

OUTLINE OF LC CLASSIFICATION pdf

1: LIBRARIANSHIP STUDIES & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY: Library of Congress Classification

Library of Congress Classification Outline Listed below are the letters and titles of the main classes of the Library of Congress Classification. Click on any class to view an outline of its subclasses.

Please note that if you click on some image then it will appear in full enlarged view. It was developed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries to organize and arrange the book collections of the Library of Congress. Over the course of the twentieth century, the system was adopted for use by other libraries as well, especially large academic libraries in the United States. It is currently one of the most widely used library classification systems in the world. In recent decades, as the Library of Congress made its records available electronically through its online catalog, more libraries have adopted LCC for both subject cataloging as well as shelving. There are several classification schemes in use worldwide. This article describes the various aspects of LCC and its suitability as a library classification system for classifying library resources. Its earliest classification system was by size and, within each size group, by accession number. Library of Congress moved to a new building in 1897. A more detailed classification scheme was required for such a huge and rapidly growing collection of documents. Work on the new classification began in 1897. Charles Johnson and Charles Johnson were the two fathers of Library of Congress Classification. Class Z Bibliography and Library Science was chosen to be the first schedule to be developed. The next schedules, E-F American history and geography, were developed. But E-F were the first schedules to be published, in 1897, followed by Z in 1901. Other schedules were progressively developed. Each schedule of LCC contains an entire class, a subclass, or a group of subclasses. The separate schedules were published in print volumes, as they were completed. All schedules were published by the Library of Congress, except the Class K Law. The first Law schedule—the Law of United States, was published in 1901, and the last of the Law schedules to publish was KB—Religious law, which appeared in 1901. From the beginning, individual schedules of LCC have been developed and maintained by subject experts. Such experts continue to be responsible for additions and changes in LCC. Until the early 1960s, LCC schedules existed mainly as a print product. The conversion of LCC to machine-readable form began in 1960 and was completed in 1963. This was a very important development for LCC, as it enabled LCC to be consulted online and much more efficient production of the print schedules. In the year 1963, the Library of Congress announced a transition to online-only publication of its cataloging documentation, including the Library of Congress Classification. It supports searching and browsing of the LCC schedules and provides links to the respective tables to build the class numbers for library resources. LC has also developed training materials on the principles and practices of LCC and made those available for free on its website. Main classes of LCC represent major disciplines which are divided into subclasses which are further divided into divisions. Such a categorization creates a hierarchical display for LCC, progressing from the general to the specific. Levels of hierarchy in the schedules are indicated by indentions. Therefore, each schedule stands on its own with some differences from discipline to discipline; because of their intrinsic peculiarities. The letters I, O, W, X, Y have not been assigned subject areas but could be used for future expansion.

2: Library of Congress Classification Outline

Outline of the Library of Congress Classification System The Western Libraries, like many academic libraries, uses the Library of Congress Classification system to assign call numbers. This system uses letters and numbers to sort books into subject areas, but each title does have its own unique call number.

3: Holdings : LC classification outline / | York University Libraries

General Works AC - AZ Philosophy, Religion B - BD, BH - HX Psychology BF Auxiliary Sciences of History CC - CT History - General, European, Eastern Hemisphere.

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4: LC Classification Outline: Contents

OUTLINE OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM A GENERAL WORKS AF Encyclopedias (General) AG Dictionaries (General) AI Indexes AM Museums.

5: LC classification outline | Search Results | IUCAT Kokomo

Listed below is a brief subject outline of LC Classification and the corresponding base call number. Also included is a tutorial for reading and understanding the order of LC Call Numbers. Every Library of Congress (LC) call number begins with one to three letters, followed by various combinations of whole numbers, decimal numbers, and/or letters.

6: Library of Congress Classification (LC) | Subject and Course Guides

Source: US Library of Congress Listed below are the main classes in the Library of Congress Classification Schedules. Click on a letter to link directly to the class outline or click on its Subclasses for the class breakdown.

7: Library Resource Finder: Location & Availability for: LC classification outline

The first outline of the Library of Congress Classification was published in by Charles Martel and J.C.M. Hanson - the two fathers of Library of Congress Classification. Class Z (Bibliography and Library Science) was chosen to be the first schedule to be developed.

8: The Library of Congress Classification System (LC)

The San Jose City College Library uses the Library of Congress Classification System to organize its collection. An outline of the class system is presented here with breakout notations of popular.

9: Library of Congress Classification - Wikipedia

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