744-3748

Divide like 713-717

1967-1970

3749-3753

Divide like 713-717

1970-1975

3754-3758

Divide like 713-717

1976-

3759-3763

Divide like 713-717

Local History and Description

3809-3823

Ikwere/Ecthe Local Government Area. Table III

3824

Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

3825-3839

Ahoada Local Government Area. Table III

3840

Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

3841-3855

Port-Harcourt City Council Area. Table III

3856

Other Divisions of Port-Harcourt City, A-Z.

3857-3871

Port-Harcourt Local Government Area. Table III

3872

Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

3873-3887

Bori Local Government Area. Table III

3888

Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

DTT

3889-3903	Brass Local Government Area.	Table III
3904	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
3905-3919	Degema Local Government Area.	Table III
3920	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
3921-3935	Yenegoa Local Government Area.	Table III
3936	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	

EAST CENTRAL STATE

This State was created in 1967 out of the former Eastern Region. It ceased to exist in February, 1976 when it was divided into two states, Anambra and Imo.

3937-4001	Table I	
	By Period.	
	1967-1976	
4038-4042	Divide like 713-717.	
	1967-1970	
4043-4047	Divide like 713-717	
	1970-1976	
4048-4052	Divide like 713-717	
	Local History and Description	
4053-4067	Nsukka Divisional Council.	Table III

DTT

4068	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
4069-4083	Abakaliki Divisional Council.	Table III
4084	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
4085-4099	Udi Divisional Council.	Table III
4100	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
4101-4115	Agwu Divisional Council.	Table III
4116	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
4117-4131	Awka Divisional Council.	Table III
4132	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
4133-4147	Onitsha Divisional Council.	Table III
4148	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
4149-4163	Okigwi Divisional Council.	Table III
4164	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
4165-4179	Afikpo Divisional Council	Table III
4180	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
4181-4195	Orlu Divisional Council	Table III
4196	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
4197-4211	Owerri Divisional Council.	Table III
4212	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
4213-4227	Aba Divisional Council.	Table III
4228	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
4229-4243	Bendel Divisional Council.	Table III
4244	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	

DTT

ANAMBRA STATE

This state was created in 1976 out
of the former East Central State.

4245-4309

Table I

By Period.

1976-

4311-4315

Divide like 713-717

Local History and Description

4360-4374

Isiuzo Local Government Area.

Table III

4375

Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

4376-4390

Nsukka Local Government Area.

Table III

4391

Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

4392-4406

Uzo-Uwani Local Government Area.

Table III

4407

Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

4408-4422

Igboetiti Local Government Area.

Table III

4423

Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

4424-4438

Igboeze Local Government Area.

Table III

4439

Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

4440-4454

Abakaliki Local Government Area.

Table III

4455

Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

4456-4470

Isielu Local Government Area.

Table III

4471

Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

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4472-4486	Ezza Local Government Area.	Table III
4487	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
4488-4502	Ikwo Local Government Area.	Table III
4503	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
4504-4518	Nkanu Local Government Area.	Table III
4519	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
4520-4534	Ezeagu Local Government Area.	Table III
4535	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
4536-4550	Enugu Local Government Area.	Table III
4551	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
4552-4566	Udi Local Government Area.	Table III
4567	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
4568-4582	Agwu Local Government Area.	Table III
4583	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
4584-4598	Oji River Local Government Area.	Table III
4599	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
4600-4614	Awka Local Government Area.	Table III
4615	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
4616-4630	Aguata Local Government Area.	Table III
4631	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
4632-4646	Udo-Agulu Local Government Area.	Table III
4647	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	

DTT

4648-4662	Anambra Local Government Area.	Table III
4663	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
4664-4678	Idimili Local Government Area.	Table III
4679	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
4680-4694	Onitsha Local Government Area.	Table III
4695	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
4696-4710	Nnewi Local Government Area.	Table III
4711	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
4712-4726	Ihiala Local Government Area.	Table III
4727	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	

IMO STATE

This State was created in 1976 out
of the former East Central State.

4730-4794

Table I

By Period

1976-

4796-4800

Divide like 713-717

Local History and Description

4846-4860

Umuachia/Ikwuana Local Government Area. Table III

4861

Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

4862-4876

Etiti Local Government Area. Table III

4877

Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

DTT

4878-4892	Mbana Local Government Area.	Table III
4893	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
4894-4908	Mbaito/Ikeduro Local Government Area.	Table III
4909	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
4910-4924	Umunneato Local Government Area.	Table III
4925	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
4926-4940	Onicha/Okigwe/Isuikwato Local Government Area.	Table III
4941	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
4942-4956	Afikpo Local Government Area.	Table III
4957	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
4958-4972	Owerri Local Government Area.	Table III
4973	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
4974-4988	Ahiara/Ekwereazu Local Government Area.	Table III
4989	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
4990-5004	Oru Local Government Area.	Table III
5005	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
5006-5020	Orlu Local Government Area.	Table III
5021	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
5022-5036	Nkwerre/Isu Local Government Area.	Table III
5037	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	

DTT

5038-5052	Ohaji/Egbema/Oguta Local Government Area.	Table III
5053	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
5054-5068	Ide-Eto Local Government Area.	Table III
5069	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
5070-5084	Isiala Ngwa Local Government Area.	Table III
5085	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
5086-5100	Aba Local Government Area.	Table III
5101	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
5102-5116	Ngwa Local Government Area.	Table III
5117	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
5118-5132	Ohaozara Local Government Area.	Table III
5133	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
5134-5148	Ukwa Local Government Area.	Table III
5149	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
5150-5164	Bendel Local Government Area.	Table III
5165	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
5166-5180	Arochuku/Ohafia Local Government Area.	Table III
5181	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	

NORTHERN NIGERIA

This covers the former Protectorate
of Northern Nigeria, 1900-1914 which became
the Northern Region in 1914. It ceased to

DTT

exist in 1967 when it was divided into six
states.

5182-5246 Table I

By Period.

Earliest times to 1400

5282	Sources and documents.
5283	General and documents.
5284	General special.
.1	Social life and customs. Civilization.
.2	Slave trade.
.3	Religious history.
.4	Political history.
.5	Other special.
5285	Biography and memoirs, A-Z.
5286	Others.

1401-1800

5287-5291 Divide like 5283-5287

1801-1900

5292-5296 Divide like 5283-5287

1801-1850

5297-5301 Divide like 5283-5287

1850-1900

DTT

5302-5306	Divide like 5283-5287 1901-1959	
5307-5311	Divide like 713-717 1960-1967	
5312-5316	Divide like 713-717	
Local History and Description		
5317-5331	Kabba Provincial Government	Table III
5332	Districts, Cities, etc. A-Z.	
5333-5347	Ilorin Provincial Government.	Table III
5348	Districts, Cities, etc. A-Z.	
5349-5363	Zaria Provincial Government.	Table III
5364	Districts, Cities, etc. A-Z.	
5365-5379	Katsina Provincial Government.	Table III
5380	Districts, Cities, etc. A-Z.	
5381-5395	Benue Provincial Government.	Table III
5396	Districts, Cities, etc. A-Z.	
5397-5411	Plateau Provincial Government.	Table III
5412	Districts, Cities, etc. A-Z.	
5413-5427	Bauchi Provincial Government.	Table III
5428	Districts, Cities, etc. A-Z.	
5429-5443	Sarduna Provincial Government.	Table III
5444	Districts, Cities, etc. A-Z.	
5445-5459	Adamawa Provincial Government.	Table III

DTT

5460	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
5461-5475	Bornu Provincial Government.	Table III
5476	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
5477-5491	Kano Provincial Government.	Table III
5492	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
5493-5507	Niger Provincial Government.	Table III
5508	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
5509-5523	Sokoto Provincial Government.	Table III
5524	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	

KWARA STATE

This state was created out of the
former Northern Region in 1967.

5525-5589	Table I
	By Period.
	1967-1975
5591-5595	Divide like 713-717
	1967-1970
5596-5600	Divide like 713-717
	1970-1975
5601-5605	Divide like 713-717
	1976-
5606-5610	Divide like 713-717

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Local History and Description

5656-5670	Okene Local Government Area.	Table III
5671	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
5673-5687	Okehi Local Government Area.	Table III
5688	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
5689-5703	Oyi Local Government Area.	Table III
5704	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
5705-5719	Irepodun Local Government Area.	Table III
5720	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
5721-5735	Oyun Local Government Area.	Table III
5736	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
5738-5752	Ilorin Local Government Area.	Table III
5753	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
5755-5769	Asa Local Government Area.	Table III
5770	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
5771-5785	Moro Local Government Area.	Table III
5786	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
5787-5801	Ifelogun Local Government Area.	Table III
5802	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
5803-5817	Kogi Local Government Area.	Table III
5818	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
5819-5833	Edun Local Government Area.	Table III
5834	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	

DTT

5835-5849 Borgu Local Government Area. Table III
 5850 Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

KADUNA STATE (NORTH CENTRAL STATE)

This state was created in 1967, and
 was known as North Central State until
 1976, when it assumed its present name.

5853-5917 Table I

By Period.

1967-1975

5919-5923 Divide like 713-717

1967-1970

5924-5928 Divide like 713-717

1970-1975

5929-5933 Divide like 713-717

1976-

5934-5938 Divide like 713-717

Local History and Description

5985-5999 Ikara Local Government Area. Table III

6000 Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

6001-6015 Saminaka Local Government Area. Table III

6016 Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

DTT

6017-6031	Jema'a Local Government Area.	Table III
6032	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
6034-6048	Kachia Local Government Area.	Table III
6049	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
6051-6065	Kaduna Local Government Area.	Table III
6066	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
6067-6081	Birnin Gwari Local Government Area.	Table III
6082	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
6083-6097	Zaria Local Government Area.	Table III
6098	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
6100-6114	Funtua Local Government Area.	Table III
6115	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
6116-6130	Dutsin-Ma Local Government Area.	Table III
6131	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
6132-6146	Malumfashi Local Government Area.	Table III
6147	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
6148-6162	Mani Local Government Area.	Table III
6163	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
6164-6188	Kankia Local Government Area.	Table III
6189	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
6190-6204	Katsina Local Government Area.	Table III
6205	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	

DTT

6206-6220 Daura Local Government Area. Table III

6221 Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

KANO STATE

This state was created out of the
former Northern Region in 1967.

6223-6287 Table I

By Period.

1967-1975

6289-6293 Divide like 713-717

1967-1970

6294-6298 Divide like 713-717

1970-1975

6299-6303 Divide like 713-717

1976-

6304-6308 Divide like 713-717

Local History and Description

6355-6369 Rano Local Government Area. Table III

6370 Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

6371-6385 Dawakin Kudu Local Government Area. Table III

6386 Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

6388-6402 Tudun Wada Local Government Area. Table III

6403 Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

DTT

6404-6418	Kano Metropolitan City Government Area.	Table III
6419	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
6420-6434	Dutse Local Government Area.	Table III
6435	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
6436-6450	Gwarzo Local Government Area.	Table III
6451	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
6452-6466	Bichi Local Government Area.	Table III
6467	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
6468-6482	Dawakin Tofa Local Government Area.	Table III
6483	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
6484-6498	Dambatta Local Government Area.	Table III
6499	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
6500-6514	Minjibir Local Government Area.	Table III
6515	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
6516-6530	Kazaure Local Government Area.	Table III
6531	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
6532-6546	Gezawa Local Government Area.	Table III
6547	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
6548-6562	Ringim Local Government Area.	Table III
6563	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
6565-6579	Gumel Local Government Area.	Table III
6580	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	

DTT

6581-6595	Hadejia Local Government Area.	Table III
6596	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
6597-6611	Kafia Hausa Local Government Area.	Table III
6612	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
6613-6627	Gaya Local Government Area.	Table III
6628	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
6629-6643	Wudil Local Government Area.	Table III
6644	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
6645-6659	Jahun Local Government Area.	Table III
6660	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
6661-6675	Birnin Kudu Local Government Area.	Table III
6676	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	

BENUE STATE

This state was created out of former Northern Region in 1967. In 1976 it was divided into two states, Plateau and Benue states.

6690-6855	Table I
	By Period
	1967-1976
6791-6795	Divide like 713-717

DTT

1967-1970

6796-6800

Divide like 713-717

1970-1976

6801-6805

Divide like 713-717

Local History and Description

6806-6820

Idoma Divisional Council.

Table III

6821

Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

6822-6836

Tiv Divisional Council.

Table III

6837

Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

6838-6852

Lafia Divisional Council.

Table III

6853

Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

6854-6868

Akwanga Divisional Council

Table III

6869

Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

6870-6884

Nasarawa Divisional Council

Table III

6885

Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

6886-6900

Pankshin Divisional Council.

Table III

6901

Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

6902-6916

Jos Township Council

Table III

6917

Other Divisions. etc. A-Z.

6918-6932

Jos Divisional Council.

Table III

6933

Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

6934-6948

Wukari Divisional Council.

Table III

6949

Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

DTT

6950-6964	Shendam Divisional Council.	Table III
6965	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	

BENUE STATE

This state was created out of the former Benue-Plateau State in 1976.

6966-7030	Table I By Period. 1976-	
7032-7036	Divide like 713-717 Local History and Description	
7082-7096	Ankpa Local Government Area.	Table III
7097	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
7098-7112	Dekina Local Government Area.	Table III
7113	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
7114-7128	Idah Local Government Area.	Table III
7129	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
7130-7144	Bassa Local Government Area.	Table III
7145	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
7146-7160	Okpokwu Local Government Area.	Table III
7161	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
7162-7176	Otukpo Local Government Area.	Table III
7177	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	

DTT

7178-7192	Oju Local Government Area.	Table III
7193	Districts. Cities. A-Z.	
7194-7208	Kwande Local Government Area.	Table III
7209	Districts. Cities. A-Z.	
7210-7224	Vandeikya Local Government Area.	Table III
7225	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
7226-7240	Makurdi Local Government Area.	Table III
7241	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
7242-7256	Gboko Local Government Area.	Table III
7257	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
7258-7272	Gwer Local Government Area.	Table III
7273	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
7274-7288	Katsina-Ala Local Government Area.	Table III
7289	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	

PLATEAU STATE

This state was created out of the former Benue Plateau in 1976.

7292-7356	Table I
	By Period
	1976-
7358-7362	Divide like 713-717

DTT

Local History and Description

7410-7424	Lafia Local Government Area.	Table III
7425	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
7427-7441	Kanem Local Government Area.	Table III
7442	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
7443-7457	Akwanga Local Government Area.	Table III
7458	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
7460-7474	Keffi Local Government Area.	Table III
7475	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
7476-7490	Nasarawa Local Government Area.	Table III
7491	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
7492-7506	Awe Local Government Area.	Table III
7507	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
7508-7522	Bassa Local Government Area.	Table III
7523	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
7525-7539	Pankshin Local Government Area.	Table III
7540	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
7541-7555	Mangu Local Government Area.	Table III
7556	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
7558-7572	Langtang Local Government Area.	Table III
7573	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
7574-7588	Wasa Local Government Area.	Table III
7589	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	

DTT

7590-7604	Shendam Local Government Area.	Table III
7605	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
7606-7620	Barkin Ladi Local Government Area.	Table III
7621	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
7623-7637	Jos Local Government Area.	Table III
7638	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	

NORTH EASTERN STATE

This state was created out of the former Northern Region in 1967. In 1976 it was divided into three states, Bornu, Bauchi and Gongola States.

7641-7705	Table I	
	By Period.	
	1967-1976	
7742-7746	Divide like 713-717	
	1967-1970	
7747-7751	Divide like 713-717	
	1970-1976	
7752-7756	Divide like 713-717	
	Local History and Description	
7757-7771	Bauchi Divisional Council.	Table III
7772	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	

DTT

7773-7787	Gombe Divisional Council.	Table III
7788	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
7789-7803	Katagum Divisional Council.	Table III
7804	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
7805-7819	Adamawa Divisional Council.	Table III
7820	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
7821-7835	Muri Divisional Council.	Table III
7836	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
7837-7851	Numan Divisional Council.	Table III
7852	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
7853-7867	Sarduna Divisional Council.	Table III
7868	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
7869-7883	Bedde Divisional Council.	Table III
7884	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
7885-7899	Bornu Divisional Council.	Table III
7900	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
7901-7915	Biu Divisional Council.	Table III
7916	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
7917-7931	Potiskum Divisional Council.	Table III
7932	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
7933-7947	Dikwa Divisional Council.	Table III
7948	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	

DTT

7949-7963 Gwoza Divisional Council. Table III
 7964 Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

BAUCHI STATE

This state was created in 1976 out
 of the former North Eastern State.

7965-8029 Table I

By Period.

1976-

8031-8035 Divide like 713-717

Local History and Description

8081-8095 Toro Local Government Area. Table III

8096 Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

8097-8111 Bauchi Local Government Area. Table III

8112 Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

8113-8127 Alkaleri Local Government Area. Table III

8128 Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

8129-8143 Gombe Local Government Area. Table III

8144 Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

8145-8159 Dukku Local Government Area. Table III

8160 Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

8161-8175 Tangale Waja Local Government Area. Table III

8176 Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

DTT

8177-8191	Akko Local Government Area.	Table III
8192	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
8193-8207	Dass Local Government Area.	Table III
8208	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
8209-8223	Darazo Local Government Area.	Table III
8224	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
8225-8239	Tafawa Balewa Local Government Area.	Table III
8240	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
8241-8255	Ningi Local Government Area.	Table III
8256	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
8257-8271	Katagum Local Government Area.	Table III
8272	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
8273-8287	Shira Local Government Area.	Table III
8288	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
8289-8303	Gamawa Local Government Area.	Table III
8304	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
8305-8319	Misau Local Government Area.	Table III
8320	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
8321-8335	Jama are Local Government Area.	Table III
8336	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	

DTT

GONGOLA STATE

This state was created in 1976 out
of the former North Eastern State.

8337-8401	Table I	
	By Period.	
	1976-	
8403-8407	Divide like 713-717	
	Local History and Description	
8446-8460	Wukari Local Government Area.	Table III
8461	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
8462-8476	Bali Local Government Area.	Table III
8477	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
8478-8492	Sarduna Local Government Area.	Table III
8493	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
8494-8508	Karim Lamido Local Government Area.	Table III
8509	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
8510-8524	Jalingo Local Government Area.	Table III
8525	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
8526-8540	Zing Local Government Area.	Table III
8541	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
8542-8556	Mayobelwa Local Government Area.	Table III
8557	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	

DTT

8558-8572	Ganye Local Government Area.	Table III
8573	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
8574-8588	Numan Local Government Area.	Table III
8589	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
8590-8604	Yola Local Government Area.	Table III
8605	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
8606-8620	Song Local Government Area.	Table III
8621	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
8622-8636	Fofore Local Government Area.	Table III
8637	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
8639-8653	Gombi Local Government Area.	Table III
8654	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
8655-8669	Mubi Local Government Area.	Table III
8670	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
8671-8685	Michika Local Government Area.	Table III
8686	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
8687-8701	Guyuk Local Government Area.	Table III
8702	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	

BORNU STATE

This state was created in 1976 out of
the former North Eastern State.

8703-8767

Table I

DTT

By Period.

1976-

8769-8773 Divide like 713-717

Local History and Description

8819-8833	Fika Local Government Area.	Table III
8834	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
8835-8849	Damaturu/Borsari Local Government Area.	Table III
8850	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
8851-8865	Geidam Local Government Area.	Table III
8866	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
8867-8881	Bedde Local Government Area.	Table III
8882	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
8883-8897	Nguru Local Government Area.	Table III
8898	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
8899-8913	Gujba Local Government Area.	Table III
8914	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
8915-8929	Biu Local Government Area.	Table III
8930	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
8931-8945	Askira/Uba Local Government Area.	Table III
8946	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
8947-8961	Kaga Local Government Area.	Table III
8962	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	

DTT

8963-8977	Fune Local Government Area.	Table III
8978	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
8979-8993	Yerwa/Maiduguri Metropolitan Council Area.	Table III
8994	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
8995-9009	Ngala Local Government Area.	Table III
9010	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
9011-9025	Kondugu Local Government Area.	Table III
9026	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
9027-9041	Bama Local Government Area.	Table III
9042	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
9043-9057	Gwoza Local Government Area.	Table III
9058	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
9059-9073	Marghi Local Government Area.	Table III
9074	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
9075-9089	Munguno Local Government Area.	Table III
9090	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
9091-9105	Kukawa Local Government Area.	Table III
9106	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	

DTT

NORTH WESTERN STATE

This state was created out of the former Northern Region in 1967. In 1976 it was divided into two states, Niger and Sokoto States.

9107-9171

Table I

By Period.

1967-1976

9207-9211

Divide like 713-717

1967-1970

9212-9216

Divide like 713-717

1970-1976

9217-9221

Divide like 713-717

Local History and Description

9222-9236

Bida Divisional Council.

Table III

9237

Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

9238-9252

Abuja Divisional Council.

Table III

9253

Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

9254-9268

Minna Divisional Council.

Table III

9269

Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

9270-9284

Kontagora Divisional Council.

Table III

9285

Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.

DTT

9286-9300	Sokoto Divisional Council	Table III
9301	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
9302-9316	Argungu Divisional Council.	Table III
9317	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
9318-9332	Gwandu Divisional Council	Table III
9333	Districts. Cities etc. A-Z.	

NIGER STATE

This state was created out of the former North Western State in 1976.

9334-9398	Table I	
	By Period.	
	1976-	
9400-9404	Divide like 713-717	
	Local History and Description	
9444-9458	Lavum Local Government Area.	Table III
9459	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
9460-9474	Gbaka Local Government Area.	Table III
9475	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
9476-9490	Agbaie-Lapai Local Government Area.	Table III
9491	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
9492-9506	Abuja Local Government Area.	Table III
9507	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	

DTT

9508-9522	Chanchaga Local Government Area.	Table III
9523	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
9524-9538	Magama Local Government Area.	Table III
9539	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
9540-9554	Rafi Local Government Area.	Table III
9555	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
9556-9570	Mariga Local Government Area.	Table III
9571	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	

SOKOTO STATE

This state was created out of the former North Western State in 1976.

9573-9637	Table I	
	By Period.	
	1976	
9639-9643	Divide like 713-717	
	Local History and Description	
9689-9703	Gusau Local Government Area.	Table III
9704	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
9705-9719	Talata Mafara Local Government Area.	Table III
9720	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
9721-9735	Anka Local Government Area.	Table III
9736	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	

DTT

9738-9752	Sokoto Local Government Area.	Table III
9753	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
9754-9768	Bodinga Local Government Area.	Table III
9769	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
9770-9784	Argungu Local Government Area.	Table III
9785	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
9786-9800	Birnin-Kebbi Local Government Area.	Table III
9801	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
9802-9816	Yauri Local Government Area.	Table III
9817	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
9819-9833	Zuru Local Government Area.	Table III
9834	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
9835-9849	Gummi Local Government Area.	Table III
9850	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
9851-9865	Gwadabawa Local Government Area.	Table III
9866	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
9867-9881	Wurno Local Government Area.	Table III
9882	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
9884-9898	Yabo Local Government Area.	Table III
9899	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
9900-9914	Kaura Namoda Local Government Area.	Table III
9915	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	

DTT

9916-9930	Isa Local Government Area.	Table III
9931	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
9932-9946	Silame Local Government Area.	Table III
9947	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
9948-9962	Bunza Local Government Area.	Table III
9963	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
9964-9978	Jega Local Government Area.	Table III
9979	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	
9980-9994	Bagudo Local Government Area.	Table III
9995	Districts. Cities. etc. A-Z.	

Table of subdivisions under Regions and States of Nigeria.

- (1) Periodicals.
- (2) Societies.
- (3) Congresses. Conference.
Sources and documents. Collections.
- (4) Several works.
- (5) Individual authors.
Collected Works. (Addresses, Essays, Lectures, etc.)
- (6) Several authors.
- (7) Individual authors.
- (8) Gazetteers.
- (9) Place names. (General).
- (10) Dictionaries.
- (11) Encyclopedias.
- (12) Directories.
- (13) Guidebooks.
- (14) General Works.
- (15) Compends.
- (16) Historic buildings, Mosques, Cathedrals, Churches, etc.
- (17) Historic geography.
Description and travel. Discoveries. Exploration.
- (18) General.

DTT

- (19) Early to 1800
- (20) 1801 - 1900
- (21) 1901 - 1959
- (22) 1960 -
- (23) Biography of explorers. (Collective).
- (24) Biography of explorers. (Individual) A-Z.
- (25) Others.

Antiquities. Archaeology.

- (26) General works.
- (27) Stone Age.
- (28) Early farming communities.
- (29) Iron Age. Nok Culture.
- (30) Historic Archaeology.
- (31) Miscellaneous.

Social life and customs. Civilization. Intellectual

life. Classify particular periods with the history
of the period.

- (32) Sources and documents.
- (33) General Works.
- (34) Compends.
- (35) Minor Works. Pamphlets. etc.
- (36) Others.

- (37) Ethnography. Races. (History)
- .1 General Works.
 - Including national characteristics.
 - .2 Nigerians in foreign countries, A-Z.
 - .3 Foreigners in Nigeria, A-Z.
 - .4 Others.
- History.
- (38) Chronological Tables. Outline etc.
- (39) Albums. Pictorial atlases. Collection of historical prints and portraits. etc.
- Biography (Collective).
- Individual classify with special period or place.
- (40) General Works.
- (41) Governors.
- (42) Heads of Governments.
- (43) Ministers. Commissioners.
- (44) Members of parliament.
- (45) Traditional Rulers.
- (46) Members of Royal families.
- (47) Colonial Administrators.
- (48) Public Men.
- (49) Women.

DTT

(50) Others.

Historiography.

(51) General Works.

Biography of historians and antiquarians.

(52) Collective.

(53) Individual, A-Z.

(54) Study and Teaching.

General Works.

(55) Early to 1800

(56) 1801 - 1914

(57) 1915 - 1960

(58) 1961 -

(59) Compends.

(60) Pictorial Works.

(61) Minor Works. Pamphlets. etc.

General Special

(62) Slave Trade.

Classify particular periods with the history
of the period.

.1 Sources and documents. Collections.

.2 Biography (Collective).

.3 General Works.

DTT

- .4 Compends.
- .5 Minor Works. Pamphlets. etc.
- .6 Others.
- (63) Religious history. Christianity. Islam.
 Classify particular periods with the history of
 the period.
- .1 Sources and documents. Collections.
- .2 Biography. (Collective).
- .3 General Works.
- .4 Compends.
- .5 Minor Works. Pamphlets. etc.
- .6 Others.
- (64) Political History.
- (65) Other special.

DTT

TABLE II

Table of subdivision under Empires and Kingdoms of
Nigeria.

- (1) Periodicals. Societies.
- (2) Collections.
- (3) Guidebooks. Gazetteers. Directories.
- (4) General works.
- (5) Description and travel.
- (6) Antiquities. Archaeology.
- (7) Social life and customs.
- (8) Ethnography. Races. (History).
- Biography.
- (9) Collective.
- (10) Individual A-Z.
- History
- (11) General works.
- (12) General special.
- (13) Other.

DTT

TABLE III

Table of subdivisions under Local Government Councils
of Nigeria.

- (1) Periodical. Societies. Collections.
- (2) General works.
- (3) Compends.
- (4) Description and travel.
- (5) Antiquities. Archaeology.
- (6) Ethnography. Race. (History).
- (7) Minor works. Pamphlets. etc.
History.
- (8) Biography (Collective).
- (9) General works.
By Period.
- (10) Early to 1400
- (11) 1501 - 1800
- (12) 1801 - 1900
- (13) 1901 - 1965
- (14) 1966 - 1975
- (15) 1976 -

CHAPTER 5

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

From the findings of the study, it can be concluded that the Library of Congress classification is very inadequate for classifying Africana. If this is so we are faced with two alternatives, either to put away the Library of Congress classification altogether and look for another scheme or to see how the Library of Congress classification can be modified to accommodate Africana materials more adequately. Most classifiers (in general and academic libraries) would, however, opt for the second alternative. The Library of Congress scheme has been found to be adequate for the classification of materials from America and, to a large extent, from Europe. What is basically wrong with the Library of Congress classification in respect of Africana is, firstly, that enough places were not made for African subjects, secondly, that because of the colonial past of Africa, the continent was divided into areas of colonial influence, with a wilful neglect of traditional customs and subjects, and thirdly, the unwillingness of the Library of Congress classifiers to reclassify some of the library's collection.

Examples of this third point can be seen in the policy for additions and changes. One example is that the North East College of Arts and Science, Maiduguri, founded in 1972,

was listed in the recent additions and changes in schedule L, but the Yaba College of Technology, a much older institution, was not listed. One can guess that this may have happened because earlier materials on the Yaba College of Arts were classified under LG 491 for "other institutions". If Yaba College of Technology is given a number, the classifiers will have to reclassify all earlier materials on the College which the library has collected. Their unwillingness to do this may be the cause of the omission of Yaba College of Technology from the revised list. Another example is at HC 95-1696 where it is stated that all former colonies which have received their independence are to be classified according to their colonial status. All one can deduce from this statement is that the Library of Congress is reluctant to reclassify its existing stock, which badly needs reorganization to keep it in line with recent developments.

These anomalies can be removed or brought to the barest minimum by modifying the scheme as it affects Africa.

One of the easiest ways of doing this is to treat Africa on the same principles as Europe, with some modifications. Africa should be broken down into regions and each region should be further divided into countries. Each country will

then be further broken down into states or regions, and local government areas, cities and towns. A general class will also be made for Africa as an entity. Each of the subjects, History, Social Sciences, Political Science, Education, Geography and Anthropology, Literature and Languages and Religion and Philosophy can be treated under Africa, each geographical region of Africa and each individual country of Africa. In treating each subject, the classificationist must bear in mind the facets of the subject concerned. The subject must be broken down into facets which are acceptable to students and specialists. For example taking Political Science in Schedule J, one can modify the constitutional history of Nigeria; instead of classifying it under JQ 3061, and 3080-3099, the following outline could be used:

Periodicals

Annual Registers

Societies

Collections (Constitutions, etc.)

Constitutional history

General

By Period

Treatises

Government Administration

The Executive

The President. The Head of State

Ministry

The Supreme Military Council. The Federal Executive
Council. The Council of States

Civil Service

The Legislature

The Senate

The House of Representatives

The Judiciary

Civil and Political Rights

Citizenship

Naturalization

Suffrage

Election practice and systems

Contested elections

Corrupt practices

Political Parties

This is the outline used by the Library of Congress
scheme for the classification of the Constitutional history
of European countries. In fact it is basically the same
outline used in the tables for the classification of the
constitutional history of Africa. The problem in the case

of African countries is that the break-down of the outline is not as detailed as that of the European countries and also that the numbers allocated to each African country are too few to make the use of the outline meaningful. If each of these headings is further broken down into detailed subdivisions and enough numbers made available much closer classification will be possible for the constitutional history, politics and government of Africa.

This is what I have tried to do in Chapter 4 for the history of Nigeria. The same thing can be done for any subject and for any country in Africa. While doing so, however, one must remember to make provisions for Africa (General) and for each geographical region, since literature exists on these entities.

One major problem one will encounter in making detailed schedules for Africana is the problem of finding enough places in the notation to match the enlarged schedules, because the numbers allocated to individual countries will not be enough to assign to the new schedules.

One solution is to ignore the numbers assigned to Africana and give them new numbers. For example instead of using JQ 1900-3981 for constitutional history of Africa we can ignore these numbers and assign JR 1-9999, which can be

subdivided among Africa, regions of Africa, and individual countries. If most countries in Europe can each have a sub-class for their history, the same thing could be done for Africa. For example instead of using DT for Africa, one could use DT 1-9999 for the general history of Africa while individual countries are assigned new numbers, using three letters of the alphabet, as is done in the K schedules for law. In this way more numbers will be available to assign to the new schedules. One major problem one will encounter in this type of arrangement is that the 26 letters of the alphabet were not sufficient to cover all the countries of Africa. The solution to the problem can be found in schedules of Library of Congress scheme for the history of European countries, where some European countries are grouped together and given one sub-class. For example sub-class DL is allocated to the following countries thus:

DL	Scandinavian Countries
101-291	Denmark
301-398	Iceland
401-596	Norway
601-991	Sweden

In this same way some African countries could be grouped together and each group given a sub-class. If this is done

the problem of having sufficient letters to allocate to individual countries in Africa will be solved. An outline for the history of Africa showing how this could be done is as follows:

OUTLINE		
DT	1- -9999	Africa
DTA	1- 6999	North Africa
DTB	1- 9999	Egypt
DTC	1- 4999	Sudan
DTC	5000-6999	Libya
DTC	7000-9999	Tunisia
DTD	1- 2999	Algeria
DTD	3000-5999	Morocco
DTD	6000-5999	Sahara
DTD	7000-7999	Ceuta
DTD	8000-8999	Melilla
DTD	9000-9999	Western Sahara
DTE	1 - 6999	East Africa
DTF	1 - 9999	Ethiopia
DTG	1 - 2999	Somalia
DTG	3000-3999	Djibouti (Afars & Issas)

DTG	4000-6999	Uganda
DTG	7000-9999	Kenya
DTH	1 - 3999	Tanzania
DTH	4000-5999	Burundi
DTH	6000-8000	Rwanda
DTH	8001-9000	Madagascar
DTH	9001-9999	Seychelles
DTJ	1 - 6999	Central Africa
DTJ	7000-9999	Chad
DTK	1 - 2999	Central Africa Empire
DTK	3000-5999	Cameroon
DTK	6000-8999	Gabon
DTL	1 - 4999	Angola
DTL	5000-8999	Congo
DTM	1 - 9999	Zaire
DTN	1 - 6999	West Africa
DTN	7000-9999	Mauritania
DTP	1 - 3449	Mali
DTP	3450-6449	Upper Volta
DTP	6450-8999	Senegal
DTP	9000-9999	Cape Verde

DTQ	1 - 2449	Gambia
DTQ	2450-4449	Guinea Bissau
DTQ	4450-6449	Guinea
DTQ	6550-8999	Sierra Leone
DTR	1 - 2999	Liberia
DTR	3000-5999	Ivory Coast
DTR	6000-9999	Ghana
DTS	1 - 2999	Togo
DTS	3000-5999	Benin (Dahomey)
DTS	6000-8999	Niger
DTT	1 - 9999	Nigeria
DTU	5000-5999	Equatorial Guinea
DTU	6000-6999	St. Helena
DTU	7000-7999	Ascension
DTU	8000-8999	Tristan du Cunha
DTU	9000-9999	Sao Tome Principe
DTV	1 - 6999	Southern Africa
DTW	1 - 5999	Zambia
DTW	6000-9999	Rhodesia
DTX	1 - 5999	Mozambique
DTX	6000-6999	Botswana
DTX	7000-9999	Malawi

DTY	1 - 2999	Swaziland
DTY	3000-5999	Lesotho
DTY	6000-8999	Namibia
DTZ	1 - 9999	South Africa

If these suggestions are acceptable, the next question will be, who should be responsible for the general modification of the schedules for Africa? At the moment the Cataloguing and Classification section of the Nigerian Library Association is working on the schedules for the history of Africa and individual countries of Africa.

For a detailed classification to be made for a country, its history and its political divisions and systems must be well known. One has one's doubts whether the Association knows enough of individual countries of this continent to be able to make a scheme for all Africa. This is not to deny its value of what the Association is doing: until a competent body is set up to make new schedules for Africa, the Association should continue its work and produce new schedules, in the context of Library of Congress classification, for use in the various universities, University Colleges, and research institutions in this country.

For a scheme to be internationally accepted, however, it will be necessary that it should be handled by an

international body, such as U.N.E.S.C.O., which could be approached to commission the project. Experienced African Librarians, who could be on leave without pay from their present employment, should be commissioned by UNESCO to do the job, in close co-operation with the Library of Congress cataloguers and African subject specialists. A scheme produced by such a body stands a good chance of being accepted both inside and outside Africa, and perhaps even within the Library of Congress itself, through whose publication services it would soon become internationally recognized.

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