

Plan

- Finding the appropriate class number
 - Browse
 - Classification numbers in LCSH
 - Classification numbers in the LC/NACO NAF
 - Correlations
 - Caption search
 - Index search

Over the next two modules, we will demonstrate how to use the functionality built into Classification Web to find classification numbers for resources.

In this module we will briefly demonstrate browsing, how to use classification numbers that are in some LC Subject heading and NAF records, and then demonstrate the correlations feature of Classification Web.

In the next module we will show you how to search captions and the classification index.

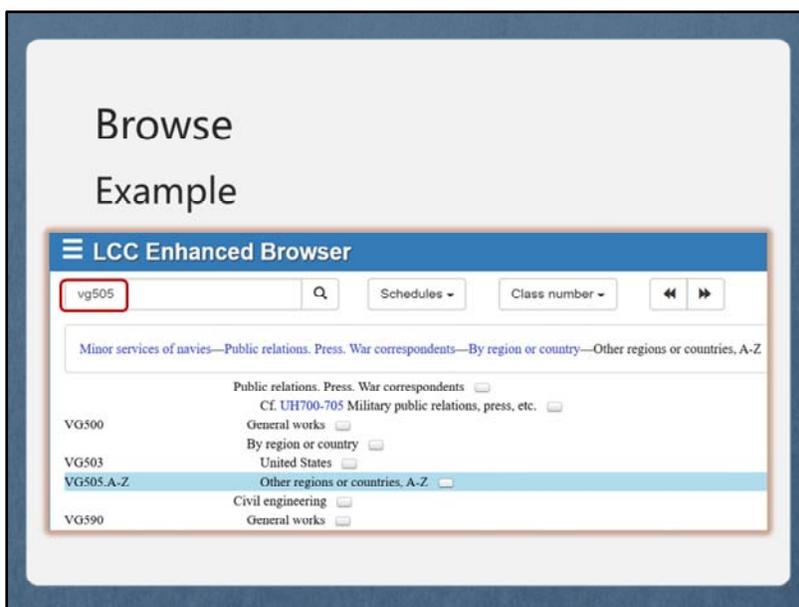
Browse

- Input the number, or approximate number, that you think you need
 - Scroll or use the hierarchies to find the correct number
 - Most useful if you know the schedule

Of all of the searching techniques we will demonstrate, browsing is the most dependent on your knowledge of a schedule.

In order to use it, you have to know the number, or an approximate number, that you need.

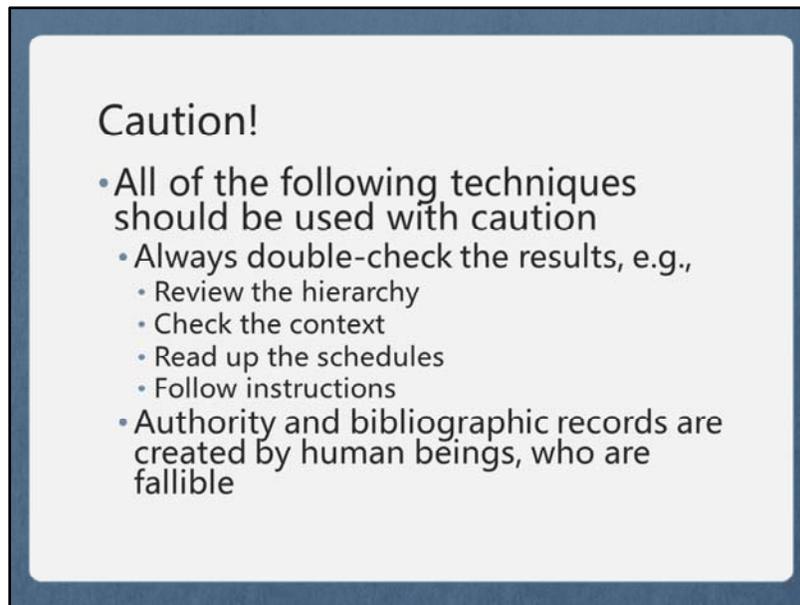
You can move up levels of hierarchy by using the hierarchy pane, but to move down the hierarchy, you have to scroll through the schedule.



To use the browse function, simply type a number, or the beginning of a number, into the search box and press enter.

Class Web will take you to that portion of the schedule.

As we demonstrated in the module on the basics of Classification Web, you can use the hyperlinks in the hierarchy pane to move up levels of hierarchy to find more general numbers, references, and instructions.



Caution!

- All of the following techniques should be used with caution
 - Always double-check the results, e.g.,
 - Review the hierarchy
 - Check the context
 - Read up the schedules
 - Follow instructions
 - Authority and bibliographic records are created by human beings, who are fallible

All of the techniques that we are about to discuss need to be used with caution, because the results may be misleading, or they may find you a perfectly fine number, but not the number that is the best one for the resource you are cataloging.

Always double-check the results with the techniques that we have discussed in previous modules:

- review the hierarchies and the context of the number,
- read up the schedules for references and other instructions, and
- follow those references and instructions.

All of the techniques that we will discuss in this module and the next one are based on information provided in bibliographic and authority records. These records were created by human beings, who are fallible, so they may include some mistakes. You need to double-check everything. You will understand why we say that as we explain the techniques.

Class Numbers in LCSH

- Some LCSH authority records include LC classification numbers
 - Provided selectively
 - Indicate that the heading is identical, or nearly identical, in scope to one or more class numbers
 - Full information: SHM H 365

The first technique for finding a class number requires some knowledge of Library of Congress Subject Headings.

Some LCSH authority records include LC classification numbers. This happens only when the heading is identical, or nearly identical, in scope and meaning to one or more class numbers. Only about a quarter of LCSH authority records do include class numbers, but the numbers found there can be highly useful.

Records can occasionally have up to four different numbers representing different areas where the subject may be classed.

Subjects that can be classed in more than four places do not have class numbers in their records.

More information on this policy is available in *Subject Headings Manual* instruction sheet H 365.

Class Numbers in LCSH

Examples



Verdun, Battle of, Verdun, France, 1914 

[D545.V25]

UF Verdun, Battle of, 1914 [Former heading]
BT World War, 1914-1918—Campaigns—France

This subject heading for the 1914 Battle of Verdun includes one class number, D545.V25.

As you can see, it appears in brackets. Clicking on that link brings up the number in the schedule.

Class Numbers in LCSH

Examples

Verdun, Battle of, Verdun, France, 1914

[D545.V25]

UF Verdun, Battle of, 1914 [Former heading]

BT World War, 1914-1918—Campaigns—France

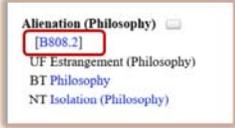
History (General)—World War I (1914-1918)—Military operations—Western—Anglo-French Allies—Individual campaigns, sieges, battles, etc., A-Z—Verdun, Battle of, 1914

D545.S7	Somme, Battle of the, 1916 <input type="checkbox"/>
D545.S75	Somme, 2d battle of the, 1918 <input type="checkbox"/>
D545.V25	Verdun, Battle of, 1914 <input type="checkbox"/>
D545.V3	Verdun, Battle of, 1916 <input type="checkbox"/>

Remember that you need to read up the hierarchy. This number is where that battle is usually classed, but it may not be appropriate for the resource you are cataloging. Only by reading up the hierarchy will you know if it is the correct number to assign to the resource.

Class Numbers in LCSH

Examples



The screenshot shows a subject heading 'Alienation (Philosophy)' with a class number 'B808.2' highlighted in a red box. Below the heading are three related terms: 'UF Estrangement (Philosophy)', 'BT Philosophy', and 'NT Isolation (Philosophy)'.

Alienation (Philosophy)

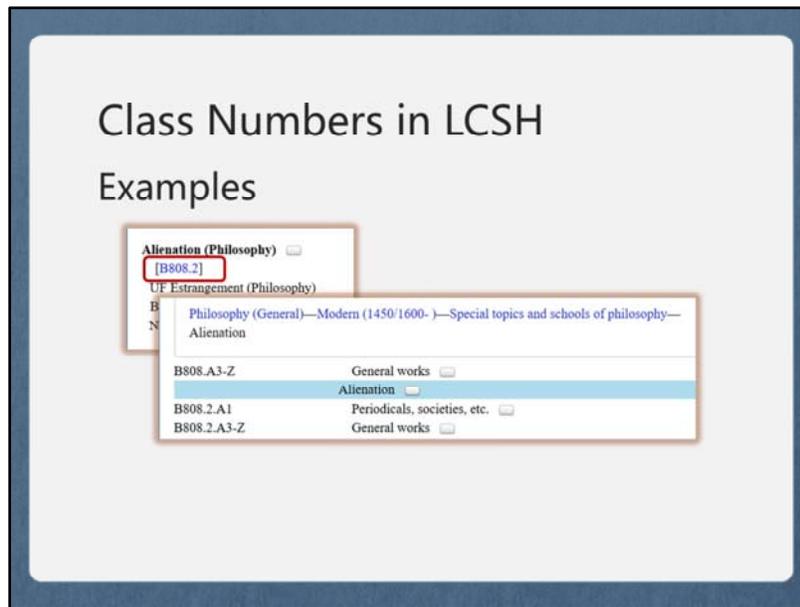
B808.2

UF Estrangement (Philosophy)

BT Philosophy

NT Isolation (Philosophy)

Here is the subject heading **Alienation (Philosophy)**. It includes the class number B808.2.



By clicking on it, we are directed to the class schedule. Look at the hierarchy pane. This is for the special topic of alienation in philosophy in general. It is a perfect number for a very general resource, but the philosophical concept of alienation can be classed in many other places, as well.

Class Numbers in LCSH

Examples

Alienation (Philosophy)

[B808.2]

UF Estrangement (Philosophy)

B
S

Philosophy (General)—Modern (1450/1600-)—Special topics and schools of philosophy—Alienation

B808.A3-Z General works

Alienation

Philosophy (General)—Modern (1450/1600-)—By region or country—Germany, Austria (German)—By period—Later 18th and early 19th centuries—Individual philosophers—Hegel, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich, 1770-1831—Special topics, A-Z—Alienation

B2949.A44 Africa

B2949.A5 Alienation

B2949.B44 Beginning

B2949.C45 China

B2949.C49 Concept

For example, the concept of alienation appears as a special topic under Hegel.

Class Numbers in LCSH

Examples

The screenshot displays the following class numbers and their associated subject terms:

[B808.2]	Alienation (Philosophy)
B808.A3-Z	UF Estrangement (Philosophy)
B808.A3-Z	Philosophy (General)—Modern (1450/1600-)—Special topics and schools of philosophy—Alienation
B2138.A37	Philosophy (General)—Modern (1450/1600-)—By region or country—France—By period—18th century—Individual philosophers—Rousseau, Jean Jacques, 1712-1778—Special topics, A-Z—Alienation
B2138.A55	Aesthetics
B2138.A55	Alienation
B2138.A88	Authenticity
B2949.A44	Africa
B2949.A5	Alienation
B2949.B44	Beginning
B2949.C45	China
B2949.C49	Concept

It also appears as a special topic under Rousseau.

It could be established in many other places in the philosophy schedule, too, so you should always look at the context of the number.

Class Numbers in LCSH

Examples



Miracles (May Subd Geog)

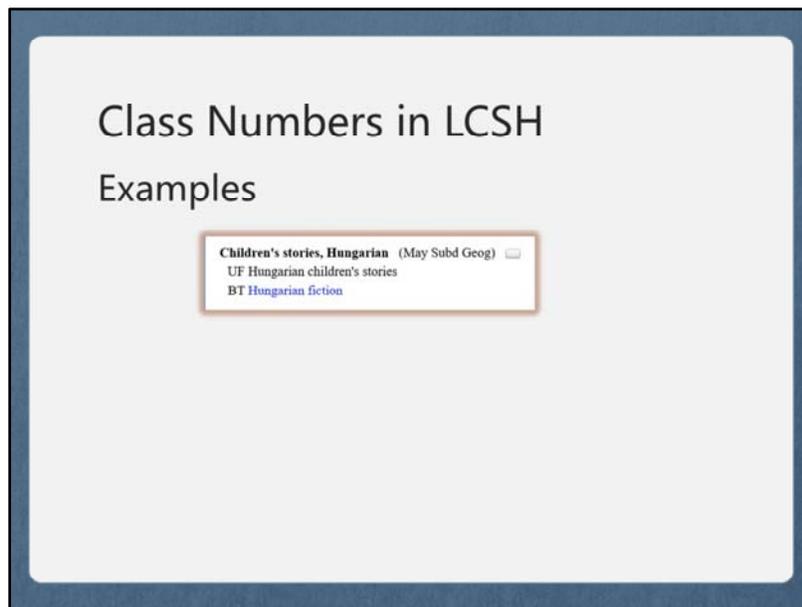
[BS1199.M5 (Old Testament)]
[BS2545.M5 (New Testament)]
[BT97 (Theology, Doctrinal)]

UF Bible—Miracles
BT God
RT **Marvelous, The**
Miracle workers
Spiritual healing
Supernatural

SA subdivision **Miracles** under names of persons to whom miracles are attributed, e.g.
Francis, of Assisi, Saint, 1182-1226—Miracles; Muhammad, Prophet, -632—Miracles

The LCSH authority record for **Miracles** has three classification numbers.

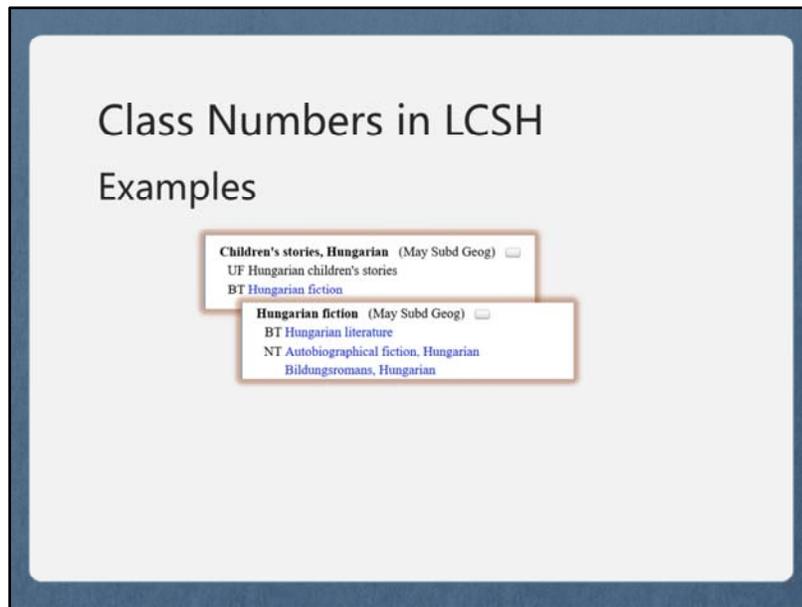
Notice that each is qualified with a general description of the topic covered by the number. Qualifiers are provided whenever there is more than one class number included. That qualifier is *not* a substitute for reviewing the context of the number in the classification schedules, however.



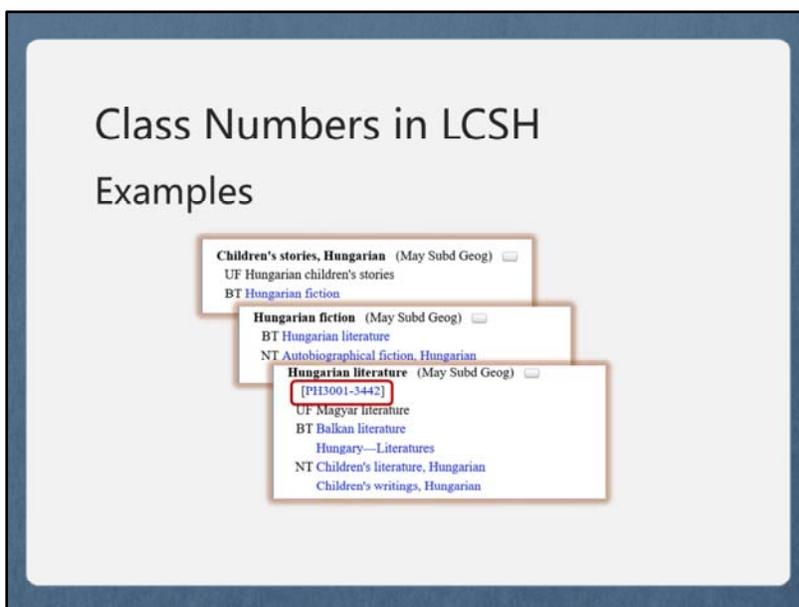
The image shows a slide with a dark blue border. The title is "Class Numbers in LCSH" and the subtitle is "Examples". Below the subtitle is a dropdown menu with a white background and a thin orange border. The menu is open, showing the selected item "Children's stories, Hungarian (May Subd Geog)" with a small square icon to its right. Below this are two subterms: "UF Hungarian children's stories" and "BT Hungarian fiction".

Sometimes LCSH authority records do not include classification numbers, but the authority record their broader terms do.

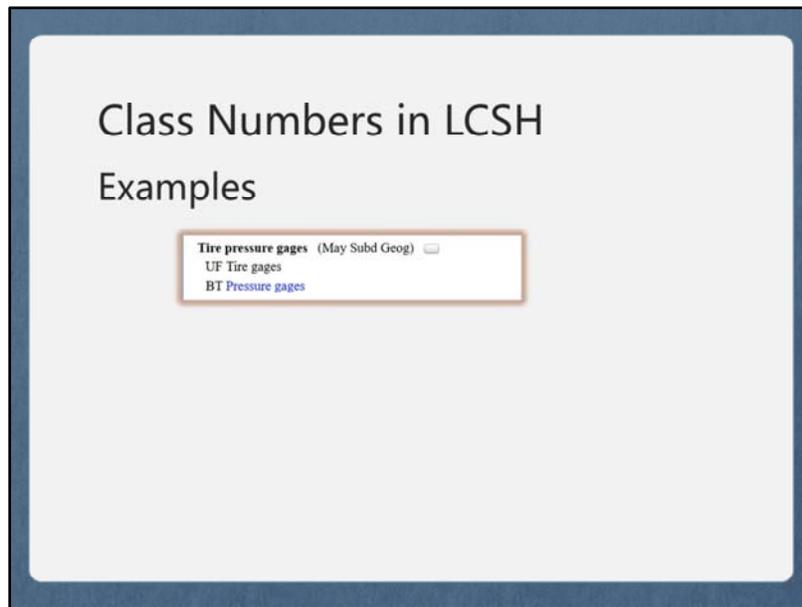
Children's stories, Hungarian does not.



If we click on its BT, **Hungarian fiction**, we see that **Hungarian fiction** does not have a classification number, either. However, if we click on **Hungarian literature**, the BT of **Hungarian fiction**, we find a class number.

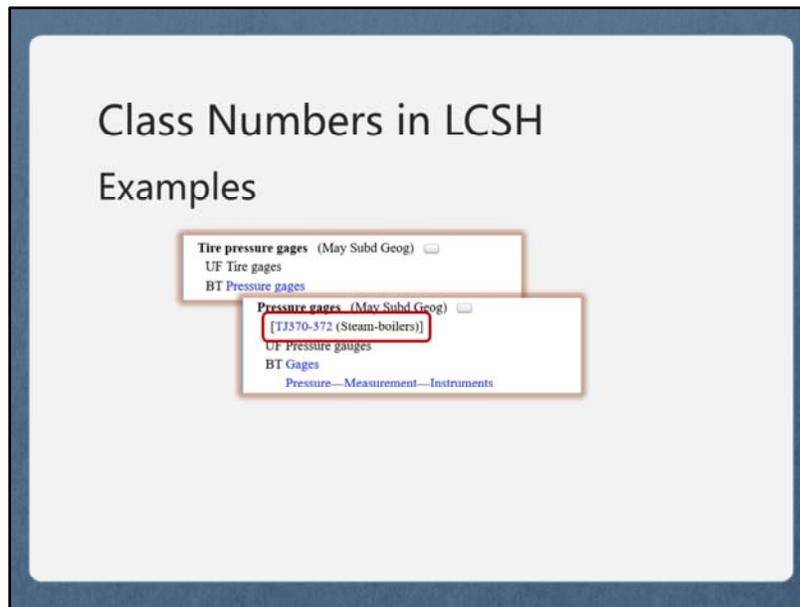


This time it is a range. **Hungarian literature** is classed from PH3001-3442, which is quite a long range covering several pages if we were to scroll through it. We could do so to find the correct number for short stories, but with such a large range it might not be the most efficient way to search. We will come back to this example again to demonstrate another technique that would be more efficient in this case.



Navigating the BTs in order to find a class number is not always effective.

This subject heading, **Tire pressure gages**, has the BT **Pressure gages**.



Pressure gages has a classification number, but notice how it is qualified: **Steam-boilers**.

If we click on this class number, we are directed to the classification schedule.

Class Numbers in LCSH

Examples

The screenshot displays a hierarchical view of LCSH class numbers. At the top level, 'Tire pressure gages (May Subd Geog)' is shown with sub-classes 'UF Tire gages' and 'BT Pressure gages'. Below it, 'Pressure gages (May Subd Geog)' is shown with a red box around the specific class number '[TJ370-372 (Steam-boilers)]' and the sub-class 'UF Pressure gauges'. The next level is 'Mechanical engineering and machinery—Steam boilers—Boiler details and accessories—Steam or pressure gages'. Below this, a list of sub-classes is shown, with 'Steam or pressure gages' highlighted in blue. The sub-classes listed are: TJ358 Blowoffs, TJ360 Water gages, TJ363 General works, TJ366 Gage or try cocks, TJ370 Water glasses, TJ370 Steam or pressure gages (highlighted), TJ370 General works, and TJ372.A-Z Steam types, A-Z.

TJ358	Blowoffs
TJ360	Water gages
TJ363	General works
TJ366	Gage or try cocks
TJ370	Water glasses
TJ370	Steam or pressure gages
TJ370	General works
TJ372.A-Z	Steam types, A-Z

TJ370-372 is for **Steam or pressure gages**, but look at the hierarchy: it is under *accessories for steam boilers*.

Class Numbers in LCSH

Examples

The screenshot shows a hierarchical view of LCSH class numbers. The top level is 'Tire pressure gages (May Subd Geog)'. Below it are 'UF Tire gages' and 'BT Pressure gages'. The next level is 'Pressure gages (May Subd Geog)', with '[TJ370-372 (Steam-boilers)]' highlighted in a red box. Below that is 'UF Pressure gauges'. The bottom level is 'Mechanical engineering and machinery—Steam boilers—Boiler details and accessories—Steam or pressure gages'. This level contains a list of class numbers: TJ358 (Blowoffs), TJ360 (Water gages), TJ363 (General works), TJ366 (Gage or try cocks), TJ366 (Water glasses), TJ370 (Steam or pressure gages), TJ370 (General works), and TJ372.A-Z (Steam types, A-Z). A red 'X' is placed to the left of the 'TJ370' entry.

TJ358	Blowoffs
TJ360	Water gages
TJ363	General works
TJ366	Gage or try cocks
TJ366	Water glasses
TJ370	Steam or pressure gages
TJ370	General works
TJ372.A-Z	Steam types, A-Z

You would not want to assign those numbers to a resource on tire pressure gauges!

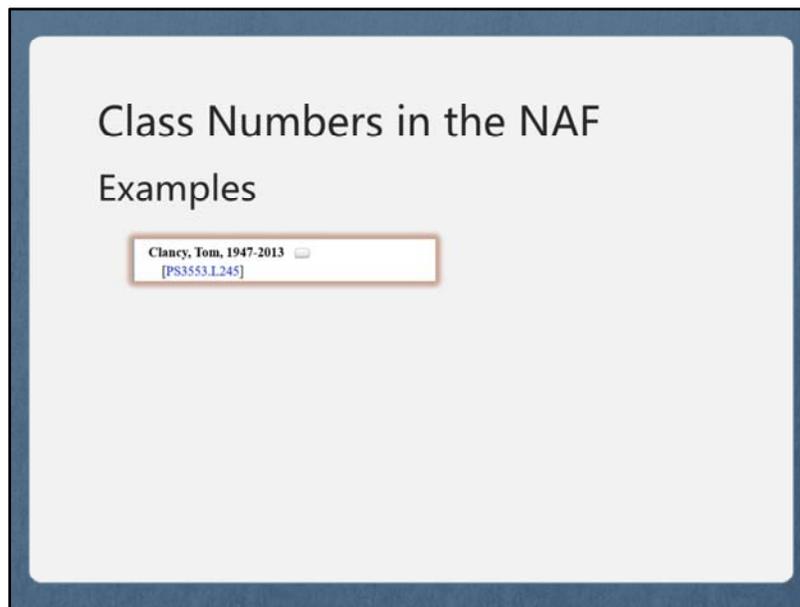
Class Numbers in the NAF

- Some name authority records include LC classification numbers
 - Literary authors
 - Literary author number: the single place where all resources by and about the author are classified
 - Composers
 - Biography number

Personal name authority records for literary authors and composers also include classification numbers.

In the case of literary authors, it is the single number, or the single range of numbers, where every work of fiction, drama, or poetry by that author is classed, as well as everything about that author. The number is called the literary author number.

For composers, the number in the name authority record is the composer's biography number.



The classification numbers for most composers and literary authors are not printed in the schedules due to long-standing practice. Even though many authors and composers will not be found in the schedules, it is *still* a good idea to check the schedules, because the schedules tell you how to subarrange the resources being classed in that number.

Tom Clancy's literary works are classed in PS3553.L245. Let's go over to the schedule now.

Class Numbers in the NAF

Examples

Clancy, Tom, 1947-2013
[PS3553.L245]

American literature—Individual authors—1961-2000—B—Bowman, Craig C. ("C.C.B.")

PS3553.H325
PS3553.H3534

Chapman, Walker see PS3569.I472
Charbonneau, Louis II. see PS3575.O7
Charnas, Suzy McKee Table P-PZ40
Cherkovski, Neeli Table P-PZ40
Cherry, Neeli see PS3553.H3534
Chow, Shirley R. see PS3573.O5968
Christopher, Ben, 1938- see PS3552.L63
Christopher, Shane, 1948- see PS3553.O7632
Cid see PS3553.O65
Clark, Badger, 1916- see PS3566.A34
Clark, Curt see PS3573.E9

As you can see, Clancy is not listed in the schedule. However, if we move up to the hierarchy two levels to **1961-2000**, there are instructions for subarrangement.

Class Numbers in the NAF

Examples

The screenshot displays the NAF (Name Authority File) interface. It shows a search for "Clancy, Tom, 1947-2013" with the call number [PS3553.L245]. Below this, it shows the classification "American literature—Individual authors—1961-2000—B—Bowman, Craig C. ("C.C.B.")" and a cross-reference "Chapman, Walker see PS3569.I472". A detailed view of the "1961-2000" class is shown, which includes instructions on subarranging individual authors by Table P-PZ40 unless otherwise specified, and notes that it includes authors beginning to publish about 1950 and flourishing after 1960. It also mentions that for works of fiction cataloged before July 1, 1980, except limited editions and works in the Rare Book Collections, users should see PZ4.

Clancy, Tom, 1947-2013

[PS3553.L245]

American literature—Individual authors—1961-2000—B—Bowman, Craig C. ("C.C.B.")

Chapman, Walker see PS3569.I472

American literature—Individual authors—1961-2000

1961-2000

Subarrange individual authors by Table P-PZ40 unless otherwise specified

Including usually authors beginning to publish about 1950, flourishing after 1960

For works of fiction cataloged before July 1, 1980, except limited editions and works in the Rare Book Collections see PZ4

Subarrange individual authors by Table P-PZ40 unless otherwise specified. That information is vital, and cannot be found in the name authority record.

Class Numbers in the NAF

Examples

Dostoyevsky, Fyodor, 1821-1881
[PG3325-3328]

Slavic, Baltic, Albanian—Russian literature—Individual authors and works,
1800-1870—Dostoyevsky, Fyodor, 1821-1881. Федор Михайлович
Достоевский

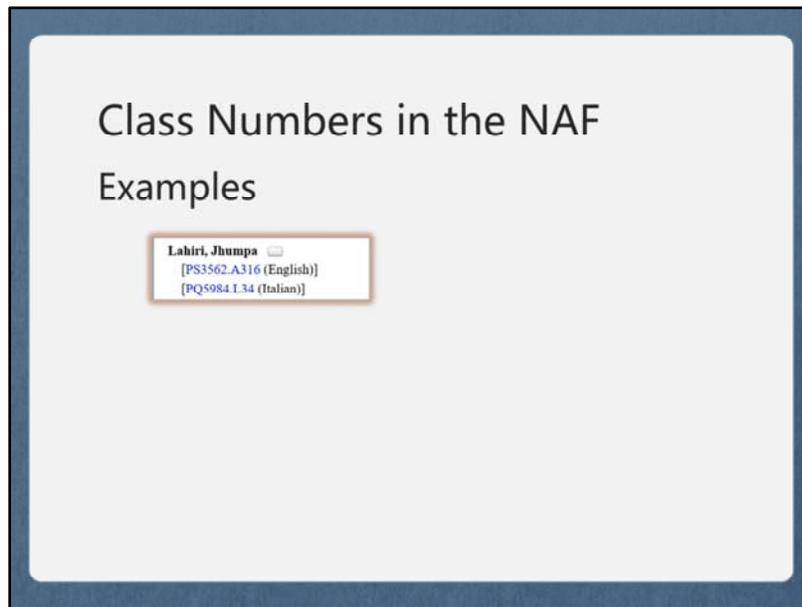
Dostoyevsky, Fyodor, 1821-1881. Федор Михайлович
Достоевский

PG3325.A1	Collected works. By date <input type="checkbox"/>
PG3325.A16	Collected essays, miscellanies, etc. By title <input type="checkbox"/>
PG3325.A16D6	Dnevnik pisatelya. Дневник писателя. By date <input type="checkbox"/>
	Cf. PG3325.K7-.K73 Krotkai <input type="checkbox"/>
PG3325.A2	Selected works. Selections. By date <input type="checkbox"/>
PG3325.A3-Z	Separate works <input type="checkbox"/>
	For translations see PG3326-3327 <input type="checkbox"/>
PG3325.B4-.B43	Bednye ljudi (Novel). Бедные люди Table PG2 <input type="checkbox"/>
PG3325.B5-.B53	Belye nochi (Novel). Белые ночи Table PG2 <input type="checkbox"/>
PG3325.B6-.B63	Besy (Novel). Бесы Table PG2 <input type="checkbox"/>

As you can see in this record for Dostoyevsky, sometimes a range of numbers is given in the name authority record.

That range corresponds to the range for that author in the classification schedules.

The image on your screen is just the beginning of the numbers for Dostoyevsky.



Literary authors who write in more than one language have more than one literary author number.

Jhumpa Lahiri writes literature in both English and Italian, so she has a literary author number in the **American literature** schedule, PS, and another in the **Italian literature** schedule.

Class Numbers in the NAF

Examples

The image shows a screenshot of the Library of Congress Classification (LCC) schedule. At the top, the title "Class Numbers in the NAF" is displayed, followed by "Examples". Below this, there are two examples of classification numbers. The first example is for Jhumpa Lahiri, showing two numbers: [PS3562.A316 (English)] and [PQ5984.L34 (Italian)]. The second example is for Mary Laird, showing a search result for "American literature—Individual authors—1961-2000—L—Laird, Mary". The search results list "PS3562.A-Z" and "L" as the search terms. A note states: "The author number is determined by the second letter of the name". The results list "PS3562.A36" as the selected number, with a blue arrow pointing to it. Other authors listed include Laird, Mary Table P-PZ40; Lambee, Zoltan, 1929- see PS3561.I417; Land, Jane see PS3552.O754; Lange, John, 1942- see PS3553.R48; and Larche, Douglas W. see PS3556.A87.

Lahiri, Jhumpa
[PS3562.A316 (English)]
[PQ5984.L34 (Italian)]

American literature—Individual authors—1961-2000—L—Laird, Mary
PS3562.A-Z L
The author number is determined by the second
letter of the name
PS3562.A36 Laird, Mary Table P-PZ40
Lambee, Zoltan, 1929- see PS3561.I417
Land, Jane see PS3552.O754
Lange, John, 1942- see PS3553.R48
Larche, Douglas W. see PS3556.A87

Her number in the **American literature** schedule, PS3562.A316, is where her writings in English are classified. The number is not printed in the schedule, but like with Tom Clancy, reading up the schedule provides information on how to subarrange the resources classed in that number.

Class Numbers in the NAF

Examples

The screenshot shows the NAF interface with the following elements:

- Search Results:**
 - Lahiri, Jhumpa** (with a dropdown arrow)
 - [PS3562.A316 (English)]
 - [PQ5984.L34 (Italian)]
- American literature—Individual authors—1961-2000—L—Laird, Mary**
 - PS3562.A-Z L (with a dropdown arrow)
 - The author number is determined by the second letter of the name
 - PS3562.A36 Laird, Mary Table P-PZ40 (with a dropdown arrow)
- Italian literature—Regional, provincial, local, etc.—Italian literature outside of Italy—Special—Colonial—America—North America—Individual authors, A-Z**
 - PQ5983 Collections and selections (with a dropdown arrow)
 - PQ5984.A-Z Individual authors, A-Z (with a dropdown arrow)
 - South America (with a dropdown arrow)

A brown arrow points to the class number PQ5984.L34 in the Italian literature section.

The number for her writings in Italian, PQ5984.L34, is not printed in the schedules, either.

Because most literary author numbers are not printed in the schedules, the name authority record is the most convenient way to determine whether there is a number assigned to a particular author and, if so, what it is. But you should always double-check the schedule for two reasons. We have already stated that the schedules provide instructions for subarrangement that you cannot find in the name authority records. The other reason is that human beings input the class numbers into the authority records, and they can occasionally include typographical or other errors.

Class Numbers in the NAF

Examples

Tchaikovsky, Peter Il'ich, 1840-1893
[ML410.C4 (Biography)]

Literature on music—History and criticism—Biography—Individual. By subject of the biography, A-Z—Composers—Chaikovskii, Petr Il'ich, 1840-1893

ML410.B698	Bond, Carrie Jacobs, 1862-1946 <input type="checkbox"/>
ML410.C4	Chaikovskii, Petr Il'ich, 1840-1893 <input type="checkbox"/>
ML410.C8	Cornelius, Peter, 1824-1874 <input type="checkbox"/>
	Harut'yunyan, Alek'sandr Grigori, 1920- see ML410.A796 <input type="checkbox"/>
	Jacobs Bond, Carrie, 1862-1946 see ML410.B698 <input type="checkbox"/>

Like literary authors, some composers have a classification number in their name authority records. Also like the literary author numbers, most composers are not listed in the schedules, so the presence of the number in the name authority record allows for efficient cataloging.

Correlations

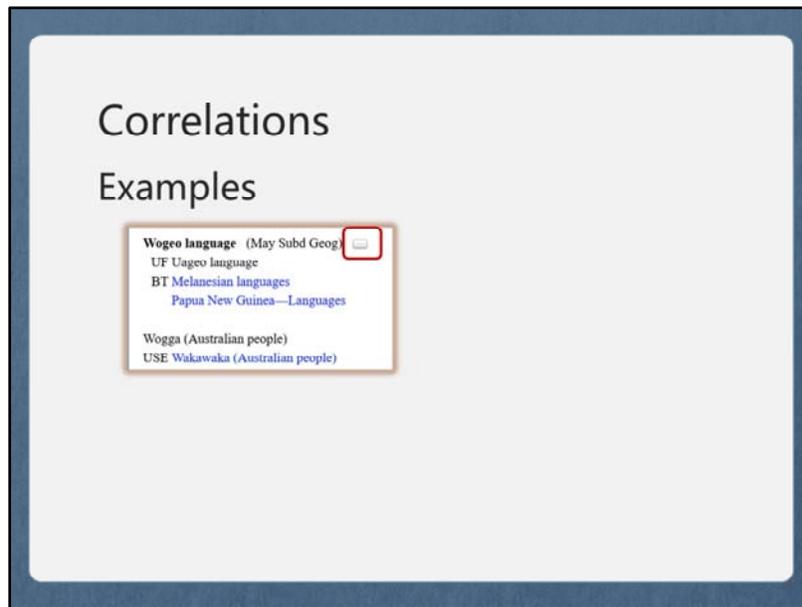
- Based on the principle that the classification number should reflect the first (or first two) subject headings assigned to a resource
 - Searches the first subject heading assigned
 - Provides a list of the classification numbers used in those bibliographic records
 - Can be limited to LC's catalog

You can use LC classification numbers that appear in authority records for LC subject headings and in name authority records regardless of whether you use Classification Web because LCSH, the NAF, and LCC are available in a wide variety of ways outside of Classification Web.

The next techniques are available *only* in Classification Web.

The first one we will discuss is the *correlations* feature. This feature is based on the principle that the classification number should be based on the first (or the first two) subject headings assigned to a resource. The system searches the bibliographic database for the desired subject heading and provides a list of the classification numbers that have been assigned when that heading is the first one listed in the record.

This feature can be limited to LC's catalog, or to another catalog of your choice.



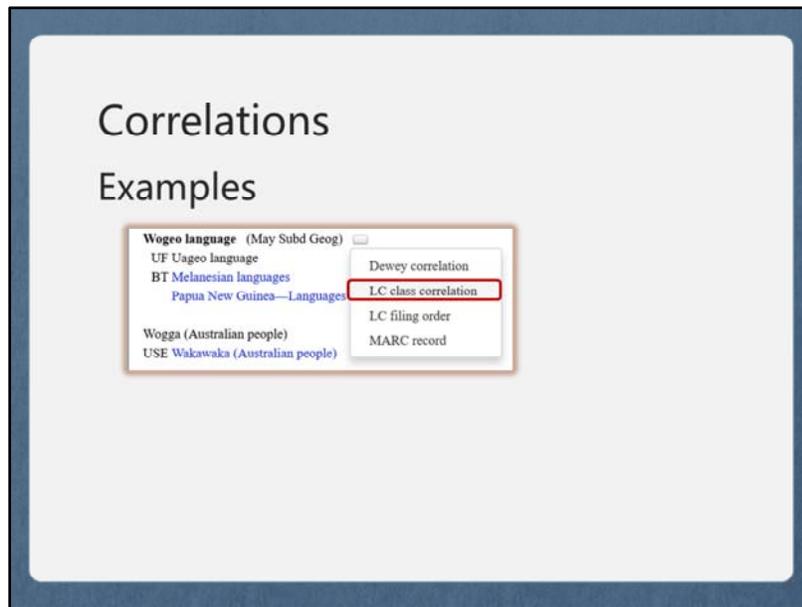
There are two ways to activate the correlations function.

The first is to find the desired subject heading in Classification Web.

Click on the icon that looks like a grey box that is next to the heading.

I heard a rumor that that icon is referred to as a “chicklet”.

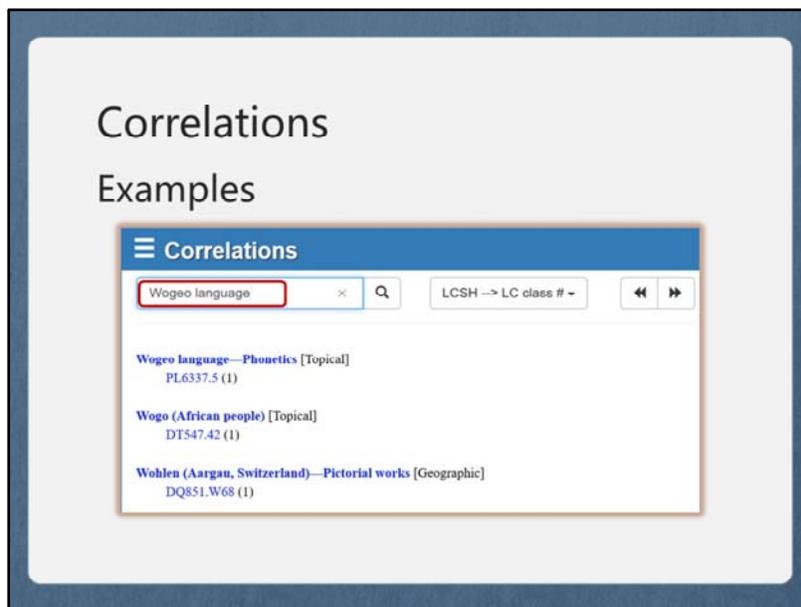
Yes, it is! Because to some of us it looks like a piece of Chicklet gum.



When you click the chicklet, a popup menu appears.

The second option on the menu is LC class correlation.

Click on it.

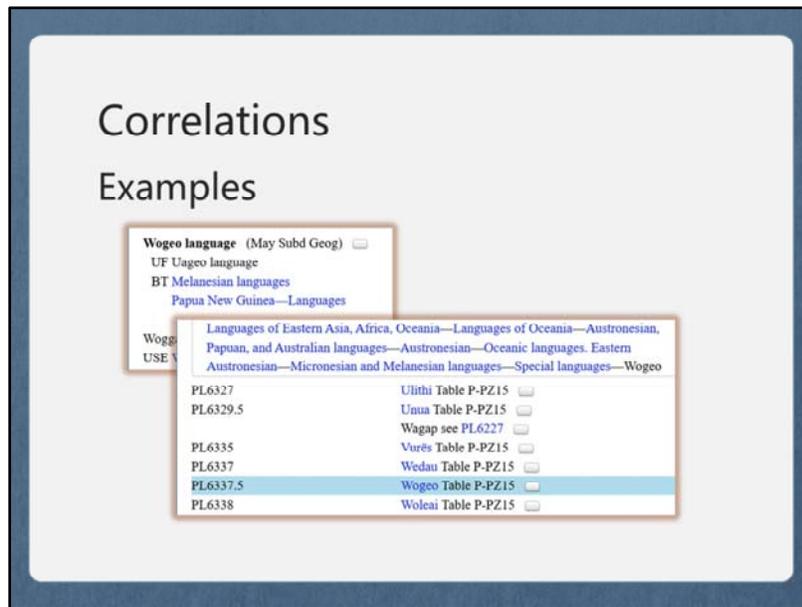


A screen will appear. The heading will be displayed in the “search text” box, and the type of search will be indicated below that. The hits, if any, will be displayed next.

Although there are not any hits for **Wogeo language** itself, **Wogeo language—Phonetics** is displayed with the class number PL6337.5.

The number in parentheses indicates the number of bibliographic records assigned PL6337.5 in which **Wogeo language—Phonetics** is the first heading.

Clicking on the classification number (not on the heading) will take you to the schedules.

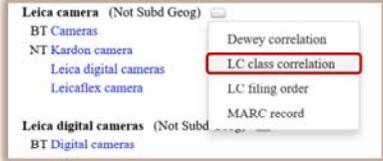


Once in the schedules, you should check the context of that number by looking for notes, instructions, and references, and, of course, reading up the hierarchy.

PL6337.5 is subarranged by Table P-PZ15, and you would have to look at the schedule to know that.

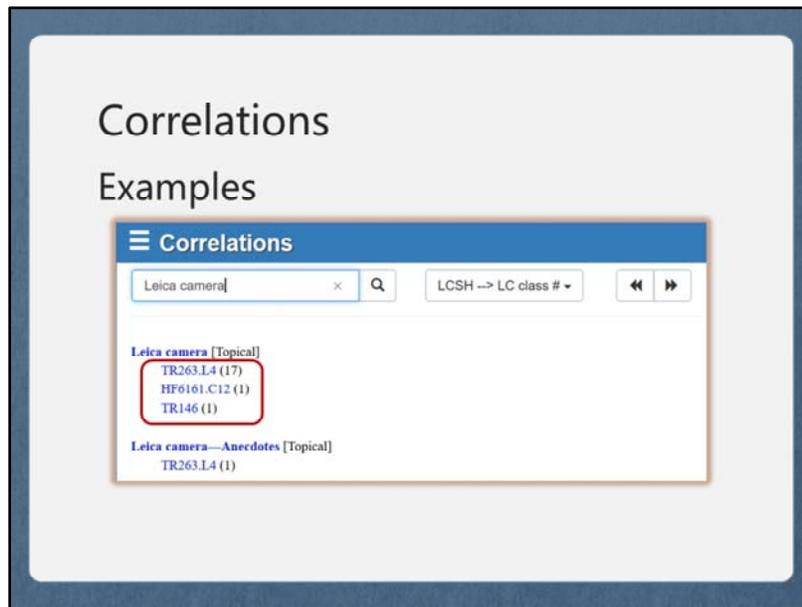
Correlations

Examples



The screenshot shows a web interface for the Library of Congress Classification. It features a search bar with the text "Leica camera (Not Subd Geog)". Below the search bar, a dropdown menu is open, displaying a list of related terms and their correlations. The terms listed are: "BT Cameras", "NT Kardon camera", "Leica digital cameras", "Leicaflex camera", "Leica digital cameras (Not Subd)", and "BT Digital cameras". The dropdown menu is open, showing a list of correlations: "Dewey correlation", "LC class correlation", "LC filing order", and "MARC record". The "LC class correlation" option is highlighted with a red rectangular box.

Here is the heading for the Leica camera.



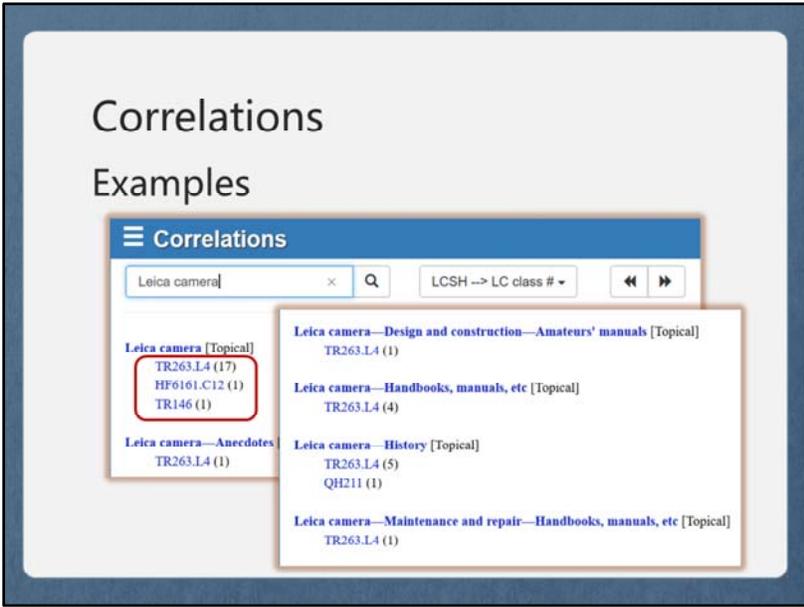
Activating the correlations feature brings up these results.

The heading **Leica camera**, unsubdivided, has been classed in three locations, as you can see on the screen. TR263.L4 appears in 17 bibliographic records where the first heading is **Leica camera**. The other two numbers have been used only once.

The heading **Leica camera—Anecdotes** has also been classed in the TR number.

Correlations

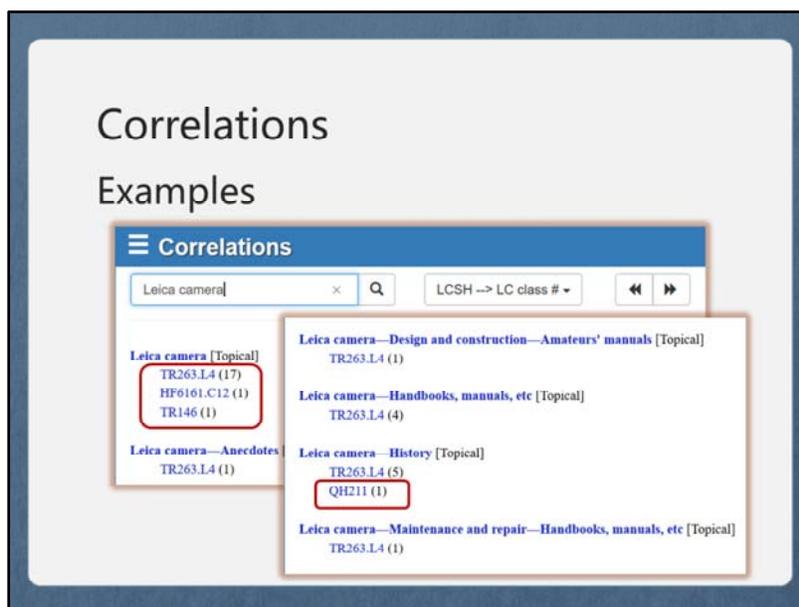
Examples



The screenshot shows a search interface with a search bar containing 'Leica camera'. Below the search bar, there are two columns of results. The left column lists 'Leica camera [Topical]' with sub-entries: TR263.L4 (17), HF6161.C12 (1), and TR146 (1). The right column lists several related terms, each with a sub-entry: 'Leica camera—Design and construction—Amateurs' manuals [Topical]' (TR263.L4 (1)), 'Leica camera—Handbooks, manuals, etc [Topical]' (TR263.L4 (4)), 'Leica camera—History [Topical]' (TR263.L4 (5) and QH211 (1)), and 'Leica camera—Maintenance and repair—Handbooks, manuals, etc [Topical]' (TR263.L4 (1)). A red box highlights the first three items in the left column.

Search Results	LC Classifications
Leica camera [Topical]	TR263.L4 (17)
	HF6161.C12 (1)
	TR146 (1)
Leica camera—Anecdotes	TR263.L4 (1)
Leica camera—Design and construction—Amateurs' manuals [Topical]	TR263.L4 (1)
Leica camera—Handbooks, manuals, etc [Topical]	TR263.L4 (4)
Leica camera—History [Topical]	TR263.L4 (5)
	QH211 (1)
Leica camera—Maintenance and repair—Handbooks, manuals, etc [Topical]	TR263.L4 (1)

When we look further down the list, we can see that TR has been used with Leica camera subdivided several other ways, too.



And that the heading **Leica camera—History** has been used with the class number QH211 once.

It is tempting to assume that TR263.L4 is the correct number because it is used most frequently, but the correct class number depends on the focus of the resource that you are cataloging. The correct number may be the TR number, another number that appears in the correlations search, or another number altogether. There are lots of valid classification numbers that are not used within a library catalog, even one that is as large as LC's. Because correlations depend on the numbers that are actually assigned, it is only a subset of the possibilities. If one of the numbers given does not work well, look elsewhere.

For the purpose of this example, our resource is a general work on the history of the Leica.

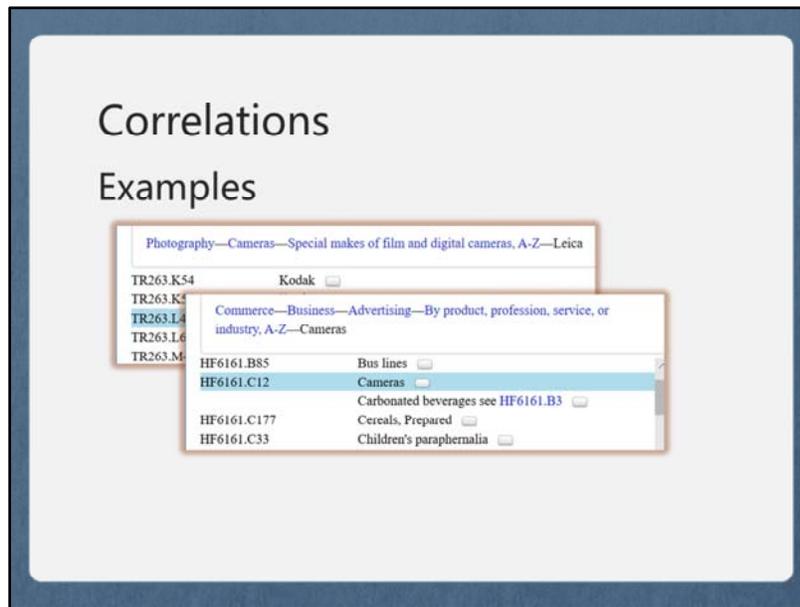
Let's look at the schedules for each of these numbers to determine their meanings.

Correlations

Examples

Photography—Cameras—Special makes of film and digital cameras, A-Z—Leica	
TR263.K54	Kodak <input type="checkbox"/>
TR263.K55	Konica <input type="checkbox"/>
TR263.L4	Leica <input type="checkbox"/>
TR263.L66	Lomo <input type="checkbox"/>
TR263.M47	Minolta <input type="checkbox"/>

TR263.L4 is for the Leica as a special make of camera, and the number is in the photography schedule. That is probably the number we want to use for the resource we are cataloging, but let's look at those other numbers.



HF6161.C12 was also given. Look at the hierarchy. It is for the advertising of cameras. It is possible that someone was cataloging a book on how Leicas are advertised and that the heading **Leica camera** was the first heading assigned, so the number is reasonable. It is not right for the resource we are cataloging, though.

Correlations

Examples

The screenshot displays several overlapping boxes representing classification levels. The top-most box is titled "Photography—Cameras—Special makes of film and digital cameras, A-Z—Leica" and lists "TR263.K54" with "Kodak" below it. A second box below it is titled "Commerce—Business—Advertising—By product, profession, service, or industry, A-Z—Cameras" and lists "TR263.L6" with "HF6161.B85" and "Bus lines" below it. A third box below that is titled "Photography—Elementary works. Handbooks, manuals, etc." and lists "TR146" with "Elementary works. Handbooks, manuals, etc." below it, and "TR147" with "General special" below it. A final box at the bottom lists "Including manipulation, causes of failures, etc." and "Image analysis. Image authentication see TA1654".

The third number, TR146, is for beginner's materials on how to take photographs. Again, it is possible that an elementary work on taking photographs concentrated on Leicas, and **Leica camera** was assigned as the first heading. But again, it is not right for the resource we are cataloging.

Correlations

Examples

Photography—Cameras—Special makes of film and digital cameras, A-Z—Leica

TR263.K54 Kodak

TR263.K5 Commerce—Business—Advertising—By product, profession, service, or industry, A-Z—Cameras

TR263.L6

TR263.M HF616 Natural history (General)—Microscopy—Microscopes—General works, treatises, and textbooks

HF616

Photography Microscopes

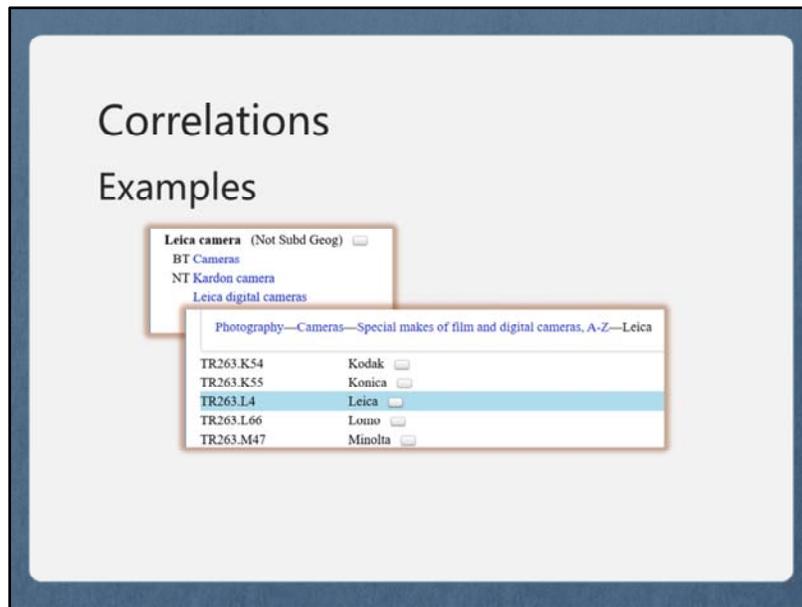
TR146 QH211 Cf. QC370.5-379 Optical instruments

TR147 General works, treatises, and textbooks

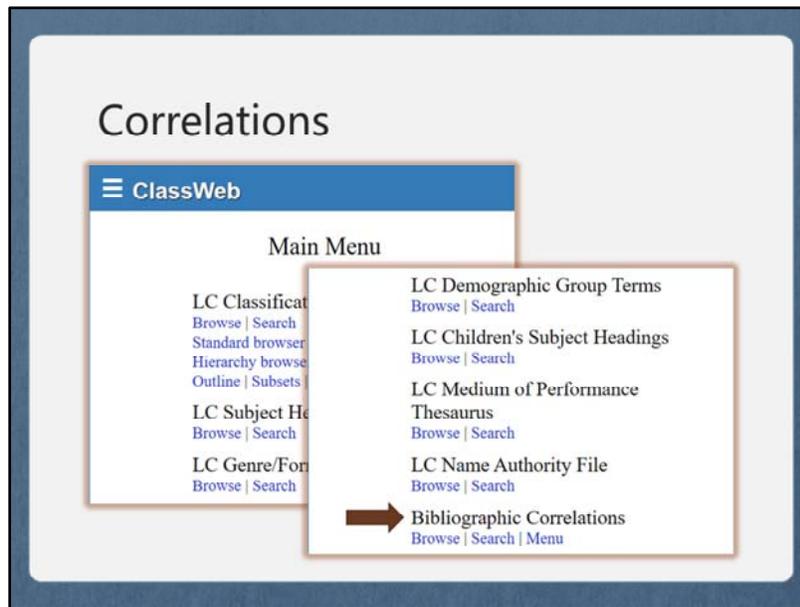
QH211 Class application of microscopic techniques with the subject to which they are applied, e.g. QE434 Microscopic analysis of rocks

QH212.A-Z Special microscopes, A-Z

The final number provided by the correlations feature was QH211. Look at what this number means: general works about microscopes! That is certainly not the right number for the resource we are cataloging!



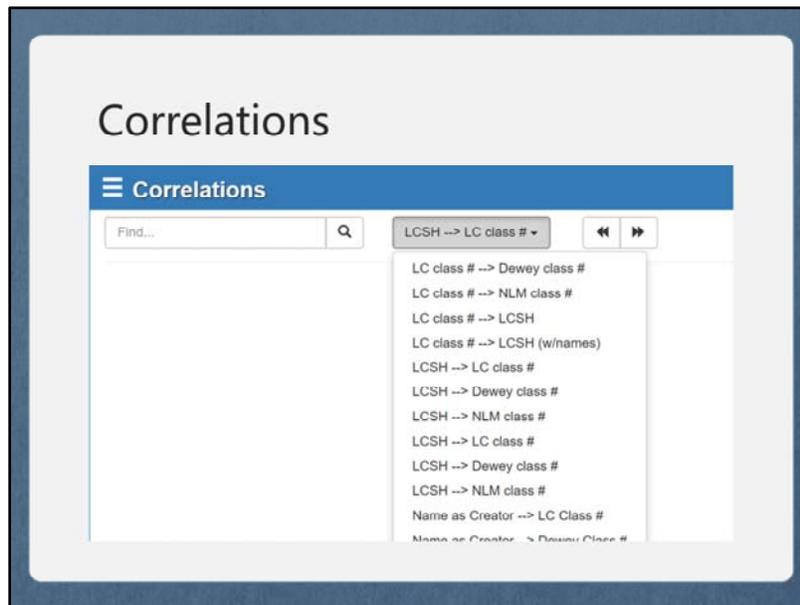
The best number is TR263.L4, and now that we have checked all of the numbers that the correlations feature provided, we can assign it with confidence.



We said that there are *two* ways to activate the correlations feature.

Finding the desired heading in LCSH and clicking on the grey icon next to it was the first.

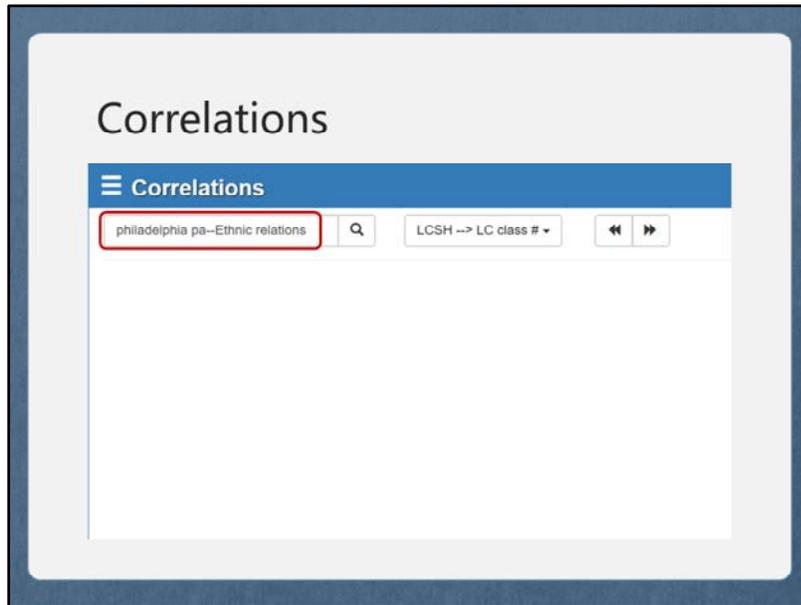
The second is to access it through the main menu.



It brings up a screen that has a box for the search string, and then a list of all of the types of correlations that are available in Class Web.

As you can see, it is a rather extensive list, and we urge you to experiment with it on your own.

For now, we will continue to use the LC subject heading-to-LC class number correlation.



Just type in the search string and hit enter.

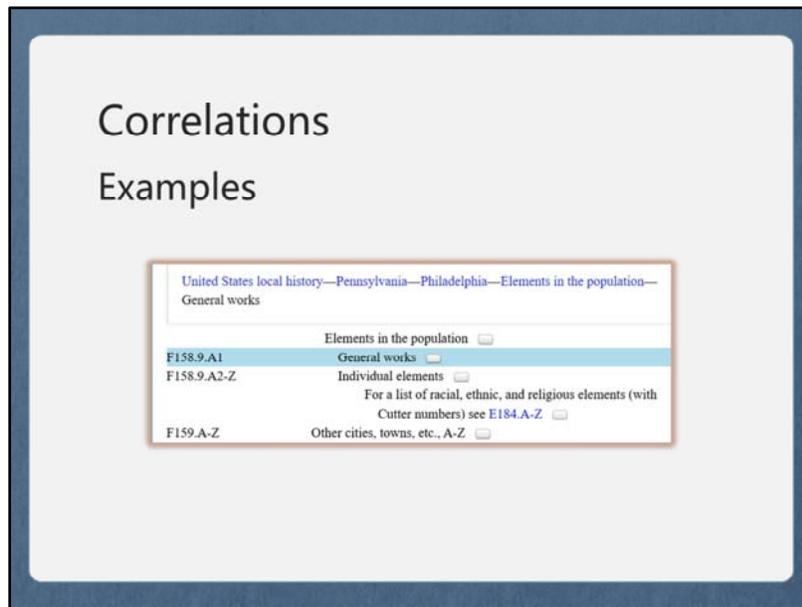
Here we are searching for the LC subject heading **Philadelphia (Pa.)—Ethnic relations**.

Capitalization does not matter when using the correlation feature.



The system displays the hits in a now-familiar screen.

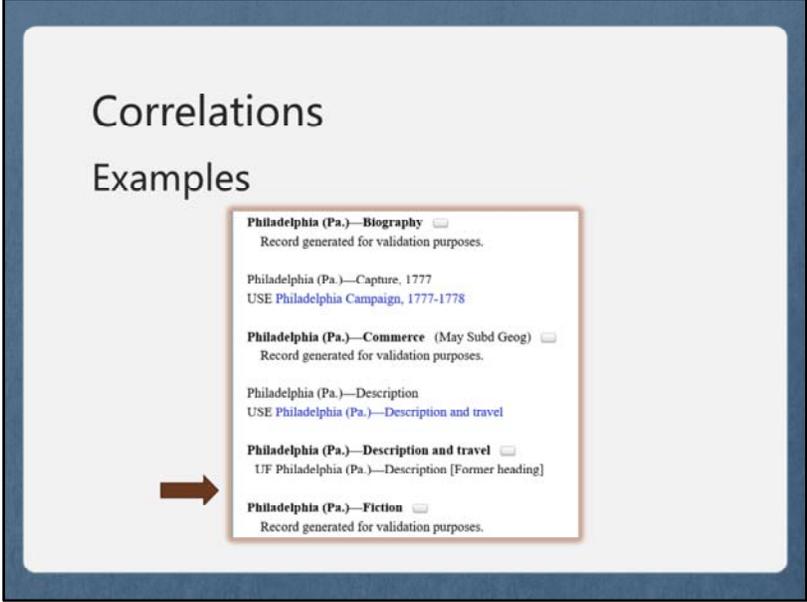
By clicking on F158.9.A1, we are directed to the classification schedules.



The number is for general works on individual elements – that is, individual groups of people – in the population of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. That is where we class resources about ethnic relations in Philadelphia in general.

Correlations

Examples



Philadelphia (Pa.)—Biography
Record generated for validation purposes.

Philadelphia (Pa.)—Capture, 1777
USE Philadelphia Campaign, 1777-1778

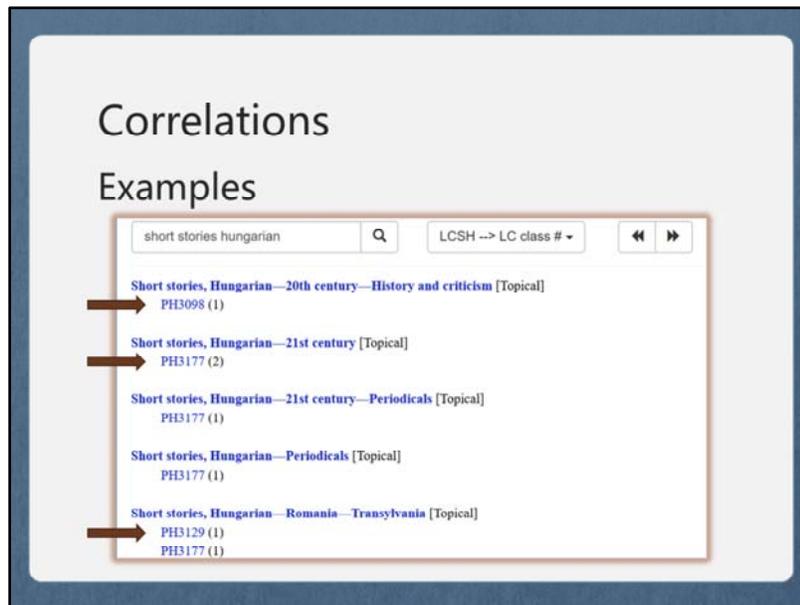
Philadelphia (Pa.)—Commerce (May Subd Geog)
Record generated for validation purposes.

Philadelphia (Pa.)—Description
USE Philadelphia (Pa.)—Description and travel

Philadelphia (Pa.)—Description and travel
UF Philadelphia (Pa.)—Description [Former heading]

Philadelphia (Pa.)—Fiction
Record generated for validation purposes.

Accessing the correlations feature through the main menu allows you to search for subject heading strings that do not appear in LCSH itself. You can do the same thing through LCSH, but you would click on the icon next to the heading immediately preceding the desired string. Here, that would be **Philadelphia (Pa.)—Description and travel**. On the correlations results screen, you would scroll down to **Philadelphia (Pa.)—Ethnic relations**.



Here is one more example of the use of correlations. We said earlier that we would return to the heading **Short stories, Hungarian**.

The correlations search indicates that **Short stories, Hungarian** has been classed in three places in LC's catalog.

We need to click on the links to find out what those numbers mean.

Correlations

Examples

Uralic, Basque—Hungarian—Literature—Collections—Prose—Fiction—Short stories	
	Fiction <input type="checkbox"/>
PH3176	General <input type="checkbox"/>
PH3177	Short stories <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PH3180	Oratory <input type="checkbox"/>
PH3182	Letters <input type="checkbox"/>
PH3185	Essays <input type="checkbox"/>

PH3177 is for collections of Hungarian short stories.

Correlations

Examples

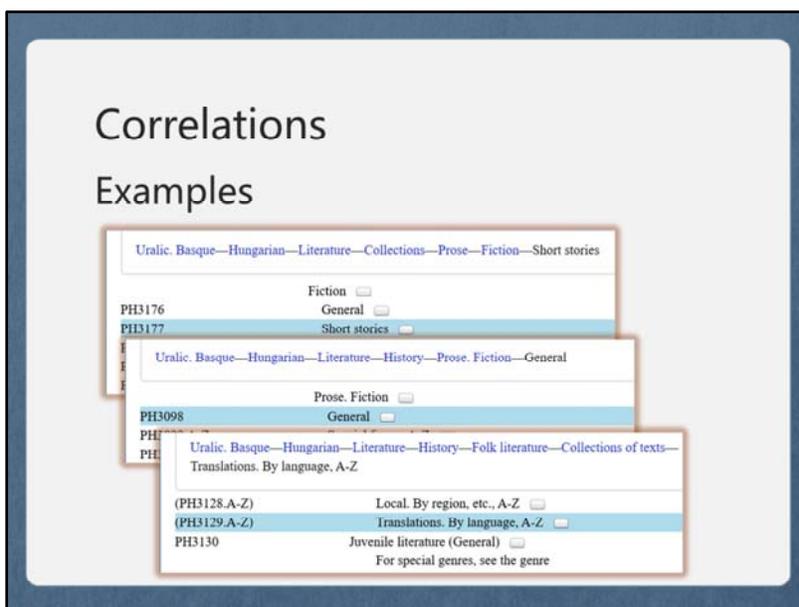
The screenshot displays two overlapping callout boxes over a background of classification examples. The top callout box highlights the path for PH3176 and PH3177. The bottom callout box highlights the path for PH3098, PH3099.A-Z, and PH3099.E65.

Callout Box	Classification Path	Item
Top Callout	Uralic, Basque—Hungarian—Literature—Collections—Prose—Fiction—Short stories	Fiction
		General
Bottom Callout	Uralic, Basque—Hungarian—Literature—History—Prose, Fiction—General	Prose, Fiction
		General

PH3176
PH3177

PH3098
PH3099.A-Z
PH3099.E65

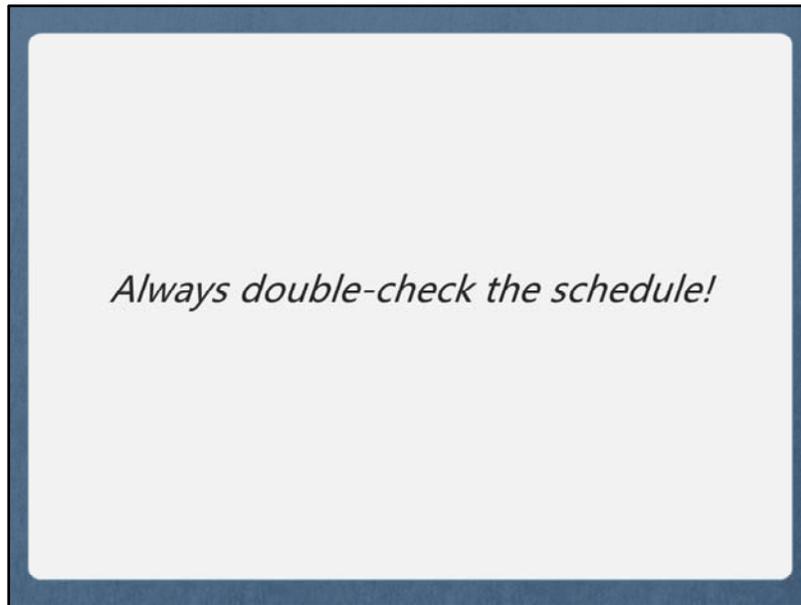
PH3098 is for the history of Hungarian prose fiction.



PH3129.A-Z is parenthesized, so it cannot be used for any monographs or serials that are being newly cataloged. It can be used only for serials continuations.

This brings up an important point: the correlations feature uses class numbers that are assigned in bibliographic records, and those numbers may *not* be valid.

These correlations are based on actual cataloging and sometimes that cataloging may contain errors or it may simply be out of date.



There are numerous ways to search for classification numbers when using Classification Web.

In the next module we will show you two more ways to search.

Every number that is found through these techniques should be double-checked to ensure that there are not instructions or references that indicate that another number would be better.

