

A Comprehensive Guide to the Library of Congress Classification 2.0

Introduction

The Library of Congress Classification (LCC) is a system of organizing and classifying library materials developed by the Library of Congress in the United States. It is one of the most widely used library classification systems in the world, and it is used by libraries of all types and sizes.

The LCC is a hierarchical system, with each level of the hierarchy representing a broader or narrower category of materials. The top level of the hierarchy is divided into 21 main classes, which are then divided into subclasses, divisions, and sections. Each level of the hierarchy is represented by a letter or combination of letters.

The LCC is a versatile system that can be used to classify a wide variety of materials, including books, journals, newspapers, maps, and audio-visual materials. It is also used to classify electronic resources, such as websites and databases.

The LCC is a dynamic system that is constantly being updated and revised to reflect the changing needs of libraries and their users. The Library of Congress publishes regular updates to the LCC, and these updates are incorporated into the system by libraries around the world.

The LCC is a valuable tool for librarians and other information professionals. It provides a standardized way to organize and classify library materials, making it easier for users to find the information they need.

In this book, we will provide a comprehensive overview of the LCC. We will discuss the history and development of the LCC, its structure and organization,

and its applications in libraries. We will also provide case studies and best practices for using the LCC.

Book Description

A Comprehensive Guide to the Library of Congress Classification 2.0 is a comprehensive guide to the Library of Congress Classification (LCC), one of the most widely used library classification systems in the world. This book provides a detailed overview of the LCC, its history and development, its structure and organization, and its applications in libraries.

A Comprehensive Guide to the Library of Congress Classification 2.0 is written for librarians and other information professionals who need to understand the LCC in order to effectively organize and classify library materials. The book is also useful for students of library science and for anyone who wants to learn more about the LCC.

A Comprehensive Guide to the Library of Congress Classification 2.0 is divided into ten chapters. The first chapter provides an introduction to the LCC, its history

and development, and its structure and organization. The second chapter discusses the basic principles of LCC and how to assign call numbers to library materials. The third chapter covers the major classes of the LCC, and the fourth chapter discusses the social sciences. The fifth chapter covers science and technology, and the sixth chapter discusses the humanities. The seventh chapter discusses special materials and collections, and the eighth chapter discusses the applications of the LCC. The ninth chapter discusses recent developments and future directions for the LCC, and the tenth chapter provides case studies and best practices for using the LCC.

A Comprehensive Guide to the Library of Congress Classification 2.0 is a valuable resource for anyone who needs to understand the LCC. The book is clearly written and well-organized, and it provides a wealth of information on the LCC. **Pasquale De Marco** has done an excellent job of explaining the LCC in a way that is both accessible and informative.

Chapter 1: Understanding the LC Classification

Introduction to the Library of Congress Classification (LCC)

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History and Development of the LCC

The LCC was first developed in the late 19th century by a team of librarians led by Melvil Dewey, who also

developed the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC). The LCC was initially based on the DDC, but it was soon expanded and modified to meet the specific needs of the Library of Congress.

The LCC has undergone several major revisions over the years, and the current edition is the fifth edition, which was published in 1990. The fifth edition of the LCC is a complete revision of the system, and it incorporates many new features and changes.

Structure and Organization of the LCC

The LCC is a hierarchical system, with each level of the hierarchy representing a broader or narrower category of materials. The top level of the hierarchy is divided into 21 main classes, which are then divided into subclasses, divisions, and sections. Each level of the hierarchy is represented by a letter or combination of letters.

The 21 main classes of the LCC are:

- A: General Works
- B: Philosophy and Religion
- C: Auxiliary Sciences of History
- D: History (General and Old World)
- E: History (America)
- F: Political Science
- G: Geography and Anthropology
- H: Social Sciences
- J: Political Science
- K: Law
- L: Education
- M: Music
- N: Fine Arts
- P: Language and Literature
- Q: Science
- R: Medicine
- S: Agriculture
- T: Technology
- U: Military Science

- V: Naval Science
- Z: Bibliography and Library Science

Basic Principles of LCC

The LCC is based on a number of basic principles, including:

- The principle of hierarchy: The LCC is a hierarchical system, with each level of the hierarchy representing a broader or narrower category of materials.
- The principle of specificity: The LCC is a specific system, meaning that it provides a unique call number for each item in a library's collection.
- The principle of currency: The LCC is a dynamic system that is constantly being updated and revised to reflect the changing needs of libraries and their users.

Advantages and Disadvantages of LCC

The LCC has a number of advantages over other library classification systems, including:

- It is a comprehensive system that can be used to classify a wide variety of materials.
- It is a specific system that provides a unique call number for each item in a library's collection.
- It is a dynamic system that is constantly being updated and revised to reflect the changing needs of libraries and their users.

However, the LCC also has some disadvantages, including:

- It is a complex system that can be difficult to learn and use.
- It is a time-consuming system to apply to library materials.
- It is a costly system to implement and maintain.

Chapter 1: Understanding the LC Classification

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The LCC was first developed in the late 19th century, when the Library of Congress was experiencing a period of rapid growth. The Library's collection had outgrown its existing classification system, and a new system was needed to accommodate the growing number of books and other materials.

The LCC was designed by a team of librarians led by James Duff Brown. Brown was a British librarian who had experience with several different classification

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systems. He drew on his experience to create a system that was both flexible and comprehensive.

The LCC was first published in 1897. It has been revised and updated several times since then, most recently in 2013. The current edition of the LCC is known as the "LCC-BK."

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- A: General Works
- B: Philosophy and Religion
- C: Auxiliary Sciences of History
- D: History (General and Old World)
- E: History (America)
- F: History (Europe)

- G: Geography and Anthropology
- H: Social Sciences
- J: Political Science
- K: Law
- L: Education
- M: Music
- N: Fine Arts
- P: Language and Literature
- Q: Science
- R: Medicine
- S: Agriculture
- T: Technology
- U: Military Science
- V: Naval Science
- Z: Bibliography and Library Science

Each main class is further divided into subclasses, which are represented by a letter or combination of letters followed by a period. For example, the subclass for American history is E-F. Subclasses are then divided

into divisions, which are represented by a letter or combination of letters followed by a period and a number. For example, the division for the history of the United States is E-F.US. Divisions are then divided into sections, which are represented by a letter or combination of letters followed by a period and a number. For example, the section for the history of the American Revolution is E-F.US 2.

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This extract presents the opening three sections of the first chapter.

Discover the complete 10 chapters and 50 sections by purchasing the book, now available in various formats.

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