

Library of Congress Classification Numbers H 365 In Subject Authority Records

BACKGROUND: *If one or more class numbers in the LC Classification system correspond precisely with the idea represented by a subject heading, the number or numbers are put in 053 fields in the subject authority record, with qualifying terms if necessary and appropriate. This instruction sheet provides principles and guidelines on when and when not to add LC class numbers to subject authority records. For procedures on how to add class numbers to newly proposed headings, see H 200, sec. 6. For procedures on how to add or change class numbers in existing subject authority records, see H 196.*

1. When to assign and when not to assign a number to a heading. Assign a class number to a heading if:

- the caption for the number is identical or nearly identical in scope, meaning, and language to the subject heading, or
- the topic is explicitly mentioned in an "Including" note under the caption for the number, or
- the number is built by using Cutter numbers listed at another location in the classification schedules or tables, or
- the topic belongs to a category for which it is standard LC classification policy to classify works at a level that is broader than the subject headings assigned. For example, the class number QL444.C74, (Harpacticoida) may be added to the subject heading **Harpacticidae** (a family of Harpacticoida), because works on species, genera, and families are all classed by order in QL444 rather than being individually established. Similarly, the class numbers M 288-M289 (Duets for two wind instruments) may be added to the subject heading **Bassoon and flute music**, because individual numbers are not established in subclass M for every combination of specific instruments.

H 365 Library of Congress Classification Numbers In Subject Authority Records

1. *When to assign and when not to assign a number to a heading.* (Continued)

Do not assign:

- a number representing a concept broader than, and encompassing, a specific heading. For example, **HV874.8-HV875.7**, the numbers for **Adoption** should not be assigned to the heading **Open adoption**, a topic for which a specific number has not yet been established.
- a number for a general topic to a heading or heading-subdivision combination for a specific aspect of the topic, even if the specific aspect classes in the general number. For example, **LB1028.35**, the number for **Instructional systems** should not be assigned to the heading **Instructional systems–Design**, even though works on the topic may have been classed in the general number. **LB1028.35** should be assigned only to its corresponding general heading, **Instructional systems**.
- a class number with a qualifier for a specific aspect of a topic to a general heading, when the specific aspect is actually expressed by a free-floating topical subdivision under the general heading. For example, the number **RM666.R37 (Therapeutics)** should not be assigned to the heading **Recombinant molecules** because the number actually corresponds to **Recombinant molecules–Therapeutic use**.

Exceptions: For musical instrument headings, class numbers for history and/or for instruction and study may be added to the authority records for the instruments themselves. For literature headings, class numbers for collections and/or for history and criticism may be added to the authority records for the base headings. For headings that designate groups of people, class numbers for biography may be added to the authority records for the headings.

- a class number in which a particular item (or the only item) on a topic has been classed but whose caption does not directly correspond to the subject heading. For example, **RA785** with the caption **Relaxation. Rest. Stress management** should not be assigned to the heading **Worry beads**, a topic for which a specific number has not been established.
- a *General special* number to any subject heading, even if the topic is specified in an including note.

Library of Congress Classification Numbers H 365 In Subject Authority Records

2. Cutter numbers. If the class number includes a Cutter number, provide the complete Cutter (alpha portion and numeric portion). If it is editorial policy not to establish the Cutter number in the schedule, do not provide an 053 field in the subject authority record.

3. Headings represented by spans of numbers. Designate the full range of numbers pertinent to the heading, not merely the first number of the span or the *General works* number.

4. Qualifiers after class numbers. Qualify the class numbers unless the classification system provides for the topic in only one place and is unlikely ever to provide for any aspect of it elsewhere. Choose as the qualifier a term that designates the aspect of the topic that is classed in the number, often a term taken from a higher level in the hierarchy of the class number, or the title of the class or subclass. *Example:*

```
150 ## $a Molecular theory
053 #0 $a QD461 $c Chemistry
```

5. Headings represented by two or more different numbers. If two or more separate numbers or spans of numbers are pertinent to the heading, enter each in a separate 053 field, and identify each with the appropriate qualifying term. Arrange the 053s by class number alphabetically and numerically. *Examples:*

```
150 ## $a Gold
053 #0 $a HG289 $b HG297 $c Finance
053 #0 $a HG551 $c Coinage
053 #0 $a QD181.A9 $c Chemistry
053 #0 $a TN410 $b TN429 $c Mineral resources
```

```
150 ## $a Legumes
053 #0 $a SB177.L45 $c Food plants
053 #0 $a SB203 $b SB205 $c Forage plants
053 #0 $a SB317.L43 $c General
```