



© British Standards Institution. No part of this publication may be photocopied or otherwise reproduced without the prior permission in writing of BSI

Universal Decimal Classification

International Medium Edition

English text

FID publication no. 571

Part 1. Systematic tables

Classification Décimale Universelle

Edition Moyenne Internationale, texte anglais

Partie 1. Tables systématiques

Dezimalklassifikation

Internationale mittlere Ausgabe, englischer Text

Teil 1. Systematische Tafeln

British Standards Institution

 **Documents**
Document Sharing Hub

Contents	Page		Page
Foreword	iii	Main tables	
Scope	iii	0 Generalities. Science and knowledge	56
Amendments included	iii	1 Philosophy. Psychology	66
Numbers added in the English text	iii	2 Religion. Theology	72
Acknowledgements	iii	3 Social sciences	80
Disclaimers	iii	5 Mathematics and natural sciences	138
Typographic presentation	iii	6 Applied sciences. Medicine. Technology	209
Committees responsible	496	7 The arts. Recreation. Entertainment. Sport	463
Introduction	v	8 Language. Linguistics. Literature	483
Auxiliary tables		9 Geography. Biography. History	490
Section I Common auxiliary signs and subdivisions	1		
Section II Special auxiliary subdivisions	55		

Foreword

The English versions of the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) are being prepared and published by the British Standards Institution (BSI) at the original joint request of the British Society for International Bibliography (BSIB) and Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux (ASLIB), now amalgamated as Aslib. They have the approval of the Lake Placid Education Foundation, New York, proprietors of the Dewey Decimal Classification, from which the UDC derives.

BS 1000M is issued, by arrangement with the International Federation for Documentation (FID), as part of the International Medium Edition of the UDC, which is to appear in three versions (English, French and German), of which the German text and now the English are so far available. It comprises two parts:

- Part 1 Systematic tables
- Part 2 Alphabetic subject index (in preparation)

Scope

UDC is a scheme for classifying information on all subjects and in all forms. The medium editions contain about a third of the material of the full editions.

Amendments included

This selective edition of the UDC includes modifications authorized in 'Extensions and Corrections to the UDC' (FID publication no. 248) up to and including Series 9, No. 3, dated June 1977. A single exception made in the English text is the inclusion of the United Kingdom administrative divisions in Table I(e), at the subdivisions of (410), which were authorized in Series 11, No. 3, dated July 1983.

Numbers added in the English text

At the request of FID, attention is drawn to the fact that the following numbers have been added in the English text of the International Medium Edition (IME), as being of particular relevance to users of English-language editions of UDC:

Table I(e):	(686)	291.35
(1-924.21/.22)	(729.724)	291.61
(234.631/.632)	(729.726)	294.553
(234.651/.652)	(931.2/.6)	296.2/.6
(261.266)	(99:410/94)	331.227
(261.273/.275)	Table I(f):	553.548
(282.271.1/.3)	(=911)	7.033/.035 (and
(282.272.11)	(=914.99)	many subdivisions
(282.272.6)	(=97/=98)	formed with place
(282.274.1)	(=992.32)	auxiliaries denoting
(282.274.3)	(=995.1)	English-speaking areas)
(282.294.1/.13)	Main tables:	802.0-022/-088
(410.1/.7) (see	003.346	809.143.2/.3
'Amendments	141.814	809.483
included')	165.75	809.723
(415)	283(410.1/73)	809.819
(421.1/.6)	284-1(410.1)	914.10
(423.432)	285/288	941/942
(423.44/.45)	285/286	many subdivisions of
(676.11/.16)	285.68	95, 96, 97 and 99

These numbers, therefore, do not form part of the official IME selection. Similarly, some numbers are included in

the German text to cater for the interests of German-language users, and comparable adjustments will be made in other language versions.

The presence of *other* numbers in the English but not the German text, as also the absence of some numbers present in the German text, represent corrections to errors or apparent oversights, made with the agreement, or at the suggestion, of FID, and therefore do now form the official selection.

Acknowledgements

The Universal Decimal Classification, and this selection from it, are the intellectual property of the International Federation for Documentation (FID).

The UDC was originally derived from the DEWEY Decimal Classification, and the schedules and tables in this edition incorporate some material published in later editions of DDC © 1911, 1913, 1915, 1919, 1922, 1927, 1932, 1942, 1951-52, 1958, 1965, 1971, 1979, variously by Melvil Dewey, Lake Placid [Club] Education Foundation, and Forest Press, Albany, NY, USA.

Disclaimers

In a few cases, proprietary names are included in this edition if they are in common use and help to define the concept intended. No reflections on their legal status, either by the British Standards Institution or by any of its cooperating organizations, are intended, and none should be inferred from this publication.

Many place-names are also included. The names used, the selection and sequence of regions, descriptive expressions and relations implied by the numeric hierarchy do not constitute any endorsement of their national or international status either by the British Standards Institution or by any of its cooperating organizations. No opinions about any of these matters should be inferred from this publication.

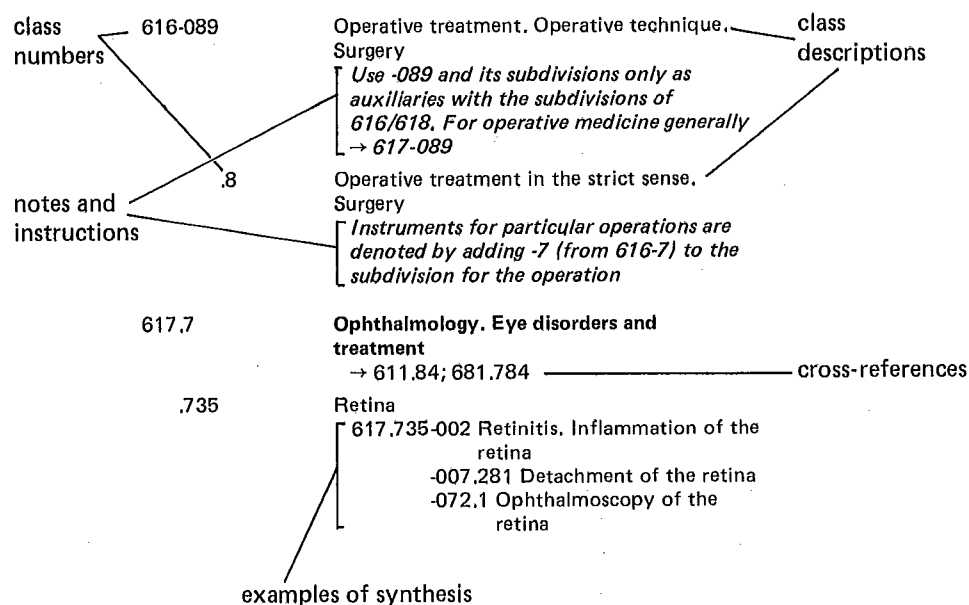
Typographic presentation

Layout. A UDC entry consists of three main elements: the class number, which appears in the number column at the left; the class description, which appears in the text column at the right; and various amplifications, which appear indented within the text column. These last include notes, cross-references, instructions for synthesizing and examples of compound notation so obtained. Illustration of these elements will make this clear (see page iv).

It should be noted that synthesis is available to the user wherever it results in a meaningful combination, and the compound numbers shown are only examples from a potentially vast number. The fact that they are indented in the text column is tantamount to 'e.g.'.

Symbols. In addition to UDC notation, the following symbols are used:

- (arrow) meaning 'see' or 'see also'
- ≅ meaning 'subdivide as' (see Introduction, 2.6.2.11)



INTRODUCTION

1 History of UDC

1.1 The use of decimal notation as a code for expressing the concepts in a documentary classification was first proposed by the physicist André Marie Ampère (1775-1836) and popularized by the American librarian Melvil Dewey in the later 19th century. Dewey's scheme was developed and used in the library of Amherst College, Massachusetts, and first published in 1876. This first edition, entitled 'Classification and subject index', was brief, with its 10 pages of tables containing 919 headings, and lacked some of the features later associated with the scheme (it was not called decimal, and contained no decimal fractions); nor was the order of subjects particularly innovatory, deriving from a tradition going back to the Paris booksellers of the 17th century; but it still contained the beginnings of a system that was to prove immensely serviceable and influential. Later, the three-digit minimum and the decimal point after the third digit were introduced, the scheme was expanded in successive editions, and its use spread rapidly throughout the USA and then in other English-speaking countries. It played an important part in establishing the norm of a systematic code denoting the subject as a primary means of arranging and retrieving literature in libraries — grouping together works on similar subjects, irrespective of marks identifying individual documents.

1.2 In 1895, a further step in the development of decimal classification was taken by Paul Otlet (1869-1944), a young Belgian barrister already noted for his work in bibliography in the social sciences. Under the aegis of the newly founded Institut International de Bibliographie (IIB) in Brussels, Otlet and his collaborator Henry La Fontaine (1854-1943) were working on the projected Universal Bibliographic Repertory, which was intended to become a comprehensive classified index to all published information. A means of arranging the entries would be needed, and Otlet, having heard of Dewey's Decimal Classification, now in its fifth edition (1894), had obtained a copy and been deeply impressed by it. He wrote to Melvil Dewey in 1895 and obtained permission to translate it into French. Otlet and La Fontaine saw in Decimal Classification a taxonomy of human knowledge, that could be expressed (as they said in a conference paper) 'in an international language — that of numbers'; they saw too that, because of the extensibility of decimal numbers, it could readily accommodate the detail needed for bibliographic rather than strictly library use. The idea outgrew the plan of mere translation, and a number of radical innovations were made, adapting the purely *enumerative* classification (in which all the subjects envisaged are already listed and coded) into one which allows for *synthesis* (that is, the construction of compound numbers to denote interrelated subjects that could never be exhaustively foreseen); various possible relations between subjects were identified, and symbols assigned to represent them. They also realized that characteristics common to many subjects could be assembled as a separate list; repeated patterns of digits where the same characteristic of division was applied were already present to some extent in Dewey's first edition, but now the further step was taken of detaching the terminal digits and listing them as tables of auxiliary numbers, which could be added where required by the user. This synthetic principle meant that a level of detail could be obtained much greater than what was actually displayed in the published scheme: higher

precision combined with economy of presentation. At the same time, Otlet and La Fontaine were expanding the purely enumerative content, to provide for the extensive requirements of the Repertory, and the result was a scheme both more copious and more sophisticated than its predecessor. It contained about 33 000 subdivisions. It was published by the IIB, in French, from 1904 to 1907, and was called the 'Handbook to the Universal Bibliographic Repertory' (Manuel du Répertoire Bibliographique Universel). It was in fact the first edition of UDC.

1.3 The scheme continued to expand, though interrupted by the First World War, and work progressed on a second edition, in which the editorship was shared with Frits Donker Duyvis of the Dutch Patent Office, who was responsible for the extensive revision and expansion of the science and technology sections. It was published from 1927 to 1933, and by now had over 70 000 subdivisions. The Universal Bibliographic Repertory, the impetus for the scheme, was proving unmanageable, and this edition was now offered independently under the title 'Classification Décimale Universelle', the name by which (in various translations) it is still known. This edition still has the status of a master version, and it is upon this, as modified and augmented by approved amendments collected in various supplements and nowadays in the serial 'Extensions and Corrections to the UDC', that later editions are based. A third edition, the first in German, was next begun, under the editorship of Carl Walther, and published from 1934 to 1951; this was probably double the size of the second, about 140 000 subdivisions.

1.4 Interest in the UDC in the United Kingdom was particularly promoted by the enthusiasm of Dr S C Bradford (1878-1948), who was Keeper of the Science Museum Library from 1925-1937, and responsible for its adoption of UDC in 1928. The 'Classification for works on pure and applied science in the Science Museum Library', third edition (but the first to use UDC) was published in 1936, and was the first completed (though selective) edition of UDC in English. It was in fact an abridged edition (about 6000 subdivisions) with emphasis on science and technology. Work was also under way on a translation of the still authoritative second (French) edition, and this was to be the beginnings of a fourth full edition of UDC, the first in English. Parts of this were published in 1936-39, jointly by the British Society for International Bibliography and the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux (BSIB and ASLIB later united to form Aslib). At their request, BSI assumed responsibility for publishing UDC, and, after issuing slightly corrected versions of the existing parts in 1943, continued to produce English editions as BS 1000.

1.5 English, French and German are still the official languages for the maintenance of UDC. The Institut International de Bibliographie (IIB) in 1931 became the Institut International de Documentation (IID), now with its headquarters at the Hague, and in 1937 changed again to the Fédération Internationale de Documentation (FID), its present name. FID is still the centre for the management and maintenance of UDC. From August 1949, authorized amendments have appeared in 'Extensions and Corrections to the UDC', issued at first six-monthly, now annually. UDC has been translated into many other languages since the early editions, and there are now editions of various lengths in 23 different languages listed in the 'Bibliographical Survey of UDC editions' (FID Publication 573, The Hague, 1982).

2 Characteristics of UDC

2.1 Nature of classification

Classification is a means of bringing order to a multiplicity of concepts, or perceptions, or items of information, by arranging them into classes — that is, groups of things that have something in common; this also means that they have something distinctive, differentiating their class from other classes (since things lacking the common feature are excluded). A class may be divided into smaller classes, still with the properties of collective identity and distinctiveness, and so on until, theoretically, the whole scale is covered, from the *universe of information* (that is, all recorded knowledge) down to an *individuum* (that is, a class with only one member). Between the extremes of 'all things' and 'a single thing' are the more useful classes that contain groups of related things.

2.2 Kinds of classification

Classifications may be *special* — concentrating on, or biased towards, a particular subject; or *general* — covering the universe of information. UDC, like DDC from which it derives, is a general classification. They may also be *scientific* — systematizing the phenomena of the natural world, as an aid to their logical consideration and study; or *documentary* — an aid to the management of documents, with the aim of making information locatable. DDC and UDC are documentary classifications. Documentary classifications tend to be either for *library* use — for the physical arrangement of an actual collection and as a guide to its coverage; or *bibliographic* — for the detailed indexing and description of documents, not confined to any one collection. DDC originated as a library classification and UDC as a bibliographic one. They will often be *enumerative* — exhaustively listing the categories into which the universe has been divided; or *faceted* — identifying characteristics common to many categories and arranging them in lists or tables each representing a *facet* (that is, the total of concepts obtained by applying a particular characteristic of division). Thus, the compiler has analysed subjects into their elements for the user to recombine or synthesize, and faceted classification is also called *analytico-synthetic*. UDC has evolved from a project to develop an enumerative into a faceted classification.

2.3 Overlaps

The above categories of classification scheme are not mutually exclusive. Scientific classifications may be incorporated into documentary ones, as they have been to some extent in UDC, e.g. at 549 and (though not explicitly) parts of 58 and 59. Bibliographic and library classifications may each incorporate some of the other's features, and in practice are not limited to a single application. UDC was designed for bibliographic use but has proved eminently suitable for library use, often in concise versions such as the present edition. Though general, it has been found useful in special collections and services, and a number of specialized selections (known as special-subject editions) have appeared.

2.4 UDC an aspect classification

In one respect, UDC differs markedly from scientific classifications, which tend to be *taxonomies* — that is, isolating phenomena and allocating to each a unique place in the scheme. UDC, like many general schemes, is an *aspect classification*, in which a phenomenon is classed according to the context or discipline in which it is considered (so that its various aspects occur at many different

places). For example, coal has no single place in UDC.

The petrological aspect is at 552.574, the economic geology aspect at 553.94, the mining aspect at 622.23, or as dust at 622.411.52, the soil mechanics aspect at 624.131.27, the agricultural aspect (fertilizers) at 631.878, the fuels aspect at 662.66 and 662.74, or as briquettes at 662.814, and coal for pig iron production is at 669.162.16. More peripheral aspects are at still other numbers. Theoretically, general documents covering all of those aspects should be classed at all of those numbers; but in a given collection, with a particular bias, it is often possible to select one number as the main place for a subject.

2.5 Unambiguousness of UDC

UDC notation is an artificial language, from which many of the ambiguities of natural language have been eliminated. For example, the term 'paraffin' has both a technical sense (a series of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons of the general formula $C_n H_{2n+2}$) and a popular one (= kerosine, a petroleum fraction with a particular boiling range), while 'kerosine' has at times been known as 'petroleum', a term now used as the general name for mineral oils. But in UDC there is no such ambiguity; in the context of mineral oil technology, mineral oil generally (petroleum) is at 665.6, production of paraffins is at 665.637.2 and production of kerosine is at 665.634. Similarly, 'power' in mathematics (the index of a number) is at 511.132, while 'power' in mechanical engineering (the output of an engine) is at 621.1.018.7, and 'power' in electrical engineering is at 621.3.016.2, with 'power supply' at 621.311. Other aspects of these subjects may occur elsewhere, but in each case the class number represents a clearly defined concept, not a word or phrase whose meaning may vary according to context.

2.6 Structure of UDC

It will be apparent from its history that UDC is a hybrid of two kinds of documentary classification scheme, and its structure reflects this. There are two kinds of table: the main and auxiliary tables (sometimes called the 'schedules' and 'tables' respectively), and, though the distinction is not hard and fast, they exemplify to some extent the enumerative and analytico-synthetic elements in UDC, and their associated notation. The *notation* is the code that represents the concepts in a classification, and generally expresses their order; the compiler will have arranged his classes in a systematic order, but it will only be readily apparent if the notation associated with each concept has an inherent ordinal value of its own. Arabic numerals have such a value.

2.6.1 Main tables

2.6.1.1 The main tables, and thus the primary notation, in UDC are the ones most closely related to DDC. In Dewey's scheme, the universe was divided into ten classes, each of which was then further divided. In UDC, one class is now vacant, since class 4 was cancelled in 1963 to make room for future developments, and its subject, linguistics, was merged into class 8 with literature. UDC therefore comprises the following classes:

- 0 Generalities. Science and knowledge. Organization. Information etc.
- 1 Philosophy. Psychology
- 2 Religion. Theology
- 3 Social services . . . Law. Government etc.
- 4 Vacant
- 5 Mathematics and natural sciences

- 6 Applied sciences. Medicine. Technology
- 7 The arts. Recreation. Entertainment. Sport
- 8 Language. Linguistics. Literature
- 9 Geography. Biography. History

Thus, each of those broadest classes is denoted by a single-digit arabic number (UDC, unlike DDC, does not have a three-digit minimum). Each of the ten theoretical classes, or nine occupied classes, may in turn be divided to form ten narrower classes (or subclasses). These will accommodate more restricted concepts and be represented by longer numbers. For example, class 5 is divided into the following subclasses:

- 50 Generalities about the pure sciences
- 51 Mathematics
- 52 Astronomy. Astrophysics. Space research. Geodesy
- 53 Physics
- 54 Chemistry. Mineralogical sciences
- 55 Earth sciences. Geology. Meteorology etc.
- 56 Palaeontology
- 57 Biological sciences in general
- 58 Botany
- 59 Zoology

Each of these is a logical subdivision of the content of class 5, and each is denoted by a number beginning with 5; but each is also a more restrictive class than 5, and has a class number one digit longer. These two-digit classes have further subdivisions, denoted by three-digit numbers, and so on. The main tables, in other words, are divided hierarchically, with the numeric hierarchy reflecting the conceptual hierarchy; the broadest classes are at the highest level, and the narrowest or most restrictive classes are at the lowest level, of the hierarchy. The length of the class number is indicative of the degree of detail. Class numbers of the same length, denoting a similar level of generality (or extension) are *coordinate*. Classes with shorter numbers, denoting greater extension, are *superordinate*. Classes with longer numbers, denoting greater specificity (or intension) are *subordinate*. 58 and 59 are coordinate. 5 is superordinate to 58 and 59. 591 is subordinate to 59. An exhaustive set of coordinate classes (containing the full logical subdivisions of the superordinate class) is an *array*.

2.6.1.2 The ordinal value of the numbers depends on their being regarded as decimal fractions, less than unity. One may think of them as being preceded by a notional nought and point, which for convenience is omitted (for example 5 stands for 0.5). They therefore do not have the same order as integers, in which six would precede fifty-nine by a long way; 5 is followed not immediately by 6, but by 50 to 59. Similarly, 59 is followed by all its subdivisions from 591 to 599 before 6 is reached; and between 591 and 592 come all the subdivisions of 591 up to 591.9. At this stage, a point has been introduced between the third and fourth digits, but it is not a decimal point: it is merely punctuation for ease of reading. A long code is easier to read if it is broken into small groups, and so a point is added after every third digit; for example, 62138233332 is more manageable in the form: 621.382.333.32. As the whole class number is a decimal fraction, including the part before the first point, it is preferable to pronounce it not as an integer but as a series of digits ('six-two-one point three ...' rather than 'six hundred and twenty-one point three ...').

2.6.1.3 Because decimal fractions are infinitely extensible, it is always possible to introduce further subdivisions without altering the ordinal value of the rest of the sequence. New developments, or increasingly detailed information, can therefore be accommodated in the scheme by the creation of new classes while preserving the stability of the rest. Such notation is said to be *hospitable*.

2.6.1.4 The parsing of an example will show the structure of a long class number from the main tables:

621.397.132.125 PAL (Phase Alternating Line) system.

This string of twelve digits represents a chain in a hierarchy of concepts, in which each successive place implies a choice from the possible subclasses:

- 6 Applied sciences. Medicine. Technology
 - 2 Engineering. Technology in general
 - 1 Mechanical engineering ... Electrical engineering. Machinery
 - 3 Electrical engineering
 - 9 Telecommunication. Telecontrol
 - 7 Picture transmission. Television
 - 1 [vacant]
 - 3 Television
 - 2 Colour television
 - 1 Simultaneous colour systems
 - 2 With common transmission channel for primary colour signals
 - 5 PAL (Phase Alternating Line) system.

The first digit, 6, denotes 'Applied sciences. Medicine. Technology'. A start has been made along a path down the hierarchy, which branches at each successive level: out of the universe of information, a class of concepts has been selected that belong to the applied sciences. The second digit, 2, shows that, of the ten possible subclasses 60 to 69, the one selected is 62, restricting us to engineering. Each succeeding digit further specifies the preceding concept, and symbolizes a more restrictive class, until the lowest level is reached. The meaning of each digit is determined by its place in the chain (2 means 'engineering' only if it follows 6). The full number 621.397.132.125 exhibits increasing specificity going towards the right.

2.6.1.5 Reality sometimes declines to fit into predetermined categories, and the universe cannot consistently be divided into decimal fractions. Not every number is necessarily occupied. Nought tends to be reserved for a special purpose, particularly following a point (→ 2.6.2.8 to 2.6.2.10), but most arrays occupy fewer than the nine remaining places. Occasionally they require more than nine places (e.g. ministries occupy the range 354.11/.86).

2.6.2 Auxiliary tables

2.6.2.1 UDC's most innovative and influential feature was its auxiliary notation, the signs and subdivisions provided to allow for the construction of compound numbers, or synthesis (→ 1.2). A number taken from a single place in the tables and cited on its own – whether a main number or an independent auxiliary (→ 2.6.2.6) is a *simple number*; e.g. (410) and 622 are simple numbers. A number created by synthesizing, using elements from more than one place in the tables, is a *compound number*; e.g. 622+669 and 622(410) are compound numbers. Auxiliary notation is of two main kinds: the common and the special auxiliaries. The *common auxiliaries*, as well as providing a means of

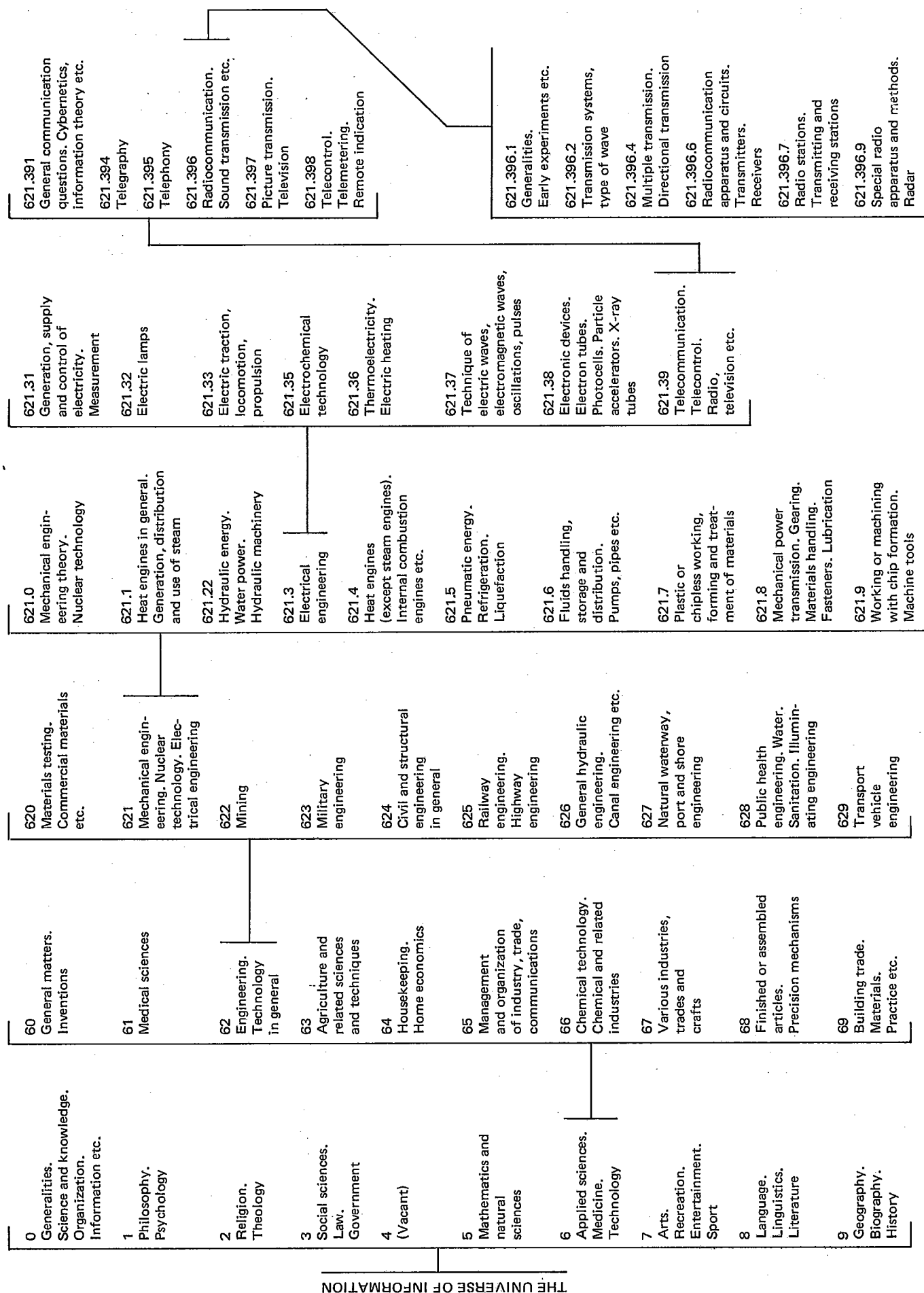


Figure 1. Hierarchic subdivision, from 1 to 7 digits

expressing interrelations between subjects, denote *generally recurrent* characteristics (i.e. those that are applicable throughout the main tables). The *special auxiliaries* denote *locally recurrent* characteristics (i.e. those that are applicable in a limited range of the main tables).

2.6.2.2 The common auxiliaries in turn comprise two kinds of symbol: the signs and subdivisions.

2.6.2.3 The common auxiliary *signs* are the plus, the stroke, the colon, the square brackets and the double colon, which serve as relators, linking UDC numbers (either main or auxiliary), but are not themselves numbers, do not represent classes, and cannot be subdivided. Not many kinds of relation are distinguished: the plus and the stroke represent kinds of *aggregation* (the sum of meanings of several UDC numbers), while the colon serves for most other relations. When UDC numbers are linked by colon, it merely shows that the subjects denoted by the numbers are related to each other in some way; it does not specify which influences the other(s), nor show the nature of the influence exerted — in short, it does not denote the *phase* of the relation. For example, the compound:

658.512.2:681.3 Industrial design in relation to computers and data processing

does not indicate whether computers are the instrument or the object of designing (computer-aided design or design of computers). Changing the order of the elements in such a compound does not in principle change the meaning: it is stated in Table I(b) that the relation is reversible, and that A:B and B:A are of equal significance. In private use, however, the order might be made significant. Recent additions to the UDC vocabulary are the algebraic sub-grouping and order-fixing signs (Table I(b), Sections 2 and 3). These to some extent afford the user a means of clarifying relations between subjects.

2.6.2.4 The lack of specificity in the common auxiliary signs, notably the colon, implies a correspondingly extensive usefulness: this device enables any concept in the whole classification to be related to any other, and so in a sense to qualify it. Such a copious range of qualifiers could hardly be achieved by other means.

2.6.2.5 The common auxiliary *subdivisions* consist of numeric tables, in which concepts are enumerated and arranged hierarchically; to this extent, they resemble the main tables, but they are distinguished by their own symbols either prefixed to, or enclosing, the number. Some features, such as time and space, are relevant to practically all phenomena, while others, such as language and documentary form, become relevant as soon as a phenomenon becomes the subject of a document. When a given characteristic of division recurs throughout a classification, it is convenient and mnemonic if the resultant facet (→ 2.2) is expressed in the same notation wherever it occurs; but this also makes it possible for the digits expressing it to be detached and separately listed. By this means, they become available to be affixed, theoretically, to every class number in the main tables, so permitting more specific denotation of any concept in the scheme. Removed from their context, they require an extra symbol to identify the characteristic of division (a *facet indicator*); for example, the digits 1 to 9 have many different meanings, but when they are enclosed in parentheses, this announces that the place facet is to be enumerated. Similarly, quotation marks announce the time facet, and so on. Some of these symbols serve more than one purpose, and their meaning depends

on what immediately follows; for example, an opening parenthesis may be followed by 0, denoting form, by 1 to 9, denoting place, or by the equals sign, denoting race and nationality. The numeric part of the auxiliary notation is punctuated after every third digit, as with the main tables.

2.6.2.6 The common auxiliary subdivisions fall into two groups: the independent and the dependent auxiliary tables. The *independent auxiliary tables*, though they may be affixed to any UDC number where appropriate, may also be used on their own, to form the whole class number for a document. These are Tables I(c) to I(g), the auxiliaries of language, form, place, race and time. For example, if it were decided that the place facet was the only one that needed to be expressed (e.g. in classifying maps), a way of doing this would be to cite the place auxiliary alone, from Table I(e). The *dependent auxiliary tables* have always to be affixed to a UDC number; these are, officially, Tables I(i) to I(k), the auxiliaries of point of view, materials and persons. Additionally, Table I(h), which specifies means of adding non-UDC notation, is in practice dependent (though not described as such), since the asterisk and alphabetic extensions have to be added to a UDC number.

2.6.2.7 Most of the independent auxiliary tables have symbols that enclose the number, thus demarcating it from adjacent numbers. These are *biterminal* signs — that is: signs with both an opening and a closing element. Tables I(d), I(e) and I(f) have parentheses, while Table I(g) has quotation marks. The exception is Table I(c) (Common auxiliaries of language), which has only an initial equals sign; this is compensated for by adding a colon at the end of the language notation in some positions, as in the example =40:641.5(083.1) given in the preamble to Table I(c). Because of their demarcation, auxiliaries with biterminal signs can be affixed to any part of a UDC number, at the beginning, middle or end (i.e. *prefixed*, *infix* or *suffixed*), as well as being usable independently, e.g.

(410) Great Britain. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(410)622.33 Britain — coal mining

622(410).33 Mining — Britain — coal

622.33(410) Coal mining — Britain

This is in contrast with the dependent auxiliaries, which are used only as suffixes, e.g.

622.33.002.5 Coal mining — production plant, machinery, equipment

though they may be followed by further auxiliaries, e.g.

622.33.002.5(410) Coal mining — production plant etc. — Britain

The asterisk, the point and the hyphen, therefore, can never occur at the beginning of a number.

2.6.2.8 The special auxiliaries, unlike the common auxiliaries, are not listed in one place, and by definition do not have such extensive applicability. They occur at various places in the tables, and express concepts that are recurrent, but in a more limited subject range. Most special auxiliaries are enumerative, though there is one synthesizing sign, the apostrophe (which, however, is also used in some places to introduce enumerated subdivisions). They are applicable only where indicated, and the same notation may be used elsewhere with a different meaning. They are always listed as suffixes to other numbers, and cannot be

used independently. A common form of presentation is a list immediately under the main number where they are valid. If no other indication is given, they are applicable also to all the direct divisions of that number. For example, under 621.22 are listed the special auxiliary subdivisions 621.22.01 to .018; there is no instruction as to their applicability; they may therefore be used as suffixes to 621.22 itself (exactly the form in which they are shown) or the digits following 621.22, i.e. .01 to .018, may be detached and added to any of the main numbers from 621.221 to 621.227.3. Thus:

621.22.018 Efficiency, Power, Performance tests
(i.e. of hydraulic machinery in general)

implies the possibility of:

621.227.1.018 Efficiency, power and performance
tests of Montgolfier rams.

A far longer series is 621.3.01 to .095.4, but the principle is the same: the .0 element is applicable anywhere from 621.31 to 621.398, as well as at 621.3 itself. In some cases, the applicability of the special auxiliaries is either restricted or extended from this norm; but then the range of applicability is always indicated in a note. For example, the 65.01/.07 auxiliaries are not valid throughout the subdivisions of 65, and a note preceding them draws attention to this restriction; similar notes appear at the places where use of all or some of them is debarred (under 654, 655 and 656). On the other hand, the 666.1.03 and .05 auxiliaries are valid not only under 666.1, but throughout 666.11/.28, as is indicated in the note preceding them; and a note at 666.21/.28 draws attention to the availability of these auxiliaries in this section outside their expected range.

2.6.2.9 Special auxiliaries may also occur within other series of auxiliaries, as they do, for example, at the beginning of Table 1(d) Common auxiliaries of form. The principle is the same: they may be used in the form in which they appear, e.g.

(0.035.22) Microfilmed documents

or the special auxiliary element (beginning with .0) may be detached and affixed to any of the direct divisions of (0), e.g.

(05) Serial publications, Periodicals

(05.035.22) Periodicals on microfilm.

The compound thus formed is still a common auxiliary, which may qualify a main number, e.g.

5 (05.035.22) Science periodicals on microfilm.

The -6 auxiliaries at 66.041 are an example of special auxiliaries within other special auxiliaries.

2.6.2.10 Of the notation used in special auxiliaries, the three main kinds are described and differentiated in Auxiliary tables, Section II (page 55): the hyphen series -1/-9, the point-nought series .01/.09 and the apostrophe series '1/'9. (.0 is almost always used to introduce special auxiliary subdivisions, but there are a few exceptions. See 621.0, 626.0 and 669.05.) Additionally, there is a device not mentioned there, the auxiliaries with three points . . . 1/ . . . 9, which are known as 'final digits'. Unlike other auxiliaries, they are not used in the form in which they are listed: the three points are merely a signal that the following figures are available as final digits, and when they are applied, the points are deleted, so that the final digits merge with the rest of the class number. (To put it another way, they have no facet indicator.)

Thus, when the final digits . . . 22, listed under 661.8 and denoting 'oxide', are added to 661.847.9 'Zinc' to form

661.847.922 Zinc oxide. Zinc white, Zinc grey,

the transition from the 'metal' facet to the 'oxide' facet is not marked (if actually comes after the seventh digit). This sometimes means that repunctuation is required; for example

539.12 . . . 12 Mass and charge (i.e. of elementary and simple particles generally)

is not used in that form: the final digits 12 are added to the base number 539.12, giving 539.1212, which is then punctuated after every third digit in the normal way — hence: 539.121.2. (Repunctuation may also be necessary in parallel division: → 2.6.2.11 to 2.6.2.12.)

2.6.2.11 There is another device, though not an auxiliary table at all, that is similar to special auxiliaries in that it results in the same notation being used to denote a given concept in more than one place. It is *parallel division*, signalled in the tables by the *subdivide-as* sign $\cong$. This simply means that the number preceding the $\cong$ may be subdivided in a manner analogous to the number following it; this will result in an exactly analogous array, with the same concepts expressed by the same sequence of digits. A simple example is in 611 'Anatomy', parts of which are parallel to 616 'Pathology', where both are subdivided into particular organs. The compiler has opted to give more detail under 616 (the pathology of particular organs), but it would not matter which was chosen as the main place: the point is that they are parallel, and to enumerate the organs fully in both places would be a waste of effort. Instead, we have instructions such as that under 611.2 'Respiratory system': 611.21/.26 $\cong$ 616.21/.26, or under 611.3 'Digestive system': 611.3 $\cong$ 616.3. In these cases, the 616 subdivisions are the *source numbers*, from which digits may be detached and added to the *target numbers* under 611; thus 616.21 gives us the analogous 611.21, while 616.31 gives us 611.31, and so on. The parallel arrays may be represented symmetrically:

611.21	Nose. Sinuses	616.21
.22	Larynx (voice-box)	.22
.23	Trachea (windpipe)	.23
.24	Lungs	.24
.25	Pleurae	.25
.26	Diaphragm	.26

the difference being that the numbers in the left-hand column represent these items in the context of anatomy, while those in the right-hand column represent them in the context of pathology. The list of items is the same.

2.6.2.12 This is generally easy to follow when the source number and target number are the same length. When they are of different lengths, then repunctuation may be necessary. An example of this is 611.81 'Central nervous system', divided like 616.831; thus 611.813 derives from 616.831.3. The parallelism here is not obvious to the eye, but the principle is the same: the digits that follow 611.81 are inferred from the digits that follow 616.831, so from 616.831.3 the final 3 is detached and added to 611.81 — hence: 611.813. It may be helpful in such cases to delete the points mentally; then 61181 $\cong$ 616831 and from 6168313 we infer 611813. We then punctuate after every third digit — hence 611.813. Here too, the parallel arrays

may be represented symmetrically:

611.813	Prosencephalon (forebrain) etc.	616.831.3
.814	Diencephalon (thalamencephalon)	.4
.815	Mesencephalon (midbrain) etc.	.5
.817	Metencephalon (hindbrain) etc.	.7
.818	Myelencephalon etc.	.8
.819	Cerebral meninges	.9

and it becomes clear that the italicized digits are common to both number columns.

2.6.2.13 There is no limit to the kinds of notation where parallel division is used. They may be main numbers (611.81 $\cong$ 616.831); they may be special auxiliaries (675.025 $\cong$ 675.055); they may be common auxiliaries ("5" $\cong$ "4"); auxiliary numbers may derive from main numbers (-036.4 $\cong$ 678.4) or vice versa (914/919 $\cong$ (4/9)); and a number may be the source for the parallel division of one of its own subdivisions (659.28 $\cong$ 659.2). This should cause no confusion, as in every case where parallel division is authorized, the fact is clearly indicated, often with examples.

2.6.3 Filing order

2.6.3.1 The filing order of UDC symbols is based on a progression from the general to the particular. Thus, the common auxiliaries (which are by definition general) come first, and an independent auxiliary used alone or cited first ($\rightarrow$ 2.6.4.1) files before a main number. Next, an aggregation of several numbers has a broader meaning than a simple number, so compounds with the plus and the stroke — Table 1(a) — file before a single component number (622+669 comes before 622). Finally, a shorter number files before a longer number, because a number followed by an auxiliary (unless it is an aggregation) is more specific than the simple number, while in simple hierarchic division ($\rightarrow$ 2.6.1.4) each successive digit further specifies the concept, increasing the particularity.

2.6.3.2 Arabic numerals arranged as decimal fractions ($\rightarrow$ 2.6.1.2) have an inherent ordinal value; the other symbols have been given an arbitrary one. Figure 2 shows the filing order of both simple and compound numbers.

	symbol	example
independent auxiliaries	=	=30 German language
	(0...)	(0.035.22) Microfilmed documents
	(1/9)	(430) Germany
	(=...)	(=1.410) British nationals
	"..."	"18" Nineteenth century
	+	622.341.1+669.1 Iron-ore mining and ferrous metallurgy
	/	622.341.1/2 Mining of iron ores and manganese ores
	simple number	622.341.1 Iron-ore mining
auxiliaries as suffixes	:	622.341.1:338.124.4 Economic crises in iron-ore mining (may be reversed to form 338.124.4:622.341.1)
	::	622.341.1::338.124.4 Economic crises in iron-ore mining (may not be reversed)
	=	622.341.1=30 Documents in German about iron-ore mining
	(0...)	622.341.1(0.035.22) Microfilmed documents about iron-ore mining
	(1/9)	622.341.1(430) Iron-ore mining in Germany
	(=...)	622.341.1(=1.366) Iron-ore mining among the ancient British
	"..."	622.341.1"18" Iron-ore mining in the nineteenth century
	*	622.341.1*Fe ₂ O ₃ Mining of red haematite (Fe ₂ O ₃)
	A/Z	622.341.1GOE Named iron ores: Goethite
	.00	622.341.1.002.67 By-products of iron-ore mining
	-0	622.341.1-057.2 Manual workers in iron-ore mining
	-1/-9	622.341.1-78 Protective devices and measures in iron-ore mining
	.0	622.341.1.03 Geological character of iron-ore deposits
	,	622.341.1'17 Waste, residues from iron-ore mining
	next simple number	622.341.11 Magnetite-haematite ores

Figure 2. Filing order

2.6.3.3 The algebraic subgrouping sign (square brackets) does not affect the filing order, and may be ignored for this purpose, except where class numbers would be identical but for the square brackets. Then one may apply the rule of nothing-before-something, so that the one without files first:

658.512.2:681.3-051 Industrial design in relation to:
practitioners of data processing
(e.g. designing for convenience
of operators)

[658.512.2:681.3]-051 Practitioners of: industrial
design in relation to data
processing (e.g. practitioners
of computer-aided design)

2.6.3.4 Intercalation of auxiliaries (→ 2.6.5) may lead to class numbers with infixes at any point in the hierarchy. Such a compound, where the auxiliary separates the opening element from the closing element of the simple number, files after the opening element alone and the opening element plus suffix. For example, the compound 622.341.1(430) in Figure 2 could be rearranged as:

622(430).341.1 Mining — Germany — iron ores,

so creating an order such as:

622
622(430)
622(430).341.1

2.6.3.5 In general, it will be seen that the filing order of UDC symbols is that in which they are displayed in the tables. The exceptions are (i) that the simple number comes between compounds with the stroke and compounds with the colon, and (ii) that square brackets have no inherent filing order.

2.6.4 Citation order

2.6.4.1 When an element of notation is selected as representing an aspect of a document's subject, and is incorporated into a class number for that document, it is said to be *cited*. The order in which the elements are combined to make a compound number is the *citation order* (as each element symbolizes a facet of the subject, the citation order is also known as the *facet formula*).

2.6.4.2 In order to ensure a sequence from general to special, it is necessary that the filing order should be the reverse of the citation order (this is called the *principle of inversion*, and is explained in BS 1000C, 6.2). In theory, either might be taken as the starting point, but here we have specified a filing order, and both the tables as a whole, and examples of synthesis given within the tables, are displayed in this order. So the simplest rule for citing elements in a compound is:

the citation order is the reverse of the filing order.

This means that the sequence proceeds from special to general. If one needed to cite, say, =30 and (430) and "18" and .002.67 and '17, all qualifying 622.341.1, the standard order would be: '17; .002.67; "18"; (430); =30, thus:

622.341.1'17.002.57"18"(430)=30 Iron-ore mining
— wastes —
by-products thereof
— nineteenth cen-
tury — Germany
— in German

2.6.4.3 The standard citation order may not be satisfactory for all purposes. The reason would be the need,

in particular collections, to bring together (or *collocate*) all references to a particular aspect of a subject, which would be separated if the standard order were followed. For example, in the standard order, time "... " would precede place (1/9) — the reverse of the filing order — and so, following the main number, the sequence would be arranged primarily according to time, with any given time aspect divided secondarily according to place:

622 "-. . ." Mining at various times BC
622 "-. . ."(1/9) Mining, BC, in various places
622 "-. . ."(410.197) Mining, BC, in Cornwall
622 "+. . ." Mining at various times AD
622 "+. . ."(1/9) Mining, AD, in various places
622 "+. . ."(410.197) Mining, AD, in Cornwall
622 "17" Mining in the eighteenth century
622 "17"(1/9) Mining, eighteenth century, in various
places
622 "17"(410.197) Mining, eighteenth century,
in Cornwall.

In this example, references to Cornwall are scattered through the sequence, separated by, firstly, the time element, and, secondly, most of the place sequence, since (1/9) represents many individual entries. If, for a particular purpose, it were necessary to collocate references to mining in Cornwall, it would be necessary to exchange the positions of the time and place auxiliaries in the citation order. Then the division would be primarily according to place and secondarily according to time:

622(1/9) Mining in various places
622(1/9)"-. . ." Mining in various places, BC
622(1/9)"+"-. . ." Mining in various places, AD
622(1/9)"17" Mining in various places, eighteenth
century
622(410.197) Mining in Cornwall
622(410.197)"-. . ." Mining in Cornwall, BC
622(410.197)"+"-. . ." Mining in Cornwall, AD
622(410.197)"17" Mining in Cornwall, eighteenth
century

In this example, references to Cornwall are brought together, but references to the eighteenth century are scattered.

2.6.4.4 One may summarize the matter of citation order as follows. Lacking any preference, follow the standard citation order (reverse of filing order). But to bring together aspects that would otherwise be scattered, vary the citation order so as to place the relevant notation nearer the beginning of the compound (so affecting the filing order of the class number). The filing order is prescribed, but the citation order is optional.

2.6.5 Intercalation

2.6.5.1 *Intercalation* is the use of an auxiliary as an infix rather than a prefix or suffix. In other words, certain auxiliaries may interrupt a main number, creating a compound such as 622(430).341.1 (mentioned in 2.6.3.4). The reason for this would be to create a more helpful arrangement of documents, or references to them, when classed. It is merely an extreme case of varying the citation order to produce a different sequence. In the example given in 2.6.4.3, the place auxiliary (410.197) was brought forward to precede the time auxiliary "17", giving 622(410.197)"17". Theoretically, it might be brought still further forward, and intercalated into the main number, giving 62(410.197)2"17". This would be useful only if one wanted to group all information on the subject 62

'Engineering', then subdivide it according to place (1/9) before proceeding to . . . 2 'Mining'. In practice, this is not likely, but there might be a need to group information about a more specific activity, such as mining, in a given area:

- 622(410) Mining – Britain
- 622(410).333 Mining – Britain – coal
- 622(410).34 Mining – Britain – metal ores
- 622(430.1) Mining – Germany, Federal Republic
- 622(430.1).333 Mining – Germany, FR – coal
- 622(430.1).34 Mining – Germany, FR – metal ores

or about institutions, such as laws, that vary from country to country:

- 347.78(410) Copyright laws – Britain
- 347.78(410)1 Literary copyright – Britain
- 347.78(410)5 Copyright of music – Britain
- 347.78(44) Copyright laws – France
- 347.78(44)1 Literary copyright – France
- 347.78(44)5 Copyright of music – France

2.6.5.2 This can only be done with auxiliaries that have biterminal signs (→ 2.6.2.7), i.e. parentheses or quotation marks: the common auxiliaries of form, place, race and time.

3 Management of UDC

3.1 The shape of UDC is determined by its users to a greater extent than that of any other major classification scheme. It is managed by the organization created by Otlet and La Fontaine, known since 1937 as the International Federation for Documentation (Fédération Internationale de Documentation) or FID. Its official languages are English, French and German. FID works in cooperation with various national organizations, which in turn have various consultative arrangements with users of the scheme.

3.2 The Classification Sector at FID maintains (among other tasks) a complete *Master Version* of UDC, which consists of the text of the French edition of 1927-33, modified by all approved amendments since that date. It is the duty of the Classification Sector to check the authenticity of proposed published editions of UDC, by reference to the Master Version.

3.3 The published editions of UDC are issued, with the authority of FID, by the member organizations in various countries, which produce versions in their own languages. The current state of UDC (as represented in the Master Version) includes texts in any or all of the three official languages; the editors of the published editions assemble and translate this material, and it is this version that is checked by FID before being authorized for publication. Most published editions are in a single language, and are known as the *language editions* (there are also occasional multilingual editions with parallel-text layout). BSI is the organization responsible for the English-language editions.

3.4 The scheme is under continuous revision, a state of affairs that has obtained since the first edition began to appear in 1904. This means that later states of knowledge in a subject, and missing concepts previously overlooked, can be considered, and if necessary acted on, without waiting until such time as a new edition is imminent. Proposed amendments, known as P-Notes, are circulated by FID to subscribers (anyone can subscribe, but naturally

the UDC-publishing organizations are included). They are, of course, open to comment, and comments submitted are collected and considered by FID. P-Notes, therefore, may be amended, augmented, abridged or withdrawn altogether. Those that are judged acceptable then become authorized, and when published by FID are official UDC text. The published amendments are incorporated into the language editions whenever new editions are undertaken.

3.5 The published amendments became known from early on as 'Extensions et corrections'. Starting in 1933, there was a duplicated loose-leaf updating service called 'Extensions et Corrections Décidées', and in 1949 it became a formal periodical 'Extensions and Corrections to the UDC'. At first semi-annual, it is now annual, and cumulates in 3-year series; the earlier series have been collected into two larger cumulations: 'Cumulated UDC Supplement (-1964)' and 'Cumulated UDC Supplement 1965-1975'. The (so far) uncollected series start with Series 9, no. 3, dated 1977. The text of P-Notes, and therefore of the entries in 'Extensions and Corrections' to which they lead, may be in any one of the three FID languages, or in bilingual or trilingual versions. It varies from one proposal to another.

3.6 To take full advantage of UDC's continuity of revision, the user therefore has the obligation of annually updating his edition(s), and his classifying practice, by reference to 'Extensions and Corrections'. FID's member organizations, such as BSI, from time to time replace published versions with new editions incorporating recent amendments, but inevitably there is some delay. It is necessary to weigh the advantages of up-to-dateness against the onus of updating procedure. The full editions appear in many sections at different stages of up-to-dateness, but with self-contained versions such as the present one, it is possible to make a decision to use UDC in a given, dated edition.

3.7 Proposals for amending UDC are welcomed from all its users, subject to the FID procedures established for this activity. Revision may be initiated by FID itself, or by its member organizations, or by organizations that make use of UDC, or by individuals. BSI operates a committee structure, in which interested organizations are represented, for either formulating revision proposals or responding to those from elsewhere; but non-members of BSI are still free to comment and propose. The national organizations channel comments to FID; users of English-language editions should address any comments to BSI.

4 Official publications

Further information about UDC and its published editions may be found in the following publications of FID and BSI:

FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE DOCUMENTATION. *Principles of the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) and rules for its revision and publication* (FID Publication 598). The Hague: FID, 1981.

FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE DOCUMENTATION. *Bibliographical survey of UDC editions* (FID Publication 573). The Hague: FID, 1982.

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION. *Sectional list of British Standards SL 35: Documentation (including UDC)*. Milton Keynes: BSI [gratis].

AUXILIARY TABLES

SECTION I

COMMON AUXILIARY SIGNS AND SUBDIVISIONS

TABLE I(a) COORDINATION. EXTENSION

Filing order. The symbols in Table I(a) extend rather than restrict the meaning of a number, and compounds containing them file before the simple number itself. First in the filing order comes the number followed by +...; secondly, the number followed by /...; thirdly, the simple number.

Section 1 Coordination. Addition

Symbol + (plus)

The coordination sign + connects two or more separated (non-consecutive) UDC numbers to denote a compound subject for which no single number exists, e.g.

(44+460) France and Spain

622+669 Mining and metallurgy

Section 2 Consecutive extension

Symbol / (stroke)

The extension sign / connects the first and last of a series of consecutive UDC numbers to denote a broad subject, or range of concepts, e.g.

(7/8) North and Central America, and
South America. The Americas

592/599 Systematic zoology [equivalent to
592 + 593 ... + 599]

629.734/.735 Heavier-than-air craft.
Aeroplanes

643/645 The home and household
equipment [equivalent to 643 +
644 + 645]

If the number following the stroke is more than three digits long and begins with a group of digits in common with the preceding number, it may be abbreviated by omitting the digits common to both, so long as the first item after the stroke is a decimal point. Thus, in the third example above, compounded from 629.734 and 629.735, the group 629 is common to both and is not repeated; the group .735 following the stroke is coordinate with .734 preceding it. The use of the stroke in this way to form a range-number conceals all the component numbers except the first, and the information so classed files in only one place in a classified list. It is therefore inappropriate if there is a need to retrieve information from all the component numbers, and an item such as

546.32/.35 The more important alkali
metals

would be better multiply classed at:

546.32 Potassium

546.33 Sodium

546.34 Lithium

546.35 Rubidium

TABLE I(b) RELATION. SUBGROUPING. ORDER-FIXING**Section 1 Simple relation**

Symbol : (colon)

The relation sign : denotes a general, coordinating and reversible relation, in which A:B and B:A are of equal significance, e.g.

17:7 Ethics in relation to art

7:17 Art in relation to ethics

341.63(44:450) Arbitration of disputes

between France and Italy

341.63(450:44) Arbitration of disputes
between Italy and France

Section 2 Subgrouping

Symbol [] (square brackets)

Square brackets [] may be used as an algebraic subgrouping device when two or more main UDC numbers are linked by a plus sign or colon to denote a complex subject which is as a whole related to another by colon, or modified by a common or special auxiliary, e.g.

061.1(100):[54+66]IUPAC International
Union of Pure
and Applied
Chemistry

[622+669](485) Mining and metallurgy in
Sweden

[622+669](485):31 Statistics of mining
and

31:[622+669](485) metallurgy in Sweden

681.3:[621.771.016.3:669.14] Computers in
cold-rolling
mills for steel

Section 3 Order-fixing

Symbol :: (double colon)

The double colon :: may be used to fix the order of the component numbers in a compound number, especially when the UDC is used in a computer-based mechanical information system, e.g.

061.1(100)::[54+66]IUPAC International
Union of Pure
and Applied
Chemistry

061.2(100)::002FID International
Federation for
Documentation

575::576.3 Cytogenetics

77.044::355 War photography

TABLE I(c) COMMON AUXILIARIES OF LANGUAGE

Symbol = (equals)

The common auxiliaries of language in principle form the main place for the enumeration of languages; but in this edition, more detail has been given in class 8.

These auxiliaries denote the language or linguistic form of a document whose subject is denoted by a main UDC number. They also form the basis for the parallel division of 802/809 'Individual languages' and 820/899 'Literatures of individual languages', by substituting for the equals-sign the digits 80 or 8 respectively. Thus:

=20 English

hence

802.0 English language

820 English literature

Example of use as auxiliary:

663.4(493)(075)=393.2 Textbook on
brewing industry in
Belgium, in
Flemish

Although in theory the language of any document might be denoted, in practice it is useful only in very detailed classification and only if necessary for a satisfactory filing order. In citation order, the language auxiliary normally comes after the other auxiliary subdivisions; it may, however, be cited first in a compound number if there is a need to file documents in order of language rather than subject (if necessary, it is separated from the following number by a colon), e.g.

=20(02.053.2) Children's books in English

=40:641.5(083.1) Cooking recipes in
French

Multilingual documents may be denoted by =00 or by the auxiliaries for the individual languages in ascending numeric order, e.g.

53(035)=00 Multilingual handbooks of
physics

53(035)=20=30=40 Handbooks of
physics,
English/French/
German

Translations are classed at =03. The source language is denoted by =03.2/.9 =2/=9, and the target language directly by =2/=9, e.g.

61=03.82 Medical documents translated from Russian	=83
61=03.82=40 Medical documents translated from Russian into French (filed near other medical translations from Russian)	=84
61=40=03.82 Medical documents translated from Russian into French (filed near other medical documents in French)	=850
	=854
	=86
	=861
	=862
	=863
	=866
	=867
	=882
	=883

If a language auxiliary is cited first or medially in a compound number, it is separated from the following number either by the opening sign of an auxiliary, e.g. the opening round bracket in:

910.4=30(02.053.2) Travel descriptions in German, written for children	=9
	=91
	=911
	=912
	=914

or by a colon if followed by a main number, as in
=40:641.5(083.1) above.

Systematic table

=00	Multilingual. Polyglot	.7
=02	Originals or their adaptations (untranslated)	.8
=021	Original versions (unadapted, unedited)	.91
=025	Adapted, edited, amended versions in the original language	.92
=03	Translated documents. Translations	.93
=03.2/.9	Source language	.94
	=03.2/.9 ≈ =2/=9, e.g.	.99
	=03.30 Translations from German	=915
	For target language → =2/=9	.5
=083	Living languages. Modern languages	.6
=089	Artificial languages	.7
.2	Esperanto	.8
=092	Information languages. Machine languages.	.91
	Algol. Cobol. Find. Fortran. Inform. Syntol	=916
=2/=9	INDIVIDUAL LANGUAGES	.2
	=2/=9 is parallel with 802/809, where fuller enumeration is given	.3
=2	Western languages in general	.6
=20	English	.7
	=20(73) American English	.8
	and cf. examples under 802.0	.9
=3	Germanic languages	=919.81
	→ =20	.83
=30	German. High German (Hochdeutsch)	=92
=392	Frisian	=921
=393	Dutch and its derivatives	=922
.1	Dutch	=923
.2	Flemish	=924
.6	Afrikaans	=927
=395	North Germanic (Nordic) languages	=928
.8	Faeroese	=93
.9	Icelandic	=931
=396	Norwegian	
.9	Nynorsk (Landsmal)	=932
=397	Swedish	=933
=398	Danish	=935
=4	Romance (Romanic) languages in general	
	including =40/=690	=941.1
=40	French	.31
=499	Catalan	=942.1
=50	Italian	.2
=590	Rumanian (Romanian)	.3
=592	Moldavian	=943
=599	Rhaeto-Romance (Rhaetian). Friulian. Ladin.	.5
	Romansch	.61
=60	Spanish	.62
=690	Portuguese	.63
=7	Classical languages	=944
=71	Latin. Classical Latin	=945
=732	Vulgar Latin	.1
=734	Modern Latin	.11
=75	Greek. Classical Greek	.41
=774	Modern Greek	.45
=81	Slavic (Slavonic) languages in general	.46
=82	Russian	.5
=826	Byelorussian (White Russian)	=946

Ukrainian (Ruthenian, Little Russian)
Polish
Czech
Slovak
South Slavic languages
Serbian
Croatian
Slovenian
Macedonian
Bulgarian
Lithuanian
Latvian (Lettish)
Oriental, African and other languages
Indo-European languages
Indic languages in general
Ancient Indic. Sanskrit. Vedic
Modern Indic. Modern Indo-European languages of India
Hindustani. Hindi. Urdu
Bengali
Oriya
Marathi
Rajasthani. Gujarati. Bhili
Sinhalese
Assamese
Lahnda (Multani etc.)
Nepali
Dardic languages. Kashmiri. Shina. Khowar.
Pashai etc.
Romany
Iranian languages. Persian
Modern Persian (Farsi)
Ossetic
Kurdish
Pashto (Pushtu, Afghan)
Baluchi
Celtic and Basque languages
Irish
Scots Gaelic (Erse)
Welsh
Cornish
Breton
Basque (Euskara)
Armenian
Albanian
Semitic languages
East Semitic. Akkadian (Assyro-Babylonian).
Sumerian
Aramaic. Palestinian. Samaritan. Nabataean.
Palmyrene
East Aramaic. Syriac. Jacobite. Nestorian
Hebrew
Arabic
Ethiopic Semitic languages. Amharic
Hamitic languages
Ancient Egyptian (Dynastic Egyptian)
→ =927
Coptic
North Hamitic. Libyan-Berber
East Hamitic (Ethiopian Hamitic). Cushitic.
Somali. Galla. Afar
Tungus (Evenki)
Manchu
East Mongolic. Mongolian
West Mongolic. Kalmyk
North Mongolic. Buryat
Turco-Tartar (Turkic) languages
Turkish (Osmanli)
Turkmen
Azerbaijani
Anatolian Ottoman
Samoyed languages
Finno-Ugric (Uralian) languages
Ugric group. Hungarian. Vogul. Ostyak
Hungarian (Magyar)
Finnish (Suomi)
Estonian
Livonian
Lappish
Caucasian languages

=947	Hyperboreal languages (Palaeoasiatic, Palaeosiberian). Eskimo-Aleutian languages
.51	True Eskimo languages
=948	Dravidian languages. Tamil. Malayalam (Malabar). Telugu
=95	Other Asiatic languages
=951	Chinese
.1	Northern Chinese. Pekinese. Mandarin (Kuan-hua)
.2	Southern Chinese. Cantonese etc.
=952.3	Thai (T'ai) languages in general
.4	Siamese
.5	Other Thai languages. Lao (Laotian)
.7	Vietnamese. Annamese. Tonkinese. Cochinchinese
=954	Tibeto-Burmese languages
→=958	
.1	Tibetan languages. Tibetan. Balti. Bhotian. Ladakhi
=955	Himalayan languages. Lepcha (Rong). Kiranti. Dhimal etc.
.5	Assamese. Bodo. Naga
=956	Japanese
=957	Korean
=958	Arakan-Burmese languages. Burmese. Kuki-Chinese
.1	Burmese. Arakan
=959	Austro-Asiatic languages. Malacca. Mon-Khmer. Munda. Nicobarese
=96	African (Negro-African) languages
=961	Hottentot (Khoi)
=962	Bushman (San)
=963	Congo-Kordofan languages. Bantu. Bantulde. Kordofan. Guinea languages
.5	Bantu languages
.518	Northern Bantu. Rwanda. Rundi (Barundi). Kikuyu (Aikuyu). Ganda (Baganda). Nyoro (Banyoro). Luhya (Baluhya) etc.
.53	Herero-Ndonga group. Ndonga (Ovambo)
.54	Swaheli (Swahili) group
.57	South-eastern Bantu. Kaffir-Sotho group. Sotho (Basuto). Zulu. Chuana (Tswana, Bechuana)
.64	Benue-Congolese (Eastern Bantuide). Tiv. Ibibio. Bamileke. Birom etc.
=966	Sudanic languages
→=93	
.6	Nilotic languages. Nuba (Nubian). Dinka. Masal etc.
.7	Bantuide languages. Wolof (Olof). Togo group. Niger-Congo group
.8	Hausa (Houssa)
=97	North and Central Amerindian (American Indian) languages. Apachean. Siouan. Aztec etc.
=98	South Amerindian languages. Carib. Kechua (Quechua) etc.
=99	Austronesian and Australasian languages
=992	Malayo-Polynesian languages. Indonesian languages
.1	Northern (Tagala) group
.11	Philippine languages. Tagalog etc.
.12	Formosan
.19	Languages of Madagascar. Malgasi (Malagasy)
.2	Southern and Eastern group
.21	Malay
.22	Javanese
.23	Balinese
.26	Non-Malayan languages of Sumatra. Achin. Batak
.27	Borneo languages
.272	Dayak
.28	Celebes languages. Sulawesi
.29	Other Indonesian languages. East Indonesian group
.295.2	Timor languages
.5	Ambon (Amboina) languages
.3	Oceanian languages
.31	Melanesian and Micronesian. Fijian

=992.32	Polynesian. Maori. Samoan. Hawaiian
.321.1	Maori
.322	Western Polynesian
=995.1	Australian aboriginal languages
.11	South Australian
.12	North Australian
.7	Papuan languages
.8	Tasmanian

TABLE I(d) COMMON AUXILIARIES OF FORM

Symbol (0...) (brackets-nought)

The common auxiliaries of form denote the documentary form or presentation of a subject represented by a main UDC number, e.g.

58(035) Handbooks of botany

Documents may be arranged according to form by citing the form auxiliary first, e.g.

(038)54 Dictionaries of chemistry (filed near other dictionaries)

Kinds of form not listed below, e.g. literary forms, may be denoted by colon combination with a main number, within the brackets, e.g.

82-31 Novels

(0:82-31) In the form of a novel

929 Biography

929(0:82-31) Biographical novels

Systematic table**Special auxiliary subdivisions**

(0.02)	Documents according to physical, external form
(0.021)	Documents according to scope and size
(0.021.2)	Large
(0.021.3)	Medium-sized
(0.021.4)	Small
(0.021.6)	Miniature editions
(0.022)	Documents according to colour and transparency. Black and white. Full colour. Transparent. Opaque
(0.023)	Documents according to their material (substance)
(0.023) ≈ -03, Table I(k)	
(0.024)	Documents according to their spatial impression. Stereo documents. Anaglyphs
→(086)	
(0.025.2)	Illustrated documents
(0.025.4)	Non-illustrated documents
(0.026)	Documents according to their binding
(0.026.2)	Documents with fixed covers. Bound. Cased. Hardback
(0.026.4)	Sewn, stitched, stapled documents. Brochures
(0.026.6)	Loose-leaf documents
(0.027)	Kind of edition
(0.027.2)	Standard editions
(0.027.3)	Popular editions
→(0.062)	
(0.027.5)	Paperback editions
(0.027.6)	De luxe editions. Fine editions. Collectors', book-lovers' editions
→094.3	
(0.027.8)	Unauthorised editions. Pirated editions
(0.028)	Defective documents
(0.028.1)	Incomplete documents. Copies with missing pages
(0.028.3)	Damaged documents
(0.028.5)	Documents with printing defects, misprints, errata etc.
(0.028.7)	Forged documents. Fake documents
(0.03)	Documents according to method of production
(0.032)	Handwritten documents (autograph, holograph copies). Manuscripts. Pictorial documents (drawings, paintings)
(0.033)	Typescripts. Output from typewriter, teleprinter, text processor, line printer, computer terminal etc.
(0.034)	Machine-readable documents. Punched cards. Punched tape. Magnetic tape. Magnetic disc etc.

(0.035)	Copies. Reproductions. Duplicated documents	(045)	Articles in serials, collections etc. Contributions
(0.035.1)	Enlarged copies		→(05); (08)
(0.035.2)	Reduced copies. Microcopies	(046)	Newspaper articles
(0.035.22)	Transparent, strip-form. Microfilm	(047)	Reports. Notices. Bulletins
(0.035.23)	Transparent, page-form. Microfiche		→(055)
(0.035.24)	Opaque. Microcard. Micro-opaque	(047.1)	Progress reports. Situation reports
(0.035.3)	Photocopies (same-size copies). Diazo, xerographic, electrographic copies etc	(047.2)	Travel reports. Reports of trips (business, study trips etc.)
(0.036)	Printed documents	(047.3)	Special reports. Technical reports. Reports of tests, experiments. Management, administrative reports. Reports of accidents, damage
	→(0.033)		Reports for the press: Press releases, handouts. Communiqués
(0.036.2)	Printed proofs. Galley proofs. Page proofs etc	(047.5)	Interviews
(0.036.4)	Preprints		Brief reports, notices. News items. Press cuttings
(0.036.6)	Offprints (separates)	(047.53)	Bibliographic descriptions. Abstracts. Summaries. Surveys
(0.038)	Multi-part, multi-volume works	(047.6)	Bibliographic descriptions
(0.04)	Documents according to stage of production		Annotations
(0.041)	Drafts. Preliminary sketches, outlines	(048)	Abstracts
(0.042)	Temporary, provisional, interim documents		Indicative abstracts (giving scope and content)
(0.044)	First (published) editions. Editions principes	(048.1)	Informative abstracts (summarizing arguments, conclusions)
(0.045)	Reprinted editions. Reprints. New impressions	(048.2)	Summaries
		(048.3)	Surveys. Compilations of information from several primary documents
(0.046)	Revised editions. New editions. Corrected editions	(048.32)	Uncritical surveys. Pure compilation
(0.046.4)	Abridged editions		Critical surveys. Evaluative surveys.
(0.05)	Documents for particular classes or groups of reader	(048.34)	Analytico-synthetic surveys
	→087.2/5	(048.4)	Factual surveys. Fact documentation
	(0.05) ≈ -05, Table I(k), e.g.	(048.8)	Predictive, prospective surveys
	(0.053.2) Documents for children		Other non-serial separates
	(02.053.2) Children's books	(048.82)	Notifications. Announcements. Proclamations. Manifestos
	(0.055.2) Documents for women	(048.83)	Polemics. Disputations. Controversies.
	(051.055.2) Women's magazines		Diatribes. Justifications. Vindications.
(0.06)	Documents according to level of presentation, and availability	(048.84)	Rejoinders. Apologias
		(048.85)	Declarations of opinion. Advice, hints.
(0.062)	Low-level; elementary, popular exposition	(049)	Critiques. Appreciations
	→(0.027.3); (075.2)	(049.1)	Petitions. Requests. Applications
(0.063)	Intermediate, average-level exposition		Serial publications. Periodicals
(0.064)	High-level, advanced exposition	(049.2)	→05
	→(035); (075.8)		<i>Details by Table I(g) Time, e.g.</i>
(0.068)	Rare documents. Unique documents. Sole extant copies. Unica	(049.3)	(05) "508" Irregular serials (published at irregular intervals)
	→094.2		"520.1" Published daily
(0.07)	Supplementary matter issued with a document	(049.4)	"530.1" Published weekly
		(05)	"530.2" Published fortnightly
(0.072)	Commentaries. Amplifications. Annotations. Critical apparatus		"540.1" Published monthly
	→(048.2)		"540.2" Published two-monthly
(0.074)	Amendments. Addenda. Postscripts		"540.3" Published quarterly, three-monthly
(0.076)	Corrections. Errata. Corrigenda		"550.1" Published annually, yearly
Common auxiliary subdivisions (continued)			Periodicals (in the strict sense). Journals. Magazines etc.
(01)	Bibliographies		News bulletins. Newsletters. Information bulletins
	→(048); 016		Yearbooks. Directories. Street directories. Trade directories
(02)	Books in general		Almanacs. Calendars for specific subjects, professions etc.
(03)	Reference books		→059
	→03; 801.3		Ephemerides. Calendars of coming events
(031)	Encyclopaedias	(051)	Publications of societies, organizations
	→030.1		→(05); (085); 06.055
(035)	Handbooks. Manuals		Publications concerning organization and activities
(036)	Guidebooks (with practical and descriptive information)	(055)	(060.1/8) ≈ 06.01/08
(038)	Dictionaries. Language dictionaries. Technical dictionaries. Subject glossaries	(058)	Publications of particular kinds of society or organization
	→030.8	(059)	(061/069) ≈ 061.1/9
(04)	Non-serial separates. Separata		Documents for instruction, teaching, study, training
	→04; 82-4		→371.67
(041)	Pamphlets. Brochures	(059.3)	
(042.3)	Lectures	(06)	
(042.4)	Lecture courses		
(042.5)	Speeches. Orations	(060.1/8)	
	→82-5		
(043.2)	Theses. Academic theses		
(043.3)	Dissertations	(061/069)	
(043.5)	Inaugural dissertations (academic)		
(044)	Correspondence. Letters. Circulars	(07)	
	→82-6		
(044.2)	Personal letters. Private correspondence		
(044.4)	Business letters. Official correspondence		
(044.6)	Circular letters		

(072)	Documentary materials for teaching. Teaching aids —(084); (086)	(083.97) (084) (084.1)	Programmes Pictorial documents. Graphic documents Pictures. Illustrations Drawings. Sketches Photographic images Still photographs Films. Motion pictures Silent film Sound film Survey photographs. Photograms (with known internal orientation) Magnetically recorded images. Video recordings —(086.8)
(073)	Curricula. Syllabuses	(084.11)	Printing blocks (half-tone blocks etc.). Electrotypes
(075)	Educational texts. Schoolbooks. Texts for students	(084.12) (084.121) (084.122) (084.122.3) (084.122.5) (084.127)	Prints from blocks. Block-pulls Schematic representations Diagrams. Graphs Profiles (two-dimensional) Block diagrams (two-dimensional). Flow charts (flow-sheets) —(086.45)
(075.2)	Elementary school texts. Primers		Cartographic images. Maps. Plans. Charts. Cartograms —(086.43); 912
(075.3)	Secondary school texts	(084.14)	
(075.4)	Texts for self-instruction, private study, home study, correspondence courses, adult education	(084.17)	Special auxiliary subdivisions
(075.8)	Texts for university, higher education	(084.18)	(084.3-1) Maps etc. according to scale
(075.9)	Texts for short courses, crash courses, refresher courses	(084.2) (084.21) (084.28) (084.29)	(084.3-12) 1:5 000 to > 1:20 000 (084.3-14) 1:75 000 to > 1:250 000 (topographic survey maps) (084.3-16) 1:1 000 000 to > 1:20 000 000 (maps of countries, of continents) (084.3-18) 1:100 000 000 and smaller (world maps) (084.3-2) According to form of representation (084.3-21) Non-pictorial forms. Contour maps. Maps with hachures, hill-shading (084.3-22) Pictorial forms. Bird's-eye maps (084.3-223) Airphoto mosaics (084.3-3) According to type of representation (084.3-32) Skeleton maps. Distribution maps (084.3-34) Statistical maps on the dot system. Dot maps (084.3-35) Cartograms. Cartodiagrams (084.3-36) Structural maps. Maps of complex spatial division (084.3-37) Survey maps (084.3-4) According to method of production, printing, reproduction (084.3-41) Originals. Map sketches, drawings (084.3-42) Photographic tracing processes. Blueprints (cyanotypes). Diazos etc. (084.3-43) Multicoloured copies on plastics (proof sheets) (084.3-44) Originals for printing (metals, stone etc.) (084.3-45) Printed maps —528.927; 655.3.026
(076)	Documents for practical instruction, training —(035)		(084.3-5) According to type of storage (084.3-52) Not mounted. Flat. Rolled (084.3-54) In book form (084.3-56) Mounted
(076.1)	Documents with problems, questions	(084.18)	Common auxiliaries (continued)
(076.2)	Documents with solutions, answers	(084.2)	(084.31) Sketch maps. Map drawings (084.32) Map sheets. Individual sheets (084.33) Pocket maps (084.35) Wall maps (084.4) Atlases (084.41) General geographic atlases (non-thematic) (084.42) Thematic atlases (084.5) Pictorial posters (085) Publications of business firms (industrial, commercial). Commercial publicity, information, advertising material (085.2) Trade catalogues. Industrial catalogues (085.3) House journals. Company magazines (085.6) Price lists for goods (085.7) Price lists for services. Tariffs (085.8) Advertisements (086) Three-dimensional (solid) documents. Audio and audiovisual documents
(076.3)	Documents with questions and answers —238.1		
(076.5)	Practical exercises. Laboratory, field exercises etc.		
(076.6)	Programmed texts. Scrambled textbooks, with program frames		
(078.7)	Case studies (as form) —001.87		
(079)	Documents connected with competitions, tests, examinations etc.		
(079.1)	Questions and exercises for tests, contests, competitions. Examination papers		
(079.2)	Paper qualifications. Diplomas. Degrees. Certificates of proficiency etc.		
(08)	Collected and polygraphic works. Forms. Lists. Illustrations. Business publications —08; 82-82		
(081)	Individual polygraphies. Collected works of individual authors		
(082)	Collective polygraphies. Collections of works by several authors		
(082.1)	Series (works by various authors published under a general title). Publishers' series, sets, libraries		
(082.2)	Anthologies. Selections. Excerpts. Quotations		
(083)	Technical and normative documents. Tables. Lists etc.		
(083.1)	Recipes. Prescriptions. Directions		
(083.12)	Recipes. Prescriptions		
(083.131)	Directions for use		
(083.132)	Practical advice, hints		
(083.133)	Instructions		
(083.2)	Forms, blanks. Printed forms		
(083.4)	Tables (other than purely numeric). Statistical tables		
(083.5)	Technical data tables. Calculation tables. Conversion tables —519.66		
(083.53)	Numeric tables. Percentage tables. Ready reckoners		
(083.57)	Nomograms		
(083.58)	Network diagrams. Critical path diagrams (arrow diagrams)		
(083.71)	Definitions		
(083.72)	Nomenclatures		
(083.73)	Codes. Cryptographies. Keys		
(083.74)	Standards		
(083.75)	Specifications		
(083.76)	Patterns. Samples		
(083.77)	Comparative presentation —Table I(i), 001.36		
(083.78)	Estimates of cost. Tenders		
(083.81)	Lists in general —(01); 01		
(083.82)	Inventories		
(083.84)	Stock records. Stores lists. Warehouse lists		
(083.86)	Tables of contents. Indexes of names, places, subjects		
(083.87)	Concordances —001.86; 014.5; 22.03		
(083.92)	Plans		
(083.94)	Projects		

- (086.3) Specimens, objects as documents.
Microscope slides. Museum pieces etc.
- (086.4) Solid, three-dimensional representations
→(0.024)
- (086.42) Modelling sheets. Flat designs for cut-out models. Networks plotted for solid geometric models
- (086.43) Globes
→(084.3); 912
- (086.44) Reliefs (solid). Relief models. Relief maps
- (086.45) Block diagrams (three-dimensional)
→(084.29)
- (086.48) Models
- (086.7) Audio documents. Sound recordings
- (086.72) Mechanical sound recordings, e.g. gramophone records (discs etc.)
- (086.74) Magnetic sound recordings, e.g. magnetic tape
- (086.76) Optical sound recordings. Sound on film
- (086.8) Audiovisual recordings. Videotape etc.
→(084.14)
- (088) Attestations. Special-purpose documents
- (088.2) Certificates, licences etc. issued by authorities
- (088.22) Identity and nationality certificates. Passports. Identity cards etc.
- (088.24) Licenses giving right to practise profession, conduct business, possess or drive vehicles etc. Driving licenses. Firearms certificates (gun licenses) etc.
- (088.27) Certificates of property, ownership. Identification, registration papers. Title deeds etc.
- (088.4) Contracts. Written agreements
- (088.72) Trademarks. Commercial marks and devices
→347.77
- (088.77) Marks and certifications of quantity and quality of goods
→(083.74/.76)
- (088.8) Patents. Patent applications. Patent specifications. Descriptions of inventions
→347.77; 608
- (089.3) Curiosities. Miscellanies. Varia. Anecdotes. Facetiae. Aphorisms. Maxims etc.
- (089.5) Frauds. Deceptions. Literary, artistic, scientific hoaxes
→001.94/.98
- (09) **Presentation in historical form. Legal and historical sources**
- (091) Historical presentation in the strict sense
→93
- (092) Biographical presentation
→929
- (093) Historical sources
- (093.2) Official sources. Public records, documents, acts
- (093.3) Literary sources. Chronicles. Diaries
- (094) Legal sources. Legal documents
→340.13/.14
- (094.1) Enactments of absolute government in general. Royal decrees, edicts, ordinances
- (094.2) International agreements and treaties. International laws. Enactments between independent states
- (094.4) Law books and legal problems (textbooks)
- (094.5) Individual laws. Simple laws and detailed regulations resulting from them. Bills (draft laws). Acts
- (094.57) Decrees, rescripts, edicts of central authority, arising from a law. Ordinances of the executive. Orders in Council (UK). Executive Orders (USA)
- (094.58) Decisions of central authority in application of a law. Promulgations. Regulations
- (094.7) Legal sources emanating from administrative authorities of various grades
- (094.8) Legal sources emanating from courts of justice
- (094.9) Collections of legal documents. Collections of rulings, legal decisions. Legal case-books

TABLE I(e) COMMON AUXILIARIES OF PLACE

Symbol (1/9) (brackets-one-to-nine)

Scope. The place auxiliaries indicate the geographical range, locality or other spatial aspect of a subject denoted by a main UDC number, e.g.

331.2(44) Wages in France

338.47(81) Economics of transport in Brazil

They also form the basis for the parallel division of 913/919 'Regional geography' and 93/99 'History', by deleting the brackets and prefixing 91 or 9 respectively. Thus:

(44) France

hence

914.4 Geography of France

944 History of France

One can, therefore, use 913/919 to specify place, in colon combinations with other main numbers, e.g.

339.5.053:917.3 Trade balance of the USA

Inversion of the compound, 917.3:339.5.053, would produce an added entry, and so the information would also file in the geography section. But a sequence based on place could also be created by citing the place auxiliary first:

(73)339.5.053 USA - trade balance

339.5.053(73) Trade balance - USA

Exceptionally, the place auxiliary alone might be adequate for classifying some kinds of documents where the place aspect is the only one likely to be sought (e.g. some maps)

Special auxiliaries. The special auxiliary subdivisions listed under (1) are equally applicable throughout (2/9) by detaching the hyphen and following digits, and adding them after any other number in the table; but they are also useful in the form in which they are listed e.g.

(1-08) Unexplored regions (anywhere on Earth)

(811.3-08) Unexplored regions of the state of Amazonas, Brazil

Further subdivision of the place auxiliaries. In general, the political section of the following table, (4/9), is subdivided as far as counties, departments or equivalent administrative units. Smaller units may be denoted in two ways by using the (1-2/-3) special auxiliaries, either at the number for the high-level unit (country, state) or at that for the lower-level unit (county, department), e.g.

(44) France

(44-2) Towns of France

(44-37) Arrondissements of France

or:

(441.1) Département of Finistère

(441.1-2) Towns of Finistère

(441.1-37) Arrondissements of Finistère

Systematic table**(1) PLACE AND SPACE IN GENERAL. LOCALIZATION. ORIENTATION****Common auxiliary signs**

(1: ...)

One place in relation to another, e.g.

(44:450) France in relation to Italy

339.5(44:450) Trade relations between France and Italy

(1=...)

Place with reference to race. Ethnic zones

Details by Table I(f) Common auxiliaries of race and nationality, e.g.

(494=30) German Switzerland

(494=40) French Switzerland

(494=50) Italian Switzerland

Special auxiliary subdivisions

(1-0/-9)

BOUNDARIES AND SPATIAL FORMS OF VARIOUS KINDS

The (-0/-9) special auxiliaries may be combined with the (2/9) common auxiliaries to denote specific parts of geographic concepts, e.g.

(430-04) The boundaries of Germany

They may also be used with (1), with a general significance, e.g.

(1-04) Boundaries in general

Zones. General neighbourhood of particular places

(1-04)	Limiting zones. Boundaries →(1-192)	(1-197.6) (1-197.8)	Above. Upperside. Upwards One above the other. Superimposed.
(1-05)	Areas or regions (of the Earth) according to shape	(1-198)	Layered. Stratified
(1-051)	Elongated areas. Strips	(1-198.2)	Inclination. Gradient
(1-052)	Areas with straight or slightly curved boundaries (except strips)	(1-198.4) (1-198.6)	Vertical
(1-053)	Areas with mainly curved or non-straight boundaries (except strips)	(1-199)	Inclined. Sloping. Oblique. Skew
(1-054)	Areas of special or irregular shape	(1-2/-4)	Horizontal
(1-056)	Areas according to spatial coherence, contiguity etc.		Position undefined. Free. Free-moving
(1-056.2)	Whole areas. Integral areas		Political units. Administrative units
(1-056.4)	Included areas (enclaves). Excluded areas (exclaves)		<i>The (-2/-4) auxiliaries, like all the special auxiliaries here, are applicable to (3/9), in which case they refer to specific localities; used in the form in which they are listed here, they refer to the administrative unit in general and related affairs</i>
(1-056.42)	Enclaves	(1-2)	Lowest administrative units. Localities.
(1-056.44)	Exclaves		Districts (UK). Communes (France).
(1-07)	Military zones during war and post-war periods		Gemeinden (Germany)
(1-071)	Front	(1-21)	Municipalities. Urban... Urban districts
(1-072)	Rear	(1-22)	Village communities, parishes. Rural... Rural districts
(1-073)	Conquered territory	(1-24)	Joint local administrative units. Cantons (France). Aemter (Germany)
(1-074)	Occupied zones		Capital cities. Metropolises
(1-075)	Non-occupied territory	(1-25)	Intercommunal groupings, e.g. for vocational training, water supply
(1-076)	Surrendered territory	(1-28)	Independent functional authorities, jurisdictions
(1-077)	Zones without military installations.		Dike-building associations. Improvement boards. Polder boards
(1-077.2)	Weapon-free zones. Demilitarized zones Zones free of particular weapons. Non-nuclear zones (atomic-weapon-free zones) etc., e.g. (430-077.2) Non-nuclear zones in Germany	(1-29) (1-291) (1-3) (1-32)	Larger units within the state Higher-level administrative units. Provinces
(1-077.4)	Zones free of particular military installations	(1-328)	Inter-provincial. Higher-order communal associations
(1-077.6)	Disarmament zones. Demilitarized zones		Middle-level administrative units. Counties (UK). Départements (France).
(1-078)	Territories under control of a counter-government (rival government)	(1-35)	Regierungsbezirke (Germany)
(1-08)	Unknown, unexplored regions and zones		Lower-level administrative units.
(1-1)	Orientation. Points of the compass. Relative position	(1-37)	Arrondissements (France). Kreise (Germany)
(1-11)	East. Eastern. Orient	(1-4)	Units of highest (state) level. Nations. States.
(1-12)	South-east. South-eastern		Confederations
(1-13)	South. Southern	(1-41)	Confederations of states. Federations.
(1-14)	South-west. South-western		Commonwealths, e.g.
(1-15)	West. Western. Occident		(430.1-41) Germany as a Federal Republic
(1-16)	North-west. North-western		(47+57)-41 USSR as a confederation
(1-17)	North. Northern		(494-41) Switzerland as a confederation
(1-18)	North-east. North-eastern		(73-41) USA as a federation
(1-19)	Relative location, direction and orientation		(94-41) Australia as a Commonwealth
(1-191)	Internal spatial relationships. Inside. Within. Endo-...	(1-43)	Constituent states within a confederation.
(1-191.2)	Central. In the middle		Federal states. Länder. Autonomous republics etc., e.g.
(1-191.4)	Movement in relation to the centre		(494-43) Swiss cantons
(1-191.42)	Centripetal		(73-43) States of the USA
(1-191.44)	Centrifugal		(94-43) Australian states
(1-191.6)	Eccentric. Not in the middle		(944-43) New South Wales as a state of the Commonwealth of Australia
(1-191.8)	Peripheral. At the edge		Empires. Combination of mother-country, dominions and colonies, e.g.
(1-192)	Position in relation to a border or frontier	(1-44)	(41-44) British Commonwealth and Empire generally
(1-192.2)	Adjacent. Bordering. Touching		Non-federal sovereign states
(1-192.4)	Overlapping. Intruding into		Territories geographically separated from the mother country but integrated in its administration
(1-192.6)	On this side. Cis-...		Dependent or semi-dependent territories
(1-192.7)	On the other side. Trans-...	(1-45)	Dependent territory administered by a specific state, e.g.
(1-192.8)	Opposite. Facing	(1-46)	(481-51:99) Norwegian Antarctic territory
(1-194)	External spatial relationships. Outside. Exo-...		Colonized territory. Colonies, e.g.
(1-194.2)	Alongside. Adjoining. Nearby. Close		(6-52) Colonized territory in Africa
(1-194.4)	Half-way. Midway	(1-5)	(676.2-52) Kenya as a colony
(1-194.6)	Far off. Far away. Distant. Wide apart	(1-51)	Concessions (territorial), e.g.
(1-195)	Lengthwise. Longitudinal relations		(512.317-53) The New Territories of Hong Kong as a leased territory
(1-195.2)	In front. Front. Forward		Dependent or semi-dependent territories with special statute
(1-195.4)	Mid-length. Mid-part. Midships (amidships)	(1-52)	Protectorates, e.g.
(1-195.6)	Behind. Back. Backward. Aft		(676.1-542) Uganda as a protectorate
(1-195.8)	In line. In series. End-to-end		Mandate (League of Nations). Trusteeship (United Nations), e.g.
(1-196)	Sideways. Lateral relations	(1-53)	
(1-196.2)	Right. Right side. Starboard. Toward the right		
(1-196.4)	Centre-line. Mid-line. Median line		
(1-196.6)	Left. Left side. Port. Toward the left	(1-54)	
(1-196.8)	Side-by-side. Alongside. In parallel		
(1-197)	Relative level (above/below)	(1-542)	
(1-197.2)	Below. Underneath. Downwards		
(1-197.4)	Mean or average level	(1-544)	

(1-544) (cont'd)	(569.1-544) Syria as a mandated territory	(1-923)	Antarctic regions. Antarctica
(1-546)	Condominium, e.g.	(1-923.1)	Central Antarctic plateau
	(934-546:410+44) New Hebrides as	(1-923.2)	Coastal regions of Eastern Antarctica
	British-French	(1-923.3)	West Antarctica. Lesser Antarctica
	condominium	(1-923.4)	Subantarctic islands
(1-55)	Territories in transition between dependence	(1-924/-925)	Physical regions of Eurasia
	and independence, e.g.	(1-924)	Physical regions of Europe. Europe as a
	(549.3-55) East Pakistan during its		physical region
	secession (becoming	(1-924.1)	Northern Europe
	Bangladesh)	(1-924.11)	Iceland
(1-6)	Groupings of states	(1-924.12)	Jan Mayen
(1-61)	Groupings from the point of view of	(1-924.13)	Faeroes
	sovereignty	(1-924.14)	Scandinavian Peninsula
(1-612)	Groupings without surrender of sovereignty	(1-924.15)	Finland and Karelia
(1-615)	Groupings with partial surrender of	(1-924.16)	Kola Peninsula
	sovereignty	(1-924.2/-3)	Western and Northern Central Europe
(1-618)	Groupings with total surrender of sovereignty	(1-924.21/.22)	British Isles
(1-62)	Alliances. Ententes. Unions, e.g.	(1-924.21)	Island of Ireland
	(44-62) France and its allies	(1-924.22)	Great Britain and minor islands
(1-65)	War-time groupings of states	(1-924.23)	Atlantic France
(1-651)	Belligerent states	(1-924.3)	Northern Central Europe
(1-651.1)	Aggressor	(1-924.31)	Northern Central European lowlands
(1-651.2)	Attacked	(1-924.32)	Hercynian Central Europe
(1-652)	Neutral states	(1-924.4/-5)	Alps and Carpathian regions
(1-7)	Areas and spheres of private or collective	(1-924.4)	Alps region (including Jura and Lombardic
	activity		Lowland)
(1-71)	Private spheres of activity. Individual activity.	(1-924.41)	Jura
	Family activity	(1-924.42)	Northern Alpine foreland
(1-72)	Collective spheres of activity. Association	(1-924.43)	Alps
	activity. Group activity	(1-924.44)	Lombardic Lowland (Venetian and Po plains)
(1-73)	Federative spheres of activity. Combine,	(1-924.5)	South-eastern Central Europe
	trust, cartel activity etc.	(1-924.51)	Western Carpathians
(1-74)	Common spheres of activity for social groups	(1-924.52)	Eastern Carpathians
	and public authorities. Monopolies. Public	(1-924.53)	Southern Carpathians
	and semi-public concessions. Mixed trading	(1-924.54)	West Romanian mountains. Transylvania.
	concessions		Transylvanian Alps
(1-77)	Areas according to stage of development	(1-924.55)	Pannonian Basin
(1-772)	Undeveloped, underdeveloped areas	(1-924.56)	Lower Danubian plains. Walachia. Dobruja
(1-773)	Developing countries	(1-924.57)	Stara Planina (Balkan mountains)
(1-775)	Developed areas. Highly developed areas	(1-924.6)	Mediterranean Southern Europe
(1-8)	Location. Source. Transit. Destination etc.	(1-924.61)	Iberian Peninsula with Balearic Islands
(1-81)	Location. Place of manifestation	(1-924.62)	Central Mediterranean islands
(1-82)	Source. Place of origin. Source of supply, e.g.	(1-924.63)	Appennine Peninsula
	[663.551.5:663.43](410.5-82) Scotch	(1-924.64)	Balkan Peninsula
	whisky	(1-924.71)	Crimea
(1-83)	Place of transit. Transit area	(1-924.72/.76)	Caucasus
(1-85)	Destination	(1-924.8)	Russian Plain (East European Plain)
(1-86)	Place in a conventional sense, i.e. used in a	(1-924.81)	Tundra and Forest Tundra region
	limited sense as descriptive of some	(1-924.82)	Northern and Central Tayga sub-region
	particular article, e.g.	(1-924.83)	Central and Eastern Russian plain
	677.074.58(55-86) Persian carpets	(1-924.84)	Western Russian Plain
(1-87)	Foreign. Alien to	(1-924.85/.86)	Southern Russian Plain
(1-89)	Places in their earlier, historical status	(1-924.85)	Forest-Steppe region
(1-92)	Regionalization of the Earth according to	(1-924.86)	Steppe region
	physiogeographical features	(1-924.9)	Ural region
	<i>These special auxiliaries are for classifying</i>	(1-925)	Physical regions of Asia. Asia as a physical
	<i>natural regions defined by convention.</i>		region
	<i>These cover the whole Earth's surface,</i>	(1-925.1)	Northern Asia (Siberia and Soviet Far East)
	<i>and include areas which belong together</i>	(1-925.11/.16)	Siberia
	<i>because of their natural features</i>	(1-925.11)	West Siberian lowlands
	<i>(topographical and ecological) or their</i>	(1-925.12)	Middle and Central Siberia
	<i>position. They may be used in</i>	(1-925.13)	Lena basin. Central Yakutia (Yakutia basin)
	<i>combination with (4/9) for continents,</i>	(1-925.14)	North-eastern Siberia
	<i>without regard to state and administrative</i>	(1-925.15)	Altai and Sayan Mountains
	<i>boundaries, e.g.</i>	(1-925.16)	Baikal region and Transbaikalia
	(4-92) Physical regions of Europe	(1-925.17)	Southern Soviet Far East
	(further details by subdivisions of (-924))	(1-925.18)	Kamchatka. Kuriles
	or with the auxiliaries for	(1-925.19)	North-eastern Soviet Far East
	political-administrative areas, e.g.	(1-925.2)	Soviet Central Asia
	(47-92) Physical regions of European	(1-925.3)	Central Asia, including Himalayas
	USSR	(1-925.35)	Tibet
	(details by subdivisions of (-922), (-924))	(1-925.36)	Himalayas
	For purely political-administrative	(1-925.4/-5)	Western Asia
	information, use (4/9) alone	(1-925.4)	Anatolo-Iranian Plateaus
(1-922)	Arctic regions	(1-925.41)	Anatolian Plateau
(1-922.1)	European Arctic islands	(1-925.42)	Armenian Plateau
(1-922.2)	Asian Arctic islands	(1-925.43)	Elbruz Mountains and South Caspian coast
(1-922.3/-4)	Western Arctic islands (American Sector)	(1-925.44)	Iranian Plateau
(1-922.3)	Canadian Arctic islands. Baffin Island	(1-925.45)	Hindu Kush
(1-922.4)	Greenland		

(1-925.5)	South-western Asia (Arabian-Mesopotamian regions)	(1-929.5/6)	Melanesia
(1-925.51)	Levant	(1-929.5)	New Guinea
(1-925.52)	Mesopotamia	(1-929.6)	Melanesian archipelago. Islands of Melanesia
(1-925.53)	Arabian Peninsula	(1-929.7)	Micronesia
(1-925.54)	Sinai Peninsula	(1-929.8)	Polynesia. Easter Island
(1-925.6)	Southern Asia. Indian subcontinent (except Himalayas)	(1-929.9)	Hawaiian Islands
(1-925.61)	Indus-Ganges Lowland	Common auxiliaries (continued)	
(1-925.62)	Indian Peninsula, including Deccan	(100)	Universal as to place. International. All countries in general
(1-925.63)	Ceylon		<i>Up to three countries may be denoted by the auxiliaries for the individual countries, e.g.</i>
(1-925.7)	East Asian monsoon region		(44+460) France and Spain
(1-925.71)	Japanese archipelago		<i>Where more than three countries are concerned, one (or each, by multiple entry) may be specified, in relation to (100), e.g.</i>
(1-925.73)	North-eastern China and Korea		(44+100) France and various other countries
(1-925.75)	Eastern China		<i>The totality of all or many countries is denoted by (100) alone, e.g.</i>
(1-925.8)	Indo-China		061.2(100) International organizations
(1-925.9)	South-east Asian islands, including Malay Archipelago		Space-time continuum (four-dimensional).
(1-925.91)	Philippines		The universe, celestial or cosmic space generally. In Space. Cosmic. Extraterrestrial localities
(1-925.92)	Central Malay region	(15)	→115.4
(1-925.93)	Lesser Sunda Islands		The whole of Space
(1-926)	Physical regions of Africa. Africa as a physical region	(151.1)	A part of Space
(1-926.1)	African western Mediterranean region	(151.2)	Region of the Solar System
(1-926.11)	Atlas Mountains	(151.21)	→523
(1-926.12)	Azores, Madeira and Selvagen Islands (Macronesia)		Enviorns of the Solar System up to a certain distance
(1-926.13)	Canary Islands	(151.22)	The local stellar system
(1-926.2)	Sahara. Nile valley	(151.23)	Region of the Galaxy (Milky Way)
(1-926.3)	Sudan (sub-Saharan Africa)	(151.24)	→524.6
(1-926.4/5)	Equatorial Africa		Planar position. Position on a surface
(1-926.4)	Upper Guinea (North Guinea)	(154.1)	Place of observation
(1-926.5)	Congo Basin and surrounding area.	(154.3)	Number per unit of surface area. Surface density or distribution
	Lunda-Katanga. Gulf of Guinea islands. St. Helena. Ascension	(154.4)	Surface area
(1-926.6)	Abyssinian highlands. Somalia	(154.5)	Zones of declination
(1-926.7)	East African highlands. Rift valley	(155.1)	Equatorial zone
(1-926.8)	Southern Africa. Lowlands of Mozambique and Natal	(155.11)	Circumpolar zones
(1-926.9)	Madagascar. Islands in the western Indian Ocean	(155.12)	The Zodiac
(1-927)	Physical regions of North and Central America. North and Central America as a physical region	(155.2)	Galactic zones
(1-927.1)	Alaskan Cordilleras	(155.3)	Planets, their regions and localities
(1-927.2)	Canadian Cordilleras (Northern Rockies)	(157)	The Moon, its regions and localities
(1-927.3)	Central Cordilleras (Southern Rockies)	(158)	→523.34
(1-927.4)	Southern Cordilleras (Mexican Highlands)	(16)	Places and areas of the Earth according to geographical coordinates or grids
(1-927.5)	Mackenzie Basin. Laurentian Plain. Labrador		→528.28
(1-927.6)	Interior plains. Great Plains. Great Lakes. St Lawrence region	(160)	Geographical meridians and parallels. Poles.
(1-927.7)	Appalachians	(160.1)	Points on the Earth according to geographical coordinates
(1-927.8)	Coastal lowlands of North America		Longitudes. Meridians
(1-927.9)	Caribbean region. Central America. West Indies. Bermuda	(160.2)	(160.1-11) Eastern longitudes
(1-928)	Physical regions of South America. South America as a physical region		(160.1-15) Western longitudes
(1-928.1)	Northern Andes		Latitudes. Parallels
(1-928.2)	Central Andes	(160.20)	(160.2-13) Southern latitudes
(1-928.3)	Subtropical Andes	(160.23)	(160.2-17) Northern latitudes
(1-928.4)	Patagonian Andes. Tierra del Fuego archipelago		Equator
(1-928.5)	Patagonia. Falkland Islands		Tropics
(1-928.6)	Interior plains of south-eastern South America. Pampas Sierras. La-Plata Plains. Marmoré, Mojos and Pantanal Plains	(160.26)	(160.23-13) Southern: Tropic of Capricorn
(1-928.7)	Brazilian highlands		(160.23-17) Northern: Tropic of Cancer
(1-928.8)	Amazon basin		Polar circles
(1-928.9)	Caribbean North of South America. Orinoco basin. Guiana highlands		(160.26-13) South Polar Circle (Antarctic Circle)
(1-929)	Australasia. Physical regions of Australia and Oceania. Australia and Oceania as a physical region	(160.27)	(160.26-17) North Polar Circle (Arctic Circle)
(1-929.1/3)	Australia	(161/164)	Poles
(1-929.1)	West Australian Plateau		(160.27-13) South Pole
(1-929.2)	Interior Australian depression. Selwyn Heights		(160.27-17) North Pole
(1-929.3)	East Australian Highlands. Tasmania		Place according to quadrants
(1-929.4/9)	Oceania		<i>The Earth's surface is divided into four quadrants: two northern, 0° - 180° E and 0° - 180° W of Greenwich, and two southern, 0° - 180° E and 0° - 180° W of Greenwich, numbered (161) to (164)</i>
(1-929.4)	New Zealand and adjacent islands		

(161/164) (cont'd)	Further subdivision by three-figure and two-figure notation for degrees longitude and latitude respectively, delineating the western and southern boundaries of the area concerned, e.g. (161.007.49) River Nahe and western Rhinpfalz area - 7° E, 49° N	(207.3) (207.4) (208) (21)	In the plant kingdom In the animal kingdom In human surroundings. In human society. In social, artificial milieu Surface of the Earth in general. Land areas in particular. Natural zones and regions →551.4; 551.8
(161)	Places in the northern quadrant, 0° to 180° east of Greenwich, e.g. (161.000.51) Kent, England - 0° E, 51° N (161.106.48) Ulan Bator, Mongolia - 160° E, 48° N	(210) (210.1) (210.2) (210.3) (210.4) (210.5) (210.7)	Land formations Peninsulas Capes. Promontories Headlands. Tongues of land Isthmuses. Necks of land Coasts. Beaches. Banks. Shores. Littoral... Islands
(162)	Places in the northern quadrant, 0° to 180° west of Greenwich, e.g. (162.082.24) Key West, Florida, USA - 82° W, 24° N (162.158.01) Christmas Island - 158° W, 1° N	(211/213) (211)	Climatic zones Cold regions. Polar regions. Frigid regions (211-13) South polar regions. Antarctic regions (211-17) North polar regions. Arctic regions
(163)	Places in the southern quadrant, 0° to 180° east of Greenwich, e.g. (163.026.18) Victoria Falls (R. Zambezi) - 26° E, 18° S (163.138.35) Gulf of St. Vincent near Adelaide, South Australia - 138° E, 35° S	(211.6) (211.7) (212)	Ice-cap climate Tundra Intermediate and subpolar regions. Temperate zones. Mid-latitude climatic regions (212-13) South temperate zone (212-17) North temperate zone
(164)	Places in the southern quadrant, 0° to 180° west of Greenwich, e.g. (164.070.16) Lake Titicaca - 70° W, 16° S (164.150.18) Tahiti - 150° W, 18° S	(212.3) (212.4) (212.5) (212.6) (212.7)	Cold intermediate regions. Subpolar regions. Coniferous Forest Belt Cool temperate regions Warm temperate regions Mid-latitude steppe regions Mid-latitude desert regions
(18)	Spatial measurements or dimensions <i>Details by colon combination with (2...), e.g.</i> (23:181) Heights (above sea-level) (24:181) Depths (below sea-level) (24:183) Volume. Cubic capacity (of caves etc.) (25:182) Surface areas. Areas of land (26:181) Ocean or sea depths	(213) (213.1) (213.12) (213.14) (213.5) (213.52) (213.54)	Subtropical and tropical regions. Torrid zone. Subtropical and tropical generally, e.g. 69.03(213.5) Tropical building Subtropical regions generally Dry subtropical regions Wet or humid subtropical regions. Cotton Belt type Tropical regions. Torrid zone. Tropics Hot dry or arid regions. Hot desert Savanna. Tropical grassland regions with gallery forest Monsoon regions Hot humid regions. Equatorial forest regions. Tropical forest regions Hemispheres (215-11) Eastern hemisphere (215-13) Southern hemisphere (215-15) Western hemisphere (215-17) Northern hemisphere
(181)	One-dimensional measurements. Linear dimensions. Distances. Lengths etc. <i>For precise distances, add standard international abbreviation for unit, followed by actual figures, e.g.</i> (181m100) 100 metres (181km427) 427 kilometres	(213.55) (213.56) (215)	Former continents. Pangaea. Laurentia. Fennosarmatia. Angaria (Angaraland). Gondwanaland. Serindia. Sinia. Philippina →(309)
(182)	Two-dimensional measurements. Square dimensions. Areas <i>Details as (181), e.g.</i> (182m2000) 2000 square metres	(217)	Above sea-level. Surface relief. Above ground generally. Mountains → note at (18) and examples, e.g. (23:181) Heights above sea-level (23:181m4500) Mountains with height of 4500 m above sea-level
(183)	Three-dimensional measurements. Cubic dimensions. Volumes <i>Details as (181), e.g.</i> (183m150) 150 cubic metres	(23)	
(188)	Relative size of places, areas, spaces		
(188.2)	Very small. Part of a small area		
(188.3)	Small. Part of a medium-sized area		
(188.5)	Medium-sized. Moderate-sized. Part of a large area		
(188.7)	Large. Part of a very large area		
(188.8)	Very large. Huge areas		
(2)	PHYSIOGRAPHIC DESIGNATION		
(20)	Ecosphere		
(202)	Extra-atmospheric space. In outer space		
(203)	In the atmosphere. In the air. Aerial →551.510		
(203.1)	Thermosphere. Outermost atmospheric space		
(203.3)	Mesosphere (upper boundary: mesopause)	(23.06)	Other formations in mountains (23.06) ≈ 551.311.2/8
(203.5)	Stratosphere (upper boundary: stratopause)		Limits of altitude. Height zones
(203.7)	Troposphere (upper boundary: tropopause)	(23.07)	Tree zones. Limits of trees
(204)	Of the hydrosphere. In the water. Aquatic →(26); (28); 556	(23.071) (23.073)	Treeless vegetation zones. Limits of vegetation Snow zones. Limits of snow
(204.1)	Underwater		
(204.2)	Floating	(23.075)	
(205)	Lithosphere. Earth's mantle. Centrosphere		
(205.2)	Lithosphere. Outer crust. Surface layer		
(205.4)	Centrosphere. Earth's core. Barysphere		
		Special auxiliary subdivisions	
		(23.0)	In mountainous country. In the mountains
		(23.01)	Lower mountains
		(23.02)	Medium mountains. Mid-mountain
		(23.03)	High mountains. Higher parts of mountains
		(23.04)	Orological formations. Mountain chains. Terraces. Valleys →551.43
			Other formations in mountains (23.06) ≈ 551.311.2/8
			Limits of altitude. Height zones
			Tree zones. Limits of trees
			Treeless vegetation zones. Limits of vegetation
			Snow zones. Limits of snow
		Common auxiliaries (continued)	
		(234)	Mountains of Europe
		(234.1)	Mountains of the Iberian peninsula

(234.12)	Pyrenees. Monte Perdido. Maladetta	(234.322.4)	Austrian Alps
(234.13)	Catalonian Mountains. Montserrat	(234.322.45)	Moln Alps
(234.17)	Sierra Nevada. Mulhacén	(234.322.46)	Wienerwald
(234.2)	Mountains of France and Belgium	(234.323)	Southern limestone Alps
(234.23)	Armorican Massif	(234.323.1)	Lombardic Alps
(234.24)	Massif Central	(234.323.2)	Etschbucht Alps (Alps of the Adige Bay)
(234.241)	Western part of Massif Central. Monts de la	(234.323.3)	South Tyrolean highland
	Marche. Mont du Limousin	(234.323.4)	Venezia Alps
(234.242)	Monts d'Auvergne	(234.323.5)	Carnic Alps
(234.243)	Eastern part of Massif Central. Monts du	(234.323.6)	Julian Alps
	Vivara. Monts du Lyonnais. Monts du	(234.323.61)	Karawanken
	Beaujolais. Monts du Charollais etc.	(234.351)	Jura Mountains
	Cévennes		→(234.547); (234.548)
(234.251)	Côte d'Or	(234.351.1)	French Jura
(234.252)	Morvan	(234.351.2)	Swiss Jura (Kettenjura)
(234.261)	Plateau de Langres	(234.351.3)	German Jura (Tafeljura)
(234.262)	Monts Faucilles	(234.371)	Mountains of Austria
(234.27)	Vosges		→(234.322.4)
	→(234.524)	(234.371.1)	Leithagebirge
(234.28)	Ardenes	(234.372)	Mounts of Czechoslovakia
	→(234.512)		→(234.58)
(234.29)	Argonne	(234.372.3)	Western Carpathians
(234.3)	Alps		→(234.421.1)
(234.31)	Western Alps	(234.372.4)	Beskids. Tatra. Slovak Ore Mountains
(234.311.1)	Ligurian Alps	(234.373)	Mountains of Hungary
(234.311.2)	Cottian Alps	(234.373.1)	Bakony
(234.311.3)	Graian Alps	(234.373.2)	Vértes
(234.311.4)	Pennine Alps	(234.373.3)	Matra
(234.311.5)	Lepontine Alps	(234.373.4)	Bükk
(234.311.51)	Ticino group	(234.373.5)	Hegyalja
(234.311.52)	Simplon group	(234.373.6)	Mecsek
(234.311.53)	St. Gotthard group	(234.41)	Mountains of the Italian peninsula. Apennines
(234.311.54)	Adula group	(234.411)	Ligurian Apennines
(234.312.1)	Maritime Alps	(234.412)	Tuscan Apennines
(234.312.2)	Alpes du Dauphiné	(234.413)	Etrurian Apennines
(234.312.3)	Savoy Alps	(234.414)	Roman Apennines
(234.312.31)	Massif du Mont Blanc	(234.415)	Abruzzi. Gran Sasso
(234.312.32)	Dent du Midi group	(234.416)	Sabine Mountains
(234.312.4)	Freiburg Alps	(234.417)	Neapolitan Apennines
(234.312.5)	Bernese Alps	(234.42)	Mountains of the Balkan Peninsula
(234.312.6)	Emmental Alps	(234.421)	Mountains of Romania (Rumania)
(234.312.7)	Glarus Alps (Glarner Alpen)	(234.421.1)	East Carpathians
(234.312.8)	Schwyz Alps	(234.421.2)	Transylvanian Alps
(234.312.9)	Appenzeller Alps	(234.422.1)	Dinaric Alps
(234.313)	French limestone Alps	(234.422.2)	North Albanian Alps
(234.313.1)	Provençal Alps	(234.423)	Mountains of Bulgaria
(234.313.2)	Jura	(234.424)	Mountains of Turkey in Europe
(234.313.3)	Chablais	(234.425)	Mountains of Central Greece
(234.32)	Eastern Alps	(234.425.1)	Olympus
(234.321)	Central Gneiss Alps	(234.425.2)	Ossa
(234.321.1)	Rhaetic Alps	(234.425.3)	Pelion (Pilion)
(234.321.12)	Silvretta group	(234.425.4)	Othris
(234.321.13)	Bernina group	(234.425.5)	Pindus
(234.321.15)	Oetzta. Alpen	(234.425.6)	Parnassus
(234.321.16)	Adamello group	(234.425.7)	Helicon
(234.321.17)	Ortles group	(234.425.8)	Pentellicus
(234.321.2)	Hohe Tauern	(234.425.9)	Hymettos
(234.321.21)	Zillertal Alps	(234.426)	Mountains of the Peloponnese. Taygetus
(234.321.22)	Venediger group	(234.5)	Mountains of Central Europe
(234.321.23)	Glockner group	(234.51)	Rhine schist mountains
(234.321.3)	Niedere Tauern	(234.511)	Hohes Venn
(234.321.31)	Radstädter Tauern	(234.512)	Eifel
(234.321.32)	Schladminger Tauern		→(234.28)
(234.321.33)	Rottenmanner Tauern	(234.513)	Hunsrück
(234.321.4)	Noric Alps	(234.515)	Rothaargebirge
(234.321.41)	Gurktal Alps	(234.516)	Siebengebirge
(234.321.42)	Lavanttal Alps	(234.517)	Westerwald
(234.321.5)	Cetic Alps	(234.518)	Taunus
(234.321.6)	Plessur Alps	(234.52)	Mountains of the Upper Rhine Rift Valley
(234.321.7)	Salzburg Schist Alps	(234.521)	Pfälzer Bergland
(234.321.8)	Eisenerzer Alpen	(234.522)	Haardt
(234.322)	Northern limestone Alps	(234.524)	Vosges (Vogesen)
(234.322.1)	Allgäuer Alpen		→(234.27)
(234.322.11)	Rhätikon	(234.525)	Odenwald
(234.322.12)	Lechtaler Alpen	(234.527)	Black Forest (Schwarzwald)
(234.322.2)	North Tyrolean limestone Alps	(234.53)	Weserbergland and Harz
(234.322.21)	Wettersteingeirge	(234.531)	Teutoburger Wald
(234.322.22)	Karwendelgebirge	(234.532)	Esge
(234.322.24)	Kaisergebirge	(234.534)	Wesergebirge
(234.322.3)	Salzburg limestone Alps	(234.538)	Solling

1

(234.539)	Harz	(235.225)	Khangai Mountains
(234.54)	Hessisches Bergland. Swabian-Franconian basin. Alpenvorland	(235.226)	Ektag-Altai
(234.541)	Melssner	(235.23)	Central area of Asiatic Plateau. Kunlun
(234.542)	Vogelsberg	(235.24)	Southern area of Asiatic Plateau
(234.543)	Rhön	(235.241)	Karakoram Range
(234.544)	Pessart	(235.242)	Tibetan Plateau
(234.545)	Steigerwald	(235.243)	Himalayas. Mount Everest
(234.547)	Schwäbische Alb	(235.244)	Transhimalayas
(234.548)	Franconian Jura	(235.3)	Mountains of northern Asia
(234.549)	German Alpenvorland	(235.31)	Byrranga Mountains. Mountains of Taimyr Peninsula
(234.55)	Mountains of Thuringia (Thüringen). Mountains of the western edge of the Bohemian Basin	(235.32)	Verkhoyansk Mountains
(234.551)	Thüringerwald	(235.33)	Kolyma Mountains
(234.553)	Fichtelgebirge	(235.34)	Stanovoi Mountains
(234.554)	Böhmerwald	(235.35)	Yablonoi Mountains
(234.555)	Bayerischer Wald	(235.4)	Mountains of eastern Asia
(234.56)	Mountains of Saxony (Sachsen)	(235.41)	Nan Shan
(234.562)	Vogtland	(235.42)	Ch'in Ling
(234.563)	Erzgebirge	(235.43)	T'ai-hang Shan
(234.564)	Elbsandsteingebirge	(235.44)	'Peking Grid' (Barrier Ranges)
(234.565)	Lausitzer Bergland	(235.45)	Great Khingan Mountains
(234.57)	Mountains of Silesia. Sudetes	(235.46)	Little Khingan Mountains
(234.571)	Isergebirge	(235.47)	Sikhote-Alin'
(234.572)	Riesengebirge	(235.48)	Mountains of south-eastern China
(234.573)	Waldenburger Berge	(235.5)	Mountains of southern Asia
(234.575)	Adlergebirge	(235.51)	Mountains of the Indian Peninsula
(234.58)	Mountains of the Bohemian-Moravian Basin	(235.511)	Deccan Plateau
(234.582)	Central Bohemian Range	(235.512)	Western Ghats. Eastern Ghats
(234.6)	Mountains of Great Britain	(235.52)	Mountains of Further India and environs.
(234.61)	Highlands of south-west England. Blackdown Hills. Quantock Hills. Dartmoor. Exmoor. Bodmin Moor	(236)	Arakan Yoma
(234.62)	Mountains of Wales. Brecon Beacons. Cambrian Mountains. Snowdonia	(236.1)	Mountains of Africa
(234.63)	Mountains of northern England	(236.11)	Altas Mountains
(234.631)	Pennine Chain. The Peak. Ross Fell	(236.12)	Er Rif
(234.632)	Cumbrian Mountains. Scafell Pike	(236.13)	Middle Atlas (Moyen Atlas)
(234.64)	Mountains of the Scottish border. Cheviot Hills	(236.14)	High Atlas (Haut Atlas)
(234.65)	Scottish Highlands	(236.15)	Anti-Atlas
(234.651)	Grampians. Ben Nevis	(236.16)	Tell Atlas (Atlas Tellien), Little Atlas
(234.652)	Caledonian Highlands. Ben Wyvis	(236.2)	Saharan Atlas (Atlas Saharien)
(234.7)	Mountains of Scandinavia	(236.21)	Mountains of the Sahara region
(234.72)	Dovrefjell. Snøhetta. Jostedalssbreen	(236.22)	Tibesti
(234.73)	Langfjellet. Jotunheimen. Galdhøpiggen	(236.3)	Air
(234.74)	Baltic Shield	(236.31)	Mountains of the Sudan region
(234.8)	Mountains of Russia in Europe	(236.32)	Fouta Djallon
(234.81)	Valdai Hills	(236.33)	Adamawa
(234.84)	Volga Hills. Yergeni Heights (Ergeni Heights)	(236.4)	Darfur Plateau
(234.85)	Urals	(236.5)	Mountains of Lower Guinea and the Cameroons
(234.851)	Northern Urals. Polar Urals	(236.51)	Mountains of north-eastern Africa
(234.852)	Central Urals. Ural ore mountains	(236.52)	Ethiopian Highlands
(234.853)	Southern Urals. Ural forest areas	(236.6)	Somali Plateau
(234.86)	Crimean Mountains. Yaila Mountains. Roman-Kosh	(236.61)	Mountains of the Congo region
(234.9)	Caucasus. El'brus. Kazbek	(236.62)	Lunda Plateau
(235)	Mountains of Asia	(236.63)	Katanga Plateau
(235.1)	Mountains of western Asia	(236.64)	Mitumba Mountains
(235.11)	Black Sea coastal range. Pontine Mountains	(236.7)	Kibara Mountains
(235.12)	Taurus Mountains	(236.72)	Mountains of east Africa
(235.13)	Mountains of northern Iran	(236.73)	Mount Kenya group
(235.131)	Elburz Mountains. Damavand	(236.8)	Kilimanjaro group
(235.14)	Mountains of southern Iran	(237)	Mountains of southern Africa. Drakensberg. Stormberge. Kompasberg etc.
(235.15)	Central Iranian Plateau	(237.11)	Mountains of North America
(235.16)	Lebanon. Anti-Lebanon. Mount Hermon. Hauran	(237.12)	Rocky Mountains
(235.18)	Mountains of the Sinai Peninsula	(237.13)	Cascade Range
(235.2)	Mountains of Central Asia (Asiatic Plateau)	(237.14)	Sierra Nevada
(235.21)	Western area of Asiatic Plateau	(237.15)	Coast Range
(235.211)	Pamirs	(237.16)	Sierra Madre
(235.212)	Hindu Kush	(237.2)	Mexican Plateau. Orizaba. Popocatepetl
(235.213)	Trans-Alai Chain	(237.25)	Appalachian Mountains
(235.216)	Tien Shan	(238)	Allegheny Mountains
(235.22)	Northern area of Asiatic Plateau	(238.1)	Mountains of South America
(235.221)	Dzungenian Plateau	(238.11)	Western area. South America Cordillera. Andes
(235.222)	Altai	(238.12)	Colombian Andes
(235.223)	Sayan Mountains	(238.13)	Ecuador Andes
(235.224)	Tannu-Ola	(238.14)	Peruvian-Bolivian Andes. Bolivian Plateau
		(238.15)	Chilean Andes. Aconcagua
		(238.16)	Mountains of Tierra del Fuego
		(238.2)	Patagonian Cordillera
			Northern area

(238.21)	Cordillera de la Costa (Venezuelan Coastal Range)	(261.266)	Waters of the east coast of Britain
(238.22)	Gulana Highlands	(261.267)	Strait of Dover
(238.3)	Brazilian Highlands	(261.268)	English Channel
(239)	Mountains of Oceania, the Arctic, the Antarctic	(261.27)	Irish Sea. Western waters of British Isles
(239.1)	Mountains of the Malay Archipelago	(261.273)	St George's Channel and adjacent Welsh and Irish coastal waters
(239.2)	Mountains of the Sunda Islands	(261.274)	Irish Sea (central) and adjacent coastal waters
(239.21)	Mountains of Sumatra. Barisan Chain (Pegunungan Barisan)	(261.275)	North Channel, with Firth of Clyde
(239.3)	Mountains of New Zealand and Melanesia	(261.28)	Bay of Biscay and adjacent French and Spanish coastal waters
(239.4)	Mountains of Australia	(261.4)	North-west Atlantic. Davis Strait
(239.41)	Mountains of eastern Australia. Great Dividing Range	(261.43)	Sea of Labrador
(239.42)	Mountains of southern Australia. Flinders Ranges	(261.44)	Gulf of St Lawrence and adjacent coastal waters of Newfoundland and south-eastern Nova Scotia
(239.43)	Mountains of west Australia	(261.45)	Gulf of Maine
(239.431)	West Australian tableland. Hammersley Range. Barlee Range. Nicholson Range	(261.46)	Waters of the east coast of the USA from Cape Cod to Chesapeake Bay
(239.432)	Darling Range	(261.47)	Chesapeake Bay
(239.44)	Mountains of central Australia. Macdonnell Ranges. Musgrave Ranges	(261.48)	Waters of the south-east coast of the USA from Chesapeake Bay to Florida Strait
(239.5)	Mountains of New Guinea	(261.5)	South Atlantic Ocean generally
(239.6)	Mountains of Polynesia		→(269.4)
(239.8)	Mountains of the Arctic	(261.6)	West and south-west Atlantic
(239.9)	Mountains of the Antarctic	(261.62)	Sargasso Sea
(24)	Below sea-level. Underground. Subterranean	(261.63)	Bahama Sea
	→551.44	(261.64)	Gulf of Mexico
(25)	Natural flat ground (at, above or below sea-level, but generally level). The ground in its natural condition, cultivated or inhabited	(261.65)	Caribbean Sea
	→551.43	(261.66)	Seas and waters of the north-east coast of South America
(251)	Plains. Flat country. Wild, uncultivated land.	(261.665)	Gulf of the Amazon
(251.3)	Barren, waste land. Fallow ground	(261.67)	Seas and waters of the coast of Brazil
(252)	Natural prairies. Savannas	(261.68)	Seas and waters of the south-east coast of South America
(252.32)	Unproductive land. Desert	(261.683)	Rio de la Plata
(252.33)	Stony deserts	(261.684)	Bahia Blanca
(252.42)	Sandy deserts	(261.687)	Bahia Grande
(252.47)	Dunes. Drifting sand		→(269.528)
(252.47)	Estuarine land	(261.7)	East and south-east Atlantic
	→(282.05); (285.3)	(261.74)	Seas and waters of the coast of west Africa
(252.5)	Steppes. Pampas. Heathland	(261.76)	Gulf of Guinea
(252.51)	Steppes proper	(261.77)	Seas and waters of the west coast of Equatorial Africa
(252.54)	Heathland	(261.78)	Seas and waters of South-West Africa and the west coast of South Africa
(252.55)	Landes (steppe-like regions in France)	(262)	Mediterranean Sea
(252.6)	Marshland. Peat bogs. Other freshwater formations	(262.1)	Western Mediterranean
(252.8)	Lava-covered areas	(262.11)	Seas and waters from Gibraltar to Corsica
(253)	Virgin (primeval) woods and forests. Jungle	(262.112)	Strait of Gibraltar
(254)	Arable land, cleared or cultivated	(262.116)	Ligurian Sea
(255)	Flooded land. Irrigated land. Drained land. Polders etc.	(262.13)	Tyrrhenian Sea
(256)	Fenced, enclosed land	(262.138)	Strait of Messina
(257)	Fortified country	(262.16)	Seas and waters of the Algerian and north Tunisian coast
(26)	Oceans, seas and interconnections	(262.2)	Eastern Mediterranean in general
	→(285); 551.46	(262.22)	Ionian Sea
		(262.26)	Seas and waters of east Tunisian and Libyan coasts
Special auxiliary subdivisions		(262.27)	Seas and waters of the southern Asia Minor coast
(26.02)	Open sea. High seas		Adriatic Sea
(26.03)	Abyssal zone. Depths of the sea. Submarine...	(262.3)	Aegean Sea
(26.04)	Gulfs. Bays. Bights. Creeks. Natural harbours. Roadsteads	(262.4)	Black Sea
(26.05)	Lagoons. Haffs. Salt ponds	(262.5)	Sea of Marmara
(26.06)	Ocean and sea interconnections. Sea canals	(262.53)	Dardanelles
	→(282.5); 626.9	(262.536)	Bosporus
(26.07)	Ocean and sea currents	(262.538)	Sea of Azov
Common auxiliaries (continued)		(262.54)	Caspian Sea
(261)	Atlantic Ocean	(262.81)	Aral Sea
(261.1)	North Atlantic Ocean generally	(262.83)	Pacific Ocean
(261.2)	North-east Atlantic	(265)	East and south-east Pacific
	→(268.4)	(265.1)	Gulf of Guayaquil
(261.24)	Baltic Sea. Gulfs of Bothnia, Finland, Riga	(265.13)	Gulf of Panama
(261.247)	Belts and Sund	(265.15)	Panama Canal
(261.248)	Kattegat	(265.159)	Central American and south-west Mexican Pacific waters
(261.249)	Kiel Canal (Baltic/North Sea)	(265.16)	Gulf of California
(261.26)	North Sea		North and north-east Pacific
(261.262)	German Bight. Friesian Island waters	(265.17)	Seas and waters of coast of California
(261.263)	Skagerrak	(265.2)	
		(265.22)	

(265.23)	West Canadian and south-east Alaskan coastal seas and waters	(268.75)	Hudson Bay. Hudson Strait
(265.24)	Gulf of Alaska	(268.77)	Baffin Bay
(265.5)	West and north-west Pacific	(268.78)	Lincoln Sea
(265.51)	Bering Sea	(268.9)	Arctic Basin
(262.52)	Seas and waters off the south-east coast of Kamchatka	(269)	Southern Ocean (Antarctic Ocean)
(265.53)	Sea of Okhotsk	(269.4)	Atlantic sector of Southern Ocean. Scotia Sea. Lazarev Sea
(265.54)	Sea of Japan	(269.42)	Drake's Passage (Drake's Strait)
(265.55)	East coast and inner seas of the Japanese islands	(269.46)	Weddell Sea
(265.56)	Yellow Sea	(269.5)	Pacific sector of Southern Ocean.
(265.57)	East China Sea	(269.52)	Bellingshausen Sea
(265.578)	Formosa Strait (Taiwan Strait)	(269.528)	Inner seas of Chilean archipelago
(265.58)	Philippine Sea	(269.54)	Strait of Magellan
(265.7)	South and south-west Pacific	(269.56)	Amundsen Sea
(265.72)	South China Sea	(269.7)	Ross Sea
(265.723)	Gulf of Thailand (Gulf of Siam)	(269.71)	Indian Ocean sector of Southern Ocean
(265.724)	Malay Sea	(269.72)	Great Australian Bight. Bass Strait
(265.727)	Singapore Strait	(269.73)	D'Urville Sea
(265.73)	Seas of the Malayan Archipelago in general	(269.74)	Mawson Sea
(265.732)	Sulu Sea	(269.75)	Sodruzhestvo Sea (Friendship Sea)
(265.734)	Celebes Sea	(269.77)	Cosmonauts' Sea
(265.735)	Molucca Sea	(269.9)	Rilser-Larsen Sea
(265.736)	Ceram Sea		Antarctic Ocean (historical)
(265.738)	Makassar Strait	(28)	<i>including (269.46), (269.54/.56), (269.72/.77)</i>
(265.74)	Seas along the Sunda Islands	(282)	Inland waters
(265.742)	Java Sea		Flowing waters. Watercourses. Waterways.
(265.743)	Bali Sea. Bali Strait		Rivers
(265.744)	Flores Sea		→556.5
(265.76)	Coral Sea and adjoining seas of Melanesia.		Special auxiliary subdivisions
(265.77)	Solomon Sea. Torres Strait	(282.03)	Source or sources of river etc.
(265.78)	Seas around Fiji	(282.04)	Course of river
(265.782)	Tasman Sea	(282.042)	Upper course of river
	Seas, gulfs and bays of New South Wales coast	(282.043)	Middle course of river
	Cook Strait	(282.044)	Lower course of river
(265.788)	Indian Ocean	(282.05)	River mouths. Outflows. Course and arms of outflow
(267)	West and south-west Indian Ocean		Common auxiliaries (continued)
(267.2)	East Madagascar coastal seas and waters	(282.2)	River basins and systems. Rivers with their sources, tributaries and outflows
(267.23)	South and south-east African seas and waters		European rivers
(267.24)	Mozambique Channel	(282.24)	Rivers of the British Isles
(267.26)	Eastern African coastal waters, of Tanzania, Kenya, Somalia	(282.242)	Rivers of Scotland. Moray. Tay. Firth. Solway.
(267.3)	North-western Indian Ocean	(282.242.1)	Clyde. Lorne
(267.32)	Gulf of Aden	(282.242.2)	Rivers of Ireland. Foyle. Boyne. Liffey. Slaney.
(267.328)	Strait of Bab el Mandeb	(282.242.3)	Barrow. Blackwater. Lee. Shannon
(267.33)	Red Sea		Rivers of northern England and north Wales.
(267.339)	Suez Canal	(282.242.4)	Tyne. Tees. Yorkshire Ouse. Humber. Trent.
(267.35)	Persian Gulf. Strait of Hormuz		Dee. Mersey. Ribble
(267.36)	Gulf of Oman		Rivers of southern England and south Wales.
(267.37)	Arabian Sea	(282.243)	Norfolk Ouse. Yare. Stour. Thames. Medway.
(267.38)	Laccadive Sea	(282.243.1)	Arun. Exe. Severn. Avon. Wye. Tawe. Taf
(267.6)	North-eastern Indian Ocean	(282.243.11)	Rivers of central Europe
(267.64)	Bay of Bengal	(282.243.13)	Rhine
(267.65)	Andaman Sea	(282.243.14)	Sources of the Rhine
(267.657)	Malacca Strait	(282.243.142)	Lake Constance (Bodensee)
(267.67)	Seas and waters of south-west Sumatra	(282.243.146)	Upper Rhine (Lake Constance to Bingen)
(267.7)	East and south-east Indian Ocean	(282.243.147)	Aare
(267.72)	Timor Sea	(282.243.15)	Neckar
(267.73)	Arafura Sea. Gulf of Carpentaria	(282.243.151)	Main
(267.74)	North-west Australian coastal seas and waters	(282.243.152)	Middle Rhine (Bingen to Godesberg)
(267.75)	West Australian coastal seas and waters	(282.243.155)	Nahe
(268)	Arctic Ocean	(282.243.156)	Lahn
(268.4)	European Arctic Ocean. Greenland Sea.	(282.243.16)	Ahr
	Denmark Strait. Norwegian Sea	(282.243.163)	Sieg
(268.45)	Barents Sea	(282.243.17)	Lower Rhine (Godesberg to the estuary)
(268.46)	White Sea	(282.243.171)	Ruhr
(268.5)	Asian Arctic Ocean	(282.243.172)	Rivers of the Rhine estuary
(268.52)	Kara Sea	(282.243.173)	IJssel
(268.53)	Laptev Sea	(282.243.21)	Lek
(268.55)	East Siberian Sea	(282.243.22)	Waal
(268.56)	Chukchi Sea	(282.243.23)	Ems
(268.7)	American Arctic Ocean	(282.243.31)	Weser
(268.72)	Beaufort Sea	(282.243.35)	Elbe
(268.74)	Seas of the Canadian Archipelago. Viscount Melville Sound. Lancaster Sound.	(282.243.36)	Vltava (Moldau)
	McChintock Channel. Gulf of Boothia	(282.243.41)	Saale
		(282.243.5)	Havel
		(282.243.55)	Trave
			Oder
			Lausitzer (Görlitzer) Neisse (Nysa)

(282.243.56)	Warta	(282.248)	Rivers of northern Europe
(282.243.61)	Vistula (Wisla/Weichsel)	(282.248.1)	Rivers of Norway
(282.243.7)	Danube	(282.248.2)	Rivers of Sweden
(282.243.71)	Danube from the source to Regensburg	(282.248.3)	Rivers of Finland
(282.243.711)	Souces of the Danube	(282.249)	Rivers of the Balkan Peninsula
(282.243.712)	Iller	(282.249.1)	Rivers of the north-west Balkan Peninsula.
(282.243.714)	Lech		Neretva. Drin. Semen
(282.243.715)	Altmühl	(282.249.2)	Rivers of the north-east Balkan Peninsula.
(282.243.717)	Regen		Vardar (Vardaris). Maritsa (Evros/Meriç)
(282.243.72)	Upper Danube (Regensburg to Passau)	(282.249.3)	Rivers of Greece
(282.243.722)	Isar	(282.25)	Rivers of Asia
(282.243.723)	Inn	(282.252)	Rivers of eastern Asia
(282.243.73)	Upper middle Danube (Passau to Budapest)	(282.252.2)	Huang Ho (Hwang Ho/Yellow River)
(282.243.731)	Traun	(282.252.3)	Ch'ang Chiang (Yangtze Kiang)
(282.243.732)	Enns	(282.253)	Rivers of southern Asia
(282.243.74)	Lower middle Danube (Budapest to the Iron Gate)	(282.253.11)	Mekong
		(282.253.12)	Menam
(282.243.741)	Drava	(282.253.13)	Salween
(282.243.742)	Tisza (Tisa)	(282.253.14)	Irrawaddy
(282.243.743)	Sava	(282.253.21)	Ganges system
(282.243.75)	Lower Danube	(282.253.22)	Brahmaputra system
(282.243.76)	Danube Delta	(282.253.24)	Indus system
(282.244)	Rivers of western Europe	(282.253.27)	Rivers of Ceylon
(282.244.11)	Meuse (Maas)	(282.254)	Rivers of south-west Asia
(282.244.12)	Schelde	(282.254.11)	Menderes (Meander)
(282.244.13)	Somme	(282.254.21)	Orontes (Asi)
(282.244.14)	Seine	(282.254.23)	Jordan
(282.244.21)	Loire	(282.254.31)	Euphrates (Furat)
(282.244.22)	Dordogne	(282.254.32)	Tigris (Dijlah)
(282.244.23)	Garonne	(282.254.5)	Rivers of the Arabian peninsula
(282.244.31)	Rhône	(282.254.6)	Rivers of the Iranian plateau
(282.245)	Rivers of Italy	(282.255)	Rivers of the inland drainage basins of middle and central Asia
(282.245.12)	Adige		Amu Darya (Oxus)
(282.245.13)	Po	(282.255.1)	Syr Darya (Jaxartes)
(282.245.22)	Tevere (Tiber)	(282.255.2)	Emba
(282.245.3)	Rivers of southern Italy	(282.255.32)	Ozero Balkhash and its basin
(282.245.4)	Rivers of Sicily	(282.255.5)	Ob'
(282.245.5)	Rivers of Corsica and Sardinia	(282.256.1)	Irtys
(282.246)	Rivers of the Iberian peninsula	(282.256.16)	Yenisei (Ulug-Chem)
(282.246.11)	Ebro	(282.256.3)	Ozero Baykal (Lake Baikal)
(282.246.21)	Guadalquivir	(282.256.341)	Lena
(282.246.23)	Tagus (Tejo/Tajo)	(282.256.6)	Kolyma
(282.246.24)	Douro (Duero)	(282.256.86)	Rivers flowing into the Bering Sea
(282.247)	Rivers of eastern Europe and the Caucasus	(282.257.1)	Rivers of Kamchatka flowing into the Pacific
(282.247.11)	Pechora	(282.257.2)	Rivers of the Kuriles
(282.247.12)	Mezen'	(282.257.3)	Mainland rivers flowing into the Sea of Okhotsk
(282.247.13)	Severnaya Dvina	(282.257.4)	Amur
(282.247.14)	Onega		Ussuri (Wu-su-II Chiang)
(282.247.18)	Rivers of the Kola Peninsula	(282.257.5)	Rivers of Sakhalin
(282.247.21)	Neva	(282.257.58)	Rivers of Africa
(282.247.211)	Onezhskoye Ozero (Lake Onega)	(282.257.6)	Zambezi
(282.247.212)	Ladozhskoye Ozero (Lake Ladoga)	(282.26)	Limpopo
(282.247.216)	Ozero Il'men'	(282.261.3)	Orange
(282.247.224)	Narva	(282.261.4)	Cunene (Kunene)
(282.247.23)	Zapadnaya Dvina	(282.262.1)	Congo
(282.247.28)	Neman (Memel)	(282.262.2)	Niger
(282.247.281)	Berezina	(282.262.4)	Senegal
(282.247.29)	Pregolya	(282.262.6)	Nile
(282.247.314)	Dnestr (Dniester)	(282.262.7)	Chari. Lake Chad
(282.247.318)	Yuzhnyy Bug	(282.263.1)	Rivers of North America
(282.247.32)	Dnepr (Dnieper)	(282.264.1)	Fraser
(282.247.322)	Pripyat'	(282.27)	Columbia
(282.247.324)	Desna	(282.271.1)	Sacramento
(282.247.34)	Rivers of the Crimea	(282.271.2)	Colorado
(282.247.36)	Don	(282.271.3)	St Lawrence
(282.247.362)	Khoper	(282.271.4)	Ottawa
(282.247.364)	Severskiy Donets	(282.272.1)	Connecticut
(282.247.366)	Manych	(282.272.2)	Hudson
(282.247.38)	Kuban	(282.272.3)	Delaware
(282.247.41)	Volga	(282.272.4)	Susquehanna
(282.247.412)	Oka	(282.272.5)	Potomac
(282.247.412.2)	Moskva	(282.272.6)	Mississippi
(282.247.412.4)	Moksha	(282.272.7)	Illinois
(282.247.413.5)	Rybinsk Reservoir (Rybinskoye Vodokhranilishche)	(282.272.71)	Ohio
(282.247.415)	Kama	(282.272.72)	Missouri
(282.247.42)	Ural	(282.272.73)	Arkansas
(282.247.441)	Kura	(282.272.74)	Red River
(282.247.444)	Terek	(282.272.75)	Rio Grande del Norte
(282.247.445)	Kuma	(282.272.8)	

(282.273.1)	Yukon	(363.61)	Regions of the Ostrogoths (East Goths)
(282.273.2)	Mackenzie	(363.62)	Regions of the Visigoths (West Goths)
(282.274.1)	Churchill	(364)	Regions of the Celts
(282.274.2)	Nelson-Saskatchewan system	(365)	Hispania. Iberia
(282.274.3)	Albany	(366)	Britannia. Roman Britain
(282.28)	Rivers of South America	(367)	Regions of the Slavs
(282.281.2)	Orinoco	(368)	Regions of the Nordic peoples:
(282.281.3)	Amazonas		Scandinavians, Norse, Normans, Vikings
(282.281.31)	Rio Negro	(369.1)	Regions of the Huns
(282.281.33)	Madeira	(369.2)	Regions of the Avars
(282.281.34)	Tapajos	(37)	Roma. Italia. Ancient Rome
(282.281.35)	Xingu	(38)	Graecia. Ancient Greece
(282.281.4)	Tocantins	(391)	Graeciae insulae
(282.281.5)	Sao Francisco	(392)	Asia Minor occidentalis. Phrygia. Trola (Troy).
(282.281.6)	La Plata		Lydia
(282.281.61)	Uruguay	(393)	Asia Minor orientalis. Cappadocia. Cilicia.
(282.281.62)	Parana		Cyprus
(282.281.621)	Paraguay	(394)	Ancient Syria. Phoenicia. Palaestina. The
(282.282)	South American rivers flowing into the Pacific		Hittites. Arabia
(282.29)	Rivers of Oceania	(395)	Asia septentrionalis occidentalis. Scythia.
(282.291)	Rivers of the Malay archipelago		Colchis. Armenia
(282.292)	Rivers of the Sunda Islands	(396)	Asia meridionalis centralis. Hyrcania. Bactria
(282.293)	Rivers of Melanesia	(397)	Ancient Africa. Mauretania. Numidia.
(282.293.1)	Rivers of New Zealand		Karthago (Carthage). Libya. Aethiopia
(282.294)	Rivers of Australia	(398)	Europa meridionalis orientalis. Dacia.
(282.294.1)	Murray		Vindelicia. Rhaetia. Noricum. Pannonia. Illyria.
(282.294.11)	Darling		Dalmatia
(282.294.12)	Lachlan	(399)	Other regions. Ancient geographical divisions
(282.294.13)	Murrumbidgee		other than those of classical antiquity
(282.295)	Rivers of New Guinea	(399.7)	Regions of ancient American cultures.
(282.296)	Rivers of Polynesia		Pre-Columbian America
(282.3)	Waterfalls. Rapids. Cataracts. Cascades		
(282.5)	Canals. Artificial waterways	(4/9)	
	→(26.06); 626.1; 656.628		
(285)	Still and stagnant waters. Lakes. Ponds.		
	Swamps		
(285.2)	Lakes		
	→556.55		
(285.3)	Ponds. Swamps. Marshes. Fens		
	→556.56		
(285.32)	Saltwater swamps. Salt ponds		
(285.33)	Freshwater swamps and ponds		
(289)	Brackish waters		
(3)	PLACES OF ANCIENT WORLD		
	<i>The world as known to the ancients, up to the fall of the western Roman Empire (ca. AD 476). The following divisions correspond to those of the modern world.</i>		
	<i>For the older divisions of countries not known to classical antiquity → (399)</i>	(4)	
(309)	Legendary countries. Conjectural countries.	(41)	
	Places of uncertain existence, e.g. Atlantis.		
	Fabulous lands	(41-44)	
	→(1-08); (217); 572.4		
(315)	Cinarum regio. Ancient China	(410)	
(32)	Aegyptus. Ancient Egypt		
(33)	Judaea. The Holy Land. Region of the		
	Israelites. Jerusalem. Nazareth. Bethlehem.		
	Sichem. Jericho		
(34)	Ancient India		
(35)	Medo-Persia		
(351)	Chaldaea		
(352)	Assyria. Assur. Nineveh		
(353)	Media. Ecbatana	(410.1)	EUROPE
(354)	Babylonia	(410.11/.12)	British Isles (Great Britain, Ireland and minor islands)
(355)	Ancient Persia. Persepolis	(410.11)	British Commonwealth and Empire generally
(356)	Parthia. Hyrcania	(410.111)	<i>For specific dependencies → individual</i>
(357)	Sassania (Sassanid Persia)	(410.111.1/.3)	<i>(4/9) numbers</i>
(358)	Mesopotamia	(410.111.11)	Great Britain. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
(359)	Susiana. Susa. Elam	(410.111.12)	<i>The subdivisions of (410) represent the</i>
(36)	Regions of the so-called barbarians	(410.111.13)	<i>current administrative divisions of the</i>
(363)	Regions of the Germanic tribes	(410.111.14)	<i>United Kingdom: of Greater London from</i>
(363.1)	Regions of the Burgundians, Vandals, Alans, Gepids	(410.111.15)	<i>1 October 1965, of the rest of England</i>
		(410.111.16)	<i>and Wales from 1 April 1974, of Scotland</i>
(363.2)	Regions of the Angles, Saxons, Jutes	(410.111.17)	<i>from 16 May 1975 and of Northern Ireland</i>
(363.3)	Regions of the Alemanni, Heruli, Suevi	(410.111.18)	<i>from 1 October 1973</i>
(363.4)	Regions of the Franks	(410.111.21)	England
(363.5)	Regions of the Langobardi (Lombards)	(410.111.22)	South East Region
(363.6)	Regions of the Goths	(410.111.23)	South East Region in general
			Greater London
			Cities and boroughs north of the Thames
			City of London
			Tower Hamlets
			Newham
			Barking and Dagenham (formerly: Barking)
			Havering
			Redbridge
			Waltham Forest
			Enfield
			Haringey
			Hackney
			Islington

COUNTRIES AND PLACES OF THE MODERN WORLD

The following subdivisions represent the currently valid divisions of the countries of the modern world down to primary administrative level. Direct decimal subdivision is used where available from the full editions; for sections awaiting revision, the names are given to facilitate alphabetic subdivision (→ Table I(h))

Secondary and further administrative units may be denoted by the (-2/-3) special auxiliaries listed under (1), e.g. (63-25Addis Ababa) Capital of Ethiopia

Some historical concepts are also included, and are described as such

EUROPE

British Isles (Great Britain, Ireland and minor islands)

British Commonwealth and Empire generally

For specific dependencies → individual (4/9) numbers

Great Britain. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The subdivisions of (410) represent the current administrative divisions of the United Kingdom: of Greater London from 1 October 1965, of the rest of England and Wales from 1 April 1974, of Scotland from 16 May 1975 and of Northern Ireland from 1 October 1973

England

South East Region

South East Region in general

Greater London

Cities and boroughs north of the Thames

City of London

Tower Hamlets

Newham

Barking and Dagenham (formerly: Barking)

Havering

Redbridge

Waltham Forest

Enfield

Haringey

Hackney

Islington

(410.111.24) City of Westminster
 (410.111.25) Camden
 (410.111.26) Barnet
 (410.111.27) Brent
 (410.111.28) Harrow
 (410.111.32) Hillingdon
 (410.111.33) Ealing
 (410.111.34) Hounslow
 (410.111.36) Hammersmith and Fulham (formerly: Hammersmith)
 (410.111.38) Kensington and Chelsea
 (410.111.4/.5) Boroughs south of the Thames
 (410.111.41) Greenwich
 (410.111.42) Lewisham
 (410.111.43) Southwark
 (410.111.44) Lambeth
 (410.111.45) Wandsworth
 (410.111.46) Richmond upon Thames
 (410.111.47) Kingston upon Thames
 (410.111.48) Merton
 (410.111.51) Sutton
 (410.111.52) Croydon
 (410.111.54) Bromley
 (410.111.56) Bexley
 (410.112) Kent
 (410.113) Essex
 (410.114) Hertfordshire
 (410.115) Bedfordshire
 (410.116) Buckinghamshire
 (410.117) Oxfordshire
 (410.118) Berkshire
 (410.121) Hampshire
 (410.122) Isle of Wight
 (410.124) West Sussex
 (410.126) East Sussex
 (410.128) Surrey
 (410.13) East Anglia
 (410.132) Suffolk
 (410.134) Norfolk
 (410.138) Cambridgeshire
 (410.14) East Midlands
 (410.141) Northamptonshire
 (410.142) Leicestershire
 (410.144) Lincolnshire
 (410.146) Nottinghamshire
 (410.148) Derbyshire
 (410.15) Yorkshire and Humberside
 (410.152) Humberside
 (410.154) North Yorkshire
 (410.156) West Yorkshire Metropolitan County
 (410.158) South Yorkshire Metropolitan County
 (410.16) Northern Region
 (410.161) Cleveland
 (410.162) Durham, county
 (410.164) Tyne and Wear Metropolitan County
 (410.166) Northumberland
 (410.168) Cumbria
 (410.17) North West Region
 (410.172) Lancashire
 (410.174) Merseyside Metropolitan County
 (410.176) Greater Manchester Metropolitan County
 (410.178) Cheshire
 (410.18) West Midlands Region
 (410.181) Staffordshire
 (410.182) Shropshire (formerly: Salop)
 (410.184) Hereford and Worcester
 (410.186) Warwickshire
 (410.188) West Midlands Metropolitan County
 (410.19) South West Region
 (410.191) Gloucestershire
 (410.192) Avon
 (410.193) Wiltshire
 (410.194) Somerset
 (410.195) Dorset
 (410.196) Devon
 (410.197) Cornwall
 (410.198) Isles of Scilly
 (410.3) Wales
 (410.311) South Glamorgan
 (410.312) West Glamorgan

(410.313) Mid Glamorgan
 (410.314) Gwent
 (410.315) Powys
 (410.316) Clwyd
 (410.317) Gwynedd
 (410.318) Dyfed
 (410.5) Scotland
 (410.511) Lothian Region
 (410.512) Central Region
 (410.513) Fife Region
 (410.514) Tayside Region
 (410.516) Grampian Region
 (410.518) Highland Region
 (410.521) Orkney Islands Area
 (410.522) Shetland Islands Area
 (410.523) Western Isles Islands Area
includes Outer Hebrides, Rockall, Rona, St Kilda
 (410.524) Strathclyde Region
 (410.526) Dumfries and Galloway Region
 (410.528) Borders Region
 (410.7) Northern Ireland
 (410.712/.718) Districts of Northern Ireland
 (410.712.12) Belfast
 (410.712.14) Newtownabbey
 (410.712.16) Carrickfergus
 (410.712.18) Larne
 (410.712.22) Moyle
 (410.712.24) Ballymoney
 (410.712.26) Ballymena
 (410.712.28) Antrim
 (410.714.12) Magherafelt
 (410.714.14) Coleraine
 (410.714.16) Limavady
 (410.714.18) Londonderry
 (410.716.12) Dungannon
 (410.716.14) Cookstown
 (410.716.16) Omagh
 (410.716.18) Strabane
 (410.716.22) Fermanagh
 (410.718.11) Armagh
 (410.718.12) Newry and Mourne
 (410.718.14) Banbridge
 (410.718.16) Down
 (410.718.18) Ards
 (410.718.22) North Down
 (410.718.24) Castlereagh
 (410.718.26) Lisburn
 (410.718.28) Craigavon
 (411/429) **Traditional divisions of United Kingdom.**
Republic of Ireland
Scotland: traditional divisions
 County of Zetland. Shetland Islands
 County of Orkney. Orkney Islands
 Caithness
 Sutherland
 Ross and Cromarty (single county, 1889-1975)
Cromarty (411.5) and Ross (411.6) were separate counties to 1889
 Hebrides (Outer and Inner Hebrides)
From 1975, divided between Highland → (410.518) and Western Isles → (410.523)
 Inverness-shire
includes Rockall, St Kilda
 Nairnshire
 Moray (Elginshire)
 Banffshire
 Aberdeenshire
 Kincardineshire
 Angus (Forfarshire)
 Perthshire
 Fife
 Kinross-shire
 Clackmannanshire
 Stirlingshire
 Dunbartonshire
 Argyllshire
 Bute, with Arran
 Renfrewshire

(414.2)	Ayrshire	(422.9)	Berkshire
(414.3)	Lanarkshire	(423.1)	Wiltshire
(414.42)	West Lothian (Linlithgowshire)	(423.3)	Dorset
(414.45)	Midlothian	(423.4)	Channel Islands
(414.52)	East Lothian (Haddingtonshire)	(423.41)	Jersey. Islets near Jersey: Ecréhous, les
(414.55)	Berwickshire		Minquiers etc.
	<i>For Berwick-upon-Tweed,</i>	(423.43)	Guernsey (Guernesey)
	<i>Northumberland, → (410.166), (428.2)</i>	(423.432)	Lihou
(414.62)	Peeblesshire	(423.44)	Herm
(414.65)	Selkirkshire	(423.442)	Jethou
(414.7)	Roxburghshire	(423.45)	Sark (Sercq)
(414.8)	Dumfriesshire	(423.452)	Bréchou
(414.92)	Kirkcudbrightshire	(423.47)	Alderney (Aurigny). Islets near Alderney:
(414.95)	Wigtownshire		Burhou, les Casquets
(415)	Ireland (geographical whole)	(423.5)	Devon
(416)	Northern Ireland: traditional divisions.	(423.7)	Cornwall. Isles of Scilly
	Ulster	(423.8)	Somerset
(416.1)	Antrim	(424.1)	Gloucestershire
(416.2)	Londonderry (Derry)	(424.3)	Monmouthshire
(416.4)	Tyrone	(424.4)	Herefordshire
(416.5)	Down	(424.5)	Shropshire
(416.6)	Armagh	(424.6)	Staffordshire
(416.8)	Fermanagh	(424.7)	Worcestershire
(416.9)	Parts of Ulster in the Republic of Ireland	(424.8)	Warwickshire
(416.91)	Cavan	(425.1)	Derbyshire
(416.92)	Donegal	(425.2)	Nottinghamshire
(416.93)	Monaghan	(425.3)	Lincolnshire
(417)	Republic of Ireland. Eire	(425.42)	Leicestershire
	<i>→(416.9)</i>	(425.45)	Rutland
(417.0)	Connacht (Connaught)	(425.5)	Northamptonshire
(417.1)	Leltrim	(425.62)	Huntingdon and Peterborough (single county,
(417.2)	Sligo		1965-1974). Huntingdonshire (to 1965). Soke
(417.3)	Mayo		of Peterborough (county status, 1888-1965)
(417.4)	Galway		<i>Peterborough merged with</i>
(417.5)	Roscommon		<i>Huntingdonshire 1965, then both in</i>
(418)	Leinster		<i>Cambridgeshire 1974 → (410.138)</i>
(418.12)	Longford	(425.65)	Bedfordshire
(418.15)	Westmeath	(425.72)	Oxfordshire
(418.22)	Meath	(425.75)	Buckinghamshire
(418.25)	Louth	(425.8)	Hertfordshire
(418.3)	Dublin county	(425.9)	Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely
(418.4)	Wicklow	(426.1)	Norfolk
(418.5)	Kildare	(426.4)	Suffolk
(418.6)	Offaly (formerly: King's County)	(426.7)	Essex
(418.7)	Laois (Leix. Formerly: Queen's County)	(427.1)	Cheshire
(418.82)	Carlow	(427.2)	Lancashire
(418.85)	Wexford	(427.4)	Yorkshire
(418.9)	Kilkenny		(427.4-11) East Riding
(419)	Munster		(427.4-15) West Riding
(419.1)	Waterford		(427.4-17) North Riding
(419.2)	Tipperary	(428.1)	Durham, county
(419.3)	Clare	(428.2)	Northumberland
(419.4)	Limerick	(428.5)	Cumberland
(419.5)	Cork	(428.8)	Westmorland
(419.6)	Kerry	(428.9)	Isle of Man
(420)	England: traditional divisions	(429)	Wales: traditional divisions
(421)	County of London (1899 to 1965)	(429.1)	Anglesey
(421.1)	London north of the Thames	(429.22)	Caernarvonshire
(421.2)	Central London. City of London. Boroughs of	(429.25)	Merionethshire
	Finsbury, Holborn	(429.32)	Denbighshire
(421.3)	West London. City of Westminster. Boroughs	(429.35)	Flintshire
	of Chelsea, Fulham, Hammersmith,	(429.4)	Montgomeryshire
	Kensington, Paddington	(429.5)	Cardiganshire
(421.4)	North London boroughs. Hackney.	(429.62)	Radnorshire
	Hampstead. Islington. St Marylebone. St	(429.65)	Brecknockshire
	Pancras. Stoke Newington	(429.7)	Glamorgan
(421.5)	East London boroughs. Bethnal Green.	(429.8)	Carmarthenshire
	Poplar. Shoreditch. Stepney	(429.9)	Pembrokeshire
(421.6)	London south of the Thames. Battersea.	(430)	Germany
	Bermondsey. Camberwell. Deptford.		
	Greenwich. Lambeth. Lewisham. Southwark.		
	Wandsworth. Woolwich		
(421.9)	Middlesex		
(422.1)	Surrey		
(422.3)	Kent		
(422.5)	Sussex		
	(422.5-11) East Sussex		
	(422.5-15) West Sussex		
(422.7)	Hampshire		
(422.8)	Isle of Wight		

(430) (cont'd)	<i>The German text of the International Medium Edition contains administrative subdivisions to tertiary level for the Federal Republic of Germany (Länder; Regierungsbezirke; Kreise) and to secondary level for the German Democratic Republic (Bezirke; Kreise). This English text includes only the primary divisions, except for the capital cities in each case. Further particulars may be denoted alphabetically (→ Table I(h)). Specialist users requiring greater detail are referred to the German edition</i>	(435.1) (435.15) (435.2) (435.25) (435.3) (435.6) (435.8) (435.9) (435.91) (435.92) (435.93) (436)	Schleswig-Holstein Hamburg Oldenburg Bremen Hannover (Hanover) Westfalen (Westphalia) Hessen-Nassau Luxembourg. Grand Duchy of Luxembourg Luxembourg (city) Diekirch Grevenmacher Austria. Republic of Austria (Republik Oesterreich) <i>Bundesländer (primary administrative divisions): (436B/W)</i> Burgenland Stelermark (Styria) (capital: Graz) Kärnten (Carinthia) Oberösterreich (Upper Austria) (capital: Linz) Niederösterreich (Lower Austria) Salzburg Tirol (Tyrol) Vorarlberg Wien (Vienna) Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak Socialist Republic <i>Kraje (primary administrative divisions): five-figure subdivisions, (437.11) etc.</i> Czech Socialist Republic. Bohemia and Moravia Cechy (Bohemia) Praha (Prague) Kraj Stredocesky (central Bohemia) Kraj Vychodocesky (east Bohemia) Kraj Severocesky (north Bohemia) Kraj Zapadocesky (west Bohemia) Kraj Jihocesky (south Bohemia) Morava (Moravia) Kraj Jihomoravsky (south Moravia) Kraj Severomoravsky (north Moravia) Slezsko (Silesia) Galicia (Galizien) to 1919 <i>Galicja 1919-1945 part of southern Poland, use (438-13); now part in Poland, part in Ukrainian SSR, → (477), especially (477.83/.84)</i> Bukowina to 1919 <i>Bukovina now part in Rumania, part in Ukraine, → (477.85), (498.6)</i> Slovak Socialist Republic. Slovensko (Slovakia) Kraj Zapadoslovensky (west Slovakia) Bratislava (Pressburg) Kraj Stredoslovensky (central Slovakia) Kraj Vychodoslovensky (east Slovakia) Zakarpatska Ukrajina (Transcarpathian Ukraine/ Carpatho-Russia/Ruthenia), 1918-1938 <i>Part of Hungary to 1918 and 1939-45, → (439.23); part of Ukrainian SSR since 1945, → (477.87)</i> Poland. Polish People's Republic →(475) <i>Wojewodztwa (primary administrative divisions): (438.11/.31)</i> Wojewodztwo warszawskie. Warszawa (Warsaw) Wojewodztwo lodzkie. Lodz Wojewodztwo kieleckie. Kielce Wojewodztwo lubelskie. Lublin Wojewodztwo bialostockie. Bialystok Wojewodztwo gdanskie. Gdansk (Danzig) →(431.25) Wojewodztwo koszalinskie. Koszalin (Köslin) Wojewodztwo olsztynskie. Olsztyn (Allenstein) Wojewodztwo opolskie. Opole (Oppeln) Wojewodztwo bydgoskie. Bydgoszcz (Bromberg) Wojewodztwo poznańskie. Poznan (Posen) →(431.3)
(430.1)	Federal Republic of Germany (Bundesrepublik Deutschland)	(436B)	
(430.1-37.442)	Bonn. Stadtkreis Bonn	(436G)	
(430.1-43)	Länder (primary administrative divisions) of the Federal Republic of Germany	(436K)	
(430.1-43.1)	Land Berlin (West Berlin)	(436L)	
(430.1-43.2)	Hamburg	(436N)	
(430.1-43.21)	Bremen	(436S)	
(430.1-43.23)	Schleswig-Holstein	(436T)	
(430.1-43.27)	Niedersachsen (Lower Saxony)	(436V)	
(430.1-43.36)	Nordrhein-Westfalen (North Rhine, Westphalia)	(436W)	
(430.1-43.45)	Hessen (Hesse)	(437)	
(430.1-43.47)	Saarland		
(430.1-43.48)	Rheinland-Pfalz		
(430.1-43.5)	Baden-Württemberg	(437.1/.2)	
(430.1-43.6)	Bayern (Bavaria)		
(430.2)	German Democratic Republic (Deutsche Demokratische Republik)	(437.1)	
(430.2-25)	Berlin-Ost (East Berlin), capital of the German Democratic Republic	(437.10)	
(430.2-35)	Bezirke (primary administrative divisions) of the German Democratic Republic	(437.11)	
(430.2-35.156)	Potsdam	(437.13)	
(430.2-35.16)	Frankfurt an der Oder	(437.15)	
(430.2-35.17)	Magdeburg	(437.17)	
(430.2-35.18)	Halle (Saale)	(437.19)	
(430.2-35.19)	Cottbus	(437.2)	
(430.2-35.246)	Schwerin	(437.22)	
(430.2-35.25)	Rostock	(437.26)	
(430.2-35.258)	Neubrandenburg	(437.3)	
(430.2-35.7)	Leipzig	(437.4)	
(430.2-35.73)	Dresden		
(430.2-35.75)	Erfurt	(437.5)	
(430.2-35.756)	Suhl		
(430.2-35.764)	Gera		
(430.2-35.77)	Karl-Marx-Stadt (formerly Chemnitz)	(437.6)	
(431/435.8)	Individual states of Germany to 1934 (only for classifying historical information)	(437.61)	
(431)	Preussen (Prussia)	(437.612)	
(431.1)	Ostpreussen (East Prussia) <i>For Königsberg (now = Kaliningrad) → (470.26)</i>	(437.64)	
(431.2)	Westpreussen (West Prussia)	(437.7)	
(431.25)	Freie Stadt Danzig (Free City of Danzig) <i>Modern Danzig = Gdansk, → (438.16)</i>		
(431.3)	Posen (from 1722 partition of Poland to 1919) <i>Modern Posen = Poznan, → (438.22)</i>	(438)	
(431.35)	Grenzmark Posen-Westpreussen		
(431.4)	Schlesien (Silesia) <i>Modern Silesia (Slask) = Wojewodztwo katowickie, → (438.23), cf. (437.3)</i>	(438.11)	
(431.5)	Brandenburg. City of Berlin (historical)		
(431.6)	Pommern (Pomerania)	(438.12)	
(431.7)	Mecklenburg	(438.13)	
(431.8)	Sachsen (Provinz) (Saxony)	(438.14)	
(432.1)	Sachsen (Land) (Saxony)	(438.15)	
(432.2)	Thüringen (Thuringia)	(438.16)	
(433)	Bayern (Bavaria)		
(434.1)	Hessen (Hesse)	(438.17)	
(434.2)	Rheinprovinz (Rhine Province)	(438.18)	
(434.4)	Elsass-Lothringen (from 1870 to 1919) <i>Modern Elsass-Lothringen = Alsace and Lorraine, → (443.82/.83)</i>	(438.19)	
(434.6)	Baden	(438.21)	
(434.7)	Württemberg	(438.22)	

(438.23)	Wojewodztwo katowickie, formerly Slask (Silesia). Katowice → (431.4)	(439.23) (cont'd)	<i>Modern Ruthenia = Zakarpatskaya Oblast' of Ukrainian SSR, → (477.87), cf. (437.7) and note</i>
(438.24)	Wojewodztwo rzeszowskie. Rzeszow	(439.24)	Horvat-Szlavonorszag (Croatia, Slavonia)
(438.25)	Wojewodztwo szczecinskie. Szczecin (Stettin)		<i>Modern Croatia and Slavonia are in Croatian Republic, Yugoslavia, → (497.13)</i>
(438.26)	Wojewodztwo wroclawskie. Wroclaw (Breslau)	(439.25)	Fiume
(438.27)	Wojewodztwo zielonogorskie. Zielona Gora (Grünberg)		<i>Modern Fiume = Rijeka in Croatian Republic, Yugoslavia, → (497.13)</i>
(438.31)	Wojewodztwo krakowskie. Krakow (Cracow)	(439.26)	Nyugat-Magyarország (Burgenland)
(438.32/.44)	Historical divisions of Poland <i>Now parts of Pribaltika and Ukrainian SSR, → (474), (477); cf (437.4), (475)</i>		<i>Modern Burgenland is a state of Austria, → (436B)</i>
(438.32)	Lwow (Lemberg) <i>For L'vov → (477.83)</i>	(439.5)	Former Austro-Hungarian provinces, to 1919
(438.33)	Stanislawow <i>Stanislavov now Ivano-Frankovsk, → (477.86)</i>	(439.55)	Bosznia
(438.34)	Tarnopol <i>For Ternopol' → (477.84)</i>	(439.56)	<i>Modern Bosnia is part of Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Yugoslavia, → (497.15)</i>
(438.41)	Wolyn <i>For Volyn → (477.82)</i>		Hercegovina
(438.42)	Polesie <i>Polesye (=Pripyat' Marshes) now in Byelorussia and Ukraine, → (476/477), cf. (282.247.322)</i>	(44)	France. French Republic → (694.1); (694.4); (698.1); (718.9); (729.74); (729.81); (932); (934); (962.1); (963); (99)
(438.43)	Nowogrodek		<i>Départements (primary administrative divisions): five- and six-figure subdivisions, (441.1) etc., grouped into conventional regions, (441.1/.5) etc.</i>
(438.44)	Willno <i>Vilna (capital Vilnius) now in Lithuania, → (474.5)</i>		Bretagne (Brittany)
(439)	Hungary. Hungarian People's Republic <i>Megyek (primary administrative divisions): six-figure subdivisions, (439.111) etc., and alphabetically where not otherwise provided for</i>	(441.1/.5)	Finistère
(439MIS)	Miskolc megye	(441.1)	Côtes du Nord
(439PEC)	Pecs megye	(441.2)	Morbihan
(439SZE)	Szeged megye	(441.3)	Loire Atlantique
(439.11)	Transdanubia. Dunantul (left bank of the Danube) area	(441.4)	Ille et Vilaine
(439.111)	Vas megye	(441.5)	Maine
(439.114)	Győr-Sopron megye	(441.6/.7)	Mayenne
(439.115)	Komarom megye	(441.6)	Sarthe
(439.117)	Veszprem megye	(441.7)	Maine et Loire
(439.118)	Fejer megye	(441.8)	Normandie (Normandy)
(439.121)	Zala megye	(442.1/.5)	Manche
(439.123)	Somogy megye	(442.1)	Calvados
(439.125)	Tolna megye	(442.2)	Orne
(439.127)	Baranya megye	(442.3)	Eure
(439.13)	North Hungary	(442.4)	Seine Maritime
(439.131)	Nograd megye	(442.5)	Somme
(439.133)	Heves megye	(442.6)	Pas de Calais
(439.134)	Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplen megye	(442.7)	Nord
(439.136)	Abaúj-Torna varmegye (historical)	(442.8)	Ile de France
(439.138)	Zemplen varmegye (historical)	(443.4/.6)	Aisne
(439.14)	Alföld (Great Basin) area	(443.4)	Oise
(439.15)	Duna-Tisza area (Danube-Theiss basin)	(443.5)	Région Parisienne
(439.151)	Budapest	(443.6)	Ville de Paris
(439.153)	Pest megye	(443.611)	Yvelines
(439.155)	Bacs-Kiskun megye	(443.62)	Seine et Marne
(439.16)	Tisza (left bank of the Theiss) area	(443.63)	Val d'Oise
(439.161)	Szabolcs-Szatmar megye.	(443.64)	Hauts-de-Seine
(439.163)	Szatmar-Ugocsa-Bereg-Ung (historical)	(443.65)	Seine-St-Denis
(439.165)	Szabolcs varmegye (historical)	(443.66)	Val-de-Marne
(439.169)	Hajdu-Bihar megye	(443.67)	Essonne
(439.173)	Szolnok megye	(443.68)	Champagne
(439.175)	Bihar varmegye (historical)	(443.7)	Ardenes
(439.18)	Békés megye	(443.71)	Marne
(439.181)	Tisza-Maros (Theiss-Maros) basin	(443.72)	Aube
(439.183)	Csongrad megye	(443.73)	Haute Marne
(439.2)	Csanad-Arad-Torontal varmegye (historical)	(443.74)	Lorraine
(439.21)	Former provinces of Hungary, to 1919	(443.82)	→ (434.4)
	Erdély (Transylvania)	(443.821)	Meuse
	<i>Modern Transylvania is part of Rumania, → (498.4)</i>	(443.822)	Meurthe et Moselle
(439.22)	Szlovakia	(443.823)	Moselle
	<i>Modern Slovakia = Slovak Socialist Republic, → (437.6)</i>	(443.824)	Vosges
(439.23)	Karpatalja (Ruthenia)	(443.83)	Alsace
		(443.831)	→ (434.4)
		(443.832)	Bas Rhin
		(444.1/.4)	Haut Rhin
		(444.1)	Bourgogne (Burgundy)
		(444.2)	Yonne
		(444.3)	Côte d'Or
		(444.4)	Saône et Loire
			Ain

(444.5/.7)	Franche Comté	(450.231)	Provincia di Aosta
(444.5)	Haute Saône	(450.25)	Regione della Lombardia
(444.6)	Doubs	(450.251)	Provincia di Milano (Milan)
(444.7)	Jura	(450.252)	Provincia di Varese
(445.1/.3)	Orléanais	(450.253)	Provincia di Como
(445.1)	Eure et Loir	(450.254)	Provincia di Sondrio
(445.2)	Loiret	(450.255)	Provincia di Bergamo
(445.3)	Loir et Cher	(450.256)	Provincia di Brescia
(445.4)	Indre et Loire	(450.257)	Provincia di Pavia
(445.5.1)	Indre	(450.258)	Provincia di Cremona
(445.5.2)	Cher	(450.259)	Provincia di Mantova (Mantua)
(445.6)	Nièvre	(450.32)	Regione del Trentino Alto Adige
(445.7)	Allier	(450.321)	Provincia di Trento (Trent)
(445.9)	Auvergne	(450.323)	Provincia di Bolzano
(445.9.1)	Puy de Dôme	(450.34)	Regione del Veneto
(445.9.2)	Cantal	(450.341)	Provincia di Venezia (Venice)
(446.1/.3)	Poitou	(450.342)	Provincia di Verona
(446.10)	Vendée	(450.343)	Provincia di Vicenza
(446.2)	Deux-Sèvres	(450.344)	Provincia di Belluno
(446.3)	Vienne	(450.346)	Provincia di Treviso
(446.4)	Charente Maritime	(450.347)	Provincia di Padova (Padua)
(446.5)	Charente	(450.348)	Provincia di Rovigo
(446.6/.7)	Limousin	(450.36)	Regione del Friuli-Venezia Giulia
(446.6)	Haute Vienne	(450.361)	Provincia di Trieste
(446.7)	Corrèze	(450.363)	Provincia di Pordenone
(446.8)	Creuse	(450.365)	Provincia di Udine
(447.1/.6)	Guyenne	(450.367)	Provincia di Gorizia
(447.1)	Gironde	(450.42)	Regione della Liguria
(447.2)	Dordogne	(450.421)	Provincia di Genova (Genoa)
(447.3)	Lot	(450.423)	Provincia di Imperia
(447.4)	Aveyron	(450.425)	Provincia di Savona
(447.5)	Tarn et Garonne	(450.427)	Provincia di La Spezia
(447.6)	Lot et Garonne	(450.45)	Regione di Emilia e Romagna
(447.7/.8)	Gascogne (Gascony)	(450.451)	Provincia di Bologna
(447.7.1)	Gers	(450.452)	Provincia di Piacenza
(447.7.2)	Landes	(450.453)	Provincia di Parma
(447.8)	Hautes Pyrénées	(450.454)	Provincia di Reggio nell' Emilia
(447.9)	Pyrénées Atlantiques	(450.455)	Provincia di Modena
(448.1/.7)	Languedoc	(450.456)	Provincia di Ferrara
(448.11)	Haute Loire	(450.457)	Provincia di Ravenna
(448.12)	Lozère	(450.458)	Provincia di Forlì
(448.2)	Ardèche	(450.5/.6)	Central Italy
(448.3)	Gard	(450.52)	Regione della Toscana
(448.4)	Hérault	(450.521)	Provincia di Firenze (Florence)
(448.5)	Tarn	(450.522)	Provincia di Massa Carrara
(448.6)	Haute Garonne	(450.523)	Provincia di Lucca
(448.7)	Aude	(450.524)	Provincia di Pistoia
(448.8)	Ariège	(450.525)	Provincia di Livorno (Leghorn)
(448.9)	Pyrénées Orientales	(450.526)	Provincia di Pisa
(449.1/.3)	Provence	(450.527)	Provincia di Arezzo
(449.1)	Bouches du Rhône. La Camargue	(450.528)	Provincia di Siena
(449.2)	Vaucluse	(450.529)	Provincia di Grosseto
(449.3)	Var	(450.55)	Regione dell' Umbria
(449.4)	Alpes Maritimes	(450.551)	Provincia di Perugia
(449.45)	Corse (Corsica)	(450.554)	Provincia di Terni
	(449.45HAU) Haute-Corse	(450.57)	Regione delle Marche (Marches)
	(449.45SUD) Corse-du-Sud	(450.571)	Provincia di Ancona
	—(459.9)	(450.573)	Provincia di Macerata
(449.49)	Monaco. Principality of Monaco	(450.575)	Provincia di Pesaro e Urbino
(449.5)	Alpes-de-Haute-Provence (Basses-Alpes)	(450.577)	Provincia di Ascoli Piceno
(449.7.2)	Hautes-Alpes	(450.62)	Regione del Lazio (Latium)
(449.8)	Drôme	(450.621)	Provincia di Roma (Rome)
(449.9.1)	Isère	(450.624)	Provincia di Viterbo
(449.9.3)	Savoie	(450.625)	Provincia di Rieti
(449.9.4)	Haute Savoie	(450.627)	Provincia di Latina
(449.9.7)	Rhône	(450.628)	Provincia di Frosinone
(449.9.8)	Loire	(450.65)	Regione degli Abruzzi
(450)	Italy. Italian Republic	(450.651)	Provincia di L'Aquila
	<i>Province (primary administrative divisions): six-figure subdivisions, (450.211) etc.</i>	(450.653)	Provincia di Teramo
		(450.655)	Provincia di Pescara
		(450.657)	Provincia di Chieti
(450.2/.4)	Northern Italy	(450.67)	Regione del Molise
(450.21)	Regione del Piemonte (Piedmont)	(450.671)	Provincia di Campobasso
(450.211)	Provincia di Torino (Turin)	(450.674)	Provincia di Isernia
(450.213)	Provincia di Vercelli	(450.7)	Southern Italy
(450.214)	Provincia di Novara	(450.72)	Regione della Campania
(450.215)	Provincia di Cuneo	(450.721)	Provincia di Napoli (Naples)
(450.217)	Provincia di Asti	(450.723)	Provincia di Caserta
(450.218)	Provincia di Alessandria	(450.725)	Provincia di Benevento
(450.23)	Regione della Valle D'Aosta	(450.727)	Provincia di Avellino

(450.728)	Provincia di Salerno	(467.11)	Barcelona
(450.75)	Regione della Puglia (Apulia)	(467.12)	Lerida
(450.751)	Provincia di Bari	(467.13)	Gerona
(450.753)	Provincia di Foggia	(467.14)	Tarragona
(450.754)	Provincia di Taranto	(467.2)	Andorra. Principat d'Andorra
(450.756)	Provincia di Brindisi	(467.3)	Valencia (Region)
(450.758)	Provincia di Lecce	(467.31)	Valencia (provincia)
(450.77)	Regione della Basilicata	(467.32)	Castellon
(450.771)	Provincia di Potenza	(467.33)	Alicante
(450.774)	Provincia di Matera	(467.4)	Murcia (Region)
(450.78)	Regione della Calabria	(467.41)	Murcia (provincia)
(450.781)	Provincia di Reggio Calabria	(467.42)	Albacete
(450.784)	Provincia di Cosenza	(467.5)	Islas Baleares (Balearic Islands). Menorca
(450.786)	Provincia di Catanzaro		(Minorca). Ibiza. Formentera etc. Baleares
(450.8)	Italian Islands		(provincia)
(450.82)	Regione della Sicilia (Sicily)	(467.51)	Mallorca (Majorca). Palma de Mallorca
(450.821)	Provincia di Palermo	(468.1)	Andalucia (Andalusia) (historical)
(450.822)	Provincia di Trapani	(468.11)	Sevilla (Seville)
(450.823)	Provincia di Messina	(468.12)	Huelva
(450.824)	Provincia di Agrigento	(468.13)	Cordoba
(450.825)	Provincia di Caltanissetta	(468.14)	Jaen
(450.826)	Provincia di Enna	(468.15)	Granada
(450.827)	Provincia di Catania	(468.16)	Almeria
(450.828)	Provincia di Ragusa	(468.17)	Malaga
(450.829)	Provincia di Siracusa (Syracuse)	(468.18)	Cadiz
(450.88)	Regione della Sardegna (Sardinia)	(468.2)	Gibraltar (UK)
(450.881)	Provincia di Cagliari	(468.5)	Islas Canarias (Canary Islands), as part of
(450.884)	Provincia di Sassari		Spain
(450.886)	Provincia di Nuoro		—(649)
(454.4)	San Marino. Republic of San Marino	(469)	Portugal. Portuguese Republic
(456.31)	Stato della Citta del Vaticano (Vatican City State)	(469.11)	Provincia do Minho
		(469.12)	Provincia do Douro Litoral
(458.2)	Malta	(469.2)	Provincia de Tras-os-Montes e Alto Douro
(459.9)	Corsica as part of Italy, to 1768	(469.31)	Provincia da Beira Alta
	—(449.45)	(469.32)	Provincia da Beira Litoral
(460)	Spain. Spanish State	(469.33)	Provincia da Beira Baixa
	—(649)	(469.41)	Provincia da Estremadura
(461)	Galicia. Asturias	(469.411.16)	Lisboa (Lisbon)
(461.1)	Galicia	(469.42)	Provincia da Ribatejo
(461.11)	La Coruna (Corunna)	(469.51)	Provincia do Alto Alentejo
(461.13)	Lugo	(469.52)	Provincia do Baixo Alentejo
(461.14)	Orense	(469.6)	Provincia do Algarve
(461.15)	Pontevedra	(469.8)	Arquipélago da Madeira
(461.2)	Asturias (Region). Oviedo (provincia)		—(649.8)
(462)	Léon. Extremadura	(469.9)	Arquipélago dos Açores (Azores)
(462.1)	Léon (Region)		—(649.9)
(462.11)	Léon (provincia)	(47+57)	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)
(462.12)	Zamora	(47)	European USSR
(462.13)	Salamanca		<i>Abbreviations:</i>
(462.2)	Extremadura		ASSR Avtonomnaya Sovetskaya
(462.21)	Caceres		Sotsialisticheskaya Respublika
(462.22)	Badajoz		(Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic)
(463)	Castilla la Vieja (Old Castile)		SSR Sovetskaya Sotsialisticheskaya
(463.01)	The two Castiles (historical)		Respublika (Soviet Socialist Republic)
(463.1)	Valladolid	(470)	Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic
(463.2)	Palencia		(RSFSR). Russia
(463.3)	Santander	(470.1/.6)	European RSFSR. Russia in Europe
(463.4)	Burgos	(470.1/.25)	North European RSFSR
(463.5)	Logrono	(470.1)	North-east European RSFSR
(463.6)	Segovia	(470.11)	Arkhangel'skaya Oblast'. Arkhangel'sk
(463.7)	Avila		(Archangel)
(463.8)	Soria	(470.12)	Vologodskaya Oblast'. Vologda
(464)	Castilla la Nueva (New Castile)	(470.13)	Komi ASSR (capital Sytykvar)
(464.1)	Madrid	(470.21/.25)	North-west European RSFSR
(464.2)	Toledo	(470.21)	Murmanskaya Oblast'. Murmansk
(464.3)	Ciudad Real	(470.22)	Karel'skaya (Karelian) ASSR (capital
(464.4)	Cuenca		Petrozavodsk)
(464.5)	Guadalajara	(470.23)	Leningradskaya Oblast'. Leningrad
(465)	Navarra (Navarre). Aragon	(470.24)	Novgorodskaya Oblast'. Novgorod
(465.1)	Navarra (Region). Navarra (provincia)	(470.25)	Pskovskaya Oblast'. Pskov
(465.2)	Aragon	(470.26)	Kaliningradskaya Oblast'. Kaliningrad
(465.21)	Zaragoza (Saragossa)		—(431.1)
(465.22)	Huesca	(470.3)	Central region of RSFSR
(465.23)	Teruel	(470.31)	Central RSFSR except Black Earth region
(466)	Provincias Vascongadas (Basque Provinces)	(470.311)	Moskovskaya Oblast'. Moskva (Moscow)
(466.1)	Vizcaya (Biscay)	(470.311.2)	Suburbs (Lesopark) of Moscow
(466.2)	Guipuzcoa	(470.312)	Tul'skaya Oblast'. Tula
(466.3)	Alava	(470.313)	Ryazanskaya Oblast'. Ryazan
(467)	Eastern Spain	(470.314)	Vladimirskaya Oblast'. Vladimir
(467.1)	Cataluna (Catalonia)	(470.315)	Ivanovskaya Oblast'. Ivanovo

(470.316)	Yaroslavskaya Oblast'. Yaroslavl'	(475.91)	Suwalki
(470.317)	Kostromskaya Oblast'. Kostroma	(475.92)	Siedlce
(470.318)	Kaluzhskaya Oblast'. Kaluga	(476)	Belorusskaya SSR. Belorussiya
(470.32)	Central Black Earth (chernozem) region		(Byelorussia/White Russia)
(470.321)	Orlovskaya Oblast'. Orel	(476.1)	Minskaya Oblast'. Minsk
(470.322)	Lipetskaya Oblast'. Lipetsk	(476.2)	Gomel'skaya Oblast'. Gomel'
(470.323)	Kurskaya Oblast'. Kursk	(476.4)	Mogilevskaya Oblast'. Mogilev
(470.324)	Voronezhskaya Oblast'. Voronezh	(476.5)	Vitebskaya Oblast'. Vitebsk
(470.325)	Belgorodskaya Oblast'. Belgorod	(476.6)	Grodnenskaya Oblast'. Grodno
(470.326)	Tambovskaya Oblast'. Tambov	(476.7)	Brestskaya Oblast'. Brest
(470.33)	West Central RSFSR	(477)	Ukrainskaya SSR. Ukraina (Ukraine)
(470.331)	Kalinskaya Oblast'. Kalinin	(477.4)	Pravoberezhnaya Ukraina (Right-bank Ukraine)
(470.332)	Smolenskaya Oblast'. Smolensk		Kiyevskaya Oblast'. Kiev
(470.333)	Bryanskaya Oblast'. Bryansk	(477.41)	Zhitomirskaya Oblast'. Zhitomir
(470.34)	Volga-Vyatka region	(477.42)	Khmel'nitskaya Oblast'. Khmel'nitskiy
(470.341)	Gor'kovskaya Oblast'. Gor'ki	(477.43)	Vinnitskaya Oblast'. Vinnitsa
(470.342)	Kirovskaya Oblast'. Kirov	(477.44)	Kirovogradskaya Oblast'. Kirovograd
(470.343)	Mariyskaya (Mari) ASSR (capital Yoshkar-Ola)	(477.45)	Cherkasskaya Oblast'. Cherkassy
(470.344)	Chuvashskaya (Chuvash) ASSR (capital Cheboksary)	(477.46)	Levoberezhnaya Ukraina (Left-bank Ukraine)
(470.345)	Mordovskaya (Mordvin) ASSR (capital Saransk)	(477.51)	Chernigovskaya Oblast'. Chernigov
(470.4)	Middle and lower Volga regions	(477.52)	Sum'skaya Oblast'. Sumi
(470.40/.43)	Middle Volga region	(477.53)	Poltavskaya Oblast'. Poltava
(470.40)	Penzenskaya Oblast'. Penza	(477.54)	Khar'kovskaya Oblast'. Khar'kov
(470.41)	Tatarskaya (Tatar) ASSR (capital Kazan')	(477.6)	Donets-Dnepr region
(470.42)	Ul'yankovskaya Oblast'. Ul'yankovsk	(477.61)	Luganskaya Oblast'. Lugansk
(470.43)	Kuybyshevskaya Oblast'. Kuybyshev		(Voroshilovgrad)
(470.44/.47)	Lower Volga region	(477.62)	Donetskaya Oblast'. Donetsk
(470.44)	Saratovskaya Oblast'. Saratov	(477.63)	Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast'. Dnepropetrovsk
(470.45)	Volgogradskaya Oblast'. Volgograd (formerly Stalingrad)	(477.64)	Zaporozhskaya Oblast'. Zaporozhye
(470.46)	Astrakhanskaya Oblast'. Astrakhan	(477.7)	Black Sea region. Southern Ukraine
(470.47)	Kalmytskaya (Kalmyk) ASSR (capital Elista)	(477.72)	Khersonskaya Oblast'. Kherson
(470.5)	Ural region	(477.73)	Nikolayevskaya Oblast'. Nikolayev
(470.51/.54)	Middle Ural region	(477.74)	Odesskaya Oblast'. Odessa
(470.51)	Udmurtskaya (Udmurt) ASSR (capital Izhevsk)	(477.75)	Krymskaya Oblast'. Krym (Crimea)
(470.53)	Permskaya Oblast'. Perm	(477.8)	Western Ukraine
(470.531)	Komi-Permyatskiy Natsional'nyy Okrug (Komi-Permyak National Region) (capital Kudymkar)	(477.81)	Rovenskaya Oblast'. Rovno
(470.54)	Sverdlovskaya Oblast'. Sverdlov	(477.82)	Volynskaya Oblast'. Volyn
(470.55/.57)	Southern Ural region	(477.83)	L'vovskaya Oblast'. L'vov
(470.55)	Chelyabinskaya Oblast'. Chelyabinsk	(477.84)	Ternopol'skaya Oblast'. Ternopol'
(470.56)	Orenburgskaya Oblast'. Orenburg	(477.85)	Chernovitskaya Oblast'. Chernovitsy
(470.57)	Bashkirskaya (Bashkir) ASSR (capital Ufa)	(477.86)	Ivano-Frankovskaya Oblast'. Ivano-Frankovsk
(470.6)	Northern Caucasus (Kavkaz) and lower Don	(477.87)	Zakarpatskaya (Transcarpathian) Oblast'. Uzhgorod
(470.61)	Rostovskaya Oblast'. Rostov	(478.9)	Moldavskaya (Moldavian) SSR
(470.62)	Krasnodarskiy Kray. Krasnodar		—(497.14)
(470.621)	Adygeyskaya Avtonomnaya Oblast' (capital Maykop)	(479)	Kavkaz (Caucasus) as a whole
(470.63)	Stavropol'skiy Kray. Stavropol'	(479.2)	Zakavkaz'ye (Transcaucasia)
(470.631)	Karachayevo-Cherkesskaya Avtonomnaya Oblast' (capital Cherkessk)	(479.22)	Gruzinskaya SSR. Gruzija (Georgia)
(470.64)	Kabardino-Balkarskaya Avtonomnaya Oblast' (capital Nal'chik)	(479.223)	Adzharskaya (Adzhar) ASSR (capital Batumi)
(470.65)	Severo-Osetinskaya (North Ossetian) ASSR (capital Ordzhonikidze)	(479.224)	Abkhazskaya (Abkhaz) ASSR (capital Sukhumi)
(470.66)	Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR (capital Groznyy)	(479.225)	Yugo-Osetinskaya Avtonomnaya Oblast' (South Ossetian Autonomous Oblast) (capital Tskhinvali)
(470.67)	Dagestanskaya (Dagestan) ASSR (capital Makhachkala)		Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR. Azerbaijan
(474)	Baltic States. Pribaltika	(479.24)	Nakhichevanskaya (Nakhichevan) ASSR
	—(470.26)	(479.242)	Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Avtonomnaya Oblast' (capital Stepanakert)
(474.2)	Estonian SSR (Eesti NSV/Estonskaya SSR). Estonia	(479.243)	Armenyanskaya (Armenian) SSR. Armeniya (Armenia)
(474.3)	Latvian SSR (Latviyskaya SSR). Latvia	(479.25)	Scandinavian States
(474.5)	Lithuanian SSR (Lietuvos TSR/Litovskaya SSR). Lithuania	(48)	Finland (Suomi). Republic of Finland
(475)	Poland: period of Russian domination (after partition, to 1918)	(480)	<i>In the following subdivisions, the oblique stroke separates the Finnish form (first) from the Swedish form of name</i>
	—(438)	(480*1/*9)	Traditional division: historical provinces 1 to 9
(475.1)	Warszawa (Warsaw)		(see Suomi käsikirja (Handbook of Finland), Helsinki, 1968)
(475.2)	Kalisz	(480*1)	Ahvenanmaa/Åland
(475.3)	Kielce	(480*2)	Varsinais Suomi/Egentliga Finland
(475.4)	Lomza	(480*3)	Uusimaa/Nyland
(475.5)	Lublin	(480*4)	Satakunta/Satakunda (historical)
(475.6)	Plotrkow (Petrokov)	(480*41)	Satakunta/Satakunda (present)
(475.7)	Plock	(480*42)	Pirkanmaa. Tammermaa
(475.8)	Radom	(480*5)	Häme/Tavastland (historical)
		(480*51)	Häme (Etelä-Häme)/Tavastland (Södra Tavastland) (present)

(480*52)	Keski-Suomi/Mellersta Finland	(485*17)	Värmland
(480*6)	Savo/Savolax (historical)	(485*18)	Orebro
(480*61)	Etelä-Savo/Södra Savolax (present)	(485*19)	Västmanland
(480*62)	Pohjois-Savo/Norra Savolax (present)	(485*20)	Kopparberg
(480*7)	Karjala/Karelen (Karelia, historical)	(485*21)	Gävleborg
(480*71)	Kymmenlaakso/Kymmenedalen	(485*22)	Västernorrland
(480*72)	Etelä-Karjala/Södra Karelen (present)	(485*23)	Jämtland
(480*73)	Pohjois-Karjala/Norra Karelen (present)	(485*24)	Västerbotten
(480*8)	Pohjanmaa/Osterbotten (historical)	(485*25)	Norrbottn
(480*81)	Etelä-Pohjanmaa/Södra Osterbotten	(485.6/.8)	Traditional division of Sweden: regions and provinces
(480*82)	Keski-Pohjanmaa/Mellersta Osterbotten		Götaland
(480*83)	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa/Norra Osterbotten	(485.6)	Ostergötland
(480*84)	Kalnuu/Kajanaland	(485.61)	Västergötland
(480*85)	Perä-Pohjola/Nordbotten	(485.62)	Dalsland
(480*9)	Lappi/Lappland (Finnish Lapland)	(485.63)	Smaland
(480.1/.9)	Administrative districts: Läänit/läne	(485.64)	Bohuslän
(480.1)	Uusimaa/Nyland. Helsinki/Helsingfors	(485.65)	Halland
(480.2)	Turku ja Porli/Åbo och Björneborg	(485.66)	Skane
(480.3)	Ahvenanmaa/Åland	(485.67)	Blekinge
(480.4)	Häme/Tavastehus	(485.68)	Oland
(480.5)	Viipuri/Viborg (to 1944)	(485.691)	Gotland
(480.51)	Kymi/Kymmene (from 1944)	(485.692)	Svealand
(480.6)	Mikkeli/St Michel	(485.7)	Uppland
(480.7)	Kuopio (to 1960)	(485.72)	Södermanland
(480.71)	Kuopio (from 1960)	(485.73)	Västmanland
(480.75)	Pohjois-Karjala/Norra Karelen	(485.74)	Närke
(480.8)	Vaasa/Vasa (to 1960)	(485.75)	Värmland
(480.81)	Vaasa/Vasa (from 1960)	(485.76)	Dalarna
(480.87)	Keski Suomi/Mellersta Finland	(485.77)	Norrland
(480.9)	Oulu/Uleaborg (to 1938)	(485.8)	Gästrikland
(480.91)	Oulu/Uleaborg (from 1938)	(485.81)	Hälsingland
(480.99)	Lappi/Lappland (Finnish Lapland)	(485.82)	Medelpad
(481)	Norway. Kingdom of Norway	(485.83)	Ångermanland
	<i>Overseas territories:</i>	(485.84)	Jämtland
	(481-51:984) Norwegian Arctic territory	(485.85)	Härjedalen
	(481-51:99) Norwegian Antarctic territory	(485.86)	Västerbotten
	<i>Fylker (primary administrative divisions):</i>	(485.87)	Norrbottn
	<i>five-figure subdivisions, (481.11) etc.</i>	(485.88)	Lappland (Swedish Lapland)
(481.1)	Ostlandet	(485.89)	Denmark. Kingdom of Denmark
(481.11)	Ostfold	(489)	—(491.2); (988)
(481.12)	Akershus		<i>Aemter (primary administrative divisions):</i>
(481.13)	Oslo		<i>five-figure subdivisions, (489.11) etc.</i>
(481.14)	Hedmark	(489.1)	Sjaelland (Zealand)
(481.15)	Oppland	(489.11)	Kobenhavn (Copenhagen)
(481.16)	Buskerud	(489.12)	Frederiksborg
(481.17)	Vestfold	(489.13)	Holbaek. Island of Samso
(481.18)	Telemark	(489.14)	Soro
(481.3)	Agder	(489.15)	Praesto
(481.31)	Aust-Agder	(489.2)	Fyn (Fünen)
(481.32)	Vest-Agder	(489.21)	Odense
(481.51)	Vestlandet	(489.22)	Svendborg. Islands of Langeland, Aero
(481.51)	Rogaland	(489.3)	Maribo
(481.53)	Hordaland	(489.31)	Lolland
(481.54)	Bergen	(489.32)	Falster
(481.55)	Sogn og Fjordane	(489.4)	Jylland (Jutland, North Jutland)
(481.56)	More og Romsdal		<i>Class here information about Jutland in general</i>
(481.6)	Trondelag		Hjorring
(481.62)	Sor-Trondelag	(489.41)	Thisted
(481.63)	Nord-Trondelag	(489.42)	Ålborg (Aalborg)
(481.7)	Nord-Norge	(489.43)	Randers
(481.71)	Nordland	(489.44)	Viborg
(481.73)	Troms	(489.45)	Ringkobing
(481.74)	Finnmark	(489.46)	Århus (Aarhus)
(485)	Sweden. Kingdom of Sweden	(489.47)	Vejle
(485*01/*25)	Administrative division of Sweden: läne	(489.48)	Ribe
(485*01)	Stockholm	(489.49)	Nord Slesvig (South Jutland)
(485*03)	Uppsala	(489.6)	—(435.1)
(485*04)	Södermanland		Haderslev
(485*05)	Ostergötland	(489.61)	Tonder
(485*06)	Jönköping	(489.62)	Åbenra (Aabenraa)
(485*07)	Kronoberg	(489.63)	Sonderborg. Island of Als
(485*08)	Kalmar	(489.64)	Bornholm
(485*09)	Gotland	(489.7)	Iceland. Republic of Iceland
(485*10)	Blekinge	(491.1)	<i>Details, e.g. syslur (primary administrative divisions) by A/Z, e.g.</i>
(485*11)	Kristianstad		(491.1GUL) Guibringusysla. Reykjavik
(485*12)	Malmöhus		Faeroerne/Foroyar (Faeroes) (Danish)
(485*13)	Halland		
(485*14)	Göteborg och Bohus		
(485*15)	Alvsborg	(491.2)	
(485*16)	Skaraborg		

(492)	Netherlands. Kingdom of the Netherlands →(729.88); Table I(h) example (492*...)	(493.2)	Brabant
(492.61)	Zuid-Holland (South Holland)	(493.21)	Brussel/Bruxelles (Brussels)
(492.611)	Western Zuid-Holland. 's-Gravenhage (Den Haag/The Hague)	(493.22)	Leuven/Louvain
(492.612)	Rijnland. Leiden	(493.23)	Nijvel/Nivelles
(492.613)	Eastern Zuid-Holland. Gouda	(493.3)	West-Vlaanderen/Flandre Occidentale (West Flanders)
(492.614)	Delfland. Schieland	(493.31)	Brugge/Bruges
(492.616)	Westland	(493.32)	Diksmuide/Dixmude
(492.617)	Rotterdam and environs	(493.33)	Ieper/Ypres
(492.618)	Islands of Zuid-Holland. Rozenburg.	(493.34)	Kortrijk/Courtrai
	IJsselmonde. Voorne and Putten. Beijerland.	(493.35)	Oostende/Ostende (Ostend)
	Goeree and Overflakkee	(493.36)	Roeselare/Roulers
(492.619)	South-eastern Zuid-Holland. Dordrecht.	(493.37)	Tielt
	Gorinchem. Leerdam	(493.38)	Veurne/Furnes
(492.62)	Noordholland (North Holland)	(493.4)	Oost-Vlaanderen/Flandre Orientale (East Flanders). Land van Waas/Pays de Waes
(492.621)	Area around IJ and Noordzeekanaal (North Sea Canal). Amsterdam	(493.41)	Aalst/Alost
(492.622)	Gooi. Hilversum	(493.42)	Dendermonde/Termonde
(492.623)	Haarlem and environs. Haarlemmermeer	(493.43)	Eeklo
(492.624)	Kennemerland	(493.44)	Gent/Gand (Ghent)
(492.625)	Zaanstreek. Polders to the north of Amsterdam. Zaandam. Alkmaar	(493.45)	Oudenaarde/Audenarde
	West-Friesland	(493.46)	Sint-Niklaas/Saint-Nicolas
(492.626)	Northernmost Noordholland. Den Helder	(493.5)	Hainaut/Henegouwen. Borinage
(492.627)	Islands of Noordholland. Texel	(493.51)	Ath/Aat
(492.628)	North-eastern Netherlands	(493.52)	Charleroi
(492.7)	Friesland	(493.53)	Mons/Bergen
(492.71)	Friesche Eilanden (West Frisian Islands).	(493.54)	Soignies/Zinnik
(492.718)	Ameland. Schiermonnikoog. Vlieland.	(493.55)	Thulin
	Terschelling	(493.56)	Tournai/Doornijk
(492.72)	Groningen	(493.6)	Liège/Luik (province)
(492.728)	Islands of Groningen. Rottumeroog	(493.61)	Huy/Hoei
(492.73)	Drenthe	(493.62)	Liège/Luik (arrondissement)
(492.74)	Overijssel	(493.63)	Verviers
(492.742)	Salland	(493.64)	Waremmen/Borgworm
(492.744)	Twente	(493.681)	Eupen. Malmédy
(492.8)	Central Netherlands	(493.682)	Moresnet
(492.82)	Gelderland	(493.7)	Limburg/Limbourg. Taxandrie/Taxandrie.
(492.822)	Veluwe		Kempen/Campine
(492.823)	Betuwe	(493.71)	Hasselt
(492.823.2)	Western Betuwe	(493.72)	Maaseik
(492.823.5)	Eastern Betuwe	(493.73)	Tongeren/Tongres
(492.824)	Graafschap Zutphen (County of Zutphen)	(493.781)	Enclave of Baarle-Hertog/Baerle-Duc, in Netherlands
(492.83)	Utrecht	(493.8)	Luxembourg/Luxemburg (province).
(492.9)	Southern Netherlands		Ardennes/Ardennen. Belgian
(492.91)	Zeeland	(493.81)	Lorraine/Lotharingen
(492.912)	Walcheren-Beveland	(493.82)	Aarlen/Arion
(492.912.2)	Walcheren	(493.83)	Bastogne/Bastenaken
(492.912.4)	Zuid-Beveland	(493.84)	Marche
(492.912.6)	Noord-Beveland	(493.85)	Neufchâteau
(492.914)	Schouwen-Duiveland	(493.9)	Virton
(492.915)	Tholen		Namur/Namen (province). Condroz. Entre Sambre-et- Meuse/Land tussen Samer en Maas. Marlagne
(492.916)	St-Philipsland		Dinant
(492.918)	Zeeuws-Vlaanderen	(493.91)	Namur/Namen (arrondissement)
(492.93)	Noord-Brabant	(493.92)	Philippeville
(492.932)	Western Noord-Brabant. Bergen-op-Zoom.	(493.93)	
	Roosendaal	(494)	Switzerland. Swiss Confederation
(492.933)	Baronie van Breda (Barony of Breda).		<i>The German text of the International Medium Edition contains subdivisions (Städte; Landschaften; Bezirke) to full-edition level. This English text includes only the primary divisions (cantons), except for the federal capital. Users requiring greater detail are referred to the German edition</i>
	Langstraat		German Switzerland
(492.934)	Melerij van Den Bosch (Baillwick of Den Bosch). 's Hertogenbosch		Schwyz
(492.935)	Tilburg and environs		Unterwalden ob dem Wald (Obwalden)
(492.936)	Eindhoven and environs		Unterwalden nid dem Wald (Nidwalden)
(492.938)	De Peel		Uri
(492.94)	Limburg		Appenzell Inner-Rhoden
(492.942)	Northern Limburg. Roermond. Venlo		Appenzell Ausser-Rhoden
(492.945)	South-western Limburg. Maastricht		Aargau
(492.947)	South-eastern Limburg. Heerlen		Basel (canton)
(493)	Belgium. Kingdom of Belgium <i>Provinces (four-figure subdivisions) and arrondissements (five-figure subdivisions). Dual names: Dutch/French or French/Dutch, according to predominant language of province</i>		Basel-Stadt. Basel/Basle
(493.1)	Antwerpen (province). Hageland		Basel-Landschaft
(493.11)	Antwerpen/Anvers (arrondissement)		Bern (canton)
(493.12)	(Antwerp)		Bern (Bezirk). Bern/Berne (federal capital)
(493.13)	Mechelen/Malines (Mechlin)		Glarus
	Turnhout		

- (494.26) Graubünden/Grisons
(494.27) Luzern/Lucerne
(494.28) St Gallen
(494.29) Schaffhausen
(494.31) Thurgau
(494.32) Solothurn
(494.33) Zug
(494.34) Zürich
(494.4) French Switzerland
(494.41) Fribourg/Freiburg
(494.42) Genève/Genf (Geneva)
(494.43) Neuchâtel/Neuenburg
(494.44) Valais/Wallis
(494.45) Vaud/Waadt
(494.5) Italian Switzerland, Ticino/Tessin
(494.9) **Liechtenstein. Principality of Liechtenstein**
(495) **Greece. Hellenic Republic**
—(38); (499)
(495.02) Byzantine Empire. Eastern Roman Empire (historical)
(495.05) Greece under Turkish rule (historical)
(495.1) Kentriki Ellas kai Evia (Central Greece and Euboea) Original Hellas. Livadia (historical)
(495.11) Attiki (Attica). Athina (Athens). Piraeus (Piraeus). Marathon. Voiotia (Boeotia)
(495.12) Fthiotis (Phthiotis). Fokis (Phocis)
(495.13) Altolia kai Akarnania (Aetolia and Acarnania). Mesolongion (Missolonghi). Navpaktos (Lepanto)
(495.2) Peloponnisos (Peloponnese/Morea)
(495.21) Argolis. Korinthia (Corinthia). Navplion. Argos
(495.219) Kithira (Cerigo). Andikithira (Cerigotto)
(495.22) Akhalia (Achaia). Patrai. Iliia (Elis)
(495.23) Messinia (Messenia). Messini. Pilos (Navarino)
(495.24) Arkadhia (Arcadia). Tripolis
(495.25) Lakonia (Laconia). Sparti (Sparta)
(495.3) Thessalia (Thessaly). Makedhonia (Greek Macedonia)
(495.31) Larisa (Larissa)
(495.32) Trikalas. Farsala (Pharsala)
(495.33) Ipiros (Epirus)
Provinces by A/Z, e.g.
(495.33ART) Arta
(495.37) Makedhonia (region). Greek Macedonia
Provinces by A/Z, e.g.
(495.37THE) Thessaloniki (Thessalonica)
(495.4) Ionioi Nisoi (Ionian Islands)
—(499)
(495.41) Kerkira (Corfu)
(495.42) Paxoi (Paxo). Andipaxoi (Antipaxo)
(495.43) Levkas (Santa Maura)
(495.44) Kefallinia (Cephalonia)
(495.45) Ithaki (Ithaca)
(495.46) Zakynthos (Zante)
(496.02) **Turkish Ottoman Empire (in Europe), including Greece, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, Macedonia etc.**
(496.1) **Turkey in Europe**
(496.11) Istanbul (Constantinople/Byzantium)
(496.12) Edirne (Adrianople)
(496.13) Kırklareli (Kirk-Kilissee)
(496.14) Tekirdag (Rodosto)
(496.5) **Albania. People's Republic of Albania**
(496.51) Kossovë (Kosovo)
(496.52) Shkodër (Scutari)
(497) **Balkan states in general**
(497.1) **Yugoslavia (Jugoslavija). Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia**
(497.11) Dunav-Banat (Danube-Banat). Srbija (Serbia). Novi Sad etc.
(497.111) City of Belgrade and environs
(497.12) Drava-Banat. Slovenija (Slovenia). Ljubljana etc.
(497.13) Sava-Banat. Hrvatska (Croatia). Zagreb etc.
—(439.24)
(497.14) Morava-Banat. Nis
(497.15) Drina-Banat. Bosna-Hercegovina (Bosnia and Herzegovina). Sarajevo etc.
—(439.55/.56)
(497.16) Zeta-Banat. Montenegro. Cetinje etc.
—(439.56); (497.3)
(497.17) Vardar-Banat. Makedonija (Yugoslavian Macedonia). Skopje etc.
—(495.3)
(497.18) Coastal Banat. Dalmatia. Split etc.
(497.19) Vrbas-Banat. Banja Luka etc.
(497.2) **Bulgaria. People's Republic of Bulgaria**
(497.21) Northern Bulgaria
(497.211) Varna
(497.212) Vidin
(497.213) Vratsa
(497.214) Pleven (Plevna)
(497.215) Ruse (Ruschuk)
(497.216) Veliko Turnovo (Turnovo/Trnova)
(497.217) Shumen (Kolarovgrad/Sumla)
(497.22) Western Bulgaria
(497.221) Kyustendil (Keustendil)
(497.222) Petrich
(497.223) Sofiya (Sofia)
(497.23) Southern Bulgaria
(497.231) Burgas
(497.232) Momchilgrad (Mastanli)
(497.233) Smolyan (Pashmakli)
(497.234) Plovdiv (Philippopolis)
(497.235) Stara Zagora
(497.236) Khaskovo (Haskovo)
(497.3) Montenegro to 1919
—(497.16)
(498) **Rumania (Romania). Socialist Republic of Rumania**
(498.1) Muntenia (Great Wallachia)
(498.11) Ilfov. Bucuresti (Bucharest)
(498.12) Prahova. Ploesti
(498.13) Braila
(498.2) Oltenia (Little Wallachia)
(498.21) Dolj (Doljiu). Craiova
(498.3) Moldava (Rumanian Moldavia)
(498.31) Iasi
(498.32) Covurlui. Galati
(498.4) Transylvania
—(439.21)
(498.41) Maramures (Maramaros). Slighet
(498.42) Cojocna (Kolozs). Cluj
(498.43) (Kolozsvar/Kolozs)
(498.44) Bihar. Oradea (Nagyvarad/Grosswardein)
(498.45) Arad
(498.46) Brasov (Brasso)
(498.5) Sibiu (Szeben). Sibiu (Nagyszeben)
(498.6) Banat. Timis. Timisoara (Temesvar)
(498.7) Bukovina (to 1940). Southern Bukovina (from 1940). Cernauti (Czernowitz), now Chernovtsy
—(477.85)
(498.7) Bessarabia (to 1940)
Now in Moldavian SSR, — (478.9)
(498.71) Chisinau (now Kishinev)
(498.72) Akkerman (now Belgorod Dnestrovskiy)
(498.8) Dobrogea
(498.81) Danube Delta
—(282.243.76)
(498.82) Constanta
(499) **Greek Archipelago. Islands of the Aegean Sea**
—(495.4)
(499.1) Northern Aegean Islands. Thasos. Limnos (Lemnos). Samothraki (Samothrace). Imbros
(499.2) Lesvos (Lesbos). Town of Mitilini (Mytilene)
(499.3) Khios (Chios)
(499.4) Samos
(499.5) Kikladhes (Cyclades). Rhodhekanisos (Dodecanese/Sporades). Evvoia (Euboea)
(499.6) Rodhos (Rhodes/Rodi)
(499.7) Karpathos (Scarpanto)
(499.8) Kriti (Crete). Iraklion (Candia)
(5) ASIA
Class here also the Orient in general
(510) **China. People's Republic of China**



(511)	North-eastern China <i>except Manchuria, → (518)</i>	(519.3A/Z) (cont'd)	<i>Chagang-do. Ch'ongjin-si.</i>
(511.1)	Hopeh (Hopel/Pé-Chili)		<i>Hamgyong-namdo. Hamgyong-pukdo.</i>
(511.12)	Beijing (Pei-ching/Peking)		<i>Hamhung-si. Hwanghae-namdo.</i>
(511.13)	T'ien-ching (Tientsin)		<i>Hwanghae-pukdo. Kaesong-ch'igu.</i>
(511.2)	Earlier autonomous provinces		<i>Kangwon-do. P'yongan-namdo.</i>
(511.21)	Shantung. Chi-nan (Tsinan)		<i>P'yongan-pukdo. P'yongyang-si.</i>
(511.218)	Wei-hai-wei	(519.5)	<i>Yanggang-do</i>
(511.22)	Shansi. T'ai-yüan	(519.5A/Z)	South Korea. Republic of Korea
(511.23)	Honan. Cheng-chou. K'ai-feng		Provinces of South Korea
(511.3)	Kiang-nan		<i>Cheju-do. Cholla-namdo. Cholla-pukdo.</i>
(511.31)	Kiangsu. Nan-ching (Nanking). Shang-hai (Shanghai).		<i>Ch'ungch'ong-namdo.</i>
(511.32)	Anhwel. Ho-fel. Hual-ning		<i>Ch'ungch'ong-pukdo. Kangwon-do.</i>
(511.33)	Kiangsi. Nan-ch'ang		<i>Kyonggi-do. Kyongsang-namdo.</i>
(512)	South-eastern China <i>→ (529)</i>	(52)	<i>Kyongsang-pukdo. Pusan-si.</i>
(512.1)	Min-che	(520)	<i>Soul-t'ukpyolsi (Seoul)</i>
(512.11)	Fukien (Fuchien). Fu-chou (Foochow)	(521)	Japan and adjacent islands
(512.12)	Chekiang. Hang-chou (Hangchow)	(521.1)	Japan. Nippon Koku
(512.2)	Liang-hwei	(521.11)	Honshu (Honsyu/Hondo)
(512.21)	Hupei. Wu-ch'ang (Wuchang)	(521.12)	Tohoku (Ou-tiho/Ou-chiho)
(512.22)	Hunan. Ch'ang-sha (Changsha)	(521.13)	Aomori-ken
(512.3)	Liang-kwan	(521.14)	Iwate-ken
(512.31)	Kwangtung. Kuang-chou (Canton)	(521.15)	Miyagi-ken
(512.311)	Hai-nan Tao (Hainan Island)	(521.16)	Akita-ken
(512.317)	Hong Kong (British)	(521.2)	Yamagata-ken
(512.318)	Macau (Portuguese). Provincia de Macau	(521.22)	Fukushima-ken (Hukushima-ken)
(512.32)	Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region.	(521.23)	Kanto-chiho (Kanto-tiho)
(512.33)	Nan-ning	(521.24)	Ibaraki-ken
(513)	Kwangchow Wan/Kouang Tchéou-wan (French, historical)	(521.25)	Tochigi-ken (Totigi-ken)
(513.1)	South-western China	(521.27)	Gumma-ken (Gunma-ken)
(513.2)	Szechwan. Ch'eng-tu	(521.28)	Saitama-ken
(513.21)	Yunnan. K'un-ming (Kunming)	(521.29)	Tokyo-to
(513.22)	Kweichow (Kueichow). Kei-yang (Kwelyang)	(521.3)	Kanagawa-ken
(514)	North-western China <i>except Sinkiang, → (516)</i>	(521.4)	Chiba-ken (Tiba-ken)
(514.1)	Shen-kan	(521.41)	Chubu-chiho (Tyubu-tiho)
(514.11)	Shensi. Hsi-an (Sian)	(521.42)	Hokuriko-chiho (Hokuriko-tiho)
(514.12)	Kansu. Lan-chou (Lanchow)	(521.43)	Nilgata-ken
(515)	Tibet. Lhasa	(521.44)	Toyama-ken
(515.7)	Tsinghai (Koko Nor)	(521.5)	Ishikawa-ken (Isikawa-ken)
(516)	Sinkiang Uigur Autonomous Region. Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan). Dzungaria. So-ch'e (Yarkand). K'a-shih (Kashgar)	(521.51)	Fukui-ken (Hukui-ken)
(517)	Mongolia as a whole (to 1924)	(521.52)	Tosan-chiho (Tosan-tiho)
(517.3)	Mongolia. Mongolian People's Republic (Outer Mongolia)	(521.53)	Yamanashi-ken (Yamanashi-ken)
(517.3A/Z)	Provinces (aymags) of Mongolia	(521.54)	Nagano-ken
	<i>Arhangay. Bayanhongor. Bayan-Olgii.</i>	(521.55)	Gifu-ken (Gihu-ken)
	<i>Bulgan. Darhan (autonomous municipality).</i>	(521.6)	Tokai-chiho (Tokai-tiho)
	<i>Dornod. Dornogovi. Dundgovi. Dzavhan.</i>	(521.61)	Shizuoka-ken (Sizuoka-ken)
	<i>Govi-Altay. Hentiy. Hovd. Hovsgol.</i>	(521.62)	Aichi-ken (Aiti-ken)
	<i>Ovorhangay. Omnogovi. Selenge.</i>	(521.7)	Kinki-chiho (Kinki-tiho)
	<i>Suhbaatar. Tov. Ulaanbaatar (Ulan-Bator; autonomous municipality). Uvs</i>	(521.71)	Mie-ken (Miye-ken)
(517.4)	China (continued). Inner Mongolian Autonomous region	(521.72)	Shiga-ken (Siga-ken)
(518)	Manchuria (historical). Manchukuo (1931-45) <i>Now partly in Inner Mongolia, → (517.4), as well as provinces below</i>	(521.73)	Kyoto-fu (Kyoto-hu)
(518.1)	Liaoning	(521.74)	Osaka-fu (Osaka-hu)
(518.11)	Liaohsi (historical)	(521.75)	Hyogo-ken
(518.12)	Shen-yang (Mukden)	(521.758)	Awaji-shima (Awaji Islands/Awazi-sima)
(518.14)	Liaotung (historical)	(521.76)	Nara-ken
(518.15)	Lü-shun (Port Arthur) and Lü-ta (Dairen)	(521.77)	Wakayama-ken
(518.2)	Kirin. Ch'ang-ch'un	(521.8)	Chugoku-chiho (Tyugoku-tiho)
(518.3)	Hellungkiang. Ha-erh-pin (Harbin)	(521.81)	Tottori-ken
(519)	Korea	(521.82)	Shimane-ken (Simane-ken)
(519.3)	North Korea. Democratic People's Republic of Korea	(521.828)	Oki-gunto (Oki Islands)
(519.3A/Z)	Provinces of North Korea	(521.83)	Okayama-ken
		(521.84)	Hiroshima-ken (Hiroshima-ken)
		(521.85)	Yamaguchi-ken (Yamaguti-ken)
		(522)	Kyushu (Kyusyu)
		(522.1)	Fukuoka-ken (Hukuoka-ken)
		(522.2)	Nagasaki-ken
		(522.22)	Goto-retto (Goto Islands)
		(522.27)	Iki
		(522.28)	Tsushima (Tusima)
		(522.3)	Saga-ken
		(522.5)	Kumamoto-ken
		(522.59)	Amakusa-retto (Amakusa Islands)
		(522.6)	Olta-ken
		(522.7)	Miyazaki-ken
		(522.8)	Kagoshima-ken (Kagosima-ken), with islands
		(523)	Koshiki-retto (Kosiki-retto) and Amami-gunto
		(523.1)	Shikoku-chiho (Sikoku-tiho)
		(523.2)	Tokushima-ken (Tokushima-ken)
		(523.4)	Kagawa-ken
		(523.5)	Ehime-ken
			Kochi-ken (Koti-ken)

(524)	Hokkaido (Yezo)	(541.33)	Sikkim. Kingdom of Sikkim
(524.11)	Hiyama	(541.33A/Z)	Provinces of Sikkim
(524.12)	Oshima (Osima)		<i>Gangtok. Gayzing. Magan. Namchi</i>
(524.21)	Shiribeshi-yama (Siribeshi-yama)	(541.35)	Nepal. Kingdom of Nepal
(524.22)	Iburi	(541.35A/Z)	Provinces of Nepal
(524.31)	Ishikari (Isikari)		<i>Bagmati. Bheri. Dhaulagiri. Gandaki.</i>
(524.32)	Sorachi (Sorati)		<i>Janakpur. Karnali. Kosi. Lumbini.</i>
(524.41)	Kamikawa		<i>Mahakali. Mechi. Narayani. Rapti.</i>
(524.42)	Rumoi (Rumoe)		<i>Sagarmatha. Seti</i>
(524.51)	Soya		
(524.52)	Abashiri (Abasiri)	(541.4)	Republic of India (continued). Bihar
(524.61)	Hidaka	(541.5)	Orissa
(524.62)	Tokachi (Tokati)	(541.9)	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
(524.71)	Kushiro (Kusiro)	(543)	Central India
(524.72)	Nemuro	(543.1)	Madhya Pradesh (Central Provinces)
(524.728)	Habomai and Shikotan (Sikotan)	(543.2)	Berar (historical)
(527)	Island territories north of Japanese mainland (to 1945)	(543.7)	<i>Now part of Maharashtra, → (547.1MAH)</i>
(527.1)	Kuriles (Chishima-retto) (to 1945)		Bhopal (historical)
	<i>Now Kuril'skiye Ostrova, → (571.64)</i>	(543.8)	<i>Now part of Madhya Pradesh, → (543.1)</i>
(527.5)	Karafuto		Vindhya Pradesh (historical)
	<i>Now South Sakhalin, → (571.64)</i>	(544.1)	<i>Now part of Madhya Pradesh, → (543.1)</i>
(528)	Island territories south of Japanese mainland →(965)	(544.13)	Madhya Bharat (historical)
(528.1)	Ogasawara-gunto (Bonin Islands).		<i>Now part of Madhya Pradesh, → (543.1)</i>
	Kazan-retto (Volcano Islands)		Gwalior (historical)
(528.3)	Ryukyu Islands	(544.14)	<i>Part of Madhya Bharat 1948-1956; now all in Madhya Pradesh, → (543.1)</i>
(529)	Taiwan. Republic of China		Indore (historical)
(529.1)	Taiwan (Formosa)		<i>Part of Madhya Bharat 1948-1956; now all in Madhya Pradesh, → (543.1)</i>
(529.8)	P'eng-hu Lieh-tao (Pescadores). Bokoto	(544.6)	Rajasthan (state). Rajputana (region)
(53)	Arabian states and territories	(544.63)	Jaipur
	→(61/62)	(544.64)	Jodhpur
(532)	Saudi Arabia. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	(544.65)	Bikaner
(532.2)	Al Hijaz (Hejaz). Makkah (Mecca). Jiddah (Jedda). Al Madina (Medina)	(544.8)	Ajmer-Merwara (historical)
(532.5)	Asir	(545)	<i>Now part of Rajasthan, → (544.6)</i>
	→(533)	(545.2)	Northern India
(532.6)	Najd (Nejd). North and central Arabian deserts. Badiyah ash Sham (Syrian Desert). An Nafud. Jabal Shammar. Desert regions of As Summan and Ad Dahna. Ar Riyad (Riyadh)	(545.2HAR)	East Punjab (historical)
(532.7)	Eastern Arabian desert. Al Ahsa (El Hasa). Al Hufuf (Hofuf). Al Bayad (Biyadh) etc.	(545.2PUN)	<i>Now divided into Punjab and Haryana.</i>
(532.8)	South-east Arabian desert region. Ar Rub al Khali. Jabal Tuwayq	(545.3)	<i>West Punjab is in Pakistan, → (549.1)</i>
(533)	Yemen. Yemen Arab Republic	(545.4)	Haryana
(533A/Z)	Provinces of Yemen	(545.5)	Punjab
	<i>Dhamar. Hodaida. Sa'na. Tais</i>	(545.8)	Patiala and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU) (historical)
(534)	South Yemen. People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (from 1967) (formerly Federation of South Arabia and Aden Protectorates). Islands of Perim and Socotra	(546.1)	Himachal Pradesh
		(547)	Delhi
(535)	Sultanate of Oman (Muscat and Oman)	(547A/Z)	Uttar Pradesh (United Provinces of Agra and Oudh)
(536)	East Arabian, Persian Gulf states	(547DAD)	Jammu and Kashmir
(536.2)	United Arab Emirates (from 1971) (formerly Trucial Coast/Trucial Oman/Trucial States). Abu Dhabi. Ajman. Dubai. Fujaira. Sharja. Umm al Qaiwain. Ras al Khaimah (member from 1972)	(547DAM)	Western India
		(547DIU)	Union territories of western India
(536.4)	Qatar	(547GOA)	Dadra
(536.5)	Bahrain	(547NAG)	Daman
(536.8)	Kuwait. State of Kuwait	(547.1)	Diu
(54)	States of the Indian subcontinent	(547.1GUJ)	Goa
(540)	India. Republic of India	(547.1MAH)	Nagar Haveli
(541)	Eastern India and neighbouring states	(547.2)	Bombay state. Presidency of Bombay (historical)
(541A/Z)	States and territories of eastern India not enumerated below	(547.6)	<i>Now divided into Gujarat and Maharashtra</i>
(541ARU)	Arunachal Pradesh (North East Frontier Agency)	(547.8)	Gujarat
(541MEG)	Meghalaya	(548)	Maharashtra
(541MIZ)	Mizoram	(548A/Z)	Baroda (historical)
(541NAG)	Nagaland	(548AMI)	<i>Now part of Gujarat, → (547.1GUJ)</i>
(541.1)	Assam	(548MIN)	Saurashtra (historical)
(541.13)	Tripura	(548PON)	<i>Now part of Gujarat, → (547.1GUJ)</i>
(541.14)	Manipur	(548.1)	Kutch (Cutch) (principality; historical)
(541.2)	Bengal (historical)	(548.2)	<i>Now part of Gujarat, → (547.1GUJ)</i>
	→(549.3)	(548.21)	Southern India and adjacent islands
(541.23)	West Bengal	(548.22)	Union territories of southern India
(541.31)	Bhutan. Kingdom of Bhutan	(548.23)	Amindivi Islands
		(548.3)	Minicoy Islands
		(548.4)	Pondicherry
			Tamil Nadu (formerly Madras state)
			Karnataka (formerly Mysore state)
			Mysore (city)
			Coorg (Kurg) (historical)
			<i>Now part of Karnataka</i>
			Andhra Desha
			Kerala (formerly Travancore and Cochin)
			Andhra Pradesh



(548.7)	Ceylon. Republic of Sri Lanka	(564.23)	Adana
(548.7A/Z)	Districts of Sri Lanka	(564.24)	Osmaniye (Cebelibereket)
	<i>Amparal. Anuradhapura. Badulla.</i>	(564.25)	Maras
	<i>Batticaloa. Colombo. Galle. Hambantota.</i>	(564.26)	Gaziantep (Aintab)
	<i>Jaffna. Kalutara. Kandy. Kegalla.</i>	(564.3)	Cyprus. Republic of Cyprus
	<i>Kurunegala. Mannar. Matale. Matara.</i>	(564.3A/Z)	Provinces of Cyprus
	<i>Monaragalla. Nuwara Eliya. Polonnaruwa.</i>		<i>Famagusta. Kyrenia. Larnaca. Limassol.</i>
	<i>Puttalam. Ratnapura. Trincomalee.</i>		<i>Nicosia. Paphos</i>
	<i>Vavuniya</i>		
(548.82)	Maldiv Islands. Republic of the Maldives	(565)	Turkey (continued). Region of Sivas and
(548.83)	Republic of India (continued). Laccadive	(565.1)	Trabzon
	Islands	(565.11)	Sivas (region)
(549)	Pakistan (1947-1971)	(565.12)	Sivas
(549.1)	Pakistan (from 1971). Islamic Republic of	(565.13)	Tokat
	Pakistan (formerly West Pakistan)	(565.14)	Chebinkarahissar
(549.1A/Z)	Provincial divisions of Pakistan	(565.2)	Erzincan
	<i>Bahawalpur. Dera Ismail Khan.</i>	(565.21)	Trabzon (region)
	<i>Hyderabad. Kalat. Khairpur. Lahore.</i>	(565.22)	Samsun
	<i>Multan. Peshawar. Quetta. Rawalpindi.</i>	(565.23)	Ordu
	<i>Sargodha</i>	(565.26)	Giresun
(549.3)	Bangladesh. People's Republic of	(565.27)	Trabzon
	Bangladesh (formerly East Bengal/East	(565.28)	Gümüşane
	Pakistan)	(566)	Rize
(549.3A/Z)	Provinces of Bangladesh	(566.11)	Turkish Armenia and Kurdistan
	<i>Chittagong. Dacca. Khulna. Rajshahi</i>	(566.12)	Erzurum
(55)	Iran. Islamic Republic of Iran (from 1979)	(566.13)	Kars
	(formerly Empire of Iran). Persia (historical)	(566.14)	Artvin
(55BAL)	Baluchistan province	(566.15)	Dogubayazit (Bajasid)
	<i>Region of Baluchistan is partly in</i>	(566.16)	Van
	<i>Pakistan, → (549.1)</i>	(566.21)	Hakkari
(551)	Irak-Ajmi. Tehran. Esfahan (Isfahan)	(566.22)	Diyarbakir
(552)	Taberistan. Amol	(566.23)	Malatya
(553)	Mazandaran. Sari. Gorgan	(566.24)	Elazig
	(Gurgan/Asterabad)	(566.25)	Urfa
(554)	Gilan. Rasht (Resht)	(566.26)	Mardin
(555)	Azərbayjan (Azerbaijan). Tabriz (Tauris)	(566.27)	Siirt
(556)	Kordestan (Kurdistan). Kermanshah	(567)	Bitlis
(558)	Fars (Farsistan). Shiraz. Takht-e Jamshid	(567A/Z)	Iraq. Republic of Iraq
	(Persepolis)		Provinces of Iraq
(559.1)	Kerman		<i>Al-Anbar. Al-Basrah (Basra).</i>
(559.2)	Khuzestan. Abadan		<i>Al-Muthanna. Al-Qadisiyah.</i>
(559.3)	Khorasan. Mashhad (Meshed). Persian		<i>As-Sulaymaniyah. Babil. Baghdad. Dahuk.</i>
	Turkestan (historical)		<i>Dhi Qar. Diyala. Irbil. Karbala'. Kirkuk.</i>
(560)	Turkey. Republic of Turkey	(569.1)	<i>Maysan. Ninawa. Wasit</i>
	→(496.02), (496.1)		Syria. Syrian Arab Republic
(561.1)	Canakkale. Dardanelles	(569.1A/Z)	→(532.6)
(561.2)	Balıkesir		Governorates of Syria
(561.3)	Bursa		<i>Al-Hasakah. Al-Ladhiqiyah (Latakia).</i>
(561.4)	Bilecik		<i>Al-Qunaytirah. Ar-Raqqa. As-Suwayda'.</i>
(561.5)	Kütahya		<i>Dar'a. Dayr az-Zawr (Deir ez Zor).</i>
(561.6)	Eskisehir		<i>Dimashq (governorate). Dimashq (city)</i>
(562.1)	Izmir (Smyrna)		<i>(Damas or Damascus). Halab (Aleppo or</i>
(562.2)	Manisa	(569.18)	<i>Aleppo). Hamah. Hims. Idlib. Tartous</i>
(562.3)	Aydin		Sanjak of Alexandretta (historical). Hatay
(562.4)	Denizli		1919-1939
(562.5)	Mugla		<i>Now in Turkey, → (560)</i>
(562.6)	Antalya	(569.3)	Lebanon. Lebanese Republic
(563.1)	Kastamonu	(569.3A/Z)	Governorates of Lebanon
(563.11)	Kocaeli		<i>Al-Biq'a' (Beqaa). Al-Janub (South</i>
(563.12)	Bolu		<i>Lebanon). Ash-Shamal (North Lebanon).</i>
(563.13)	Zonguldak		<i>Bayrut (Beirut). Jabal Lubnan (Mount</i>
(563.14)	Sinop	(569.4)	<i>Lebanon)</i>
(563.15)	Cankiri	(569.433)	Israel. State of Israel (Palestine to 1948)
(563.21)	Ankara	(569.44)	Gaza (historical)
(563.22)	Corum	(569.44.1)	Jerusalem District
(563.23)	Amasya	(569.45)	Jerusalem Sub-district
(563.24)	Yozgat	(569.45.1)	Northern District
(563.25)	Kirsehir	(569.45.2)	Zefat (Safad) Sub-district
(563.26)	Kayseri	(569.45.3)	Kinneret Sub-district
(564)	Region of Konya and Adana. Cyprus	(569.45.4)	Yizre'el Sub-district
(564.1)	Konya (region)	(569.46)	'Akko (Acre) Sub-district
(564.11)	Afyon	(569.46.1)	Haifa District
(564.12)	Burdur	(569.46.2)	Haifa Sub-district
(564.13)	Isparta	(569.47)	Hadera Sub-district
(564.14)	Konya	(569.47.1)	Central District
(564.15)	Aksaray	(569.47.2)	Sharon Sub-district
(564.16)	Nigde	(569.47.3)	Petah Tiqwa Sub-district
(564.21)	Icel	(569.47.4)	Ramla Sub-district
(564.22)	Mersin	(569.48)	Rehovot Sub-district
			Tel Aviv District

(569.481)	Tel Aviv-Yafo Sub-district	(574.31)	Karagandinskaya Oblast'. Karaganda
(569.49)	Southern District	(574.32)	Dzhezkazganskaya Oblast'. Dzhezkazgan
(569.491)	Ashqelon Sub-district	(574.4)	Eastern Kazakhstan
(569.492)	Be'er Sheva' (Beersheba) Sub-district	(574.41)	Semipalatinskaya Oblast'. Semipalatinsk
(569.5)	Jordan. Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	(574.42)	Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya (East Kazakhstan) Oblast'. Ust'-Kamenogorsk
	(Transjordan to 1949)		Southern Kazakhstan
(569.5A/Z)	Governorates of Jordan	(574.5)	Alma-Atinskaya Oblast'. Alma-Ata
	<i>Al-Asimah. Al-Balqa'. Al-Karak. Al-Khallil.</i>	(574.51)	Dzhambul'skaya Oblast'. Dzhambul
	<i>Al-Quds. Irbid. Ma'an. Nabulus (Nablus)</i>	(574.52)	Chimkentskaya Oblast'. Chimkent
(57)	Asiatic USSR	(574.53)	Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast'. Kzyl-Orda
	→(47)	(574.54)	Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast'. Taldy-Kurgan
(571)	Asiatic RSFSR. Russia in Asia. Siberia and	(574.57)	Soviet Republics of Central Asia
	Soviet Far East	(575)	Uzbekskaya SSR (Uzbekistan)
(571.1/.5)	Sibir' (Siberia)	(575.1)	Tashkentskaya Oblast'. Tashkent
(571.1)	Western Siberia	(575.11)	Andizhanskaya Oblast'. Andizhan
(571.11)	Kurganskaya Oblast'. Kurgan	(575.122)	Namanganskaya Oblast'. Namangan
(571.12)	Tyumenskaya Oblast'. Tyumen	(575.123)	Ferganskaya Oblast'. Fergana
(571.121)	Yamalo-Neenetskiy Natsional'nyy Okrug.	(575.13)	Samarkandskaya Oblast'. Samarkand
	Salekhard	(575.14)	Surkhondaryo'skaya Oblast'. Termez
(571.122)	Khanty-Mansiyskiy Natsional'nyy Okrug.	(575.15)	Bukharskaya Oblast. Bukhara
	Khanty-Mansiysk	(575.16)	Lower Amu-Darya region
(571.13)	Omskaya Oblast'. Omsk	(575.17)	Khorezm'skaya Oblast'. Urgench
(571.14)	Novosibirskaya Oblast'. Novosibirsk	(575.171)	Karakalpak'skaya ASSR. Nukus
(571.15)	Altayskiy (Altai) Kray. Barnaul	(575.172)	Syrdaryo'skaya Oblast'. Gullistan
(571.151)	Gorno-Altayskaya Avtonomnaya Oblast'.	(575.18)	Kashkadar'yanskaya Oblast'. Karshi
	Gorno-Altaysk	(575.192)	Dzhizak'skaya Oblast'. Dzhizak
(571.16)	Tom'skaya Oblast'. Tomsk	(575.194)	Kirgizskaya SSR (Kirghiz SSR/Kirgizia)
(571.17)	Kemerovskaya Oblast'. Kemerovo	(575.2)	Narynskaya Oblast'. Naryn
(571.5)	Eastern Siberia	(575.21)	(Tyan'-Shan'skaya/Tien-Shan Oblast',
(571.51/.52)	Central Siberia		1939-62)
(571.51)	Krasnoyarskiy Kray. Krasnoyarsk	(575.22)	Oshskaya Oblast'. Osh
(571.511)	Taymyrskiy (Dolgano-Neenetskiy)	(575.23)	Issyk-Kul'skaya Oblast'. Przhval'sk
	Natsional'nyy Okrug. Dudinka	(575.3)	Tadzhik'skaya SSR (Tadjikistan/Tajikistan)
(571.511.8)	Severnaya Zemlya	(575.31)	Leninabad'skaya Oblast'. Leninabad
(571.512)	Evenkiyskiy Natsional'nyy Okrug. Tura	(575.32)	Gorno-Badakh'sanskaya Avtonomnaya
(571.513)	Khakasskaya Avtonomnaya Oblast'. Abakan		Oblast'. Khorog
(571.52)	Tuvinskaya ASSR (Tannu-Tuva). Kyzyl	(575.34)	Kulyab'skaya Oblast'. Kulyab
(571.53)	Irkutskaya Oblast'. Irkutsk	(575.4)	Turkmen'skaya SSR (Turkmenistan)
(571.531)	Ust'-Ordynskiy Buryatskiy Natsional'nyy	(575.41)	Maryinskaya Oblast'. Mary
	Okrug. Ust'-Ordynsk	(575.42)	Tashauz'skaya Oblast'. Tashauz
(571.54)	Buryatskaya (Buryat) ASSR. Ulan-Ude	(575.43)	Chardzhou'skaya Oblast'. Chardzhou
(571.55)	Chitinskaya Oblast'. Chita	(575.44)	Ashkhabad'skaya Oblast'. Ashkhabad
(571.551)	Aginskii Buryatskiy Natsional'nyy Okrug.	(575.45)	Krasnovod'skaya Oblast'. Krasnovodsk
	Aginskoye	(581)	Afghanistan. Kingdom of Afghanistan
(571.56)	Yakutskaya ASSR. Yakutsk	(581A/Z)	Provinces of Afghanistan
(571.568)	Novosibirskiy Ostrova		<i>Badakhshan. Badkhisat. Baghlan. Balkh.</i>
(571.6)	Soviet Far East		<i>Bamian. Farah. Faryab. Ghazni. Ghor.</i>
(571.61)	Amurskaya (Amur) Oblast'. Blagoveshchensk		<i>Helmand. Herat. Jowzjan (Jouzian). Kabul.</i>
(571.62)	Khabarovskiy Kray. Khabarovsk		<i>Kapisa. Konarha (Kunar). Laghman.</i>
(571.621)	Yevreyskaya Avtonomnaya Oblast' (Jewish		<i>Lowgar (Logar). Nangarhar. Nimruz.</i>
	Autonomous Oblast). Birobidzhan		<i>Oruzgan (Uruzgan). Paktia (Paktya).</i>
(571.63)	Primorskiy Kray. Vladivostok		<i>Parvan. Qandahar (Kandahar). Qonduz.</i>
(571.64)	Sakhalinskaya Oblast'. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk		<i>Samangan. Takhar. Vardak (Wardak).</i>
(571.642)	Ostrov Sakhalin (Sakhalin Island)		<i>Zabol (Zabul)</i>
(571.645)	Kuril'skiye Ostrova (Kuriles)		South-east Asian states and territories
	→(527.1)	(59)	Burma. Union of Burma
(571.65)	Magadanskaya Oblast'. Magadan	(591)	Lower Burma. Tenasserim. Salween.
(571.651)	Chukotskiy Natsional'nyy Okrug (Chukchi	(591.2)	Irrawaddy
	National Okrug). Anadyr'		Upper Burma. Mandalay basin. Arakan
(571.651.8)	Ostrov Vrangelya (Wrangel Island)	(591.3)	Shan States
(571.66)	Kamchatskaya (Kamchatka) Oblast'.	(591.5)	Thailand (Siam). Kingdom of Thailand
	Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy	(593)	Provinces of Thailand
(571.661)	Koryakskiy Natsional'nyy Okrug. Palana	(593A/Z)	
(571.663)	Komandorskiye Ostrova (Komandorskiye		
	Islands)		
(574)	Kazakh'skaya SSR (Kazakhstan)		
(574.1)	Western Kazakhstan		
(574.11)	Ural'skaya Oblast'. Ural'sk		
(574.12)	Gur'yevskaya Oblast'. Gur'yev		
(574.13)	Aktyubinskaya Oblast'. Aktyubinsk		
(574.14)	Mangyshlakskaia Oblast'. Shevchenko		
(574.2)	Northern Kazakhstan		
(574.21)	Kustanayskaya Oblast'. Kustanay		
(574.22)	Severo-Kazakhstanskaya (North Kazakhstan)		
	Oblast'. Petropavlovsk		
(574.23)	Kokchetav'skaya Oblast'. Kokchetav		
(574.24)	Tselinograd'skaya Oblast'. Tselinograd		
(574.25)	Pavlodarskaya Oblast'. Pavlodar		
(574.26)	Turgayskaya (Turgai) Oblast'. Arkalyk		
(574.3)	Central Kazakhstan		

(593A/Z) (cont'd)	Ang Thong. Burlam. Chachoengsao. Chai Nat. Chayaphum. Chanthaburi. Chiang Mai. Chiang Rai. Chou Buri. Chumphon. Kalasin. Kamphaeng Phet. Kanchanaburi. Khon Kaen. Krabi. Lampang. Lamphun. Loei. Lop Buri. Mae Hong Son. Maha Sarakham. Nakhon Nayok. Nakhon Pathom. Nakhon Phanom. Nakhon Ratchasima. Nakhon Sawan. Nakhon Si Thammarat. Nan. Narathiwat. Nong Khai. Nonthaburi. Pathum Thani. Pattani. Phangnga. Phatthalung. Phet Buri. Phetchabun. Phichit. Phitsanulok. Phra Nakhon-Thonburi (Bangkok). Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya. Phrae. Phuket. Prachin Buri. Prachuap Khiri Khan. Ranong. Rat Buri. Rayong. Roi Et. Sakon Nakhon. Samut Prakan. Samut Sakhon. Samut Songkhram. Sara Buri. Satun. Sisaket. Sing Buri. Songkhla. Sukhothai. Suphan Buri. Surat Thani. Surin. Tak. Trang. Trat. Ubon Ratchathani. Udon Thani. Uthai Thani. Uttaradit. Yala	(597.3A/Z) (cont'd)	An Giang. An Xuyen. Ba Xuyen. Bac Lieu. Bien Hoa. Binh Dinh. Binh Duong. Binh Long. Binh Thuan. Binh Tuy. Cam Ranh (municipality). Can Tho (municipality). Chau Doc. Chuong Thien. Con Son. Da Lat (municipality). Da Nang (municipality). Darlac. Dinh Tuong. Gia Dinh. Go Cong. Hau Nghia. Hue (municipality). Khanh Hoa. Kien Giang. Kien Hoa. Kien Phong. Kien Tuong. Kontum. Lam Dong. Long An. Long Khanh. My Tho (municipality). Nha Trang (municipality). Ninh Thuan. Phong Dinh. Phu Bon. Phu Yen. Phuoc Long. Phuoc Tuy. Pleiku. Quang Duc. Quang Nam. Quang Ngai. Quang Tin. Qui Nhon (municipality). Rach Gia (municipality). Sa Dec. Sai-gon (Saigon) (municipality). Tay Ninh. Tuyen Duc. Vinh Binh. Vinh Long. Vung Tau (municipality). From 1976: Binh-Tri-Thien (formerly Quang Tri + Thua Thien (South Vietnam) + Demilitarized zone + Quang Binh (North Vietnam))
(595)	Malaysia. Federation of Malaysia →(911.11); (911.14)	(597.5)	Annam (historical) From 1954 to 1975, divided between North Vietnam and South Vietnam. → (597.3), (597.7). Reunited from 1976. → (597)
(595.01)	Federation of Malaya, 1946-64	(597.7)	North Vietnam. Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (to 1975). Tonkin (historical)
(595.1)	Straits Settlements (historical) Now divided between Malaysia, → (595.11/12), (595.14), and Singapore, → (595.13)	(597.7A/Z)	Provinces of North Vietnam Ha Bac. Ha-noi (Hanoi) (municipality). Ha Tay. Ha Tinh. Hai Hung. Hai Phong (Haiphong) (municipality). Hoa Binh. Lao Cai. Nam Ha. Nghe An. Ninh. Binh. Quang Ninh. Tay Bac (autonomous region). Thai Binh. Thanh Hoa. Viet Bac (autonomous region). Vinh Linh (special zone). Vinh Phuc. Yen Bai. Quang Binh united with two provinces of south Vietnam to form Binh-Tri-Thien (1976)
(595.11)	Melaka (Malacca)		Laos. People's Democratic Republic of Laos Provinces of Laos Attopeu. Borikhan. Champassak. Houa Khong. Houa Phan. Khammouane. Luang Prabang. Phong Saly. Saravane. Savannakhet. Say a boury. Sedone. Sithandone. Vapikhamthong. Vientiane. Xieng Khouang
(595.12)	Pinang (Penang)		
(595.13)	Singapore. State of Singapore Component islands A/Z, e.g. (595.13SIN) Singapore Island		
(595.14)	Dindings (historical) In Straits Settlements to 1935, then part of Perak, → (595.21)	(598)	
(595.17)	Christmas Island (Indian Ocean) (Australian)	(598A/Z)	
(595.18)	Cocos Islands (Keeling Islands) (British)		
(595.21)	Malaysia (continued). Perak	(6)	
(595.212)	Ipoh	(61)	
(595.22)	Pahang	(611)	
(595.23)	Selangor	(611A/Z)	
(595.232)	Kuala Lumpur		
(595.24)	Negeri Sembilan (Negri Sembilan)		
(595.31)	Johor (Johore)		
(595.32)	Terengganu (Trengganu)		
(595.33)	Kelantan		
(595.34)	Kedah		
(595.35)	Perlis		
(596)	Kampuchea (Cambodia). People's Republic of Kampuchea (formerly Khmer Republic)		
(596A/Z)	Provinces of Kampuchea Batdambang. Bok Kou (municipality). Kampong Cham. Kampong Chhnang. Kampong Saom (municipality). Kampong Spoe. Kampong Thum. Kampot. Kandal. Kaoh Kong. Keb (municipality). Kracheh. Mondol Kiri. Otdar Meanchey. Phnom Penh (municipality). Pouthisat. Preah Vihear. Prey Veng. Rotanakiri. Siemreab. Stoeng Treng. Svay Rieng. Takev		
(597)	Vietnam. Socialist Republic of Vietnam (from 1976)	(612)	
(597.3)	South Vietnam. Republic of Vietnam (to 1975). Cochinchina (historical)	(612A/Z)	
(597.3A/Z)	Provinces of South Vietnam	(62)	
		(620)	
		(621)	
		(621.1)	
		(621.2)	
		(621.3)	
		(621.4)	
		(621.5)	
		(621.6)	
		(622)	
			AFRICA North African states in general. Maghreb Tunisia. Republic of Tunisia Governorates of Tunisia Al-Kaf (Le Kef). Al-Qasrayn (Kasserine). Al-Qayrawan (Kairouan). Bajah (Beja). Banzart (Bizerte). Jundubah (Jendouba). Madaniyin (Medenine). Nabul (Nabeul). Qabis (Gabes). Qafsa (Gafsa). Safaqis (Sfax). Susah (Sousse). Tunis wa al-Ahwaz (Tunis) Libya. Libyan Arab Republic Governorates of Libya Al-Bayda'. Al-Khums. Awbari (al-Khalij). Az-Zawiyah. Benghazi (Benghazi). Darnah. Gharyan. Misratah. Sabha. Tarabulus (Tripoli) Egypt and Sudan →(32) Egypt. Arab Republic of Egypt (formerly United Arab Republic) Lower Egypt. Masr el Bahri. Nile Delta. Behlra. El Iskandariya (Alexandria). Gharbiya. Daqahliya. Dumyat (Damietta). Kafr-el-Sheikh. Minufiya. Sharqiya. Bûr Sa'Id (Port Said). Ismâ'iliya. El Suweis (Suez). Qalyûbiya. El Qahira (Cairo). Heliopolis. Middle Egypt

(622.1)	El Giza (Giza). Memphis	(661.2) (cont'd)	<i>Includes part of Spanish Sahara from 1975</i>
(622.3)	Faiyum		→(648)
(622.5)	Beni Suef	(661.2NOU)	District: Nouakchott
(622.6)	El Minya	(661.2* 1/7)	Regions: I to VII
(622.8)	Asyût	(662)	Western Sudan and Niger territories (historical)
(623)	Upper Egypt		Mali. Republic of Mali
(623.1)	Sohâg. Gîrga	(662.1)	Regions of Mali
(623.3)	Qena. Dendera. El Uqsor (Luxor). Karnak. Thebes	(662.1A/Z)	<i>Bamako. Gao. Kayes. Mopti. Ségou. Sikasso</i>
(623.6)	Aswan. Elephantine. Philae		Upper Volta. Republic of Upper Volta
(624)	Sudan. Democratic Republic of the Sudan. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (historical)	(662.5)	Départements of Upper Volta
(624A/Z)	Provinces of Sudan	(662.5A/Z)	<i>Centre. Centre-Ouest. Est. Hauts-Bassins. Plateaux du Nord-Mossi. Sahel. Volta-Noire. Yatenga</i>
	<i>A'ali an-Nil (Upper Nile). Al-Istlwa'iyah (Equatoria). Al-Khurtum (Khartoum). An-Nil al-Azraq (Blue Nile). Ash-Shamaliyah (Northern). Bahr al-Ghazal (Bahr el Ghazal). Darfur (Darfur). Kassala (Kassala). Kurdufan (Kordofan)</i>	(662.6)	Niger. Republic of Niger
(63)	Ethiopia. Republic of Ethiopia. Abyesinia (historical)	(662.6A/Z)	Départements of Niger
(63A/Z)	Provinces of Ethiopia	(663)	<i>Agadez. Diffa. Dosso. Maradi. Niamey. Tahoua. Zinder</i>
	<i>Arusi. Bale. Begemdir and Sîmem. Eritrea. Gemu Gofa. Gojam. Harer. Ilubabor. Kefa. Shewa. Sidamo. Tigre. Welega. Welo</i>	(663.1)	Senegal. Republic of Senegal
(635)	Eritrea (historical)	(663.12)	Région du Fleuve. Saint-Louis
(64)	Morocco. Kingdom of Morocco	(663.13)	Département Dagana
(64A/Z)	Provinces and prefectures of Morocco	(663.14)	Département Podor
	<i>Agadir. Al-Hoceima. Beni Mellal. Casablanca (prefecture). El-Jadida. Fès. Kenitra. Khouribga. Ksar es-Souk. Marrakech. Meknès. Nador. Quarzazate. Oujda. Rabat-Salé (prefecture). Safi. Settat. Tangier. Tarfaya. Taza. Tétouan</i>	(663.2)	Département Matam
	<i>From 1969, includes Ifni. From 1975, includes part of Spanish Sahara (Rio de Oro); formerly → (648)</i>	(663.3)	Région du Cap-Vert. Dakar
(642)	Er Rif. Tetuan (historical). Spanish Morocco, 1911-1956	(663.32)	Région de Thiès
(642.8)	Tangier to 1956	(663.33)	Département de Thiès
(647)	Spanish possessions on north African coast (historical). Ceuta. Chafarinas. Penon de Velez de la Gomera. Alhucemas. Melilla	(663.34)	Département de Tivouane
(648)	Spanish possessions in West Africa (historical). Ifni. Spanish Sahara (Rio de Oro) Ifni from 1969 in Morocco, → (64). Spanish Sahara from 1975 divided between Morocco, → (64), and Mauritania, → (661.2)	(663.5)	Département de M'Bour
(649)	Islas Canarias (Canary Islands) (Spanish), as part of Africa	(663.52)	Région de Diourbel
(649.1)	→(468.5)	(663.53)	Département de Diourbel
(649.2)	Teneriffa	(663.54)	Département de Bambey
(649.3)	Gran Canaria	(663.55)	Département de M'Backé
(649.4)	Palma	(663.56)	Département de Linguère
(649.5)	Gomera	(663.57)	Département de Kébémér
(649.6)	Hierro (Ferro)	(663.6)	Département de Louga
(649.7)	Fuerteventura	(663.62)	Région du Sine Saloum
(649.8)	Lanzarote	(663.63)	Département de Kaolack
(649.9)	Madeira (Portuguese), as part of Africa	(663.64)	Département de Kaffrine
	→(469.8)	(663.65)	Département de Gossas
(649.9)	Açores (Azores) (Portuguese), as part of Africa	(663.66)	Département de Fatick
	→(469.9)	(663.67)	Département de Foundiouné
(65)	Algeria. Democratic Popular Republic of Algeria	(663.7)	Département de Nioro
(65A/Z)	Départements of Algeria	(663.72)	Région du Sénégal Oriental
	<i>Alger (Algiers). Annaba. Aurès. Constantine. El-Asnam. Médéa. Mostaganem. Oasis. Ouahrân (Oran). Saïda. Saoura. Sétif. Tiaret. Tizi-Ouzou. Tlemcen</i>	(663.73)	Département de Bakel
(66/67)	States and territories south of the Sahara. Sub-Saharan Africa	(663.74)	Département de Kédougou
(66)	West African states and territories	(663.8)	Département de Tambacounda
(661.1)	French Sahara (historical)	(663.82)	Région de Casamance
(661.2)	Mauritania. Islamic Republic of Mauritania	(663.83)	Département de Ziguinchor
		(663.84)	Département de Sedhiou
		(663.85)	Département de Kolda
		(663.86)	Département de Vélingara
		(663.87)	Département de Oussouye
		(664)	Département de Bignona
		(664A/Z)	Sierra Leone. Republic of Sierra Leone
		(665)	Provinces (and Area) of Sierra Leone
		(665.1)	<i>Eastern. Northern. Southern. Western (Area), including Freetown</i>
		(665.1A/Z)	Upper Guinea states and territories
		(665.2)	Gambia. Republic of Gambia
		(665.2A/Z)	Divisions of Gambia
			<i>Banjul (city) (Bathurst). North Bank. Lower River. MacCarthy Island. Upper River. Western</i>
			Guinea. Republic of Guinea
			Regions of Guinea
			<i>Beyla. Boffa. Boké. Conakry. Dabola. Dalaba. Dingiraye. Dubréka. Faranah. Forécariah. Fria. Gaoual. Guéckédou. Kankan. Kérouané. Kindia. Kissidougou. Koundara. Kouroussa. Labé. Macenta. Mali. Mamou. Nzérékoré. Pita. Siguiri. Téliimélé Tougué. Yomou</i>
			Guinea-Bissau. Republic of Guinea-Bissau (Portuguese Guinea to 1974)
			Concelho de Bafata
			Concelho de Bissau
			Concelho de Bolama
			Circunscriçao de Cacheu

2

(665.715)	Circunscricao de Catio	(67)	Equatorial and central African states and territories
(665.716)	Circunscricao de Farim		Lower Guinea states and territories
(665.717)	Circunscricao de Fulacunda	(671)	Cameroon. United Republic of Cameroon
(665.718)	Concelho de Gabu	(671.1)	(German Cameroon 1884-1918. Cameroon under French Mandate 1918-1960)
(665.719)	Concelho de Mansoa		→(669.85)
(665.721)	Circunscricao de Sao Domingos		Federated States: East Cameroon, West Cameroon. Départements
(665.722)	Concelho de Bissora		<i>East Cameroon. Adamaoua. Bamboutos. Bamoun. Bénoué. Boumba-Ngoko. Diamaré. Dja-et-Lobo. Haut-Nkam. Haut-Nyong. Haute-Sanaga. Kadei. Kribi. Lékié. Logone-et-Chari. Lom-et-Djerem. Margui-Wandala. Mayo-Danai. Mbam. Méfou. Ménoua. Mifi. Mungo. Ndé. Nkam. Ntem. Nyong-et-Kélé. Nyong-et-Mfoumou. Nyong-et-Soo. Sanaga-Maritime. Wouri</i>
(665.729)	Arquipelago dos Bijagos (Bissagos Islands)	(671.1A/Z)	<i>West Cameroon. Bamenda. Kumba. Mamfe. Nkambe. Victoria. Wum</i>
(665.791)	Circunscricao de Bijagos		Equatorial Guinea. Republic of Equatorial Guinea (Spanish Guinea to 1968).
(665.8)	Arquipelago de Cabo Verde (Cape Verde Islands). Provincia de Cabo Verde	(671.8)	(671.8MBI) Province of Mbini (formerly Rio Muni)
(665.81)	Grupo de Barlavento		Province of Fernando Poo (including capital Rey Malabo, formerly Santa Isabel). Island of Macias Nguema (Maclos Nguema Biyoga, formerly Fernando Poo). Pagalu (formerly Annobon). Corisco. Elobeyes
(665.811)	Ilha de Santo Antao		French Equatorial Africa (historical)
(665.812)	Ilha de Sao Vicente		→(674)
(665.813)	Ilha de Santa Luzia		Gabon. Gabonese Republic
(665.814)	Ilha de Sao Nicolau		Regions of Gabon
(665.815)	Ilha do Sal		<i>Estuaire. Haut-Ogooué. Moyen-Ogooué. Ngounié. Nyanga. Ogooué-Ivindo. Ogooué-Lolo. Ogooué-Maritime. Woleu-Ntem</i>
(665.816)	Ilha da Boavista		Congo (Brazzaville). Republic of the Congo
(665.82)	Grupo de Sotavento		Regions of Congo
(665.821)	Ilha do Malo		<i>Bouenza. Brazzaville (Federal District). Cuvette. Kouilou. Lékoumou. Likouala. Niari. Plateaux. Pool. Sangha</i>
(665.822)	Ilha de Santiago		Angola. Republic of Angola (Portuguese West Africa to 1975)
(665.823)	Ilha do Fogo		Distrito de Cabinda
(665.824)	Ilha Brava		Distrito do Zaire
(666.2)	Liberia. Republic of Liberia		Distrito do Uige
(666.2A/Z)	Counties of Liberia		Distrito de Luanda
	<i>Bong. Grand Bassa. Grand Cape Mount. Grand Gedeh. Lofa. Maryland. Montserrado (including Monrovia). Nimba. Sinoe</i>		Distrito do Cuanza Norte
(666.8)	Ivory Coast. Republic of the Ivory Coast		Distrito do Cuanza Sul
(666.8A/Z)	Départements (and Autonomous municipalities) of Ivory Coast	(672)	Distrito de Malanje
	<i>Abengourou. Abidjan. Abidjan (municipality). Aboisso. Adzopé. Agboville. Biankouma. Bondoukou. Bouaké. Bouaké (municipality). Boundiali. Daloa. Danané. Dimbokro. Divo. Ferkéssédougou. Gagnoa. Guiglo. Katiola. Korhogo. Man. Odienné. Sassandra. Séguéla. Toubia</i>	(672.1)	Distrito da Lunda
		(672.1A/Z)	Distrito de Benguela
			Distrito do Huambo
			Distrito do Bié
			Distrito de Moxico
			Distrito de Moçamedes
			Distrito da Huila
			Distrito do Cunene
			Distrito de Cuando Cubango
			Inner African (central African) territories
			Central African Republic (Ubangi-Shari, French Equatorial Africa, to 1958. Central African Empire, 1976-79)
			Prefectures of Central African Republic
			<i>Bamingui-Bangoran. Basse-Kotto. Haute-Kotto. Haute-Sangha. Haut-Mbomou. Kémo-Gribingul. Lobaye. Mbomou. Nana-Mambere. Ombella-Mpoko. Ouaka. Ouham. Ouham-Pendé. Vakaga</i>
			Chad. Republic of Chad (territory of French Equatorial Africa to 1959)
			Prefectures of Chad
			<i>Batha. Biltine. Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti. Chari-Baguirmi. Güera. Kanem. Lac. Logone Occidental. Logone Oriental. Mayo-Kebbi. Moyen-Chari. Ouaddaï. Salamat. Tandjilé</i>
(667)	Ghana. Republic of Ghana (Gold Coast to 1957)		
(667A/Z)	Regions of Ghana		
	<i>Accra (Capital District). Ashanti. Brong-Ahafo. Central. Eastern. Northern. Upper. Volta. Western</i>	(673)	
(668)	Togoland and Dahomey	(673.11)	
(668.1)	Togo. Togolese Republic	(673.13)	
(668.1A/Z)	Circonscriptions of Togo	(673.14)	
	<i>Akposso. Anecho. Atakpame. Bafilo. Bassari. Dapango. Kandé. Lama-Kara. Lomé. Mango. Niamtogo. Pagouda. Palimé (Klouto). Sokodé. Soutouboua. Tabligbo. Tsévié. Vogan</i>	(673.15)	
(668.12)	Togoland under UK Trusteeship (1919-1957)	(673.16)	
	→(667)	(673.17)	
(668.13)	Togoland under French Trusteeship (1919-1956)	(673.18)	
	Now → (668.1)	(673.19)	
(668.2)	Benin. People's Republic of Benin (Dahomey to 1975)	(673.26)	
(668.2A/Z)	Départements of Benin	(673.27)	
	<i>Atacora. Atlantique (including Cotonou). Borgou. Mono. Quémé. Zou</i>	(673.28)	
(669)	Nigeria. Federal Republic of Nigeria	(673.29)	
(669A/Z)	States of Nigeria	(673.35)	
	<i>Benue-Plateau. East Central. Kano. Kwara. Lagos. Mid-Western. North-Central. North-Eastern. North-Western. Rivers. South-Eastern. Western</i>	(673.36)	
		(673.37)	
		(673.38)	
		(674)	
		(674.1)	
		(674.1A/Z)	
(669.85)	Cameroon under British Mandate (1918-1961)	(674.3)	
	→(671.1)	(674.3A/Z)	
(669.95)	Provincia de Sao Tomé e Príncipe, Islands of Sao Tomé and Príncipe		
(669.951)	Ilha de Sao Tomé		
(669.952)	Ilha do Príncipe		
(669.953)	Sao Joao Baptista de Ajuda		

(675)	Zaire. Republic of Zaire (formerly Congo (Kinshasa)/ Democratic Republic of the Congo) (Belgian Congo to 1960)	(679)	Mozambique. People's Republic of Mozambique (Provincia de Moçambique/Portuguese East Africa to 1975)
(675A/Z)	Regions and capital of Zaire	(679.1)	Distrito do Niassa
	<i>Bandundu. Bas-Zaire. Equateur.</i>	(679.2)	Distrito de Cabo Delgado
	<i>Haut-Zaire. Kasai- Occidental.</i>	(679.3)	Distrito de Moçambique
	<i>Kasai-Oriental. Kinshasa (Neutral City).</i>	(679.4)	Distrito da Zambézia
	<i>Kivu. Shaba (Katanga)</i>	(679.5)	Distrito de Gaza
(675.97)	Burundi. Republic of Burundi	(679.6)	Distrito de Tete
(675.97A/Z)	Provinces of Burundi	(679.7)	Distrito de Manica e Sofala
	<i>Bubanza. Bujumbura. Bururi. Gitega.</i>	(679.74)	Distrito de Beira
	<i>Muramvya. Muyinga. Ngozi. Ruylgi</i>	(679.77)	Distrito de Vila Pery
(675.98)	Rwanda. Republic of Rwanda	(679.8)	Distrito de Inhambane
(675.98A/Z)	Prefectures of Rwanda	(679.9)	Distrito de Lourenço Marques. Maputo
	<i>Butare. Byumba. Cyangugu. Gisenyi.</i>	(68)	States and territories of Southern Africa
	<i>Gitarama. Kibungo. Kibuye. Kigali.</i>	(680)	South Africa. Republic of South Africa
	<i>Ruhengeri</i>	(680-55)	Bantustans
(676)	East African states	(681)	Botswana. Republic of Botswana
	<i>Includes former British East Africa</i>	(681A/Z)	(Bechuanaland Protectorate to 1966)
(676.1)	Uganda. Republic of Uganda		Districts of Botswana
(676.11/.16)	Regions of Uganda		<i>Central (Ngwato). Ghanzi. Kgalagadi.</i>
	<i>Districts by A/Z</i>		<i>Kgatleng. Kweneng. North East. North</i>
(676.11)	Buganda Region		<i>West (Chobe and Ngamiland). Southern</i>
	<i>Districts:</i>		<i>(Ngwaketse). South East Towns:</i>
	<i>East Buganda. Masaka. Mubende. West</i>		<i>Francistown. Gaborone. Lobatse</i>
	<i>Baganda</i>		<i>Townships: Orapa. Selebi-Pikwe</i>
(676.13)	Western Region		
	<i>Districts:</i>	(682)	South Africa (continued). Transvaal
	<i>Ankole. Bunyoro. Kigezi. Toro</i>	(682.1)	Pretoria
(676.15)	Eastern Region	(682.2)	Witwatersrand. Johannesburg. Krugersdorp
	<i>Districts:</i>	(682.3)	Mid South. Heidelberg. Standerton. Bethel
	<i>Bugisu. Bukedi. Busoga. North Karamoja.</i>	(682.4)	South-eastern districts. Wakkerstroom.
	<i>Sebel. South Karamoja. Teso</i>		Pietretief. Ermelo. Carolina
(676.16)	Northern Region	(682.5)	Eastern districts. Barberton. Lijdenburg.
	<i>Districts:</i>	(682.6)	Middleburg
	<i>East Acholi. Lango. Madi. West Acholi.</i>	(682.7)	Zoutpansberg. Pietersburg
	<i>West Nile</i>	(682.8)	Waterberg
(676.2)	Kenya. Republic of Kenya	(682.9)	Rustenburg. Marico
(676.2A/Z)	Provinces (and Area) of Kenya		South-western districts. Lichtenburg.
	<i>Central. Coast. Eastern. Nairobi (Area).</i>	(683)	Potchefstroom. Wolmaransstad. Bloemhof
	<i>North- Eastern. Nyanza. Rift Valley.</i>	(683.1)	Eastern Zululand. Nwanandwe. Hlabisa.
	<i>Western</i>	(683.2)	Mahlabatini. Emtongjaneni. Umfolosi
(677)	Somalia. Somali Democratic Republic		Western Zululand. Eshowe. Umlazi. Mtunzini.
	(British Somaliland and Italian Somaliland to 1960)	(683.4)	Nkandhla. Nkutu
(677A/Z)	Regions of Somalia	(683.4A/Z)	Swaziland. Kingdom of Swaziland
	<i>Alto Giuba (Upper Giuba). Basso Giuba</i>		Districts of Swaziland
	<i>(Lower Giuba). Benadir. Burro (Northeast).</i>	(683.5)	<i>Hhohho. Lubombo. Manzini. Shiselweni</i>
	<i>Hargelsa (Northwest). Hirran. Migjurtintia</i>	(683.6)	Northern Swaziland (historical). Randberge.
	<i>(Mijurtein). Mudugh</i>		Peak. Mbabane
(677.1)	Djibouti. Republic of Djibouti (French		Southern Swaziland (historical). Ubombo.
	Somaliland/Territoire des Afars et des Issas to 1977)		Mankalana. Hlatikulu
(677.1A/Z)	Cercles of Djibouti	(683.7)	South Africa (continued). Amatzonga
	<i>Ali-Sabieh. Dikkil. Djibouti. Obock.</i>	(683.8)	Northern Amatzonga. Ingwavuma. Tongaland.
	<i>Tadjoura</i>		Maputa
(677.2)	British Somaliland (historical)	(683.9)	Southern Amatzonga. Ubombo
(677.28)	Socotra	(684)	Natal
	<i>Territory of South Yemen, → (534)</i>	(684.1)	Northern districts. Vrijheid. Nyotahe.
(677.3)	Italian Somaliland (historical)		Babanango. Paul-Pieter's-Burg. Utrecht
		(684.2)	Klip River Division. Newcastle. Dundee. Klip
(678)	Tanzania. United Republic of Tanzania		River (district). Umsinga. Helpmakaar.
	(Tanganyika and Zanzibar separately to 1964)	(684.3)	Impofana
(678.1)	Zanzibar		Weenen Division. Bergville. Upper Tugela.
(678.1A/Z)	Provinces of Zanzibar not enumerated below	(684.4)	Estcourt. Weenen (district)
	<i>(or group all here)</i>		Umvoti Division. Krantzskop. Umvoti (district).
	<i>Pemba. Zanzibar Mjini. Zanzibar</i>	(684.5)	Mapumulo
	<i>Shambani North. Zanzibar Shambani</i>		Pietermaritzburg Division. Lions River.
	<i>South</i>		Howick. Impendhle. Underberg. Ipolela.
(678.15)	Pemba		Ixopo. New Hanover. Indwedwe. Umgeni.
(678.16)	Mafia	(684.6)	Umkomanzi. Richmond. Camperdown
(678.2/.9)	Tanganyika	(684.7)	Victoria. Lower Tugela. Inanda
(678.2/.9A/Z)	Regions of Tanganyika	(684.8)	Durban. Umlazi
	<i>Arusha. Coast. Dodoma. Iringa. Kigoma.</i>	(684.9)	Alexandra (Umlazi)
	<i>Kilimanjaro. Mara. Mbeya. Morogoro.</i>	(685)	Alfred. Alfred (district). Lower Umzimkulu
	<i>Mtwara. Mwanza. Ruvuma. Shinyanga.</i>	(685.1)	Orange Free State
	<i>Singida. Tabora. Tanga. West Lake</i>	(685.2)	Central region. Bloemfontein
		(685.3)	Western region. Fauresmith. Jacobsdal
			North-western region. Boshof. Hoopstad

(685.4)	Northern region. Kroonstad. Vredefort.	(689.7A/Z) (cont'd)	Central Region. Dedza. Dowa. Kasungu.
(685.5)	Heilbron. Lindley. Frankfort		Lilongwe. Mchinji. Ncheu. Nkhatakota.
(685.6)	North-eastern region. Vrede. Harrismith.		Ntchisi. Salima. Northern Region. Chitipa.
(685.7)	Bethlehem		Karonga. Mzimba. Nkhata Bay. Rumpi
	Upper eastern region. Senekal. Winburg		Southern Region. Blantyre. Chickwawa.
	Lower eastern region. Ficksburg. Ladybrand.		Chiradzulu. Kasupe. Mangochi. Mulanje.
	Thaba'nchu		Nasanje. Thyolo. Zomba
(685.8)	South-eastern region. Wepener. Rouxville.	(69)	African islands of the Indian and South Atlantic oceans
(685.9)	Smithfield		Madagascar. Democratic Republic of Madagascar (Malagasy Republic 1958-1975)
(686)	South-western region. Edenburg. Bethuli.	(691)	Provinces of Madagascar not enumerated below
(686.1)	Philippolis	(691A/Z)	(or group all here)
	Basutoland. Kaffraria (historical)		Diégo-Suarez. Fianarantsoa. Majunga.
	Lesotho. Kingdom of Lesotho (Basutoland to 1966)		Tamatave. Tananarive. Tuléar
(686.1A/Z)	Districts of Lesotho		High Central Region
	Berea. Butha Buthe. Leribe. Mafeteng.	(691.1)	Merina (Tananarive) and prefectures
	Maseru. Mohale's Hoek. Mokhotlong.	(691.11)	Betsileo (Fianarantsoa) and prefectures
	Qacha's Nek. Quthing	(691.12)	Bara (Ihosy)
(686.3)	East Griqualand (historical)	(691.13)	Sihanaka (Ambatondrazaka)
(686.4)	Pondoland	(691.14)	Eastern Region
(686.5)	Tembuland	(691.2)	Bezanozano (Moramanga)
(686.57)	Bomvanaland	(691.21)	Tanala (Ifanadiana)
		(691.22)	Betsimisaraka (Tamatave)
(686.7)	South Africa (continued). Transkei	(691.23)	Islamic settlements of the south east
(686.71)	Galekaland	(691.24)	Northern Region
(686.74)	Fingoland	(691.3)	Tsimihety (Mandritsara)
(687)	Cape Province	(691.31)	Antankarana (Diégo)
(687.1)	West Province	(691.32)	Western Region
(687.11)	Cape (district)	(691.4)	Sakalava and prefectures
(687.12)	Cape Town (Capetown/Kaapstad)	(691.41)	Southern Region
(687.2)	North West Province	(691.5)	Mahafaly (Ampanihy)
(686.3)	South West Province	(691.51)	Antanaroy (Ambovombe)
(687.4)	Central Province	(691.52)	Islands north of Madagascar
(687.5)	South East Province	(694)	Archipel des Comores (Comoro Islands)
(687.6)	North East Province	(694.1)	(French). Great Comoro. Anjouan. Mayotte.
(687.7)	East Province		Mohilla (Mohéli)
(687.8)	Northern area. West Griqualand		Federal and Islamic Republic of the Comoros (from 1978) (excluding Mayotte)
(687.82)	Kimberley		
(687.85)	British Bechuanaland to 1895		
(688)	South West Africa/Namibia		
(688A/Z)	Magisterial Districts of South West Africa		
	Bethanlen. Gibeon. Gobabis. Grootfontein.	(694.2)	Aldabra Islands (British Indian Ocean Territory)
	Kaokoveld (Tribal Magisterial Dist.).		—(697)
	Karibib. Keetmanshoop. Lüderitz.	(694.3)	Cosmoledo Islands
	Maltahohe. Okahandja. Okavango (Tribal Magisterial Dist.). Omaruru. Otjwarongo.	(694.4)	belong to Seychelles, — (696)
	Outo. Ovamboland (Tribal Magisterial Dist.). Rehoboth. Swakopmund. Tsumeb.	(694.5)	Iles Glorieuses (French)
	Walvis Bay (enclave). Walvis Bay (Magisterial Dist.). Warmbad. Windhoek.	(694.6)	—(698.1)
	Eastern Caprivi Strip (South African)	(694.7)	Providence Island
(689)	Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, to 1963)		belongs to Seychelles, — (696)
(689.1)	Zimbabwe. Republic of Zimbabwe (Southern Rhodesia and de facto Republic of Rhodesia to 1980)	(695)	Farquhar Islands (British Indian Ocean Territory)
(689.1A/Z)	Provinces of Zimbabwe	(696)	—(697)
	Manicaland. Midlands. Mashonaland, North. Mashonaland, South.		Agalega Islands
	Matabeleland, North. Matabeleland, South. Victoria		—(698.2)
(689.4)	Zambia. Republic of Zambia (Northern Rhodesia to 1964)	(697)	Amirante Islands
(689.51)	Western Province. Mongu. Mankoya.		belong to Seychelles, — (696)
	Barotseland (historical)		Seychelles. Republic of the Seychelles (from 1976). Mahé. Praslin. Ile Silhouette etc.
(689.53)	Southern Province. Livingstone		—(694.3); (694.5); (695); (697) note
(689.55)	Central Province. Kabwe. Kafue. Lusaka		
(689.56)	North-Western Province. Solwezi. Kasempa		Chagos Archipelago (British Indian Ocean Territory from 1965). Diego Garcia. Peros Banhos. Salomon. Danger Island. Six Islands (Egmont Islands). Three Brothers (Trois Frères)
(689.58)	Copperbelt Province. Ndola		Formerly belonged to Mauritius, — (698.2). British Indian Ocean Territory also includes Aldabra Islands, — (694.2), Farquhar Islands, — (694.6), and Desroches - all formerly with Seychelles, — (696)
(689.61)	Luapula Province. Mansa. Mweru	(698)	Mascarene Islands
(689.65)	Northern Province. Kasama	(698.1)	Réunion (French) (formerly Ile de Bourbon)
(689.68)	Eastern Province. Chipata		
(689.7)	Malawi. Republic of Malawi (Protectorate of British Central Africa, 1891-1907. Nyasaland Protectorate, 1907-1964)		
(689.7A/Z)	Regions and Districts of Malawi		

(698.1) (cont'd)	Département de la Réunion includes Bassas da India, Ile Europa, Iles Glorieuses, → (694.4), Ile Amsterdam, → (699.11), Ile Saint-Paul, → (699.12), Iles Kerguelen, → (699.13); dependences Iles Crozet, → (699.16), and Adélie Land, → (99) Group here by colon if required, e.g. (698.1:694.4) Iles Glorieuses as part of la Réunion	(721.4) (721.5) (721.6) (722) (723) (723.1) (723.2) (723.3) (723.4) (723.5) (724) (724.1) (724.2) (724.3) (724.4) (724.5) (724.6) (724.7) (724.8) (724.9) (725) (725.1) (725.2)	Chihuahua Sonora Durango Baja California (Lower California) and adjacent islands Central Pacific states Sinaloa Jalisco Colima Michoacan Nayarit. Islas Tres Marias Central states Zacatecas San Luis Potosi Aguascalientes Guanajuato Queretaro Hidalgo Puebla Tlaxcala Morelos México and Federal District México (state) Distrito Federal (Federal District). México City Southern Gulf states (and territory) Territory of Quintana Roo Veracruz Tabasco Campeche Yucatan Southern Pacific-Coast states Guerrero Oaxaca Isthmus of Tehuantepec Chiapas
(698.2)	Mauritius. State of Mauritius (from 1968) Dependences: Agalega, → (694.7), Rodrigues, → (698.3), Cargados Carajos Shoals, → (698.4) For former dependency Chagos Archipelago → (697)	(725.2) (726) (726QUI) (726.1) (726.2) (726.3) (726.4) (727) (727.1) (727.2) (727.3) (727.4) (728) (728.1) (728.1A/Z)	Central American states Guatemala. Republic of Guatemala Provinces (and District) of Guatemala Atitlan. Central District (including Guatemala City). Izabal. Los Altos. Oriente. Petén. Quiché. Verapaz Belize (British Honduras to 1973) Districts of Belize Belize. Cayo. Corozal. Orange Walk. Stann Creek. Toledo Honduras. Republic of Honduras Departments of Honduras Atlantida. Choluteca. Colon. Comayagua. Copan. Cortes. El Paraiso. Francisco Morazan. Gracias a Dios. Intibuca. Islas de la Bahia. La Paz. Lempira. Ocotepeque. Olancho. Santa Barbara. Valle. Yoro El Salvador. Republic of El Salvador Departments of El Salvador Ahuachapan. Cabanas. Chalatenango. Cuscatlan. La Libertad. La Paz. La Union. Morazan. San Miguel. San Salvador. San Vicente. Santa Ana. Sonsonate. Usulután Nicaragua. Republic of Nicaragua Departments of Nicaragua Boaco. Cabo Gracias a Dios (Territory). Carazo. Chinandega. Chontales. Estell. Granada. Jinotega. Leon. Madriz. Managua. Masaya. Matagalpa. Nueva Segovia. Rio San Juan. Rivas. Zelaya Costa Rica. Republic of Costa Rica Provinces of Costa Rica Alajuela. Cartago. Guanacaste. Heredia. Limon. Puntarenas. San Jose Panama. Republic of Panama Provinces of Panama Bocas del Toro. Chiriqui. Cocolé. Colon. Darien. Herrera. Los Santos. Panama. Veraguas Panama Canal Zone (USA to 1977; then under Panamanian jurisdiction) Caribbean territories. West Indies (Antilles) Cuba. Republic of Cuba
(698.3)	Rodrigues Island → (698.2)	(724.6) (724.7)	
(698.4)	Cargados Carajos Shoals (St Brandon Rocks). Albatross Island. South Point Island (Coco Island). Tromelin (French) → (698.2)	(724.8) (724.9) (725) (725.1)	
(699)	Outlying Islands in the South Indian and South Atlantic Oceans → (99)	(725.2) (726)	
(699.1)	Islands in the South Indian Ocean	(726QUI)	
(699.11)	Ile Amsterdam (Nouvelle Amsterdam/New Amsterdam) (French) → (698.1)	(726.1) (726.2) (726.3)	
(699.12)	Ile Saint-Paul (French) → (698.1)	(726.4) (727)	
(699.13)	Iles Kerguelen (French) → (698.1)	(727.1) (727.2)	
(699.14)	Heard Island (Australian)	(727.3)	
(699.15)	MacDonald Islands (Australian)	(727.4)	
(699.16)	Iles Crozet (French) → (698.1)	(728) (728.1)	
(699.17)	Prince Edward Islands, including Marion Island (South African)	(728.1A/Z)	
(699.2)	Islands in the South Atlantic Ocean: St Helena and dependences (Ascension and Tristan da Cunha) (British)	(728.2)	
(699.22)	Tristan da Cunha	(728.2A/Z)	
(699.25)	St Helena		
(699.26)	Ascension	(728.3)	
(7)	NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA	(728.3A/Z)	
(71)	Canada. Dominion of Canada		
(711)	British Columbia		
(712)	Yukon. Northwest Territories. Prairie Provinces		
(712.1)	Yukon Territory. Klondike region		
(712.2)	Northwest Territories. Regions: Baffin, Fort Smith, Inuvik, Keewatin. (Former Districts: Franklin, Keewatin, Mackenzie)	(728.4) (728.4A/Z)	
(712.3/.7)	Prairie Provinces		
(712.3)	Alberta		
(712.4)	Saskatchewan		
(712.7)	Manitoba		
(712.8)	Ungava Region (historical) From 1927, divided between Quebec, → (714), and Newfoundland, → (718)	(728.5) (728.5A/Z)	
(713)	Ontario (Upper Canada, 1791-1841)		
(714)	Quebec (Lower Canada, 1791-1841)		
(715)	New Brunswick		
(716)	Nova Scotia		
(716.9)	Cape Breton Island	(728.6)	
(717)	Prince Edward Island	(728.6A/Z)	
(718)	Newfoundland Province (Including Newfoundland, Labrador)		
(718.9)	Saint Pierre and Miquelon (French)	(728.7)	
(719)	Labrador Administratively part of Newfoundland Province, → (718)	(728.7A/Z)	
(72)	Mexico. United States of Mexico		
(721)	Northern states	(728.79)	
(721.1)	Tamaulipas		
(721.2)	Nuevo Leon	(729)	
(721.3)	Coahuila	(729.1)	

(729.1-53:73)	Guantanamo, US Concession (from 1903)	(729.81)	Martinique (French)
(729.11)	Pinar del Rio	(729.82)	British Windward Islands (historical)
(729.12)	La Habana (Havana) (Province and City)	(729.82.1)	Dominica (administered with Leeward Islands to 1940; with Windward Islands, British, 1940-1967. Associated State of Dominica, 1967-1978. Commonwealth of Dominica, from 1978)
(729.13)	Matanzas		St Lucia (British, to 1967. Associated State of St Lucia, 1967-1979. State of St Lucia, independent, from 1979)
(729.14)	Former Las Villas Province Now three provinces: (729.14CIE) Cienfuegos (729.14SAN) Sancti Spiritus (729.14VIL) Villa Clara	(729.822)	St Vincent (British, to 1969. Associated State of St Vincent, 1969-1974. State of St Vincent, independent, from 1974) <i>Includes some of the Grenadines. For Carriacou → (729.828)</i>
(729.15)	Camaguey		Grenada and Carriacou (British, to 1967. Associated State of Grenada, 1967-1974. State of Grenada, independent, from 1974)
(729.16)	Former Oriente Province Now five provinces: (729.16GRA) Granma (729.16GUA) Guantanamo (729.16HOL) Holguin (729.16SAN) Santiago de Cuba (729.16TUN) Las Tunas	(729.824) (729.828)	Barbados (British, to 1966. State of Barbados, independent, from 1966)
(729.19)	Islands: Isla de Pinos, Jardines de la Reina		Trinidad and Tobago (British, to 1962. State of Trinidad and Tobago, independent, from 1962)
(729.2)	Jamaica (British to 1962, then independent)	(729.86)	Countries (and Municipalities) of Trinidad and Tobago <i>Arima (Municipality). Caroni. Mayaro. Nariva. Port-of-Spain (Municipality). St David. St George. St Patrick. San Fernando (Municipality). Victoria. Tobago</i>
(729.2A/Z)	Counities of Jamaica <i>Cornwall. Middlesex. Surrey</i>	(729.87)	Netherlands Antilles (Dutch Antilles) (including part of St Martin/St Maarten) →(729.74)
(729.29)	Cayman Islands (British)		Curaçao
(729.3)	Dominican Republic	(729.87A/Z)	Aruba
(729.3A/Z)	Provinces of Dominican Republic <i>Azua. Baoruco. Barahona. Dajabon. Distrito Nacional (Including Santo Domingo). Duarte. El Seibo. Espallat. Independencia. La Altagracia. La Romana. La Vega. Maria Trinidad Sanchez. Montecristi. Pedernales. Peravia. Puerto Plata. Salcedo. Samana. Sanchez Ramirez. San Cristobal. San Juan. San Pedro de Macoris. Santiago. Santiago Rodriguez. Valverde</i>	(729.88) (729.881) (729.882) (729.883)	Bonaire
(729.4)	Haiti. Republic of Haiti	(729.9)	Bermudas (Somers Islands) (British)
(729.4A/Z)	Departements of Haiti <i>Artibonite. Nord. Nord-Ouest. Ouest (Including Port-au-Prince). Sud</i>	(73)	United States of America (USA) →(729.79); (729.5); (729.71); (961.33); (966.1); (966.2); (967.1); (967.2); (968.1); (969)
(729.5)	Puerto Rico (USA, 1899 to 1952). Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (associate of USA, from 1952)	(74)	North-eastern states. New England
(729.5A/Z)	Districts of Puerto Rico <i>Aguadilla. Arecibo. Bayamon. Guayama. Humacao. Mayagüez. Ponce. San Juan</i>	(74.1) (742) (743) (744)	Maine
(729.61)	Bahama Islands. Commonwealth of the Bahamas (British to 1973) <i>Constituent islands A/Z, e.g. (729.61NEW) New Providence, including Nassau</i>	(745) (746) (747) (748) (749) (75)	New Hampshire
(729.68)	Turks and Caicos Islands (British)		Vermont
(729.7/.8)	Lesser Antilles (Caribbees). Leeward and Windward Islands etc.	(751)	Massachusetts
(729.7)	Leeward Islands	(752)	Rhode Island
(729.7.1)	American Virgin Islands	(753)	Connecticut
(729.7.2)	British Virgin Islands and Leeward Islands	(754)	New York State
(729.722.2)	British Virgin Islands	(755)	Pennsylvania
(729.722.4)	Sombrero	(756)	New Jersey
(729.724)	St Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla (British, to 1967). Associated State of St Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla (associate of UK, from 1967)	(757) (758) (759)	South-eastern USA (South Atlantic states).
(729.724.2)	Anguilla	(76)	The South in general
(729.724.4)	St Christopher (St Kitts)	(761)	Delaware
(729.724.6)	Nevis	(762)	Maryland
(729.726)	Antigua, Barbuda, Redonda (British, to 1967). Associated State of Antigua (associate of UK, from 1967)	(763) (764) (766) (767) (768) (769) (77) (771) (772) (773) (774) (775) (776) (777) (778)	District of Columbia. Washington DC
(729.726.2)	Barbuda		West Virginia
(729.726.4)	Antigua		Virginia
(729.726.6)	Redonda		North Carolina
(729.727)	Montserrat (British)		South Carolina
(729.74)	Guadeloupe and dependencies (French) <i>Département de la Guadeloupe includes Island of Guadeloupe, Marie Galante, Les Saintes, Désirade, Saint Barthélemy, part of Saint Martin →(729.88)</i>		Georgia
(729.8)	Windward Islands		Florida
			South central USA. Gulf states
			Alabama
			Mississippi
			Louisiana
			Texas
			Oklahoma
			Arkansas
			Tennessee
			Kentucky
			North central USA. Lake states
			Ohio
			Indiana
			Illinois
			Michigan
			Wisconsin
			Minnesota
			Iowa
			Missouri