

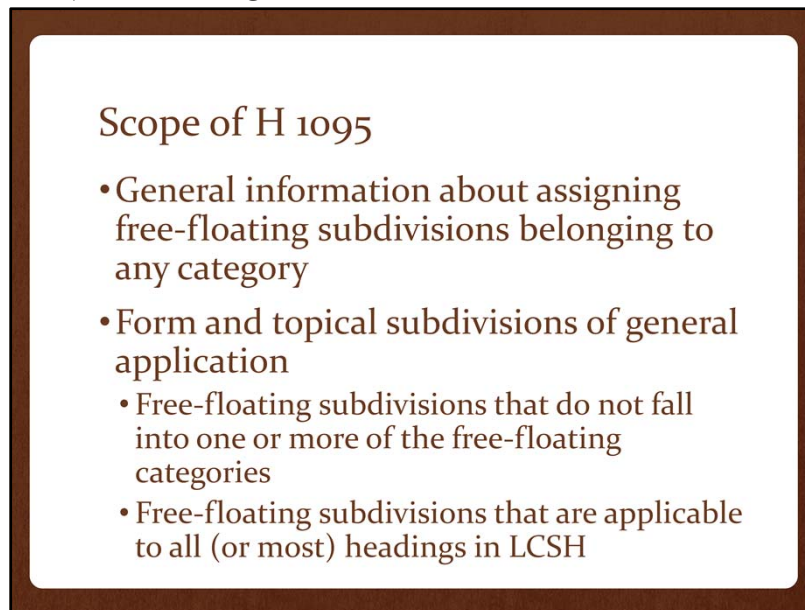
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# Library of Congress Subject Headings

Module 6.5  
Free-Floating Subdivisions: H 1095

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Policy and Standards Division  
Library of Congress  
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Scope of H 1095

- General information about assigning free-floating subdivisions belonging to any category
- Form and topical subdivisions of general application
  - Free-floating subdivisions that do not fall into one or more of the free-floating categories
  - Free-floating subdivisions that are applicable to all (or most) headings in LCSH

SHM instruction sheet H 1095 is titled “Free-Floating Subdivisions.” It includes general information on applying free-floating and pattern subdivisions in any category – ethnic groups, names of persons, wars, sacred works, and so on. For these reasons, some people think that this is the only list of free-floating subdivisions. If you have reviewed modules two, three, and four in this unit, you already know that is not true.

But H 1095 is a highly significant instruction sheet because it contains hundreds of form and topical subdivisions of general application. It is the longest instruction sheet in the entire SHM, and is full of very widely used subdivisions, including —**Dictionaries** and —**History**.

The list is a hodge-podge. It includes subdivisions that can be used in only very narrow circumstances, but it also includes subdivisions that can be used with most, or sometimes even all, of the headings in LCSH.

In this module we will show you how H 1095 is similar to the other instruction sheets that list free-floating subdivisions, and how it differs.

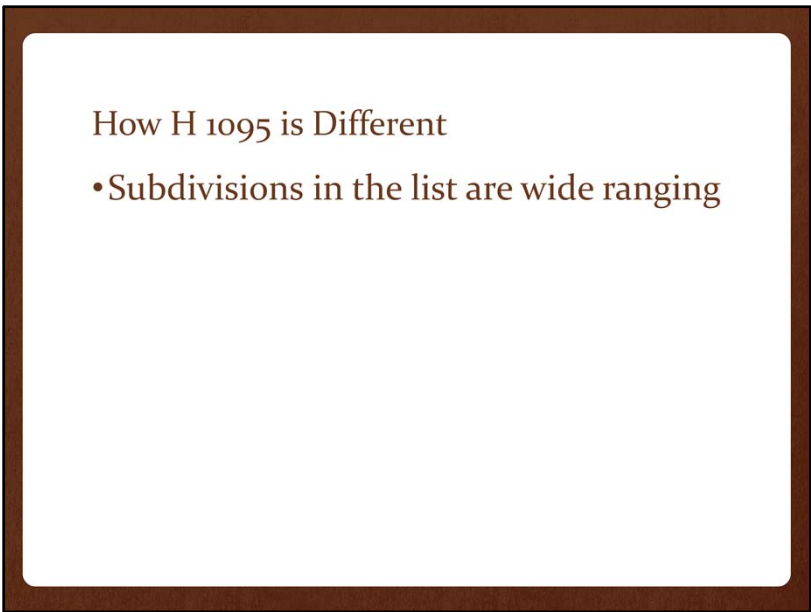
Similarities to Other Instruction Sheets

Sy **Chronology** ([H 1367](#))  
Use under names of individual persons, uniform titles of sacred works, headings not divided by **-History**, such as art, music, and literature headings, and headings for wars, and under topical headings that are inherently historical.  
See also [-History-Chronology](#)

As you can see from this entry for the subdivision —**Chronology**, entries in H 1095 are similar to entries in other free-floating lists.

The authorized subdivision is in boldface type. The entries sometimes provide reference to other instruction sheets that provide more information (here in this example, the reference is to H 1367), and it includes usage and scope notes. It also provides cross-references to other subdivisions on occasion. Finally, it shows the MARC coding for the subdivision.

But, the similarities end there.



How H 1095 is Different

- Subdivisions in the list are wide ranging

The other lists of free-floating subdivisions are highly cohesive because the other lists are devoted to a particular category of headings.

H 1095, on the other hand, is a “catch-all” list that includes all of the free-floating subdivisions that do not belong elsewhere, or those that could appear in every category of free-floating and pattern subdivisions.

Let’s look at some examples.

How H 1095 is Different

- Subdivisions in the list are wide ranging

Sx **Dating**  
Use under types of objects for the techniques of fixing the date of their origination.

The subdivision —**Dating** is used under types of objects.

How H 1095 is Different

- Subdivisions in the list are wide ranging

Sx **Dating**  
Use under types of objects for the techniques of fixing the date of their origination.

Sx **Marketing** (*H 1870*)  
Use under scientific and technical disciplines and under types of equipment and construction.

—**Marketing** is used under scientific and technical disciplines and under types of equipment and construction.

How H 1095 is Different

- Subdivisions in the list are wide ranging

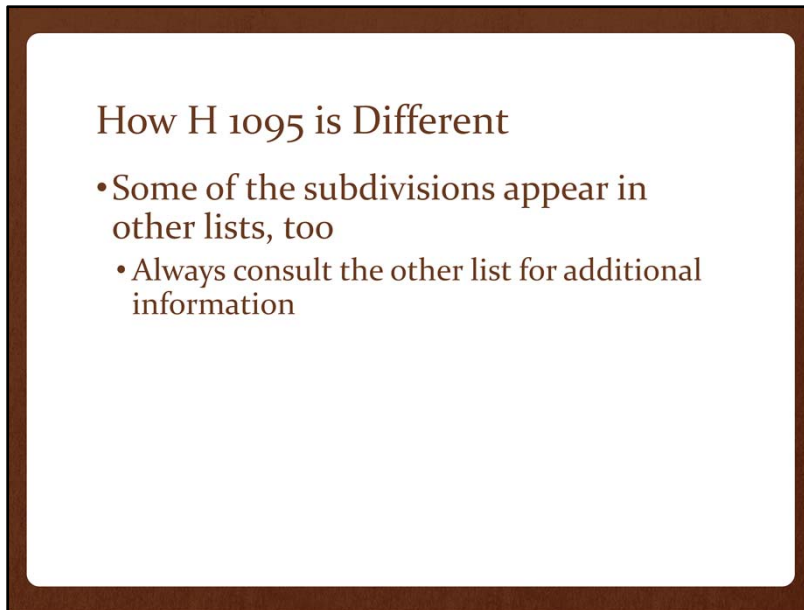
Sx **Dating**  
Use under types of objects for the techniques of fixing the date of their origination.

Sx **Marketing** (H 1870)  
Use under scientific and technical disciplines and under types of equipment and construction.

Sx **Union territories** (H 713)  
Use under headings of the type [*topic*]-**India** for works discussing collectively the union territories of India in relation to the topic, e.g. **Land use-India-Union territories.**

And the use of the subdivision —**Union territories** is very limited. It can be used only under topical headings that are subdivided by the country of India.

None of these subdivisions fit into any of the categories represented by the other instruction sheets.



How H 1095 is Different

- Some of the subdivisions appear in other lists, too
  - Always consult the other list for additional information

Some of the subdivisions listed in H 1095 appear in other free-floating and pattern lists, too. In that case, the category is listed in H 1095, along with any other types of headings with which the subdivision can be used. It is a good idea, as always, to consult the specialized lists for further information.



## How H 1095 is Different

- Some of the subdivisions appear in other lists, too
- Always consult the other list for additional information

Sx **Name** (*H 1919*)

Use under names of countries, cities, etc., names of individual persons, deities, Christian denominations, and corporate bodies, and under ethnic groups and individual wars, events, etc., for works on the name's origin, history, spelling, validity, etc.

Take for example this entry for the subdivision —**Name**. As you can see from the highlighting, it appears in six specialized lists:

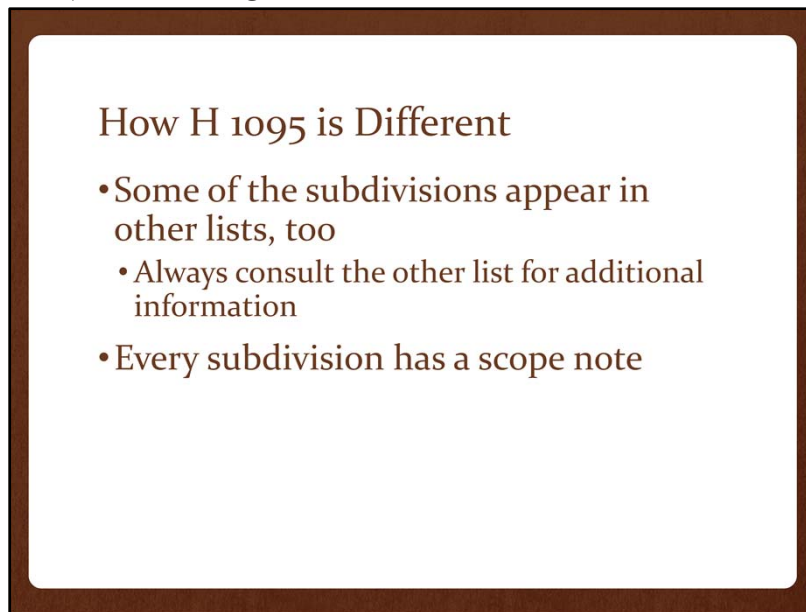
- Names of Places are in H 1140.
- Names of Persons are covered by H 1110.
- Christian Denominations are in H 1187.
- Corporate Bodies are in H 1105.
- Ethnic Groups are covered by H 1103, and
- Wars are in H 1200.

### How H 1095 is Different

- Some of the subdivisions appear in other lists, too
- Always consult the other list for additional information

Sx **Name** (*H 1919*)  
Use under names of countries, cities, etc., names of individual persons, **deities**, Christian denominations, and corporate bodies, and under ethnic groups and **individual** wars, **events**, etc., for works on the name's origin, history, spelling, validity, etc.

It appears in H 1095 because it can also be used under names of deities and individual events, and neither of those has its own list of free-floating subdivisions.

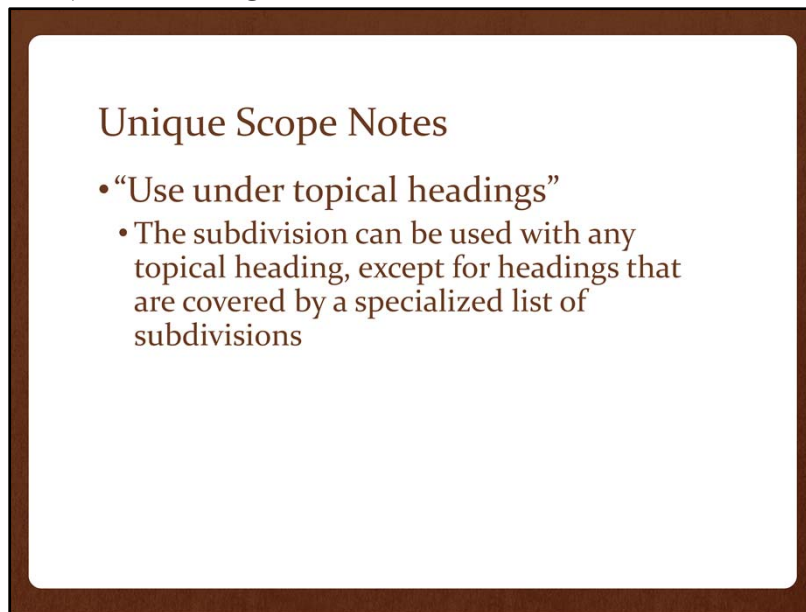


How H 1095 is Different

- Some of the subdivisions appear in other lists, too
  - Always consult the other list for additional information
- Every subdivision has a scope note

Another major difference is that almost every entry in H 1095 includes a scope note that lists the types of headings to which the subdivision can be applied.

We have already seen some examples, such as the scope notes for —**Name** and —**Dating**. There are two unique types of scope notes that do not appear in any other free-floating or pattern instruction sheets, which we will cover in the next four slides.



Unique Scope Notes

- “Use under topical headings”
  - The subdivision can be used with any topical heading, except for headings that are covered by a specialized list of subdivisions

For some subdivisions in H 1095 the scope note simply states, “Use under topical headings.”

It means that the subdivision may be used under any topical heading that is not covered by one of the specific categories of pattern or free-floating subdivisions.

Unique Scope Notes

- “Use under topical headings”
  - The subdivision can be used with any topical heading, except for headings that are covered by a specialized list of subdivisions

<p><a href="#">Sx</a> <b>International cooperation</b> Use under topical headings.</p>
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For example, the subdivision —**International cooperation** can be used with many topics, like **Library science**, to make the combination **Library science—International cooperation** because **Library science** is not covered by a specific free-floating or pattern list.

On the other hand, the heading **Librarians**, which is covered by the Classes of Persons instruction sheet, cannot be subdivided by —**International cooperation**.

Unique Scope Notes

- “Use under topical headings”
  - The subdivision can be used with any topical heading, except for headings that are covered by a specialized list of subdivisions

<p><u>Sx</u> <b>International cooperation</b> Use under topical headings.</p>
<p><u>Sx</u> <b>Risk assessment</b> (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) Use under topical headings with which physical risk is associated.</p>

Some scope notes of this type provide conditions under which the subdivision may be used. For example, —**Risk assessment** may be used under topical headings with which physical risk is associated.

Some examples might include **Bungee jumping**—**Risk assessment** and **Explosives**—**Risk assessment**.

Unique Scope Notes

- “Use under subjects”
  - The subdivision may be used under any subject heading
  - Generally used for form subdivisions

Sy **Encyclopedias** (*H 1540*)  
Use under subjects.

The second type of scope note that you will see only in H 1095 is the one that says, “Use under subjects.” Subdivisions with this scope note, such as the subdivision —**Encyclopedias** which you see on your screen, may be used under any subject heading, regardless of whether it represents an ethnic group, an industry, a philosophical concept, or something else. This instruction is usually seen on *form* subdivisions, which represent what resources *are* instead of what they are *about*.

You still have to remember the four criteria, though:

- Is the subdivision appropriate to the heading being assigned?
- Does the heading—subdivision combination accurately reflect the resource being cataloged?
- Does the application of the subdivision cause redundancy in the heading?
- And, is there a conflict in LCSH?