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#### **Course Summary**

- Appearance and organization of the LC Classification schedules
- Applying LC Classification schedules
- Evaluating existing assigned call numbers for accuracy



#### Course Summary (cont.)

- Historical development of LC Classification
- Parts and normal extent of LC call numbers
- How to identify each part of a complete call number
- Cuttering
- Shelflisting

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#### Course Summary (cont.)

- Principles of classification
  - Rationale and purpose of classification
  - Why classification was developed
  - Some of the classification systems currently being used



### Course Summary (cont.)

- Instruction memos in the Subject Cataloging Manual: Classification
- Classification Web as a tool for cataloging with LC Classification

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#### Course Summary (cont.)

 Proposing new class numbers using the Web-based classification proposal form



#### **Learning Objectives**

- At the end of the course, you will be able to:
  - Interpret and understand captions and indentations in the LCC schedules
  - Find any written policy on LC Classification
  - Identify the parts and potential extent of a normal monographic and serial call number

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#### Learning Objectives (cont.)

- Recognize structural errors in call numbers
- Use Classification Web to find class numbers
- Understand what information is needed in proposing new class numbers



### Basic Classification Terminology

- Classify
  - To categorize, in order to arrange items on the shelves according to subject, using a classification system
- Classification schedules
  - The books or online system which contain class numbers, also called schemes
- Class number
  - What the item "is about" selected from the schedules

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### Basic Classification Terminology

- Call number
  - The number on an item which uniquely identifies the item so that it can be shelved and located
- Book number
  - Information that arranges items on the same subject in a logical order and provides a unique number for an item – also called Author number
    - Call number = Class number + Book number



# Basic Classification Terminology

- Cutter number
  - "One or more letters followed by one or more arabic numerals used decimally ... "
  - Named for Charles Ami Cutter, who developed several tables using letters and numbers to achieve an alphabetical arrangement

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## Basic Classification Terminology

- Shelflisting
  - To arrange items within a subject, normally by author; to determine the book or Author number





- What is classification?
  - A systematic scheme for the arrangement of books and other material according to subject or form

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#### LC Classification: Background



- What is the purpose of a classification system?
  - To allow a coherent and logical perusal of all items relating to a specific subject area through a pre-determined physical shelf order
  - To allow a coherent and logical perusal of all items relating to a specific subject area through an online search based on assigned class numbers





- What are some classification systems, both actual and theoretical, and their principles?
  - Ranganathan
  - Dewey Decimal
  - SuDocs (Superintendent of Documents)
  - NLM (National Library of Medicine)
  - LC Classification

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#### LC Classification: Background



- Ranganathan
  - Developed by Ranganathan in 1933
  - General rather than specific
  - Creates complex or new categories through the use of "facets," or "colons"
  - Contains 108 main classes and 10 generalized classes
  - Uses mixed notation of Arabic numerals and Roman and Greek letters





- Ranganathan
  - Each main class comprises five fundamental facets, or groups:
    - Personality
    - Matter
    - Energy
    - Space
    - Time

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#### LC Classification: Background



- Ranganathan
  - Short tables are used, rather than schedules of numbers
  - Component numbers are chosen and linked by colons to form a whole
  - The book number is an integral part of the call number

### LC Classification: Background



- Ranganathan
  - Advantages?
  - Disadvantages?

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### LC Classification: Background

- Dewey Decimal Classification
  - Think of your public library!
  - Developed by Melvil Dewey in 1876 as a classification system for small libraries





- Dewey Decimal Classification
  - Coordinates materials on the same subject using a combination of letters and numbers
  - Uses ten main classes
    - Each class with ten divisions
    - Each division is further divided, becoming more specific

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#### LC Classification: Background



- Dewey Decimal Classification
  - 000 Generalities
  - 100 Philosophy and Psychology
  - 200 Religion
  - 300 Social Science
  - 400 Language
  - 500 Natural Science and Mathematics





- Dewey Decimal Classification
  - 600 Technology (Applied Science)
  - 700 Arts
  - 800 Literature
  - 900 Geography and History

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### LC Classification: Background



- Dewey Decimal Classification
  - Decimals are used to make a number more specific
  - The more numbers, the more specific the subject





- Dewey Decimal Classification
  - Advantages?
  - Disadvantages?

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#### LC Classification: Background



- SuDocs (Superintendent of Documents)
  - Developed in the library of the Government Printing Office between 1895 and 1903
  - Based on the current organizational status of the government author
  - Changes as the organizational structure of the federal government changes





- SuDocs (Superintendent of Documents)
  - Designed to group together publications by the same government author
  - Within an agency, publications are grouped according to the subordinate organization
  - Each executive department and agency, the Judiciary, Congress, and other major independent establishments are assigned a unique alphabetical identifier

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#### LC Classification: Background

- SuDocs (Superintendent of Documents)
  - "A" for Agriculture Department
  - "JU" for Judiciary
  - "NS" for National Science Foundation
  - "X" and "Y" reserved for Congress
  - "Z" not used!





- SuDocs (Superintendent of Documents)
  - Numbers are added to the alphabetical identifier to distinguish subordinate bureaus and offices
    - "1" designates the parent organization and secretary or administrator's office
    - "2" begins a numerical assignment of subordinate bureaus and offices

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### LC Classification: Background



- SuDocs (Superintendent of Documents)
  - Additional numbers are appended to the base alphanumeric class stem to indicate specific forms or series





- SuDocs (Superintendent of Documents)
  - Advantages?
  - Disadvantages?

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# LC Classification: Background



- NLM (National Library of Medicine)
  - Covers the field of medicine and related sciences only
  - Uses classes QS-QZ and W-WZ, classes permanently excluded from the LC Classification schedules
  - Follows the principles of LC Classification





- NLM (National Library of Medicine)
  - Adheres closely to the hierarchical arrangement of Medical Subject Headings (MeSH), the National Library of Medicine's thesaurus for indexing and cataloging

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#### LC Classification: Background

- NLM (National Library of Medicine)
  - Advantages?
  - Disadvantages?





- Library of Congress Classification (LCC):
  - A classification scheme developed by the Library of Congress between 1897 and the present
  - LC Classification class numbers begin with one, two, or three capital letters ...
    - Followed by up to four whole numbers and sometimes decimal and/or cutter extensions

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# LC Classification: Background



A typical LC class number:

RC569.5.S56

A typical LC call number:

RC569.5.S56B36 1988



The same call number in MARC21 format:

050 00 \$a RC569.5.S56 \$b B36 1988

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#### LC Classification: Background



The same call number as it would appear on or in an item:

RC569 or RC569.5 .5 .S56B36 .S56B36 1998

It depends on the institution!



#### LC Classification: Background

- Characteristic features of LC Classification:
  - A classification of tangible items in a collection
  - Based largely on the LC collections
  - Extremely detailed

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### LC Classification: Background

- Characteristic features of LC Classification (cont.):
  - Enumerative, not synthetic
  - Kept up-to-date by expansion and revision based on newly cataloged material





- Structure of LC Classification:
  - Basic arrangement is by discipline:
    - Economics
    - History
    - Political science
    - Physics
    - Religion

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#### LC Classification: Background



- Structure of LC Classification (cont.):
  - Various aspects of a subject are generally not grouped together but are classed with disciplines:
    - AGRICULTURE: technical aspects in Class S (Agriculture) but agricultural economics in HD, a sub-class of economics





- Structure of LC Classification (cont.):
  - RAILROADS: railroad engineering in TF, a sub-class of technology, but organization and management of railroads in HE (transportation and communication, a sub-class of economics)

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#### LC Classification: Background



- Remember:
  - LC Classification separates books on the same subject by discipline

Question: Would these two titles class together using LC Classification?

- Funding options for flood protection
- Engineering probabilistic design and maintenance for flood protection



#### **Outline of LC Classification**

- LC Classification consists of:
  - 21 main classes
  - In 41 v.

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#### **Outline of LC Classification**

- Generalia
  - A General works



#### **Outline of LC Classification**

- Humanities and Social Sciences:
  - B Philosophy, Psychology, Religion
  - C Auxiliary sciences of history
  - D History: Eastern Hemisphere
  - E-F History: America (Western Hemisphere)
  - G Geography, Maps, Anthropology, Recreation
  - H Social sciences

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#### **Outline of LC Classification**

- Humanities and Social Sciences (cont.):
  - J Political science
  - K Law
  - L Education
  - M Music
  - N Art
  - P Languages and literature



#### **Outline of LC Classification**

- Sciences:
  - Q Science
  - R Medicine
  - S Agriculture
  - T Technology
  - U Military Science
  - V Naval science
  - Z Bibliography, Library science

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#### **Outline of LC Classification**

- Which initial letters are missing?
- Why?



# Publications relating to LC Classification

- Library of Congress Classification Poster
  - An overview of the system on one sheet; good for posting near the stacks, or at the catalog; also available in a pocket-size brochure
- LC Classification Outline
  - More detail, handy when you look for books in the stacks—available online at: http://classweb.loc.gov/catdir/cpso

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# Publications relating to LC Classification (cont.)

- LC Classification Schedules: paper
  - The schedules that can be purchased from LC were published from 1996-2004. Gale Research annually publishes cumulative editions of most schedules:

http://lcweb.loc.gov/cds

- Classification Web
  - The authoritative and up-to-date LCC is available online, using your Web browser



# Publications relating to LC Classification (cont.)

- Classification Web (cont.)
  - URL: http://classificationweb.net/
     An online tutorial allows learning without attending a class; Updated weekly;
     Classification Web also includes LCSH

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# Publications relating to LC Classification (cont.)

- LC Classification: Weekly Lists
  - The tentative list shows proposed new and changed class numbers; this list is not available outside LC
  - The approved list shows new and changed class numbers approved at the editorial meeting; the approved list is posted on the LC Cataloging Policy and Support Office's public site:

http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/cpso



# Publications relating to LC Classification (cont.)

- Subject Cataloging Manual: Classification
  - Memo prefix "F"; published in 1992; 1995 update; available also on Cataloger's Desktop
- Subject Cataloging Manual: Shelflisting
  - Memo prefix "G"; gives the rules for shelflisting; published in 1994; available also on Cataloger's Desktop

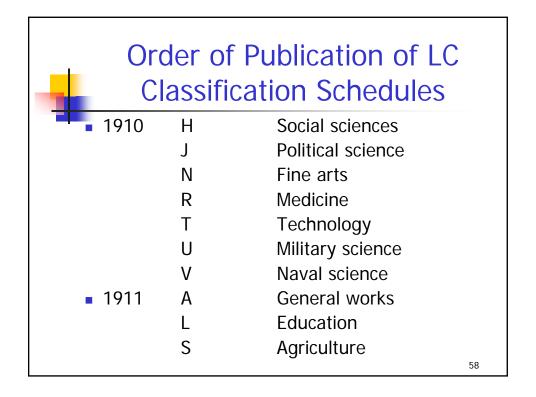
55



# Publications relating to LC Classification (cont.)

- Cataloger's Desktop
  - Online system providing access to the manuals documenting cataloging, classification, and shelflisting rules; updated quarterly and contains links to other Web sites
- LC Classification: Additions and Changes
  - Quarterly non-cumulative publication announcing new and changed class numbers to other libraries; publication discontinued in 2001

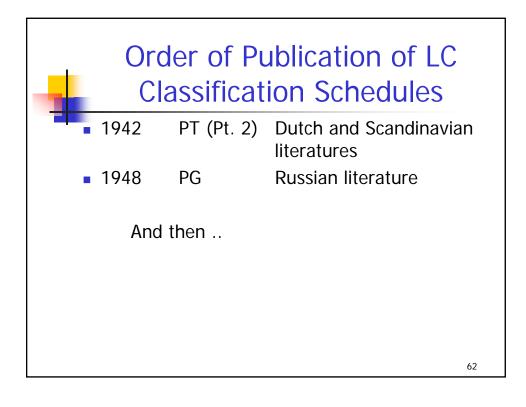
Order of Publication of LC Classification Schedules			
1901	E-F	History: America (Western Hemisphere)	
<b>1</b> 902	Z	Bibliography. Library science	
<b>1</b> 904	M	Music	
<b>1905</b>	Q	Science	
<b>1910</b>	B-BJ	Philosophy. Psychology	
	G	Geography. Anthropology. Recreation	
		57	



Order of Publication of LC Classification Schedules			
1915	С	Auxiliary sciences of history	
	PN, PR	General literature. English and American literature	
	PS, PZ	Fiction in English.Juvenile literature	
<b>•</b> 1916	D	History: General and "Old World" (Eastern Hemisphere)	
<b>•</b> 1927	BL-BX	Religion 59	

Order of Publication of LC Classification Schedules		
1928	8 P-PA	General philology and linguistics. Classical languages and literature
<b>1</b> 933	3 PB-PH	Modern European languages (not Russian!)
<b>1</b> 93!	5 PJ-PM	Languages and literatures of Asia, Africa, Oceania. American Indian languages. Artificial languages
		60

Order of Publication of LC Classification Schedules			
-	1936	P-PM suppl. PQ (Pt. 1)	Index to languages and dialects French literature
	1937	` ,	Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese literatures
	1938	PT (Pt. 1)	German literature
•	1942	PA suppl.	Byzantine and modern Greek literature. Medieval and modern Latin literature



		ublication of LC tion Schedules
1969	KF	Law of the United States
<b>1</b> 973	KD	Law of the U.K. and Ireland
<b>1</b> 976	KE	Law of Canada
<b>1</b> 977	K	Law (General)
<b>1</b> 982	KK-KKC	Law of Germany
<b>1</b> 984	KDZ	Law of the Americas,
	KG-KH	Latin America and the West Indies
		63

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# Order of Publication of LC Classification Schedules

<b>1</b> 985	KJV-KJW	Law of France
<b>1</b> 989	KJ-KKZ	Law of Europe
<b>1993</b>	KL-KWZ	Law of Asia and Eurasia,
		Africa, Pacific Area, etc.
<b>1</b> 997	JZ	International relations
<b>1998</b>	KZ	Law of nations



# Order of Publication of LC Classification Schedules

2000 KBR-KBU Canon law. Law of the

Roman Catholic Church.

Holy See

2003 KBP Islamic law

KBM Jewish law

2005 KB Religious law in general

Comparative religious law

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# Notation of LC Classification: Alphanumeric

Class numbers must contain capital letters and whole numbers:

Capital letters: K Law

KF Law of the United

States

KFP Law of Pennsylvania



### Notation of LC Classification: **Alphanumeric**

- Whole numbers:
  - Periodicals on building TH1

construction in English

- TH17 Medieval building construction
- TH149 Juvenile works on building

construction

Tools and implements used in TH915

building construction

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## Notation of LC Classification: **Alphanumeric**

- Whole numbers:
  - Stormproof building TH1096

construction

- TH2278 **Doors**
- TH453 **Breweries**
- TH6130 Vocational guidance for plumbers and pipefitters



# Notation of LC Classification: Alphanumeric

- Whole numbers:
  - TH7414 Solar houses
  - TH9151 Firemen's manuals

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# Notation of LC Classification: Alphanumeric

- Class numbers may contain decimal extensions and Cutter numbers:
  - Decimal extensions:
    - •HV875.5 Intercountry adoption
    - TK7881.85 Automobile sound systems and equipment



# Notation of LC Classification: Alphanumeric

- Single Cutter numbers:
  - HN79.M3 Social conditions in Maryland
  - •HV5824.C42 Drug use by celebrities

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# Notation of LC Classification: Alphanumeric

- Double Cutter numbers:
  - HD6490.C642U544

Corrupt practices in American trade unions



## Notation of LC Classification: Alphanumeric

- Double Cutter numbers:
  - TD883.5.146C4

Air pollution in Chicago, IL

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## Notation of LC Classification: Alphanumeric

- Other elements:
  - JK1968 2004

Election returns. By date of election



#### MARC21 and LC Classification

050 \_4 \$a TX536 (\$b).H2 2004

050 \_4 \$a M1505.R73(\$b)C32 1978

\$a contains the classification number portion of the call number

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#### MARC21 and LC Classification

050 \_4 \$a TX536 (\$b).H2 2004

050 \_4 \$a M1505.R73(\$b)C32 1978

 \$b contains the item number portion of the call number, and sometimes a portion of the class number



#### MARC21 and LC Classification

050 \_4 \$a TX536 (\$b).H2 2004

050 \_4 \$a M1505.R73(\$b)C32 1978

 the delimiter for item numbers (\$b) precedes the last capital letter

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#### MARC21 and LC Classification

050 \_4 \$a TX536 \$b .H2 2004

050 \_4 \$a M1505.R73 \$b C32 1978

 If the last capital letter is preceded by a decimal, the delimiter precedes the decimal



#### MARC21 and LC Classification

050 \_4 \$a TX536 \$b .H2 2004

050 \_4 \$a M1505.R73 \$b C32 1978

 In other words, the delimiter precedes the final capital letter

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#### MARC21 and LC Classification

An exception:

CS71.B118 \$b 1974



#### MARC21 and LC Classification

 Double Cutters are never separated with decimals

050 \_4 \$a TX536 \$b .H2 2004

050 \_4 \$a M1505.R73 \$b C32 1978

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#### What About the Cutters?

- The last Cutter in a call number usually represents the main entry
- A short Cutter table is applied as a guide, but the final Cutter number is based on entries already found in the shelflist



#### **Cutter Numbers**

For names beginning with initial consonants except S, the first number is calculated with the following:

a	3	Ba = B3	Baa-Bad = B33
е	4	Be = B4	Bae-Bah = B34
i	5	Bi = B5	Bai-Bal = B35
0	6	Bo = B6	Bam-Bao = B36
r	7	Br = B7	Bap-Bas = B37
u	8	Bu = B8	Bat-Bav = B38
У	9	By = B9	Baw-Baz = B39

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#### **Cutter Numbers**

Resulting call numbers may not fit these calculations because of other works already shelflisted. For example:

PE1408.B226	Bailey		
.B285	Baker		
.B4314	Barnet		
.B526	Blanton		
.B679	Brereton		
.B92	Byrd		



#### **Cutter Numbers**

• In some cases the second cutter represents a topic (often a place name) and the arrangement by author must therefore be shown through the decimals:

Q183.3.132 C46+ Chicago
C465 One work about Chicago
C467 Another work about
Chicago

85



#### **Cutter Numbers**

Another example:

HD4928.P52 U6 Piecework in the U.S.

- Cutter numbers for place names are in the shelflist and in Subject Cataloging Manual: Shelflisting memos
  - The shelflist always takes precedence!



#### **Cutter Numbers**

There is no such thing as a "triple Cutter" in a call number!

HC340.12.Z9E44M48 2000

HC340.12.Z9E445 2000 correct!

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#### **Cutter Numbers**

- A Library of Congress Cutter number rarely ends with a 1, and almost never ends with a 0:
  - What cutter would fit between these two?

.S4 .S42

.\$402 .\$412 .\$413 .\$4132 .\$4135 .\$41999 .\$419995



#### Handouts Exercise

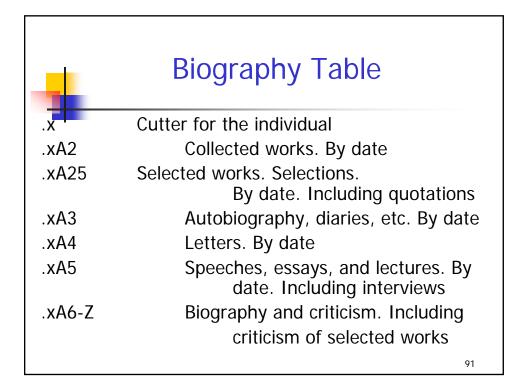
Analyzing and identifying errors in LC call numbers

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## Biography Table ... an Introduction to Tables

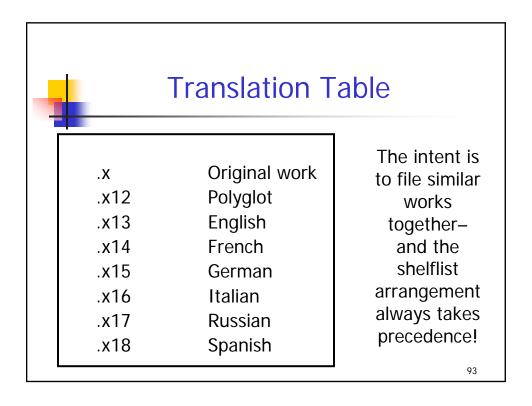
- In designated biography classes, a special Biography Table is applied
- The Cutters in the Biography Table are reserved for special forms or topics

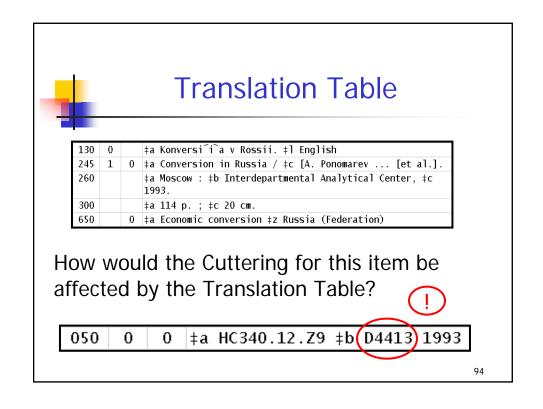




How would the Cuttering of this item be affected by the Biography Table?

100	1		‡a Aaron, Bill, ‡d 1964-
245	1	4	‡a The life of Elvis / ‡c Bill Aaron.
250			‡a 1st ed.
260			‡a New York : ‡b Music Books, ‡c 2002.
300			‡a 212 p. : ‡b ill. ; ‡c 21 cm.
500			‡a Includes index.
600	1	0	‡a Presley, Elvis, ‡d 1935-1977.







## Examples with Analysis Overhead

Some common and some not-socommon call numbers and how they are constructed

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## Interpreting the LC Classification Schedules

- Parts of the schedule:
  - Preface
  - Outlines
  - Schedule
  - Tables
  - Index



### Interpreting the LC Classification Schedules

- Interpreting the schedules:
  - Meaning is contained in the captions, not in the class numbers
  - Class numbers merely serve to order the captions
  - Subordination of topics is shown through indention of captions

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## Interpreting the LC Classification Schedules

- Interpreting the schedules (cont.):
  - Decimal numbers do not necessarily reflect subtopics of the whole number
  - Decimal numbers do show that the class number was not a part of the original schedule
  - Parenthesized numbers designate numbers not to be used; normally they represent class numbers that were valid in the past



### Interpreting the LC Classification Schedules

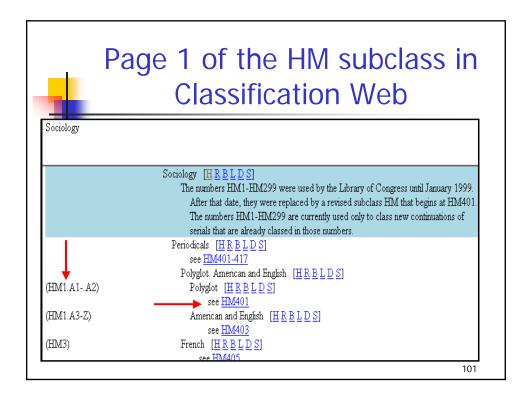
- Interpreting the schedules (cont.):
  - Parenthesized numbers are accompanied by a see reference to the current class number
  - Cf. means "confer." Cfs are the "see also" of the LC Classification world
  - In Cutter lists, older Cutters are can be recognized because they have only one digit

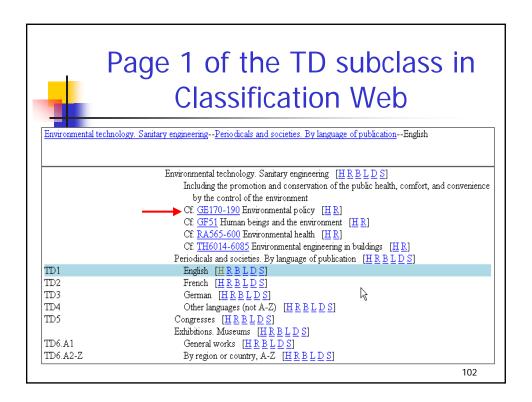
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## Interpreting the LC Classification Schedules

- Interpreting the schedules (cont.):
  - Modern Cutters are generally constructed with two digits
  - Bracketed numbers < > designate alternate numbers that may be used by other libraries







## Alphabetical Arrangement of Countries

- When topics are arranged by country, alphabetically, the arrangement can vary from a simple A-Z to a partially geographic arrangement
- It is common to give special treatment to the United States

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## Alphabetical Arrangement of Countries

HJ2318.7.A-Z By region or country, A-Z

By region or country United States

HJ2322.A3 General works HJ2322.A5-W By state, A-W HJ2323.A-Z Other countries, A-Z



## Alphabetical Arrangement of Countries

Special countries United States

T55.7 General works T55.72.A-W By state, A-W

T55.74.A-Z Other American countries, A-Z

T55.75.A-Z Europe. By country, A-Z T55.76.A-Z Asia. By country, A-Z

T55.775 Australia

T55.778 New Zealand

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## Alphabetical Arrangement of Countries

Subarrangements also vary from nonexistent to the simple to the more elaborate:

Shift work. Shift systems Under each:

.x General works .x2A-Z Local, A-Z



### Alphabetical Arrangement of Countries

#### Aged

Other American regions or countries, A-Z Under each country:

.x Periodicals. Societies.

Serials

.x2 General works. History

.x3 Other

.x4A-Z By region or state, A-Z

.x5A-Z By city, A-Z

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# A Simple A-Z Arrangement of Countries

```
Public aspects of medicine--Public health. Hygiene. Preventive medicine--Environmental health--Air--Air pollution (General)--
Periodicals. Societies. Serials
                                       Air pollution (General) [HRBLDS]
                                           Including gases, odors, and smoke
                                           For economic aspects, see HC, e.g. HC110, United States; HC120, Canada
                                           For nuisances see RA580-583 [HR]
                                           Cf. QP82.2.A3 Physiological effect [HR]
                                           Cf. TD881-890 Sanitary engineering [HR]
RA576.A1
                                         Periodicals. Societies. Serials [HRBLDS]
RA576.A2
                                         Congresses [HRBLDS]
                                         General works [HRBLDS]
RA576.A3-Z
                                         By region or country [HRBLDS]
                                           United States [HRBLDS]
RA576.5
                                             General works [HRBLDS]
RA576.6.A-Z
                                             By region or state, A-Z [HRBLDS]
RA576.7.A-Z
                                           Other regions or countries, A-Z [HRBLDS]
```



## A Simple A-Z Arrangement of Countries

- Cutters for place names are found
  - in the shelflist
  - in the Subject Cataloging Manual: Shelflisting
  - on the CPSO Web site, for cartographic materials

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## A Simple A-Z Arrangement of Countries

Question: Which of these sources takes precedence?

The Shelflist!



### A Simple A-Z Arrangement of Countries

Begin the class number for the following titles:

- 1. The impact of air pollution on public health in the United States.
- 2. The impact of air pollution on public health in Virginia.

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## A Simple A-Z Arrangement of Countries

- 3. The impact of air pollution on public health in Richmond, Virginia.
- 4. The impact of air pollution on public health in France.



## A Simple A-Z Arrangement of Countries

- 5. The impact of air pollution on public health in Central America.
- 6. The impact of air pollution on public health in London, England.

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#### How to Handle .x and .x2, etc.

This arrangement appears under Dams. Barrages, Special countries:



#### How to Handle .x and .x2, etc.

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#### How to Handle .x and .x2, etc.

Begin the class number for the following titles:

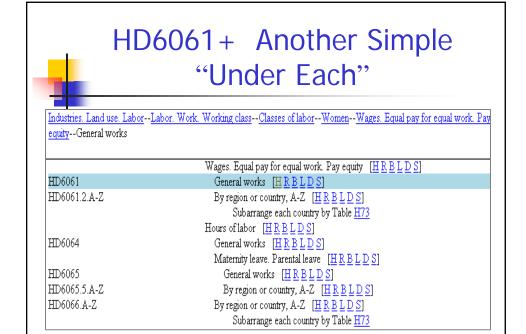
- 1. Dams in the United States.
- 2. Dams in the Western States.



#### How to Handle .x and .x2, etc.

- 3. Dams in Colorado.
- 4. Dams on the Colorado River.

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### HD6061+ Another Simple "Under Each"

- What are the class numbers for the following titles?
- 1. Wages of women in Bulgaria.
- 2. Wages of women in Europe.
- 3. Wages of women in New York City.

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## HD6061+ Another Simple "Under Each"

- 4. Maternity leave in the United States.
- 5. Maternity leave in Canada.
- 6. Maternity leave in Toronto, Ontario.



### HD6061+ Another Simple "Under Each"

- 7. A history of maternity leave.
- 8. Hours of labor in Canada.
- 9. Hours of labor in Toronto.

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#### Working with the H Tables

```
Industries. Land use. Labor--Labor. Work. Working class--Classes of labor--Women--By region or country--America.

Western Hemisphere

HD6091-6220.9

By region or country Table H5 [HRBLDS]

Add country number in table to HD6090

Under each:

Apply Table HD6091/1 for 4 number countries

Apply Table HD6091/2 for 1 number countries

Apply Table HD6091/3 for 1 number regions
```



#### Working with the H Tables

- The United States and Canada are
   4-number countries in Table H5.
- Which number in the span will be picked up for the following titles?

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#### Working with the H Tables

1. Statistics on the employment of women in Canada?



#### Working with the H Tables

Table for women laborers, by country (4 numbers)

Table for women laborers, by country (4 numbers) [HR]

HD6091/1 1 Periodicals. Societies. Serials [HR]

HD6091/1 2 Statistics [HR]

HD6091/1 3 General works [HR]

HD6091/1 4.A-Z Local, A-Z [HR]

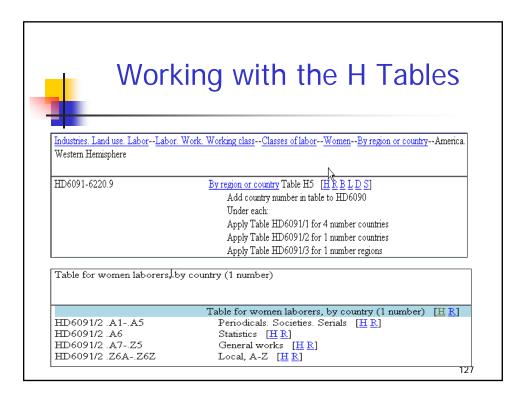
2. Monthly bulletin on employment of women in the U.S.?

125



#### Working with the H Tables

3. Working women in Virginia?





#### Working with the H Tables

The countries named below are one-number countries in Table H5. Which number span will be used?



#### Working with the H Tables

```
Table for women laborers, by country (1 number)

Table for women laborers, by country (1 number) [HR]

HD6091/2 .A1-.A5 Periodicals. Societies. Serials [HR]

HD6091/2 .A6 Statistics [HR]

HD6091/2 .A7-.Z5 General works [HR]

HD6091/2 .Z6A-.Z6Z Local, A-Z [HR]
```

1. Biweekly newsletter on employment of women in Mexico?

129



#### Working with the H Tables

```
Table for women laborers, by country (1 number)

Table for women laborers, by country (1 number) [H R]

HD6091/2 .A1-.A5 Periodicals. Societies. Serials [H R]

HD6091/2 .A6 Statistics [H R]

HD6091/2 .A7-.Z5 General works [H R]

HD6091/2 .Z6A-.Z6Z Local, A-Z [H R]
```

2. Statistics on women's work in Guatemala?



#### Working with the H Tables

```
        Table for women laborers, by country (1 number)

        Table for women laborers, by country (1 number)
        [H R]

        HD6091/2 .A1-.A5
        Periodicals. Societies. Serials
        [H R]

        HD6091/2 .A6
        Statistics
        [H R]

        HD6091/2 .A7-.Z5
        General works
        [H R]

        HD6091/2 .Z6A-.Z6Z
        Local, A-Z
        [H R]
```

3. The employment of women in Belize?

131



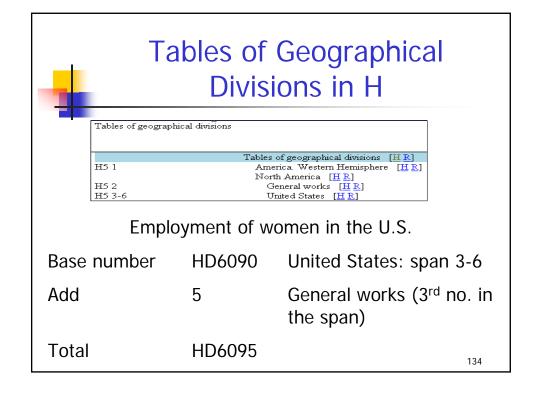
#### Working with the H Tables

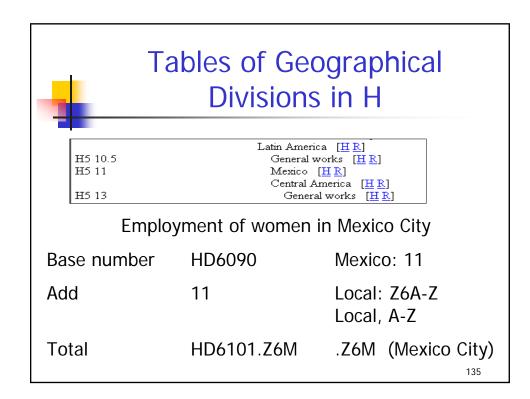
4. Working women in Mexico City, Mexico?

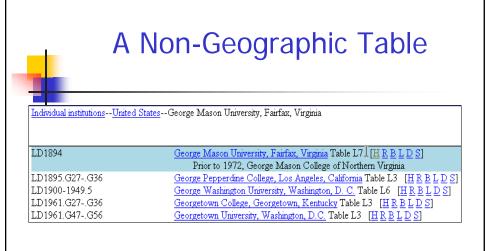


### Tables of Geographical Divisions in H

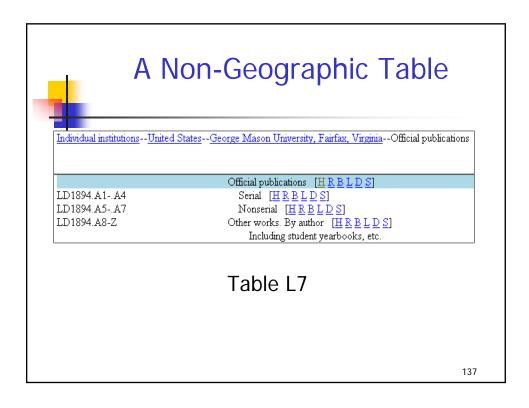
Sometimes countries are arranged not alphabetically but geographically and logically, usually with North America and the United States first, then the rest of the Western Hemisphere, then Europe, Africa, Asia and the Pacific Area

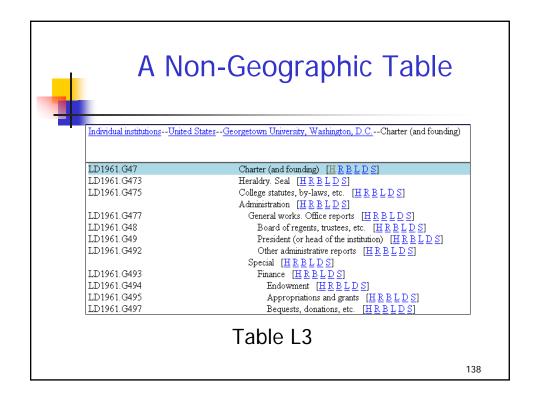






In Class Web in the Enhanced Browser, click on the desired underlined caption to integrate the table into the text.







#### **Questions?**

 Answers to a lot of LC Classification questions may be found in the "F" Instruction Sheets ...

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## SCM: Classification (The "F" Instruction Sheets)

The document to consult to find detailed instructions and guidelines on classing various topics, genres, and forms