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

You would not want to assign those numbers to a resource on tire pressure gages!
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.
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.
Subarrange individual authors by Table P-PZ40 unless otherwise specified. That information is vital, and cannot be found in the name authority record.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
PH3177 is for collections of Hungarian short stories.
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.
Exercises

*Click when you are ready to begin*