

ARCANA ALPHANUMERICA
OR,
THE SECRETS OF HMD CALL NUMBERS
REVEALED



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THE SECRETS OF HMD CALL NUMBERS
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**Being a Description of Call Numbers
Used for Printed Materials in the
HISTORY OF MEDICINE DIVISION,
With an Explanation of Their Meaning,
Usage, and Derivation,**

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Public Health Service ■ National Institutes of Health
History of Medicine Division ■ National Library of Medicine
Bethesda, Maryland ■ 1992

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Introduction

The History of Medicine Division of the National Library of Medicine contains a variety of printed material: monographs and serials, from the 15th century through 1913, dissertations, pamphlets. Each item is distinguished by a unique call number, which appears in the bibliographic record and on each volume. Several different systems of call number construction are employed, with the form of call number devised for each type of publication differing, markedly or in details, from that of each other group. The result is a complicated and perplexing assortment of numbers and letters, which may appear arbitrary in choice and unfathomable in meaning. This manual attempts to describe and explain the elements which comprise the call numbers of each of the major types of printed works in the HMD collection.

The main function of call numbers is to provide a unique identifier for each item which allows items to be arranged in a strictly defined order relative to each other, in order to facilitate retrieval. The order of arrangement may proceed according to a logical order, for example, by subject, alphabetically by main entry, or chronologically, by year of publication. It may bring together bibliographic types, such as pamphlets, serials, or dissertations.

Some types of call numbers encode information derived from the bibliographic record, such as the initial letter of the author's name, the initial letter of title, the year of publication, or whether the work is a translation. An understanding of these features can provide the searcher with the means to check an incorrectly copied call number and sometimes to locate a volume although an inaccurate call number has been provided.

Almost all the call numbers described here have the following elements: classification (or class) number, cutter number, year of publication. The classification number identifies either the century of publication (WZ 240: 16th century), the subject (WM: psychiatry), or the form of material (W4: dissertation). The "cutter number", either derived from the Cutter-Sanborn table (C.A. Cutter, Cutter-Sanborn Three-Figure Author Table) or constructed according to that model, contains a letter, representing the initial letter of the main entry (usually the author), and a two to four digit number, making a unique alphanumeric combination for each main entry within each classification. The year of publication is derived from the imprint.

In general, call numbers have been constructed with upper and

lower case letters distinguished, as shown in the examples that follow. However, in on-line searching and some on-line print formats, no distinction is made between upper and lower case.

CAVEAT: In some cases, the usage described is no longer employed in current cataloguing. This manual is intended as a guide to the interpretation of existing call numbers, not to the construction of new ones.

MONOGRAPHS: 1501-1800 AND AMERICANA

examples:

<u>class:</u>	WZ 240	WZ 260	WZ 250
<u>cutter:</u>	P158b	D493mE	B333
<u>year:</u>	1575	1716	1693

When the call number is printed on a single line, the elements are separated by a single space: WZ 240 P158b 1575

Classification Number

The classification numbers are WZ 240, 250, 260, and 270. They are described in National Library of Medicine Classification, 4th ed., rev. 1981, p. 216. These denote the century in which the book was published:

WZ 240 - imprint date 1501-1600
WZ 250 - imprint date 1601-1700
WZ 260 - imprint date 1701-1800
WZ 270 - Americana, i.e. Western hemisphere imprints; all, through 1820; cut-off year varies by place of publication, up to 1890 (see appendix 1.)

Cutter, Workmark, Language Code

The cutter number consists of a single upper case letter and a 2-4 digit number. The letter is derived from the initial letter of the first word of the main entry.

examples:

<u>cutter</u>	<u>main entry</u>
D493	Deventer, Hendrik van (personal name)
P158	Palermo (Italy) (corporate name)
B333	Le Batiment des receptes (title: first word after initial article)

The numbers are decimal (i.e. B1475 precedes B148), although the decimal point is omitted. They create an alphabetical arrangement of the main entries within each classification number.

example:

<u>cutter</u>	<u>main entry</u>
B147	Baglivi
B149	Bagno
B153	Baier, Ferdinand
B154	Baier, Johan Jakob
B1544	Baier, Johann Wilhelm
B156	Bailey

When the form of name used as a main heading has been changed, the cutter has sometimes been left unchanged, resulting in a disruption of the alphabetic arrangement.

example:

former heading: Moses ben Maimon
cutter: WZ 240 M911

current heading: Maimonides, Moses
cutter: WZ 240 M911

The cutter would have to have been changed to M223 to preserve the alphabetical arrangement.

The same main entry does not necessarily have the same cutter number in all classifications.

example:

<u>main entry</u>	<u>class.</u>	<u>cutter</u>
Des Innocens, G.	WZ 240	D441
Des Innocens, G.	WZ 250	D457

Workmark

The workmark consists of one, occasionally two, lower case letters. It is derived from the first letter of the first word (excluding an initial article) of the title of the work. If the work is a translation or a later edition under a different name, the workmark is based on the title of first edition in the original language. If there is more than one work with the same classification and cutter whose titles begin with the same letter, a second letter is added to the workmark to distinguish them. Letter "1" is transcribed in upper case on the CATLINE record, in script on the catalogue card, to avoid confusion with the number "1."

If the title of the work is the main entry or if the book is

the complete works of a single author, no workmark is used. If the volume consists of selections from the works of a single author, an upper case "Z" is used as the workmark.

examples:

<u>cutter & workmark</u>	<u>main entry</u>	<u>title</u>
P158b	Palermo (Italy).	Bando ...
D493m	Deventer, H.	The art of midwifery (transl. of: Manuele operatien)
C266L	Cardano, G.	Libelli duo
C266Lr	Cardano, G.	Liber de immortalitate
C266Lt	Cardano, G.	Liber de libris
B333		Le Batiment des receptes (title main entry)
S982	Sydenham, T.	Opera universa (complete works)
H667Z	Hippocrates	Doctrines and practice (selected works)

Language mark

The language indicator is, with a few exceptions, a single upper case letter. It is assigned only to translated works, and is derived from the language of the translation. It is not used for a work in its original language.

C - Czech	G - German	P - Portuguese
D - Danish	Gr - Greek	R - Russian
Du - Dutch	I - Italian	S - Spanish
E - English	L - Latin	Sw - Swedish
F - French	N - Norwegian	

example:

D493mE Deventer, H. The art of midwifery (English trans. of Dutch work)

Year

The year is a four digit number, derived from the year of publication. A lower case letter is sometimes added to distinguish multiple editions of the same work in the same language published in the same year.

example:

main entry: Wald, G.
title: Bericht ...
imprint year: 1582
note: Another ed. printed in the same year.
call number: WZ 240 W157b 1582

main entry: Wald, G.
title: Bericht ...
imprint year: 1582
note: Another ed. printed in the same year.
call number: WZ 240 W157b 1582a

In the case of multi-volume works in which each volume has a different year of publication, the earliest year is used in the call number for the entire set.

example:

main entry: Sloan, H.
title: A voyage to the islands ...
imprint years: 1707-1725 (v.2 published 1725)
pagination: 2 vols.
call number: WZ 260 S634v 1707

Size

Since the height of a volume can determine its shelving location, a size indicator is sometimes included as part of the call number on the catalogue cards and call number slips. "OVR" at the end of the call number or lower case "f" preceding the cutter number indicate a volume over 28 cm. in height, and "OVR2" at the end of the call number or lower case "e" preceding the cutter, a volumes over 56 cm. On on-line records, these are not part of the call number, but OVR and OVR2 appear in the Shelving Location (SL) field.

examples:

CATLINE:

<u>call number (CA)</u>	<u>shelf location (SL)</u>	<u>size (CO)</u>
WZ 250 B1283no 1620	HMD/OVR	32 cm.
WZ 260 T234 1762	HMD/OVR	33 cm.
WZ 260 H948a 1774	HMD/OVR2	68 cm.

card catalogue call no.:

WZ 250 fB1283no 1620
WZ 260 T234 1762 OVR
WZ 260 eH948a 1774

call number slip:

WZ 250 fB1283no 1620
WZ 260 T234 1762 OVR
WZ 260 eH948a 1774

"Bound-with" Items

Frequently works which were not originally issued together have been bound in a single volume by a previous owner. If a volume contains no more than three separate works, it receives a monograph classification. If there are more than three items, it is classified as a pamphlet volume (see p. 25). The call number is constructed from the first item in the volume. The same call number appears on the catalogue record of each item and each record contains a note that begins: "With:" or "With this is bound:" or "Bound with:"

examples:

main entry: Marque, J.
title: Methodique ...
imprint year: 1641
note: With this is bound: Bertrand, G. Les veritez
... 1639.
call number: WZ 250 M357m 1639

main entry: Bertrand, G.
title: Les veritez ...
imprint year: 1639
note: Bound with: Marque, J. Methodique ... 1639.
call number: WZ 250 M357m 1639

Duplicate Copies

If the HMD collection contains multiple copies of a work, each of the copies which is separately bound or is the first item in a "bound with" volume receives the same call number. The multiple copies will generally appear as a "dashed-on entry" (-- --- Copy 2.) on a catalogue record, with no separate call number indicated. The call number slip in the volume may have a copy number (c.2 or c.3) added to it.

If a duplicate copy is bound with another work, but is not the first item in the volume (see "'Bound-with' Items", p. 7), it

receives the call number of the first item in the volume. Therefore, its call number will not be the same as a separately bound copy of the same work. The dashed-on entry for the duplicate copy will include a "Bound with" note and the item's call number. Similarly, if a duplicate copy is bound in a pamphlet volume (see p. 25), it receives the pamphlet volume call number.

example:

Boerhaave, H. A treatise on the venereal disease. 1729

CATLINE:

call number (CA): WZ 260 B672cE 1729

dashed-on entry/call number (DSH/CA): -- --- Copy 2.

Bound with Wall, W. A new system ...

1696 : WZ 260 W190n 1696

18th Century Partially-Catalogued Works

On the record, in place of a call number, these items have only the notation: 18th c. The call number slip in the volume has the author's surname (and sometimes the first name initial), the first few letters of the first word of the title, and the year of publication.

example:

<u>main entry:</u>	Mackenzie, James
<u>title:</u>	Istoria della sanità
<u>imprint year:</u>	1765
<u>CATLINE call no. (CA):</u>	18th c.
<u>call number slip:</u>	18th c. Mackenzie IS 1765

These works are intershelved with fully catalogued 18th century works, alphabetically by main entry, as though they had complete WZ 260 call numbers.

INCUNABULA

examples:

INCUN	INCUN
136	136.2

Incunabula are defined as books published in Europe before 1501. Their call numbers contain the heading "INCUN" and numbers 1-490. The numbers are derived from Dorothy M. Schullian and Francis E. Sommer, A Catalogue of Incunabula and Manuscripts in the Army Medical Library, New York, 1950, and are also known as "Schullian numbers." The numbers organize the entries alphabetically by main entry and, under each main entry, by title and publication date. Incunabula acquired after the publication of the Schullian Catalogue are assigned decimal numbers to preserve the alphabetical arrangement.

examples:

<u>call number:</u>	INCUN 136	INCUN 132.2
<u>main entry:</u>	Capelluti, R.	Capelluti, R.
<u>title:</u>	De curatione ...	De curatione ...
<u>imprint date:</u>	1481-87	1486-1500

<u>call number:</u>	INCUN 354	INCUN 354.5
<u>main entry:</u>	Pharetra doctorum	Philelphus, F.
<u>imprint date:</u>	before 1479	1491

There are currently plans to assign to incunabula classification number WZ 230, as prescribed in National Library of Medicine Classification, 4th ed., rev. 1981, p. 216, and Cutter and year codes as described above for 16th-18th century monographs (see p. 3-5).

MONOGRAPHS: 1801-1913

Note: Western hemisphere imprints published within these years, which fall under the definition of Americana (see appendix 1.) are classified WZ 270 (see p. 3).

19th-Century Classification Schedule

Monographs published between 1801 and 1913 were, until 1956, classified under the full NLM classification system used for modern literature. In 1956, a simplified classification schedule for 19th-century publications (i.e. 1801-1913) was developed and published in the 2nd edition of the U.S. Army Medical Library Classification. Most 19th-century publications in the NLM's collection have received this simplified classification number. It is given in full in National Library of Medicine Classification, 4th ed., rev. 1981, p. 221-227.

examples:

<u>class:</u>	QS	WA	WL	WBB
<u>cutter:</u>	B472a	C432h	G625s	S628a
<u>year:</u>	1912	1887	1886	1854a

When the call number is printed on a single line, the elements are separated by a single space: QS B472a 1912

Classification "Number"

The classification "number" consists of 1-3 upper case letters, the first letter being Q (preclinical sciences) or W (medicine and related subjects). No numbers are used. The classification denotes the main subject of the work.

examples:

QS	- anatomy	WBB	- diagnosis
WA	- public health	WL	- nervous system

Cutter Number

The cutter consists of a single upper case letter and a 2-4 digit number. The letter is derived from the first letter of first word of the main entry. The numbers are decimal.

examples:

<u>cutter</u>	<u>main entry</u>
B472	Benninghoven, W.
C432	Chadwick, E.
P615	Phoenix, Ariz.

The same main entry generally, but not always, has the same cutter number in all classifications.

examples:

<u>main entry</u>	<u>class.</u>	<u>cutter</u>
Osler, W.	WB	O82
Osler, W.	WI	O82
Osler, W.	WL	O82

but:

Bigelow, J.	W	B593
Bigelow, J.	WC	B592

Workmark

The workmark consists of one, occasionally two, lower case letters. It is derived from the first letter of the first word (excluding an initial article) of the title of the work. If the work is a translation or a later edition with a different title, it is based on the title of the first edition in the original language. If there is more than one work with the same classification and cutter whose titles begin with the same letter, a second letter is added to the workmark to distinguish them. If the workmark is letter "l", it is transcribed in upper case.

No workmark is assigned if the title is the main entry or if the volume is the collected works of a single author.

examples:

<u>call no.</u>	<u>main entry</u>	<u>title</u>
WA C432h	Chadwick, E.	The health of nations
WL G625s	Golgi, C.	Sulla fina anatomia
WL G625s	Golgi, C.	Untersuchungen über den feineren Bau (transl. of: Sulla fina anatomia)
QT B518Li	Bernard, C.	Leçons de physiologie
QT B518Lb	Bernard, C.	Leçons sur la chaleur

Year

The year is a four-digit number, derived from the year of publication. A lower case letter is sometimes added to denote translations published in the same year; translations published in different years have no distinguishing mark.

examples:

<u>call no.</u>	<u>main entry</u>	<u>title</u>
WBB S628a 1854a	Skoda, J.	Auscultation and percussion (transl. of: Abhandlung über Perkussion)
WBB S628a 1854b	Skoda, J.	Traité de percussion et d'auscultation (transl. of: Abhandlung über Percussion)
WIA E34d 1898	Einhorn, M.	Die Krankheiten des Magens (transl. of: Diseases of the stomach)
WIA E34d 1901	Einhorn, M.	Maladies de l'estomac transl.: diseases of the stomach)

For multi-volume works in which volumes have different years of publication, either the latest year or the earliest year is used in the call number for the entire set.

examples:

	I.	II.
<u>imprint years:</u>	1841-1843	1836-1842
<u>collation:</u>	2 vols.	3 vols.
<u>call no.:</u>	WQ R138o 1843	WJA L197d 1836

In many cases, one bibliographic record represents several editions of the same work. When this is the case, either the year is omitted from the call number on the CATLINE record or the year of the earliest edition is given. However, the actual year of publication of each edition is included on the spine label of each book.

example:

title: Traité pratique des maladies ...
edition: [1. ed.]-
imprint year: 1850-
holdings: [1. ed.] 1850; 2. ed. 1851; 17. ed.
 1879; 21 ed. 1884
call no. (on record): WJ J89t
call no. (on spine): WJ J89t 1850; WJ J89t 1851; WJ J89t
 1879, etc.

An upper case letter "F" is added to the year to indicate that the work is a facsimile of a book published 1801-1913. In this case, the actual publication date is post-1913, but the call number, including the year, is assigned as though it were the original, pre-1914, publication.

example:

title: The functions of the brain
imprint year: 1966
note: Facsimile of the first ed., London, 1876.
call no.: WL F391f 1876F

Size

Since the height of a volume can determine its shelving location, a size indicator is sometimes included as part of the call number. A height of over 28 cm. may be labelled "OVR" and a height of over 56 cm., "OVR2." An earlier form, found on most catalogue cards and call number slips, consists of lower case "q" (for "quarto") or "f" (for "folio") preceding the cutter number. "Quarto" is used to indicate a large book and "folio," a very large book, but these designations do not correspond exactly to OVR and OVR2.

NLM Full Classification

The NLM classification schedule, which was developed for current publications, was applied to pre-1913 publications as well, until 1956, when a simplified classification scheme for 19th-century books was developed. The full classification schedule is found in National Library of Medicine Classification, 4th ed., rev. 1981, p. 1-220.

examples:

<u>class:</u>	QS 130	WA 390	WF 11
<u>cutter:</u>	C973d	M296i	C511h
<u>year:</u>	1893	1885	1901

When the call number is printed on a single line, the elements are separated by a single space: QS 130 C973d 1893

Classification Number

The classification number consists of one or two upper case letters, the first letter being either Q (preclinical sciences) or W (medicine and related subjects), a single space, and a 1-3 digit number. When the classification number consists of only one upper case letter and one digit, there is no space between them. The classification number denotes the main subject of the work. It allows much greater specificity than the 19th-century classification system.

examples:

QS 130 - human anatomy/dissection manuals
WA 390 - public health/rural health and hygiene
WF 11 - respiratory system/history
W9 - medical profession/general essays

The numbers are not decimal.

example:

shelving order

WC 15
WC 22
WC 100
WC 155
WC 214

Table G

Table G is given in full in National Library of Medicine Classification, 4th ed., rev. 1981, p. xxxv-xlii. It consists of one or two upper case letters and a one or two digit number. It appears after the classification number and before the cutter. It denotes geographical or political divisions and is applied to create a shelving order within each classification by geographical or political division. It is used primarily for government documents and hospital reports, but it is also used for certain monographs, those, for instance, whose subject is the medical history of a particular country or region, medical law of a particular country or biographies confined to a particular nationality.

examples:

<u>call number</u>	<u>Table G</u>	<u>Subject</u>
WX 11 GG4 R3d 1932	GG4 - Germany	history of German hospitals
WZ 76 AV8 B6m 1931	AV8 - Virginia	history of medicine in Virginia
WZ 140 AA1 A8p 1878	AA1 - U. S.	biography of physicians and surgeons in the U.S.

Cutter, Workmark

Cutter and workmark are the same in form, meaning, and usage as described under the 19th-century classification schedule (see p. 10-11).

Year

The year is the same in form, meaning, and usage as described under the 19th-century classification schedule (see p. 12).

Where one bibliographic record exists for multiple editions of the same work, and the year does not appear in the call number on the record, errors in assigning the year on call number spine labels are common. They include: lack of distinguishing marks for different editions or translations of the same work published in the same year, identical call numbers for editions published in different years, and assignment of a different year to each volume of a multi-volume set.

examples:

WF 250 B214L 1911 - German original
WF 250 B214L 1911 - French translation

WE 168 H217p 1860 - 1st ed., published 1860
WE 168 H217p 1860 - 2nd ed., published 1863

imprint year (IM): 1895-
call no.: WE 200 S487t
spine label: v.1: WE 200 S487t 1895
v.2: WE 200 S487t 1897

Size

Size demarcations are the same as those described under the 19th-century classification schedule (see p. 13).

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSIFICATION

The Library of Congress classification schedules are used for works on subjects that fall outside of the National Library of Medicine classification schedule. It is given in full in Library of Congress Classification.

examples:

<u>class:</u>	AE 5	BF	BF	BF 1261	Z 1412
<u>cutter:</u>	E56	B612p	D228e	L285k	A553e
<u>year:</u>	1888	1899	1872a	1898	1899

Classification Number

The classification number consists of one or two upper case letters, by themselves or followed by a 1-4 digit number. The numbers are not decimal. The alphanumeric combination denotes the main subject of the work.

examples:

AE 5: modern American or English encyclopedias
BF: psychology
BF 1261: spiritualism, general works, English and American,
1881-1950
Z 1412: national bibliography, Mexican, early works

For 19th-century books, the LC classification schedule is used in either full (e.g. BF 1261) or abbreviated form (e.g. BF). The "Z" classification (libraries and bibliography) is always used in full.

Cutter, Workmark

The cutter number and workmark have the same form, meaning, and usage as described under the 19th-century classification schedule (see p. 10-11).

Year

The year has the same form, meaning, and usage as described under the 19th-century classification schedule (see p. 12).

Post-1913 editions and translations of works originally published between 1801 and 1913 receive the year of their original publication followed by "F" or "a".

example:

call number: BF D228e 1872a
main entry: Darwin, C.
title: The expression of emotions ...
imprint year: 1979
description: Facsimile of work published in 1872.

MONOGRAPHS: POST-1913

The full NLM classification scheme (National Library of Medicine Classification, 4th ed., rev. 1981, p. 1-220) is used for post-1913 monographs that deal with the history of medicine. Class, cutter, table G, and year are applied as for 1801-1913 monographs (see p. 10-15). The Library of Congress classification schedules are used for works on subjects that fall outside of the National Library of Medicine classification schedule (see p. 16).

examples:

WA 11	public health/history
AM4.2	Massachusetts
B786p	author: Blake; title: Public Health in the Town of Boston
1959	year of publication
WC 262	cholera
L856k	author: Longmate; title: King Cholera
1966	year of publication

BIOGRAPHY

examples:

<u>class:</u>	WZ 100	WZ 100	WZ 100	WZ 100	WZ 100
<u>cutter:</u>	H167C	H34K	H34Kb	G1534T	G1534TE
<u>year:</u>	1929	1949	1953	1946	1973

Classification

The classification number is WZ 100. (National Library of Medicine Classification, 4th ed., rev. 1981, p. 215.)

Cutter Number

The cutter number is a single upper case letter and a 2-4 digit number. The letter is derived from the first letter of the surname of the subject of the biography. The numbers are decimal.

examples:

<u>cutter</u>	<u>subject</u>
H167	Stephen Hales
G1534	Galen
H34	William Harvey

Workmark

The workmark consists of an upper case letter, sometimes followed by another upper case or lower case letter. It is derived from the first letter of the surname of the author of the biography. If the same author has more than one work on the same subject, a second, lower case letter is added. If more than one author with the same surname initial have works on the same subject, a second, upper case letter is added.

examples:

<u>cutter & workmark</u>	<u>subject</u>	<u>author</u>
H34K	William Harvey	Keynes, G.
H34Kb	William Harvey	Keynes, G.
G1534T	Galen	Thorndike, L.
G1534TE	Galen	Temkin, O.

Year

The year has the same form, meaning, and usage as described under the 19th-century classification schedule (see p. 13).

LATER EDITIONS OF PRE-1801 WORKS

19th and 20th-century editions and translations of works originally published or written prior to 1801 receive a special classification number, WZ 290 (National Library of Medicine Classification, 4th ed., rev. 1981, p. 219). However, 19th-century publications that fit under the definition of Americana (see p. 3) are classed as Americana (WZ 270).

examples:

<u>class:</u>	WZ 290	WZ 290	WZ 290	WZ 290	WZ 290
<u>cutter:</u>	T616d	T162p	P425d	P825m	N433d
<u>year:</u>	1826	1610F		1950a	1802F

Classification Number

The classification number is WZ 290.

Cutter, Workmark

The cutter number and workmark have the same form, meaning, and usage as are described under the 19th-century classification schedule (see p. 10-12).

Year

Editions, translations, etc., that are not facsimiles of pre-1801 publications, are assigned the actual year of publication of the modern edition.

Facsimiles of pre-1801 publications are assigned the year of the original publication with the addition of an upper case "F".

For some multi-volume works with different years of publication for each volume, the call number on the spine label has the actual year of publication of each volume.

examples:

call no.: WZ 290 T616d 1826
main entry: Tissot, S.A.D.
title: De la santé des gens ...
imprint year: 1826
description: reprint (non-facsimile) ed. of work first published 1768.

call no.: WZ 290 T162p 1610F
main entry: Tancke, J.
title: Promptuarium alchemiae
imprint year: 1976
description: facsimile of work published 1610.

call no.: WZ 290 P425d
spine label: WZ 290 P425d 1970; WZ 290 P425d 1971; etc.
main entry: Pepys, Samuel
title: Diary of Samuel Pepys
imprint years: 1970 (v.1-3), 1971 (v.4-5), 1972 (v.6-7)
description: non-facsimile ed. of work written in the 17th century; multi-volume, published 1970-72.

A lower case "a" is sometimes added to the year for non-facsimile editions or translations. In some cases, the "a" distinguishes editions or translations of the same work published in the same year; in other cases, it indicates that the year in the call number is the copyright date, which differs from the date of publication.

examples:

<u>call no.:</u>	WZ 290 H889u 1821	Z 290 H889u 1821a
<u>imprint:</u>	Florence, 1821	Paris, 1821
<u>description:</u>	Italian translation	French translation

call no.: WZ 290 P825m 1950a
imprint: New York, 1966, c1950
description: published 1966, copyright 1950

Facsimiles of 19th-century editions of pre-19th century works are assigned the year of the 19th-century edition.

example:

call no.: WZ 290 N433d 1802F
imprint year: 1967
description: facsimile of 1802 ed. of classical Greek work

THESES (DISSERTATIONS)

Theses are defined as publications presented as part of the requirement for a degree in an institution of higher education. They comprise original publications only; reprints, translations, etc., are classed as monographs.

Pre-1801

examples:

<u>class:</u>	W4	W4	W4	<u>class:</u>	W4
<u>cutter:</u>	M31	T91	B29	<u>cutter:</u>	M79
<u>year:</u>	1727	1679	1637	<u>vol. no.:</u>	v.1
<u>main entry:</u>	M.1	M.1	B.1	<u>item no.:</u>	no.13

Classification Number

The classification number is W4 (CATLINE) or W 4 (card catalogue). It is described in NLM Classification, 4th ed., rev. 1981, p.51.

Cutter

The cutter consists of a single upper case letter and a 2-3 digit number. The letter is derived from first letter of the name of the city in which the institution is located. The number distinguishes different cities with the same initial letter or different institutions located in the same city. The numbers are decimal.

examples:

M79	Montpellier	B29	Basel
M31	Marburg	P23	Paris (university)
L53	Leipzig	P234	Paris (college of surgery)

Year

The year consists of a four digit number, derived from the year of presentation of the thesis, which is usually, but not always, the same as the year of publication.

Main Entry Number

The main entry number consists of: single upper case letter, period, number. The letter is derived from the initial letter of the surname of the main entry. The addition of a number produces a unique call number for each thesis. Unlike a cutter number, it does not provide a unique number for each main entry within a given classification. Generally, it creates an alphabetical shelflist arrangement of main entries under each year for each institution, but there are many examples of theses call numbers that disrupt the alphabetical arrangement.

The title of the work is not represented in any part of the call number.

examples:

		<u>call no.</u>
		W4
<u>institution:</u>	University of Basel -----	B29
<u>imprint year:</u>	1689 -----	1689
<u>main entry:</u>	Vorster, F.S.-----	V.1
<u>title:</u>	Experimenta de pleuro peri pneumonia	
		W4
<u>institution:</u>	University of Leipzig -----	L53
<u>imprint year:</u>	1703 -----	1703
<u>main entry:</u>	Welsch, C.L.-----	W.1
<u>title:</u>	Disputatio chymico-medica de sulphure	
		W4
<u>institution:</u>	University of Leipzig -----	L53
<u>imprint year:</u>	1703 -----	1703
<u>main entry:</u>	Welsch, C.L. -----	W.2
<u>title:</u>	Disputatio physiologica de masticatione	
		W4
<u>institution:</u>	University of Leipzig -----	L53
<u>imprint year:</u>	1703 -----	1703
<u>main entry:</u>	Wolff, C. -----	W.3
<u>title:</u>	Disquisitio philosophica de loquela	

Volume and Item Number

Bound collections of theses of a single institution are assigned, in place of the year and main entry number, a volume and item number. The item number describes the position of the item within the bound volume.

example: W4 M79 v.1 no.13

"Bound-with" Theses

Theses bound in volumes with non-thesis items are treated in the same way as monograph "bound-with" items, that is, they receive the call number of the first item in the bound volume (see p. 7).

Post-1800

Classification Number: W4 or W 4

example:

class: W4
cutter: U92
year: 1894

The cutter number and year in these call numbers are constructed in the same way as those for pre-1801 theses. They do not contain a main entry number.

Classification Number: W4A or W 4A

example:

class: W 4A
cutter: F986e
year: 1969

The cutter number in these call numbers is constructed in the same way as those for pre-1801 monographs (see p. 2). The cutter number consists of a single upper case letter and a 2-4 digit number. The letter is derived from the initial letter of the surname of the main entry. The numbers are decimal. The workmark is derived from the first letter of the first word (excluding the initial article) of the title of the work.

The year is derived from the year of presentation of the thesis.

example:

	<u>call no.</u>
<u>Main entry:</u> Furman, P.J.	W 4A
<u>Title:</u> Electrodepolization of ...	F986e
<u>Year:</u> 1969	1969

PAMPHLETS

Bound Volumes

examples:

<u>class:</u>	W6	W6
<u>cutter:</u>	P3	P3
<u>vol. no.:</u>	v.376	v.376
<u>item no.:</u>	no.4	no.5

Pamphlet volumes are defined as bound collections of four or more works, which were not published together, but were bound together by an owner. They include many works which are not strictly pamphlets, but works of substantial length. Many duplicate copies of works with WZ 240, 250, 260, or W4 call numbers are found in pamphlet volumes. They include works with imprint dates from the 16th century to the present.

Classification Number

The classification number is W6 (CATLINE) or W 6 (card catalogue).

Cutter Number

The cutter number is always P3.

Volume and Item Number

Volume numbers run consecutively from 1. At this time (July 1992), the highest number is 7474. As new bound pamphlet volumes are acquired, they are assigned the next higher unused number.

For the most part, works published before 1801 and works published after 1800 are bound in separate volumes; a few volumes contain both pre- and post-1800 works. Volumes numbered 3000 and higher are made up exclusively of post-1800 works. Most vols. numbered less than 3000 contain only pre-1801 works, but many of them (e.g. v. 19-34, 195-205) contain exclusively post-1800 works.

The item number describes the position of the item within the bound volume.

On some records, the classification and cutter numbers are not provided and the item is identified as, for instance: Pam. (or PV) 5550, no.3.

Unbound

Examples:

Box 1148
B. 377
Box

At this time, most unbound pamphlets do not have records in CATLINE. Box numbers are recorded in some copies of the Index Catalogue of the Surgeon General's Office, shelved in the History of Medicine reading room, and in a card catalogue, also located in the HMD reading room.

Box numbers refer to sequentially numbered boxes (1-1408) in which varying numbers of pamphlets are stored. Individual pamphlets are not numbered. When the word "Box" appears, without a number, it refers to the approximately 200 boxes in which pamphlets are arranged alphabetically, by the names of their authors.

Reprints are stored in numbered boxes (1-1300). They are not distinguishable from the pamphlet box numbers by call number alone, but the item records contain a note: Reprint from ...

SERIALS

Serials are defined as publications issued in successive parts, bearing a numeric or chronological designation and intended to be continued indefinitely. They include, not only journals, but several other categories of literature that are sometimes issued successively: conference proceedings, bibliographies, government documents, hospital reports.

Journals

examples:

<u>class:</u>	W1	W1	W1	W1
<u>cutter:</u>	AL62	AC623K	JO37DK	GE73QE

Classification Number

The classification number is W1 or W 1. (National Library of Medicine Classification, 4th ed., rev. 1981, p. 51.)

Cutter

The cutter consists of two upper case letters and a 2-4 digit number. The number may be followed by one or two upper case letters. The initial letters are derived from the first two letters of the first word of the main entry.

examples:

cutter: AL62
main entry: Der Allgemeine Volksarzt
title: (title main entry)

cutter: GE73QE
main entry: Gesellschaft der Wissenschaft zu Göttingen
title: Commentationes

The numbers are decimal.

The final letters are arbitrary and are unrelated to the title, main entry, etc.

Year

The call number does not include a year. There is no reprint or facsimile indicator.

Conference Proceedings

examples:

<u>class:</u> W3	W3	W3	W3
<u>cutter:</u> C0625	C486	IN409	S05413
<u>year:</u> 1898	1905-8	1898m	

Classification Number

The classification number is W3. (National Library of Medicine Classification, 4th ed., rev. 1981, p. 51.)

Since July 1, 1988, W3 has not been assigned. Conference proceedings are classed in the appropriate subject classification or in W1.

Cutter

The cutter consists of one or two upper case letters and a 2-5 digit number. The initial letters are derived from the first one or two letters of the first word of the main entry.

examples:

cutter: C0625
main entry: Congreso Cientifico Latino Americano

The numbers are decimal.

Year

The year is derived from the year in which the conference took place, not the year of publication.

example:

call number: W3 PA396 1896
imprint date: 1898
year of conference: 1896

The year is sometimes omitted from the call number in CATLINE, but may appear on the spine label as a single year or the range of years of the issues included in each bound volume, or the year may be omitted from the call number both in CATLINE and on the spine label.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

examples:

<u>class:</u>	Z 1007	ZQL 15
<u>cutter:</u>	A673	Z88

Classification Number

The classification number is taken from Library of Congress Classification, Z schedule (bibliography and library science). It consists of 1-3 letters followed by a 1-4 digit number. The numbers are not decimal. The alphanumeric combination denotes the main subject of the work.

Cutter and Workmark

The cutter consists of a single upper case letter and a 2-4 digit number. The letter is derived from the first letter of first word of the main entry. The numbers are decimal.

No workmark is used.

Year

The call number does not include a year. However, sometimes the year of each volume is added to the call number on the spine label.

There are also many works classified in the Z schedule, whose call numbers are like those described under 19th-century monographs with full Library of Congress classification (see p. 16), and include a workmark based on the first letter of the title and a year:

<u>call number:</u>	ZWB 100 G242m 1943
<u>main entry:</u>	Garrison, F.H.
<u>title:</u>	A medical bibliography
<u>imprint year:</u>	1943

**Government Documents, Hospital Reports,
College Catalogues**

examples:

<u>class:</u>	W2	W2	WX 2	WX 2	WX 2	WX 2	W 19.5	W19.5
<u>table G:</u>	FA1	AR4	FE5	AP4	AP4	AA7	FS2	AI3
<u>cutter:</u>	G3a	D3a	H3B8a	W2S7b	W2G3a	P615b	E2	C5H2

These call numbers all include an element from Table G, to indicate geographical area or political jurisdiction.

Classification Number

The classification number of government documents is W2 (National Library of Medicine Classification, 4th ed., rev. 1981, p. 51). The classification number of hospital reports is WX 2 (NLM Classification, 4th ed., rev. 1981, p. 203). The classification number of college catalogues is W 19.5 (NLM Classification, 4th ed., rev. 1981, p. 52).

Table G

Table G is given in full in National Library of Medicine Classification, 4th ed., rev. 1981, p. xxxv-xlii. It consists of one or two upper case letters and a one or two digit number. It appears after the classification number and before the cutter. It denotes a geographical or political division and is used to produce a shelf arrangement of such publication as hospital reports, directories, and government publications by geographical area or political entity.

examples:

<u>call number:</u>	W2 AR4 D3a
<u>table G:</u>	AR4 (Rhode Island)
<u>main entry:</u>	Rhode Island. State Board of Health
<u>title:</u>	Annual report

<u>call number:</u>	WX 2 FE5 H3B8a
<u>table G:</u>	FE5 (England)
<u>main entry:</u>	Haywards Heath, Eng. Brighton County Borough Asylum
<u>title:</u>	Annual report

Cutter and Workmark

The cutter consists of a single upper case letter and a 1-4 digit number. The letter is derived from the first letter of the name of the local jurisdiction or government agency.

examples:

call number

main entry

WX 2 AA7 **P615b**
W2 FA1 **G3a**
W 19.5 FS2 **E2**

Arizona (Ter.) Insane Asylum, **Phoenix**
Great Britain. **General** Register Office
Edinburgh medical school calendar.

The numbers are decimal.

Sometimes a second cutter is added to WX 2 call numbers to distinguish institutions in the same geographical area.

examples:

call number

main entry

WX 2 AP4 W2**S7b**
WX 2 AP4 W2**G3a**

Pennsylvania. **State** Hospital for the
Insane, Warren
Pennsylvania. Warren Emergency Hospital
(cuttered from later name: Warren
General Hospital)

When the name of the institution changes, the cutter does not change. The cutter is usually derived from the later form of the name.

examples:

call number:

WX 2 FE5 H3B8a

main entry:

Haywards Heath, Eng. Brighton County Borough
Asylum

years:

1904-1919

call number:

WX 2 FE5 H3B8a

main entry:

Haywards Heath, Eng. Sussex County Lunatic
Asylum

years:

1859-1903

The workmark is derived from the first letter of the first word of the title.

example:

call number: W2 FA1 G3a
main entry: Great Britain. General Register Office
title: Annual report

Year

The year is omitted from the call number in CATLINE, but sometimes appears on the spine label as the range of years of the issues included in each bound volume.

ORIENTAL

examples: OR 1 OR 55 Med 25 Med 525

The Oriental collection consists of works in Chinese characters published from the 13th(?) -20th centuries. However, many works in Chinese characters have 19th-century monograph call numbers.

The range of numbers is: OR 1-884 Med 4-1280 (with many gaps in the numbering). The numbers are arbitrary. They have no relation to main entry, year of publication, etc.

Works with OR numbers on their spine labels have WZ classification (i.e. WZ 240, WZ 250, etc.; see p. 2) in CATLINE. The OR number is identified in a manual shelplist file only.

example:

<u>main entry:</u>	Chang, Chung-ching
<u>title:</u>	Chin kwei yao
<u>call number (CATLINE):</u>	WZ 290 C456c 1825
<u>call number (shelplist):</u>	WZ 290 C456c 1825 Or 433

Appendix 1.

AMERICANA: WZ 270

Monographs published in the following geographic areas through the years shown below:

North and South America (except U.S.): 1820
Alabama: 1840
Arizona: 1890
Arkansas: 1870
Brooklyn: 1825
California: 1875
Chicago: 1871
Colorado: 1876
Connecticut: 1820
Delaware: 1820
District of Columbia: 1820
Florida: 1860
Georgia: 1820
Hawaii: 1860
Hudson River towns, e.g. Poughkeepsie, Hudson, Troy, Albany:
1830
Idaho: 1890
Illinois (except Chicago): 1850
Indiana: 1850
Iowa: 1860
Kansas: 1875
Kentucky: 1830
Louisians: 1820
Maine: 1820
Maryland: 1820
Massachusetts: 1820
Michigan: 1850
Minnesota: 1865
Mississippi: 1840
Missouri: 1850
Montana: 1890
Nebraska: 1876
Nevada: 1890
New Hampshire: 1820
New Jersey: 1820
New Mexico: 1875
New York City: 1820
New York (except N.Y.City, Brooklyn, and Hudson River towns:
1850
North Carolina: 1820
North Dakota: 1890
Ohio: 1840

Oklahoma: 1870
Oregon: 1875
Pennsylvania (except Philadelphia): 1830
Philadelphia: 1820
Rhode Island: 1820
South Carolina: 1820
South Dakota: 1890
Tennessee: 1840
Texas: 1860
Utah: 1890
Vermont: 1820
Virginia: 1820
Washington: 1876
West Virginia: 1830
Wisconsin: 1850
Wyoming: 1890

Appendix 2.

SHELVING ORDER

In general, shelving order follows alphanumeric or decimal sequence, for each element. Note: Z (selected works) follows language marks.

examples

17th c. monogr.

WZ 250 H667 1679
WZ 250 H667F 1697
WZ 250 H667L 1679
WZ 250 H667Z 1686
WZ 250 H667a 1675
WZ 250 H667a 1690
WZ 250 H667aF 1671
WZ 250 H667aL 1674
WZ 250 H667aZ 1699
WZ 250 H667c 1668

modern eds.

WZ 290 H667 1886
WZ 290 H667 1964
WZ 290 H667 1964a
WZ 290 H667a 1823
WZ 290 H667a 1823
WZ 290 H667a 1836
WZ 290 H667a 1836a

journals

W1 AK337
W1 AK337P
W1 AL627
W1 AL63
W1 AN293R
W1 AN293S
W1 AN294C

hosp. reports

WX 2 AN6 B9G3a
WX 2 AN6 B9R8a
WX 2 AN6 E4A7a
WX 2 A03 Y8H8y
WX 2 A07 P8G6p
WX 2 FE5 L8C85r
WX 2 FE5 L8C85re

18th century monographs

Volumes with full call numbers (WZ 260) are shelved before partially catalogued works of the same author, with "18th c." call number.

Partially catalogued works are shelved as though they have full call numbers, i.e., by author's last name, then by title, then by year.

examples:

shelving order of fully and partially catalogued works of same author

<u>author</u>	<u>call no. slip</u>
Darwin	WZ 260 D228z 1800
Darwin	Darwin Zo 1795

shelving order of fully and partially catalogued works of different authors

Culpeper	WZ 260 C968e 1799
Cunha	Cunha Ra 1759
Cunningham	Cunningham, T. La 1767
Cunrad	WZ 260 C9734dh 1701

19th century monographs

In each classification category, volumes with NLM 19th century classification numbers are shelved before volumes with full NLM classification numbers.

example: shelving order

call numbers

WC Z95d 1869
WC 9 H214m 1906

Index to Classification Numbers

18th c. -----	8
A-QR, R-V, X-Y ---	16-17
QS-QZ -----	10-15, 18
W-WY -----	10-15, 18
W1 -----	27
W2 -----	30-32
W3 -----	28
W4 -----	22-24
W 4A -----	24
W6 -----	25-26
W 19.5 -----	30-32
WX 2 -----	30-32
WZ 100 -----	19
WZ 230 -----	9
WZ 240-WZ 270 ----	3-8
WZ 290 -----	20-21
Z -----	29
Box -----	26
INCUN -----	9
Med -----	33
OR -----	33