Library of Congress Classification

Outline

• Introduction
• History and development of LCC
• Tools
• Outline of LC classification
• Basic notation and basic cutting
• Principles of classification and assigning class numbers
• SACO
• Exercises

History

• 1605: Bacon / The Advancement of Learning
  – human knowledge (derived from the senses)
  • history (memory)
  • poesy (imagination)
  • philosophy (reason)
  – theology (derived from revelation)
• 1751: d’Alembert / suggestions for arrangement of Diderot’s Encyclopédie
  – made theology subdivision of philosophy
  – change order to history, philosophy, poesy (fine arts)
• via Jefferson, Johnston, Harris, to Dewey

History

• 1789-1800: Congress (in Philadelphia) uses the collection of Ben Franklin’s Library Co.
  – arrangement by subject as per d’Alembert
• 1800: US legislature begins move from PA to DC
• 1802: LC established with 740 books
  – at first, arranged by size and accession number
  – by 1812, arrangement by subject as in PA
• 1814: British soldiers burn LC
• 1815: Congress buys Jefferson’s 6487-book library
  – already classified by Jefferson
  – 44 main classes in d’Alembert’s basic order

History

• 1864-1897: Spofford is Librarian of Congress
  – within main classes, subjects arranged hierarchically (from general to specific)
  – shelves numbered, numbers listed in integral order
  – e.g. 15/9453 = Technology–Canals; 15/9456 = Technology–Canals–Inter-ocean canals
• 1897: LC moves to new building: 1 million volumes
  – Young = Librarian of Congress (replaced by Putnam 1899): new scheme needed

History

• 2 options:
  – choose from existing schemes
    • BC’s ancient Greek = Brunet
    • C17 Baconian = Dewey
    • C19 evolutionary = Cutter (“Expansive”)
  – build new system incorporating best of all
• Young delegated decision to:
  – Hanson = Head of Catalogue Division: devised scheme outline
  – Martel = Chief Classifier; drafted many early schedules, did bulk of reclassification
History

- Dewey was not an option
- Dewey = “a system bound up in and made to fit the notation, and not the notation to fit the classification”
- Dewey himself refused to allow LC to make major changes to his scheme
- revised Cutter chosen instead
  - Hanson used “Expansive” in previous job (UWisc)
  - 1899: Hanson’s first outline, perfected 1904

Order of publication of the original editions of the LC schedules

- 1901 E-F History: America
- 1902 Z Bibliography
- 1904 M Music
- 1905 Q Science
- 1910 B-HJ Philosophy, Psychology

Order of publication of the original editions of the LC schedules

- 1936 P-PM suppl. Index to languages, etc.
- 1937 PQ (part 1) French literature
- 1938 PT (part 1) German literature
- 1942 PA suppl. Byzantine, etc.
- 1948 PG Dutch, etc.
- 1969 KF Law of US
- 1973 KD Law of UK and Ireland
- 1976 KE Law of Canada

Order of publication of the original editions of the LC schedules

- 1911 A General works
- 1915 C Auxiliary sciences of history
- 1916 D History: general and old world
- 1917 BL-BX Religion
- 1928 P-PA General philology and linguistics
- 1933 PB-PH Modern European languages
- 1935 P3-PM Languages and literatures of Asia, etc.
Order of publication of the original editions of the LC schedules

- 1977 K Law (General)
- 1982 KK-KKC Law of Germany
- 1984 KDZ, KG-KH Law of the Americas, Latin America, etc.
- 1985 KJV-KKZ Law of France
- 1989 KJV-KJW Law of Europe
- 1992 KL-KWX Law of Asia and Eurasia, Africa, Pacific Area, and Antarctica

Tools

- Print schedules
- Classification Web
- SCM: Classification and Shelving SCM: Subject Headings
- Weekly List
- CSB: Cataloging Service Bulletin
- Chan’s Guide to the Library of Congress Classification

LC’s revision of Cutter’s notation

- mixed, not pure
  - one capital letter for main classes
  - two or three letters for subclasses
    - double letters are now used for subclasses in all schedules except E-F, and triple letters in D and K
  - one to four numerals (not further letters), in integral (not decimal) sequence, for subdivisions
  - decimal extensions to represent further divisions
  - Cutter numbers and publication dates for items

Outline of LCC—Structure of Classification

- Using Cutter’s Expansive classification as a model, the structure of classification evolved to 4 parts:
  I. A General works. Polygraphy
  II. B-P Humanistic Disciplines and the Social Sciences
  III. Q-V Natural Sciences and Technology
  IV. Z Bibliography and Library Science

Rationale for main classes/sub-classes

- Charles Martel:
  - 1. Class A—General works
  - 2. Class B—Theories of man concerning the universe
  - 3.-6. Class C-F—History and auxiliary sciences
  - 7. Class G—Geography and anthropology
  - 8.-9. Class H-J—Economic and social evolution of man
  - 10. Class K—Law,
  - 11. Class L—Education,
  - 12. Class M—Music
  - 13. Class N—Fine Arts
  - 14. Class P—Language and Literature
  - Classes B-P form the group of the Philosophico-historical and philological sciences.

Rationale for main classes/sub-classes

- Bibliography, which in many libraries is distributed through the different classes, is kept together in the LC and forms together with Library science (21. Class Z).
Schedules

• 4 parts:
  – A: General works
  – B-P: Humanities and social sciences
  – Q-V: Natural sciences and technology
  – Z: Bibliography and library science

Library of Congress Classification Outline

• A -- GENERAL WORKS
• B -- PHILOSOPHY, PSYCHOLOGY, RELIGION
• C -- AUXILIARY SCIENCES OF HISTORY
• D -- HISTORY: GENERAL AND OLD WORLD
• E -- HISTORY: AMERICA
• F -- HISTORY: AMERICA
• G -- GEOGRAPHY, ANTHROPOLOGY, RECREATION
• H -- SOCIAL SCIENCES
• J -- POLITICAL SCIENCE
• K -- LAW
• L -- EDUCATION

Library of Congress Classification Outline

• M -- MUSIC AND BOOKS ON MUSIC
• N -- FINE ARTS
• P -- LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
• Q -- SCIENCE
• R -- MEDICINE
• S -- AGRICULTURE
• T -- TECHNOLOGY
• U -- MILITARY SCIENCE
• V -- NAVAL SCIENCE
• Z -- BIBLIOGRAPHY, LIBRARY SCIENCE, INFORMATION RESOURCES (GENERAL)

Notation

• Mixed system: using letters in the Roman alphabet and Arabic numbers
• Main classes are denoted by single capital letters with double or triple letters used for subclasses.
• Within each main class or subclass, the integers 1-9999 are used for subdivisions, with many breaks (unused numbers) left for future needs.
• After the 1st set of letter(s) and number(s), another set follows. The latter is called a Cutter number, always preceded by a period (or full stop), and may be used as an extension of the class number or as an item number.

Enumeration display

• LCC is essentially enumerative; aspects of a subject explicitly provided for in the Schedules.
• Common subdivisions and many form subdivisions listed explicitly under each subject
• Include many auxiliary tables that allow for increased specificity
• LCC—pinpointing specific numbers within ranges of numbers provided in the schedules themselves.
• Little notational synthesis in the LCC and as a result its schedules are more voluminous than other systems.
### Similarities to DDC: 1
- It's a classification scheme:
  - Offers systematic approach to documents through (i) shelf arrangement, (ii) classed catalog
- It's universal:
  - Covers all areas of human knowledge
- It's disciplinary:
  - Universe is divided into 21 main classes: correspond largely to academic disciplines
  - Classes divided into subclasses: branches of disciplines
  - Subclasses divided into subdivisions: by form, place, time, subject

### Similarities to DDC: 2
- It's hierarchical:
  - Order within classes is general to specific
- It's enumerative:
  - Complex subjects are explicitly listed in the schedules
- It uses auxiliary tables:
  - Allowing increased specificity
- But it has little notational synthesis
  - Numbers from tables are not attached to the main number (as they are in Dewey)
  - Tables are used to pinpoint specific numbers within ranges of numbers provided in the schedules themselves
  - Schedules are therefore longer -- but numbers shorter

### Strengths of LCC
- Practical
- Based on materials at LC, similar to collections in many academic & research libraries
- Enumerative system, do not have to synthesize
- Schedules developed by subject experts
- Notation is compact and hospitable
- Frequent updates that are published
- Need for reclassification is kept to a minimum; few structural changes

### Weaknesses of LCC
- Scope notes inferior to DCC
- US bias in emphasis and terminology
- Too few subjects are treated as compounds
- Alphabetic arrangement used instead of hierarchical
- No clear and predictable basis for subject analysis based on class

### Weaknesses of LCC
- As a result of maintaining stability, parts of the classification are obsolete -- like photography is under technology, cookery is in engineering
- Keeping an up-to-date set of all the schedules is expensive
- Table structure more arcane than DDC

### Basic Characteristics: 1
- Not a philosophical division of knowledge
  - Designed for purely practical purposes
  - "The system devised has not sought to follow strictly the scientific order of subjects. It has sought rather convenient sequence of the various groups, considering them as groups of books, not as groups of mere subjects." [Putnam 1901]
- Based on literary warrant
  - Designed for LC's own collection, taking into account its existing scope, its probable use, its expected growth
  - Primary purpose = legislative reference, and other use by gvt depts
  - I.e., e.g., history (C-G) and social sciences (H-L) emphasized more than natural sciences and technology (Q-V)
  - Sort of a special classification with unusually wide scope
basic characteristics : 2

• each schedule developed separately
  – by different groups of subject experts working independently
  – far less uniform than, e.g., DDC
• organic: continually evolving to meet users’ needs
  – intention is always that scheme should be coextensive with LC’s actual stock
  – new areas developed as needed, obsolete elements revised

basic characteristics : 3

• not originally intended for use by other libraries
  – but now used widely
    • mainly for shelf/catalog arrangement in academic/research libraries
    • also by several directories of Web resources, e.g. Scout Report
  – LC makes call numbers easily available to outsiders
    • MARC records through OCLC, LC Online Catalog, serve as cataloging copy for most libraries in the country
    • libraries can now propose new class numbers through SACO

General characteristics and common features

• Physical format
• Format of each schedule
• Divisions
• Topics and subdivisions of topic
• Notes in classification schedules
• Supplementary aids to the use of the classification

General characteristics and common features

• Physical format
  – Print version: individual schedules A-Z
    • 40 volumes, 10,000 pages
  – Electronic version:
    • CD-ROM version of Cataloger’s Desktop/Classification Plus: 1993-2006
    • Web version of Cataloger’s Desktop
    • Classification Web (since 2002)

Format of Each Schedule

1. A preface
2. A broad outline, displaying the subclasses
3. A detailed outline displaying a two- or three-level hierarchical structure of the classes or subclasses covered in the schedule
4. The schedule itself—main classification
5. Any necessary auxiliary tables
6. A detailed index

Broad outline: B-BJ as an example

• Outline
  – B PHILOSOPHY (GENERAL)
  – BC LOGIC
  – BD SPECULATIVE PHILOSOPHY
  – BF PSYCHOLOGY. PARAPSYCHOLOGY. OCCULT SCIENCES
  – BH AESTHETICS
  – BJ ETHICS. SOCIAL USAGES. ETIQUETTE
Detailed outline: B as an example

- Outline
  - B 1-5802 Philosophy (General)
    - 00-09 General works
    - 108-5902 By Period
      - Including individual philosophers and schools of philosophy
    - 108-708 Ancient
    - 720-765 Medieval
    - 770-785 Renaissance
    - 808-849 Special topics and schools of philosophy
    - 856-5739 By region or country
    - 5800-5802 By religion

Main portion of the schedule: B

- A general philosophy periodical in the German language: BJ3
- B PHILOSOPHY (GENERAL)
  - Periodicals. Serials.
    - 1.A1-A3 Polyglot
    - 1.A4-Z English and American
    - 2 French and Belgian
    - 3 German
    - 4 Italian
    - 5 Spanish and Portuguese
    - 6 Russian and other Slavic

A Partial Section of one of Tables in B-BJ8

- B-BJ8 TABLE FOR LATIN AMERICAN PHILOSOPHY (COUNTRIES ENDING 5-9)
  - 5 Collected works (nonserial)
  - 6 General works, biography (Collective), etc.
  - 7 General special
  - 8.A-Z Special topics, A-Z
  - 8.P54 Finalism
  - 8.G3 German philosophy
  - 8.O5 Ontology
  - 8.P8 Phenomenology
  - 8.P6 Positivism
  - 8.R3 Rationalism

Index and Class Web

- Print schedules: detailed index
  - Main classification section + auxiliary tables
- Class Web: combined index

Divisions

- Martel’s seven points to be revised to:
  1. General form
  2. Theory. Philosophy
  3. History
  4. Treatises. General works
  5. Law, Regulation. State Relations
  6. Study and teaching
  7. Special subjects and subdivisions: from the general to specific in logical order

- Revised version:
  1) Preliminary section
     1. General form subdivision
     2. Philosophy
     3. History
     4. Biography
     5. General works
     6. Study and teaching
     Under each, geographical subdivision may be provided.
  2) Logical breakdown: into subtopics

arrangement of divisions: 1

- forms of publication, and special aspects of the discipline as a whole (all may be subdivided geographically)
  - general form subdivisions
    - periodicals, societies
    - yearbooks
    - congresses
    - directories
    - collected works
    - terminology
dictionaries and encyclopedias
- philosophy (cf. -01 in DDC)
- history (commonly subdivided chronologically)
- biography
- general works
- study and teaching (cf. -07 in DDC)
- logical breakdown into subtopics
arrangement of divisions : 2

• BUT this is not an absolute order
• form divisions are developed individually for each subject, based largely on literary warrant
• divisions appear in various combinations and orders in different schedules
• classifiers beware!

Preliminary section

• General Form Divisions
  – Certain general form divisions: applicable for most schedules
  – Any other forms: may be peculiar to a specific class or subclass
  – Although general form divisions usually precede all other divisions, this is not an absolute rule.

Philosophy

• Often only a single number
• May be expanded to many numbers in some instances, e.g. PN45-57.
• Like the standard subdivision “01” in DDC

History

• Most commonly divided chronologically, e.g. HG231-236 (History of money)
• HG—FINANCE
  Money
  History
  231  General works
  232  Precursors to Q001.5
  237  Antiquity
  Medical
  240  Contemporary works
  243  Modern works
  248  16th-18th centuries
  249  Modern works
  253  19th century
  255  20th century
  256  General works

History—time periods

• 1945
• 1958-1971 (1958 up to, but including, 1971)
• 1971-
  • Through [date]: when the earliest period does not have a definite beginning date
  • To [date]: up to but not including the date
  • A topic subdivided by dates of publication:
    – Through 1800, 1801-1859, 1860-1900, 1901-
    – (Note: ending date of a span—not overlap the beginning date of the following span)

Biography

• Typically, separately numbers for collective and individual biography are enumerated, e.g.
  H  Social sciences (General)
  57  Collective
General Works

- Caption used with this element may be: Treatises, General works, and General.
- Often, subdivided chronologically
- Determined by imprint date
- Some may have two sorts of chronological division
  - General works
    - For works before 1800, see RG81+
    - 1800-1900
    - 1901-1930
    - 1931-

General works

- In earlier schedules—“General” & “General special”, e.g.
- GN ANTHROPOLOGY

General works, treatises, and textbooks

- 23 Early through 1870
- 24 1871-1974
- 25 1975-

General special (Special aspects of the subject as a whole)

- 27 Addresses, essays, lectures
- General special: “Special aspects of the subject as a whole, which means special aspects relating to the subject as a whole and does not include any hierarchical divisions or branches of the subject, ” no new numbers of this type established any more.

Study and teaching

- Often as a single number, e.g. CN50
- More than a single number, e.g. PR31-53
- One instance: MT1-960: Musical instruction and study
- Parallel to a standard subdivision in the DDC—”-07”

Topics and Subdivisions of Topics

- Constitutes the bulk of the individual developments or expansion of classes and subclasses. Logical subdivisions: one subdivision naturally or logically precedes the other.

- IN: CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
  - Europe
    - France
    - Political rights: Political participation
  - 2916 General works
  - 2919 Citizenship
  - 2931 Naturalization: see KJV377
  - Suffrage: Right to vote
  - 2941 General works
  - 2954 Women’s suffrage
    - Women’s right to vote
  - 2959 Elections
    - Electoral systems
  - 2960 Women’s suffrage
  - 2980 General works

- Note: Suffrage precedes Elections, because one cannot have elections without suffrage.

Geographical Division

- Two general patterns: arranged either alphabetically or in a preferred order
  - Alphabetical geographical division: for geographical subdivision, e.g. “By region or country,” e.g.,
  - A classified pattern:
    - Asia
    - Africa
    - Middle East
    - United States
    - British North America — Canada
    - Mexico
    - Europe
      - Great Britain
      - Continental Countries
    - Asia
    - Africa
    - Australia and New Zealand
    - South America
    - North America
    - Antarctic regions

schedule entries

- class number
- heading
- notes
  - “what should go here”
    - “what should go elsewhere”
  - explanatory see notes
  - confer notes
    - discontinued numbers
  - see notes
    - referring from one range of numbers to another range of numbers
    - divided like notes
## Notes in Classification Schedules

- **Scope Notes**
- **Explanatory See Notes**
- **Confer Notes**
- **See Notes & Parenthesized Numbers**
- **Including Notes**
- **Alternate Class Numbers**

### Scope Notes

- Explain what does under a particular caption, e.g.
  - QD CHEMISTRY
  - Inorganic chemistry
    (Table QT)
  - Class here works on the origin, properties, preparation, reactions, isotopes, and analytical chemistry of individual elements and their inorganic compounds.
  - For the determination of atomic and molecular weights, see QD464.A-Z

### Explanatory See Notes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PN</th>
<th>LITERATURE (GENERAL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Authorship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Translating as a literary pursuit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For special subjects, see the subject in classes B – Z, e.g. Technology, T11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For general works on translating of a specific language, see the language in subclasses PA - PI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For translating and interpreting as a linguistic skill and technique see P906-310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cf. PN885.2-989 Literary history of translations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Confer Notes

- Also found under another number or additional subtopics found under another class number, e.g.
  - BF PSYCHOLOGY
  - Applied psychology
  - 637.B4 Behavior modification
    - Cf. LB1060.2 Behavior modification in learning
    - Cf. RC489.B4 Behavior therapy in clinical application

### See Notes & Parenthesized Numbers

- To relocate a topic in the scheme; the existing class number is removed or parenthesized with a see reference added at the end of the caption, e.g.
  - J General legislative and executive papers
  - (J1-9) Gazettes see class K
  - J9.5 General Americas and West Indies
  - J9.7 General works United States
  - (J10-75) Congressional documents see KF11.43
  - Parenthesized number is not used by LC. Do not use the number, but follow the number indicated by svv notes!

### Including Notes

- Indicate by example the kinds of topics subsumed under the caption, e.g.
  - LA HISTORY OF EDUCATION
    - By region and country
    - South America
  - 540-544 General (Table L2)
    - Including Latin America in general
Alternate Class Numbers

• On some LC cataloging records, one or more alternate class number provided in addition to the regular LC call number, e.g.
  – For subject bibliographies regularly classed in Z and for analytics in series or sets classed as a whole
  – For works in medicine: shared between LC and National Library of Medicine

Supplementary Aids to the Use of the Classification

• A general index to the schedules
  – No print version; electronic merged index with inconsistencies and incompatible vocabulary
• Manuals for the Classification
  – SCM: Shelflisting
  – SCM: Classification
• Procedure for revision and expansion
  – CPSO of LC reviews new proposals weekly
  – Approved numbers: effective immediately: quarterly LC Classification, Additions and Changes

Basic notation and cutting

• Call number consists of two principal elements: a class number derived from the schedules and an item number to distinguish among items under the same class number.
  • Basic notation
  • Basic cutting

Basic notation and cutting

Class number: Capital letters HN Whole number 733 Decimal extension .5 Item (Cutter) number .A54 Year of publication 2004

Basic notation and cutting

Class number: Capital letters PN Whole number 2876 First Cutter number .T53 Item # (2nd Cutter number) P56 Year of publication 1991

Basic notation and cutting

Class number: Capital letters PN Whole number 2876 First Cutter number .T53 Item # (2nd Cutter number) P56 Year of publication 1991

Another Example

• LCC call number = class number + item number
  • e.g., Fromm / Social character in a Mexican village
• call number = HN113.5.F74 1996
• class number = HN113.5
  – [main class: H = Social sciences—General]
  – subclass: HN = Social history and conditions
  – subdivision: 113 = Mexico
  – division by period: .5 = 1945-
• item number = .F74 1996
  – Cutter number: .F74 = Fromm
  – year of publication: 1996
New Class Numbers

- five methods for possible expansion
  - unused letters: I, O, W, X, Y
  - (W is used by NLM for medicine, which many libraries prefer to R)
  - third capital letter (as in D and K)
  - unused numbers ("breaks") and double letters
  - decimal extensions (where no available integers for new subjects)
  - Cutter numbers

Cutter Numbers

- following the class number is a cutter number or book number.
- cutter number usually represents the first non-article word of the main entry, although LCC does utilize cutter numbers to further represent the subject of a book. These are called "double cutters"
- the cutter number provides for the alphabetical subarrangement of works within a class and enables a library to develop a unique call number for each work
- a cutter number consists of a single letter of the alphabet preceded by a decimal point. The alphabetical character is followed by one or more arabic numerals.
- when a second cutter is used, only the first cutter is preceded by a decimal point

LC Cutter Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cutter Numbers</th>
<th>LC Cutter Table: Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) After initial words for the second letter</td>
<td>Catton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) After initial words between A and B</td>
<td>Cecil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) After initial words between C and D</td>
<td>Cheever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) After initial words between E and F</td>
<td>Cicco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) After initial words between G and H</td>
<td>Cline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) After initial words between I and L</td>
<td>Conson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) After initial words between M and N</td>
<td>Cloy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) After initial words between O and P</td>
<td>Crane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9) After initial words between Q and T</td>
<td>Cyr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10) After initial words between U and Z</td>
<td>Cyert</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Single cutter number

- F 225 .O34 1995
- CD 3111 .L48 1996

## Double cutter numbers

- One-stage extension
  - QC793.3.F5 S45 1996
- Class number extension; further subdivision of subject
  - DS135.S88 L53613 1998 (1st cutter: local subdivisions of Sweden; 2nd cutter: L536 for the local subdivision, Lidingo, and the successive element (13) for an English translation)

## Double cutter numbers

- Class number extension; further subdivision of subject
  - N6530.N72 C646 1996 (1st cutter: N7 for the state of New York with the successive element (2) meaning a local subdivision other than cities; 2nd cutter number for Columbia County)
  - DA591.A45 Y6786 1996 (1st cutter: for royal family members; 2nd cutter: for the biographee, York, Sarah Mountbatten-Windsor, Duchess of (form of authorized personal heading))

## Topical cutter numbers

- Alphabetico-classed arrangement
  - QP112.R6 Radiography
  - QL737.C433 Monodontidae

## Cutter numbers as geographic subdivision

- By region or country, A-Z
- By region or state, A-Z
- By region or province, A-Z
- By individual island or group of islands, A-Z
- By place, A-Z
- By city, A-Z
“A” and “Z” cutter numbers

- RA
  - 997.A15 Congresses
  - 997.A2 Directories
  - 997.A3-Z General works

Successive Cutter Numbers

- A series of Cutter numbers (e.g., .C5, .C6, .C7, etc.) or more typically, decimal extensions of a Cutter number (.B4, B42, B43, etc.) in an established succession or order

Successive Cutter Numbers

- RA
  - (1995 ed. of R schedule)
  - 984 Other American regions and countries, A-Z
    - Under each country:
      - .x General works
      - .x2 Government hospitals
      - .x3 States, provinces, etc., A-Z
      - .x4 Cities, etc., A-Z
      - e.g. China
        - .C6 General works
        - .C62 Government hospitals
        - .C63 States, A-Z
        - .C64 Cities, A-Z

Date in LC Call Numbers

- LC adds date to call number. Generally the date used is the date of publication, but there are exceptions

Date of Publication

- Date in bibl. record
- 1976? or ca. 1976
- 1981, c.1980
- 1971, [1972]
- 1979 [i.e. 1978]
- 1982 or 1963
- 1980 printing, c.1957
- 1979 [distributed] 1980
- 1978-1981
- 1977 (cover 1978)
- 197- or 197-
- 19– or 19–?

- Date in call number
- Use 1976
- Use 1981
- Use 1972
- Use 1978
- Use 1962
- Use 1957
- Use 1979
- Use 1978
- Use 1971s (if corporate body, use 1970)
- Use 1900s (if corporate body, use 1900)

Dates: Special situations (G140.2)

a. Congress or conference headings. If the date of a congress or conference is present in the main entry, use the date of the congress or conference. If a date is not present, use the imprint date (cf. G 230). Example: 111.20 5a International Congress of Navigation Sna(25th : $d 1991 : $c Edinburgh, Scotland)
   Use 1981

b. Multiparts. Add the date of imprint of the first/earliest part (i.e. the earliest date found in either the 260 field or the 362.1 field) to the call number, unless the new multipart item is in a larger multipart item/monographic series classed as a collection. (See the ILS supplement, Workflow #4 for details.)
**Dates: Special situations (G140.2)**

- **c. Photocopy or facsimile editions.** Add the date of the original edition and the work letter a.
- **d. Other editions.** For later editions of the same work, use the imprint date. If another edition is received with the same imprint date, use the work letters starting with b. Examples:
  - .33 1982
  - .33 1982b
  - .33 1982c, etc.
- **e. Corporate authorship.** For works entered under a corporate body, use the imprint date. If another work by the same corporate body is received, use work letters starting with a (cf. G120). Examples:
  - .R37 1981
  - .R37 1981a
  - .R37 1981b, etc.

---

**Exceptions to adding a date (G140.3)**

- **a. Supplement and indexes.** Do not add a date to the call number after the designations Suppl, or Index. Examples:
  - .C64 1977 Suppl
  - .C64 1977 Suppl. 2
  - .C64 1977 Index
  - .C64 1977 Index 2

- **b. Classes subarranged by date only**

---

**Date in LC Call Numbers**

- Date as Part of Class Number & publication date
  - HB Subclass: Economic theory
  - 3717 History of crises
  - 1929 The date of crises
  - .S54 The Cutter number for the main entry
  - Sherrow
  - 1997 The date of publication

---

**Date in LC Call Numbers**

- **c. Classes subarranged by date and main entry, e.g.**
  - GV722 Olympic games. (Modern revivals) Individual contests. By year
  - Subarrange by author
  - Call no.: GV722 1952 #4 1981

- **d. Loose-leaf materials: Do not add a date to call numbers for:**
  - Loose-leaf services, e.g.
    - 300 Sa loose-leaf and continuously kept up to date
  - The final Cutter is selected from a span based on dates, e.g. Table KFA-KFZ 30.43-J8

---

**Dates: Special situations (G140.2)**

- **f. Printing dates in the note area.** Disregard the printing dates in the note area and use the imprint date. Example:
  - 260 $c [1982-1984].
  - *Use 1982 in the call number*

- **g. Date in main entry uniform title area.** When there is a date in the main entry uniform title area, use the imprint date. Example:
  - 130 $a Survey of minority owned business enterprises (1982)
  - *Use 1985 in the call number*
### Date in LC Call Numbers

- **Class P, Literature:** the date of edition or publication is often represented by a date letter consisting of a letter followed by two digits.
  - PR4470.F37
  - F37 means 1937

### Date of Imprint as Part of Class Number

- To be sub-arranged by “imprint date” or “by date”, the year of publication follows the class number immediately without further Cutter Numbers or date.
- Treasury Board papers, 1772-1775 (T1/498-511). 1994
- CD Subclass: Diplomatics, Archives, Seals
  - 1055 General calendars of the Treasury of Great Britain, by date (cf. Table C4)
  - 1994 The date of publication
  - *A letter (“b” or higher) is added to the date to differentiate documents with the same date.*

### Date of Period, Policy, etc., As Part of Class Number

- Various editions of John Kenneth Galbraith’s *The great crash*:
  - HB HB HB HB
  - 3717 3717 3717 3717
  - 1929 1929 1929 1929

### Distinguishing Works by the Same Author

- Work marks (also called work letters), based on the titles of the works used for the purpose of distinguishing different works by the same author on the same subject, such as those used with the DCC, are not used in the LCC, except in the classification of juvenile belles lettres.

### Distinguishing editions of a work: Preferred shelflisting order-individual author

- Collected works
  - Translations
- Selected works
- Separate works
  - Original work
  - Facsimile or photocopy of original work
  - Edition or reprint
  - Facsimile or photocopy of edition
- .L54 1966
- .L5412-5419 1986
- .L542 1986
- .L54212-54219 1986
- .L55 1952
- .L55 1952a (.L55 1952aa, ab, etc.)
- .L55 1967
- .L55 1967a (.L55 1967aa, ab, etc.)
Distinguishing editions of a work:
Preferred shelflisting order-individual author

- Translation (cutter expanded by 12-19 & date)
- Selection, abridgment, or condensed version
- Translation of selection, abridgment, or condensed version (expanded by 212-219)
- Adaptations
- Criticism (cutter expanded by 3.30 and date)
- Biography and criticism (by author, A-Z)

Translations

- Translation table
  - x Cutter number for original work
  - x12 Polyglot
  - x13 English translation
  - x14 French translation
  - x15 German translation
  - x16 Italian translation
  - x17 Russian translation
  - x18 Spanish translation

This table is not used:
- Main entry under a corporate body or conference
- The caption for the class number is “By language, A-Z”
- Work involved with class M. Music (Music translation table)

Example: Single Cutter

- 050 00 $a Z668 $h R365 2000
- 100 1 $a Ferguson, Harvie.
- 245 10 $a Preparing the information professional : $b an agenda for the future / $c Sajjad Rehman.
- Class number: Z668
- Cutter number: R365
- Publication date: 2000

For this call number, Z is the main class letter for bibliography and library science. The numbers 668 refer to the subdivision for library education in the Library of Congress classification. The slicing “Z6” indicates the main class for the subject assigned by LC. The second part of the call number, R365, is “cuttered” to Rehman. Note that in the 050 field, the first (or only) cutter is preceded by a period. The third part of the call number is the date of publication.

Example: Double Cuttering with Geographic Cutter

- 050 00 $a DC611.B648 $h H84 1997
- 100 1 $a Hunt, Lindsey.
- 245 10 $a Essential Brittany / $c by Lindsey Hunt.
- Class number: DC611
- Cutter number: B648
- Publication date: 1997

The double letters for the subclass, French history
- 641 The integral number meaning local history and description of an individual region, etc. of France
- B648 The first cutter number for a general work on Brittany. Note that in the 050 field, when double cuttering occurs, the first cutter is separated from the class number by a period; the second cutter is not preceded by a period.
- H84 The second cutter number used for the main entry, Hunt

Example: Double Cuttering with Topical Cutter

- 050 00 $a BL685.H36 $h F47 1991
- 100 1 $a Ferguson, Harvie.
- 245 10 $a Religious transformation in Western society : $b the end of happiness / $c Harvie Ferguson.
- B1 The double letters for the subclass, Religion, mythology, rationalism.
- J36 The first cutter number for the topic Happiness
- F47 The second cutter number used for the main entry, Ferguson
- 1991 Publication date

Example: Decimal Expansion and Conference Date

- 050 00 $a PN3433.2 $.h $.34 1993
- 650 0 $a Science fiction $v Congresses.
- PN The double letters for the subclass, Literature
- 3433 The integral number for science fiction
- .2 The decimal expansion for congresses
- $.34 The cutter for the main entry, Science Fiction Research Association. National Conference...
- 1993 The date of the conference (note that the date of the conference differs from the date of publication)
General Principles of Classification

• Choosing a classification number: General guidelines
  – Consider usefulness: when a work can be classed in more than one number, consider where it will be most useful to the readers
  – Subject is usually prior to form: class by subject, then by form, except in literature, where subject is secondary to form
  – Use the most specific number: class the work in the most specific number that will contain it rather than with the general topic
  – Do not classify from the index alone: always check number from index in main schedule

SCM F 10: General principles

1. Class works according to their subject matter.
2. Unless specific instructions, class a work by its specific subject, not by its form under a broader topic. If no number for the specific form of the work being cataloged has been established in the schedules, see F195, sec.4
3. Classify by the subject, rather than by place if a choice must be made between these two.
   – Under the topical caption:
     • Class works limited to a specific geographic area in [...]”
   – Under the caption “By region or country”:
     • Including specific topics
4. Use the most specific number available. Use a broader number only if no specific number is available.
5. Where several subjects are discussed in a work, choose the classification number according to the most appropriate of the following guidelines:
   – Class according to instructions printed in the schedules
   – Class according to dominant subject
   – If no subject is dominant, class under the first one mentioned in the work being cataloged.
   – Class with a broader subject, if the work deals with several subjects that, taken together, constitute a major part of a larger subject.

Sciences Classification Manual, 1997

• 050 00 HD83 $b .B374 1997
• 050 4 E457.99 $b .L495 1997
• 050 4 QP552.C24 $b G85 1996
• 050 4 G1899.Z8 $b P5 1996
• 050 4 G5404.R6E635 1996 $b .W4 [call number for a map]
• 050 00 Z5815.R6 $b V55 1997 $a LA972

Principles of classification and assigning class numbers

• SCM F 10
• How to find a number
  – Choosing among schedules
  – Works on single topic, multiple topics, relationship between topics
• Tables: internal and external
SCM F 10: General principles

6. In problematic cases where several numbers appear satisfactory, class according to the intent of the author or where it appears that the work would be most usefully located.
7. Unless instructions in the schedules or past practice dictate otherwise, class works on the influence of one subject on another with the subject influenced.
8. For the relationship between the order of subject headings and the class number, see H80.

How to find a number

• General principle: by its subject matter in the most specific number available
• 2nd principle: to class the work in hand with similar works in the collection
  – Consulting existing records in the catalog
  – Consulting class numbers in LCSH
  – Consulting the outline of the whole classification to locate the possible schedule
• Select the appropriate main class and sub-class, determine the number, then verify the number with shelf-list to ascertain

How to find a number

• Works on a single topic
• Works on a single topic with respect to one or more facets
  – General works, e.g. PN1994
  – General special, e.g. PN1995
  – Form, e.g. N55.P9
  – Place, e.g. HD9469.D743 O254
  – Period, e.g. DS777.488 .L567 A3
  – Multi-Facet works, Z845.S6 N57

How to find a number

• Multi-topical works
  – Works on two or three topics, e.g. DS796.L73 (H7 for Hong Kong with successive element (3 according to Table DS-DX4) for guidebooks)
  – Works on four or more topics: choose a general number encompassing all the topics, e.g. title: High.Hoch Times Zeiten: Baumann, Farrell, Farrell, Rodriguez. c1996
  – NC (Subclass: Drawings, Design, Illustration)
  95 (20th century)
  – NC95 is used for artists from different countries working only in the Drawing, Design, Illustration in the 20th century; compared with N6490 for arts from many countries, using different mediums in the 20th century.

How to find a number

• Multi-topical works
  – Phase relations, e.g. Title: Kant in Hegels “Wissenschaft der Logik”
    • B2942.Z7 (class: individual work; 1st cutter: for commentaries, interpretation, and criticism, according to Table B-BH)

Tables

• Internal tables: a pattern of subdivision unique to a specific subject and that is only applicable to a specific span of numbers
• Free-floating tables: a number of tables used throughout the whole system (in SCM: Shelflisting)
• In classes B, M, N & P: by/about individual authors and artists
• Notations in tables—2 types: Cutter numbers and Arabic numbers
Tables

- **general-application** (see SCM: Shelflisting), i.e. “free-floating”: usually based on Cutter numbers
  - geographic tables
  - biography tables
  - translation tables
- **limited-application**: often based on adding table numbers to base numbers
  - entire class
    - e.g., author tables for B and P, form tables for K, geographic tables for H
  - subclass only
- Examples from ClassWeb

Tables of general application

- **Geographic division in alphabetical arrangement**
- **Region and countries table**
  - Countries
    - By region or country, A-Z
    - United States .A6
    - Maryland .A6 (area within the United States)
    - Great Britain .A7
    - Scotland .A7 (area within Great Britain)

Region and countries table

- **Region and countries table**
- **Historical jurisdictions/entities: Cuttered according to their established headings, e.g.**
  - Islamic Empire .J742
- **Islands**
  - Near to the country to which it belongs
    - Jutland .D4 [cutter number for Denmark]
    - Sicily .B8 [cutter number for Italy]
  - Isolated from the parent country
    - Falkland Islands .J3
    - Puerto Rico .P9

Region and countries table

- **Sub-arrangement**
  - By region or country, A-Z
  - Under each (local numbers used under country only)
    - .x General works [x=cutter number for country]
    - .x2 Local, A-Z

Region and countries table

- **Sub-arrangement**
  - By region or country, A-Z
    - under each (local numbers used under country only)
      - .x Periodicals, Societies, Serials
        - .x2 General works
        - .x25 Local, A-Z
        - .x3 By company, A-Z
Name Changes

- Assign the latest form of the name for a jurisdiction that has undergone name changes, e.g.

  Title: the Islamic intellectual tradition in Persia

  B 743 (Medieval Islamic philosophers. By region, A-Z)
  .J7 (based on the Regions and Countries Table) for Iran

Tables of Limited Application

- Author Tables
  - Authors with 50 numbers
  - Authors with 19 or 9 numbers
  - Authors with one number or a Cutter Number
- Form Tables
- Geographic Tables
- Tables for Internal Sub-arrangement
  - Appearing at the end of Schedules (Table Z7)
  - Appearing within Schedules
Examples

• American culture in the Netherlands
  – E183.8.N4A44 1996
  – N4 = first Cutter number, from Regions and Countries Table, for the Netherlands
  – A44 = second Cutter number, for the main entry

• Morris / On poetry, painting, and politics: the letters of May Morris and John Quinn
  – CT788.M643A4 1997
  – M64 = first Cutter number, for the biographee
  – A4 = second Cutter number, from Biography Table, meaning Letters

SACO

• PCC/SACO: Ongoing update of LCSH and LCC
• Subject/Classification Proposal Forms and Guidelines
  – LCSH Change Proposal Guidelines
  – LC Classification Proposal Guidelines
• Proposal Status
  – Tentative (unapproved) weekly lists of subject headings
  – Approved weekly lists of Library of Congress Subject Headings and Classification Numbers
  – Search subject authorities (including proposed headings) via the LC web catalog
  – CPSO Summary of Decisions - Weekly Editorial Meetings

References

• SCM: Classification
• SCM: Shelflisting
• SCM: Subject Headings
• SACO Manual
• Class Web training materials from Columbia University Libraries
GO FORTH AND CLASSIFY

And it came to pass that when Kutta the Book God had made the first library she saw that it was good. She called the librarians together and divided them as a herder divides the sheep and goats. To the first group she spoke, saying, 'You shall dwell in the light and serve the readers, and your glory shall be great.' Then she turned to the second group and spoke, saying, 'You shall dwell in darkness. Secret shall be your ways and hidden your practices. You shall not know the public, neither shall any reader know you. Go forth and classify.'

Michael Gorman (1979)