

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS COLLECTIONS POLICY STATEMENTS

Anthropology and Archaeology

Contents

- I. Scope
- II. Diverse and Inclusive Collecting Statement
- III. Research Strengths
- IV. Collecting Policy
- V. Best Editions and Preferred Formats
- VI. Acquisition Sources
- VII. Collecting Levels

I. Scope

Anthropology is the study of the origin, the behavior, and the physical, social, and cultural development of humans. Materials on anthropology, encompassing the sub-fields of social or cultural anthropology, physical anthropology, visual anthropology (focused on the study and production of art, architecture, dance, cinema, image, music, religion), archaeology, and linguistic anthropology, are covered by this statement. Anthropological and archaeological materials in all formats are in scope for this statement: books, documents, technical reports, manuscripts, newspapers, microforms, maps, music, audio and video recordings, films, prints, photographs, and electronic resources. Materials in all languages and from all regions of the world are in scope. While monographs and periodicals of potential use to anthropology and archaeology researchers may be found across the Library of Congress classification schedule, many are classed in subclass CC, Archaeology, and subclass GN, Anthropology in the Library's [online catalog](#).

Other [Collections Policy Statements](#) address related materials. For example, linguistics is addressed in [Literature and Language](#); ethnomusicology is also noted in [Folklore and Folklife](#); Classical Archaeology in [Classics and the Ancient, Medieval, and Byzantine Worlds](#); and a number of statements cover visual anthropology materials, including [Folklore and Folklife](#), [Dance, Fine and Applied Arts -- Non-book Materials \(Graphic Arts\)](#), [Fine and Decorative Arts -- Books and Periodicals](#), [Music, Moving Image Materials](#), and [Religion, Countries and Regions with Acquisitions Challenges](#) may also be relevant to this area of study.

II. Diverse and Inclusive Collecting Statement

As the nation's *de facto* national library, the Library of Congress strives to build an expansive, yet selective, collection that records the creativity of the United States and is reflective of the nation's diversity and complexity. The Library's mandate is to have collections that are inclusive and representative of a diversity of creators and ideas. A priority includes acquiring material of

underrepresented perspectives and voices in the Library's collections to ensure diverse authorship, points of view, cultural identities, and other historical or cultural factors. The Library also seeks to build a research collection that comprises a globally representative sample of international materials that are diverse in voice and perspective, relative to their places of origin, further supporting the Library's mission to sustain and preserve a universal collection of knowledge and creativity for Congress and future generations.

Diverse collecting is mentioned within many of the Library's Collections Policy Statements. In addition, the Library has adopted several specific collection policies in an effort to ensure it is building an inclusive and representative collection. For more information, see the Library's Collections Policy Statements on [Ethnic Materials](#), [LGBTQIA+ Studies](#), [Women's and Gender Studies](#), [Independently Published and Self-Published Textual Materials](#), and [Countries and Regions with Acquisitions Challenges](#).

III. Research Strengths

Reports of anthropological fieldwork often appear in publications of government agencies, universities, professional associations, societies, museums, foundations, and in publications of conferences and congresses. Broad collection policies have assured that publications of these kinds are well represented in the Library's collections. Core journals, monographic series, technical reports, and foreign language journals provide a range of quality research materials.

The Archive of the American Folklife Center holds extensive unpublished, fieldwork-based collections on anthropological subjects. These collections are often multimedia (sound and moving image recordings, photographs, and manuscripts) and run the range of research subjects in ethnomusicology, cultural anthropology, visual anthropology, and linguistic anthropology. Subjects include music and dance, songs and ballads, folk narrative, dialect and Indigenous languages, oral narratives, ritual and belief, foodways, material culture, and traditional patterns of work. This archive includes documentation of the traditions of endangered societies, diasporic and transnational groups, urban and rural dwellers, Indigenous nations, and industrial workers, encompassing cultural communities throughout the United States and from many other regions of the world. These ethnographic materials include the seminal work of noted ethnographers and anthropologically trained researchers, including Harold C. Conklin, Frances Densmore, Jesse Walter Fewkes, Alice Cunningham Fletcher, Francis La Flesche, Alan Lomax, Herbert Halpert, and Juan B. Rael, among others. Particularly significant collections include the Federal Cylinder Project's aggregation of historic and fragile field recordings of hundreds of North American Indigenous communities - several such recordings date back to the nineteenth century and are the oldest ethnographic recordings of Native American people in the Western Hemisphere. Through the Library's preservation digitization initiatives, these recordings are being put to use by contemporary Indigenous communities in efforts aimed at cultural revitalization and language maintenance. Also significant are the field surveys documenting late twentieth-century community traditions in several regions and localities in the US. The Archive's contemporary collections of ethnographic documentation that are generated by members of communities themselves are increasing in scope and volume. These initiatives are supported by several Library grant funding programs as well as the Center's skills-based training initiatives in documentary methods.

The Manuscript Division holds the papers of Margaret Mead and the South Pacific Ethnographic Archives (containing approximately 530,000 items and 31,604 digital files; 1838-1996; bulk 1911-1978). These papers include materials from the entire career of American anthropologist Margaret Mead (1901-1978) including her early field expeditions in American Samoa. A selection of the fieldwork materials (1925-1978) from the larger Mead collection (212 folders containing approximately 9,450 items; 37,273 images) has been digitized as is available online and digital image surrogates of 31,604 35mm nitrate negatives of Mead's and Gregory Bateson's field expedition in Bali and among the Iatmul people of New Guinea (1936-1939) are newly accessible onsite via Stacks, the Library's access system for rights restricted content. Also included in the Mead collection are papers of Mead's associates and colleagues including, but not limited to, Reo Fortune, Gregory Bateson, Jane Belo, Ruth Benedict, Edith M. Cobb, Lenora Schwartz Foerstel, Margaret Lowenfeld, Lola Romanucci, and Martha Wolfenstein. Anthropologists Rhoda Bubendey Métraux (1914-2003) and Patricia Grinager (1918-1999), are also each represented by their own collections in the Manuscript Division. Métraux's papers (90,000 items and 802 digital files; 1837-1997; bulk 1946-1990) includes material on her anthropological career and several of her joint projects with Mead. Grinager's papers (6,500 items; 1870-2001; bulk 1975-1982) pertain chiefly to Grinager's book, *Uncommon Lives: My Lifelong Friendship with Margaret Mead* (1999) and some materials related to Grinager's education and career as an anthropologist, educator, and Mead's assistant. The Library's National Audio-Visual Conservation Center has a sizable collection of 16mm films shot by Margaret Mead and Gregory Bateson as part of their anthropological field work. The Mead Collection also contains footage associated with African American writer and folklorist Zora Neale Hurston. The Manuscript Division also holds Rodolfo R. Schuller's archaeological manuscripts on Central and South America, the Papers of E.G. Squier, and correspondence of George Stewart Duncan. In addition, various geographers, explorers, anthropologists, and other women in allied disciplines are documented in the records of the Society of Woman Geographers (32,000 items; 1905-2015), which was founded in 1925 by women who were excluded from membership in many other professional organizations.

The Geography and Map Division and the Rare Book and Special Collections Division share custodial responsibilities for the Jay I. Kislak Collection (2000 BCE-2007 CE), while the Latin American, Caribbean and European Division has curatorial responsibility for it. The collection encompasses almost fourteen hundred rare books, maps, manuscripts, historical documents, graphic works, and archaeological objects related to the history of the early Americas, including the pre-Columbian cultures of the Caribbean and Mesoamerica. Collection materials are in English, with Spanish, Dutch, German, and Indigenous languages of Nahuatl, Ixil, K'iche' (Quiché), and Q'eqchi' (Kekchi). The collection includes more than 400 unique three-dimensional objects of pre-Columbian date, documenting the indigenous peoples of Mexico, the Caribbean, and Central and South America. Pre-Columbian artifacts from more than twenty Indigenous cultures, including the Nahua, the Nuudzahui, the lowland and highland Maya, the Taino, the Olmec, the Wari, the Inca, and many others, give a comprehensive overview of the arts of Indigenous cultures in the period before the arrival of Columbus in 1492. Notable artifacts like the Tortuguero Box, the dynastic codex-style vase with sixty hieroglyphs, and the carved ballplayer relief panel from the ruined Maya city of La Corona are primary sources documenting the language, customs, religion and rituals of the peoples of the Americas. The Kislak manuscript and rare book collection contains almost one thousand historically important manuscripts. Examples include writings in the hands of Philip II, King of Spain; conquistadors Hernán Cortés and Francisco Pizarro; Bartolomé de Las Casas; and other individuals prominent in the earliest history of Europeans in the Americas, as well as figures of special

significance in the founding and early years of the United States.

The Geography and Map Division holds the largest and most comprehensive cartographic collection in the world, numbering over 5.2 million maps, including 80,000 atlases, 25,000 geospatial datasets, 6,000 reference works, numerous globes and three-dimensional plastic relief models, and a large number of cartographic materials in other formats. The collections in the division illustrate the changing relationship of nature to culture as human settlements re-shape the topography.

The PALABRA Archive, curated by the Hispanic Reading Room of the Latin American, Caribbean and European Division (LAC&E), is a collection of original audio recordings of 20th and 21st century Luso-Hispanic poets and writers reading from their works. With recorded authors from all over Latin America, the Iberian Peninsula, the Caribbean, and other regions with Hispanic and Portuguese heritage populations, this archive has to date close to 800 recordings, [a portion of which are available for online streaming](#). Its subset, PALABRA Indigenous Voices, records oral traditions in Mapuche, Mayan, Nahuatl, Quechua, Zapotec among other of Indigenous languages. PALABRA Indigenous Voices seeks to highlight contemporary Indigenous cultures and traditions and offers a platform to those creators who are engaged in the arduous work of preserving their heritage through literature. Some of the recordings are available in bilingual format (e.g., Nahuatl and Spanish).

The European Reading Room of LAC&E contains a reference collection of approximately ten thousand volumes on Europe. This collection covers all European countries except Portugal, Spain, and the British Isles, and includes dictionaries, encyclopedias, biographical, historical, and genealogical works, guides, directories, statistical yearbooks, atlases, and specialized catalogs and guides. The reference collection includes general section for Greenland, and materials on the Sámi can be found in the sections for Norway, Sweden, and Finland. LAC&E has custody of current, unbound Slavic and Baltic periodicals (about 3,500 titles, including 250 newspapers). Also available is a collection of un-cataloged pamphlets.

The African and Middle Eastern Division (AMED) is a major world resource center for Africa, the Middle East, the Caucasus, and Central Asia. The Hebraic and Near East sections have custody of material in the non-Roman-alphabet languages of the region. Included in these collections are books, periodicals, newspapers, microforms, and rarities including cuneiform tablets, manuscripts, incunabula (works printed before 1501) and other early African and Middle Eastern publications. The Hebraic Section collections contain more than 280,000 volumes in Hebrew and related languages, including Yiddish, Ladino, Syriac, and the languages of Ethiopia. Materials in more than 35 languages are held by the Near East Section, the major holdings of which are Arabic (the largest, with more than 250,000 volumes), Persian, Turkish, Central Asian (in Indigenous languages), Armenian, and Georgian.

The Asian Division encompasses materials in approximately 200 languages and dialects from across Asia, including Bengali, Chinese, Hindi, Indonesian, Japanese, Korean, Mongolian, Thai, Tibetan, Urdu, Vietnamese, and many others. The Ainu and Ezochi Rare Collection of rare materials brings together books, manuscripts, and maps produced during the 18th and 19th centuries that document Japanese exploration and observation of the island and prefecture now known as Hokkaido in Japan, as well as Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands in Russia. The Chinese Rare Book Digital Collection includes the most valuable titles and editions housed in the Library's Asian Division, some of which date back to the 11th or 12th century and are the only extant copies in the world. The digital collection brings together printed

books, manuscripts, Buddhist sutras, works with hand-painted pictures, local gazetteers, and ancient maps. These materials encompass a wide array of disciplines and subjects in classics, history, geography, philosophy, and literature. The majority are editions from the Ming dynasty (1368-1644) and early Qing dynasty (1644-1795), while nearly 30 titles are Song dynasty (960-1279) and Yuan dynasty (1279-1368) editions.

The Prints and Photographs Division (P&P) is rich in visual anthropology and includes a number of highly important collections, including those of Edward S. Curtis, Laura Gilpin, the American Colonization Society, and the Farm Security Administration. P&P is custodial of the FSA/OWI Photograph Collection and Standard Oil Collection; Between 1935 and 1944, the Resettlement Administration and its successors, the Farm Security Administration and the Office of War Information, had a photography program led by Roy E. Stryker (1893-1975). While most FSA photographers documented the US mainland, Jack Delano (1914-1997) and Edwin (1903-1985) and Louise Rosskam (1910-2003) photographed Puerto Rico. Separate from the FSA/OWI photograph collection, the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) in 1943 hired Stryker to organize a new team that would photograph the oil industry. Stryker recruited former FSA photographers John Vachon (1914-1975) and John Collier, Jr. (1913-1992) to photograph the company's operations in Venezuela and Colombia. Edwin Rosskam, who photographed Standard Oil in Louisiana, would later return to Puerto Rico and take pictures for the Puerto Rican Information Service.

P&P also holds the Camilo J. Vergara Photograph Collection which contains several major projects created over 40 years. The oldest images date from the 1970s and show Vergara's early work on the evolution of cemeteries throughout the United States and views of "Old New York." From the 1980s on, most of the photographs present detailed documentation of neighborhoods in several American cities, of in time-lapse series. The same streets and buildings are shown every few years as the urban environment changed in Harlem, Brooklyn, and the Bronx in New York City; Camden and Newark, New Jersey; Chicago, Illinois; Detroit, Michigan; and Los Angeles, California. Common themes include: residences; storefront businesses, houses of worship, and hair care; murals, graphics, and signs; night views; paired houses; portraits; skid row; cars and buses; children and animals; and the World Trade Center. Also includes documentation of the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic in the New York city area.

Microform collections of anthropological materials include the Human Relations Area Files (related content is available electronically onsite via subscription as *eHRAF World Cultures*); microfilm papers of Franz Boas; collections on Indigenous nations of North America (including photographs from the National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution); papers from the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; and the microfilm collection, *Manuscripts on Cultural Anthropology*. The collections are particularly strong in areas covering small Indigenous groups from nomadic and mountain peoples to hunters and gatherers representing regions from around the world. Many topics from material culture to social organization to folk literature are strongly represented. The collections' greatest strengths are in materials covering cultural and ethnic groups in a number of large geographic regions, with items often in vernacular languages. Area divisions and strong general collections provide excellent coverage for most areas of North America, Central and South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and Oceania, and the circumpolar regions.

The Library has acquired for its permanent collections digital copies of the archives of the Royal

Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland (RAI) and the Royal Geographical Society (with Institute of British Geographers), Parts I and II.

Preliminary and final reports that accompany research grants for federally funded archaeological investigations are sometimes in the technical report collection in the Science, Technology, and Business Division.

Documents from international agencies and foreign governments are often used by cultural anthropologists. Also in demand are scientific journals that describe methodologies employed by archaeologists. These resources fall outside the GN and CC classes yet are anthropological resources well represented at the Library. At present, twenty-seven academic journals that address archaeological topics are available to on-site patrons through the auspices of JSTOR, an online resource.

Subscription databases have added tremendously to the Library's collections by providing access to significant digital collections in this area. Key online resources include: *Anthropology Index Online* which includes the journal holdings of The Anthropology Library at The British Museum (Museum of Mankind) which receives periodicals in all branches of anthropology, from academic institutions and publishers around the world; *Anthropology Plus*, an index to articles and essays in over 5,000 sources published in English and other European languages; and *eHRAF World Cultures*, from the Human Relations Area Files Collection of Ethnography produced at Yale University, is a cross-cultural database of primary source materials on all aspects of cultural and social life worldwide. *eHRAF: Archaeology* is an online cross-cultural database containing descriptive information on archaeological traditions of the world and is modeled after *eHRAF World Cultures*.

Relevant, freely-accessible digitized or born-digital materials from the Library's collections include: *Ancestral Voices*; *Florida Folklife from the WPA Collections, 1937-1942*, *Omaha Indian Music*, *California Gold: Northern California Folk Music from the Thirties*, *Jay I. Kislak Collection*, *PALABRA Indigenous Voices*, and different *Web Archives* where various countries and cultures are represented.

Taken together the broad range of materials typically used by anthropologists and archaeologists that the Library collects assiduously (government documents, films, and scientific publications are some examples), and the vast holdings of the Library's area studies divisions make the Library an unmatched institution for supporting anthropological research.

IV. Collecting Policy

The Library acquires anthropological materials across formats and languages, e.g., print materials, microforms, audio and moving image recordings, photographs, and electronic resources. (Note that the appropriate [format-based statements](#) and [supplementary guidelines](#) should also be consulted when recommending or selecting collections material.) In general, the Library does not collect three-dimensional artifacts; see the Collections Policy Statement for [Non-library Materials](#), which includes the approvals required for exceptions to this policy. Materials from all countries and in all languages are significant and the Library collects broadly to ensure full representation of the literature, placing highest emphasis on U.S. materials.

As more publications are issued digitally, the Library must ensure that all important and appropriate information is added to the collections and that the formats represented are maintained to assure continued access. As electronic materials in the field of anthropology proliferate, they will be collected using the same criteria as for print acquisition.

When considering U.S. material, for most anthropology and archaeology materials the Library collects at Level 4. For ethnomusicology and physical anthropology, it collects at Level 5. For non-U.S. materials, the Library collects most anthropology and archaeology materials at level 3, and collects ethnomusicology and physical anthropology at level 4.

In collecting materials that are within scope for this statement, the Library places a special emphasis on materials created by communities of origin, particularly when collecting materials of Indigenous peoples. Centering collection building around the community perspective and co-curation is encouraged. (See also the [*Materials Relating to Indigenous Peoples of the United States, Canada, and Mexico*](#) Collections Policy Statement.)

The Library strives to avoid collecting cultural material, particularly Indigenous cultural material, in formats that result in its complete removal or detachment from local knowledge or communities of origin. (This refers primarily to unpublished, special format, or archival material intended to provide documentation or instruction related to a community's identity, cultural or social practice, language, or similar factors.) Instead the Library strives to collect such material and preserve it not only for the community of origin's knowledge purposes, but also for the public at large, where permitted.

Culturally Sensitive Materials: Collecting Considerations

See also the [*Materials Relating to Indigenous Peoples of the United States, Canada, and Mexico*](#) Collections Policy Statement.

The Library uses the following definition of culturally sensitive materials, adapted from the Protocol for Native American Archival Materials¹ and the American Philosophical Society Protocols for the Treatment of Indigenous Materials²:

Culturally sensitive materials may include property and knowledge that is not intended to be shared outside the community of origin; should be shared only under certain strictures or circumstances; or which may be identified as sacred in nature. What is determined to be culturally sensitive can vary by community and may include material that represents a tribal spiritual or religious place, object, belief, or activity to which general access should be restricted or subject to certain terms. A spiritual or sacred activity may include prayers, ceremonies, burials, songs, dances, healings, and medicine rituals not

¹ First Archivist Circle. (2007, April 9). *Protocols for Native American Archival Materials*. Retrieved from Protocols for Native American Archival Materials: <https://www2.nau.edu/libnap-p/protocols.html>

² American Philosophical Society. (2014). The American Philosophical Society Protocols for the Treatment of Indigenous Materials. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* (pp. 411-420). Philadelphia, PA: American Philosophical Society.

generally open to non-native or general public witness or consumption in published or other form, or in traditional practice. The Library welcomes Indigenous communities to propose other written definitions of culturally sensitive materials that reflect their tribal culture and related Library holdings.

The Library asks that researchers approach materials of Indigenous peoples with respect for the culture and sensibilities of the people whose lives, ideas, and creativity are documented. Researchers must seek permissions for access and use when warranted.

Material documenting communities that is considered culturally sensitive, based on the above definition, may be collected. However, special care and consideration should be taken, in consultation with the relevant individuals or communities. Additional factors should be taken into account when considering and acquiring culturally sensitive materials for the Library's collections, including

whether the community of origin's definition of culturally sensitive materials may differ from the Library definition

whether the Library is the appropriate location for this material

whether the material is sacred or of a spiritual or ceremonial nature, or depicts such activities

the access and use restrictions requested by the community of origin

the preservation practices of the community of origin (particularly if they differ from Library of Congress practice)

which members of the community of origin are authorized to advise on the above matters

V. Best Editions and Preferred Formats

For guidance regarding best editions for material acquired via the Copyright Office, see: <http://copyright.gov/circs/circ07b.pdf>.

For guidance regarding recommended formats for material acquired via all other means; e.g., purchase, exchange, gift and transfer, see: <http://www.loc.gov/preservation/resources/rfs>.

For information regarding electronic resources, open digital content, web archiving, and data sets, see the following Supplementary Guidelines: <http://www.loc.gov/acq/devpol/electronicresources.pdf>, <https://www.loc.gov/acq/devpol/opencontent.pdf>, <http://www.loc.gov/acq/devpol/webarchive.pdf>, and <https://www.loc.gov/acq/devpol/datasets.pdf>.

VI. Acquisition Sources

Whenever possible the Library attempts to acquire materials through non-purchase means, such as copyright, exchange, gift, or the Cataloging in Publication program. The Library of Congress collections

are heavily dependent upon materials received through the copyright deposit provisions of U.S. copyright law ([17 USC section 407](#) & [17 USC section 408](#)). For copyright demand, the U.S. regulations allow for the Library to receive analog and some digital materials. When items are offered in both formats the Library's default is normally the Best Edition print version, unless the publisher has arranged a special relief agreement with the Copyright Office. For materials not available to the Library through copyright deposit, or other non-purchase means, the Library acquires materials through purchase. Purchase is used predominately for non-U.S. publications that are not widely available within the United States. The Library utilizes an array of traditional methods of library acquisition (firm orders, subscriptions, and approval plans) with vendors located in different areas of the world. In addition, the Library uses its six Overseas Operations Offices to broaden its acquisitions opportunities outside the United States.

Culturally Sensitive Materials: Acquisition

Consultation with communities of origin on what is appropriate for preservation in the National Library is to be encouraged. In general, consultations with communities of origin when the Library acquires culturally sensitive materials is highly recommended. (As is creating a mechanism by which to compensate such advisors whenever appropriate.) Acquisition consultations with or notification of communities is particularly recommended when considering historical materials that may be of a culturally sensitive or sacred nature. Courtesy notification regarding new materials that have been added to the Library's collections is also highly recommended. Agreements undertaken directly with communities regarding acquisition of material should define terms for any culturally sensitive materials, and the Library should remain open to developing agreements that may contain special provisions to promote community access.

Acquiring widely published materials, personal papers, or other creative work by living creators who are in direct contact with the Library does not require such consultation.

VII. Collecting Levels

Meeting the Library's Diverse and Inclusive Collecting Statement (see Section II) and the collecting levels outlined below requires continual evaluation of the publishing landscape, sources of expression, current events, and socio-cultural trends to thus maintain effective collecting policies and acquisitions methods. Changes in publishing or in the creation of materials covered by this policy statement may necessitate collecting efforts not explicitly referenced here. Such efforts will be handled on a case-by-case basis while the Library evaluates the need for policy statement updates.

For explanation of the Collecting Levels used by the Library, see <https://www.loc.gov/acq/devpol/cpc.html>. It should be noted that these collecting levels are aspirational in nature. That is, they are goals for guiding the Library's collecting policies. Changing resources in, for example, budgets or human capital, may require adjustments in collection building, especially at the comprehensive level (level 5).

Please note that while monographs and periodicals related to anthropology and archaeology may be found across the Library of Congress classification schedule, this statement provides collecting level guidance for groups of core materials in the subclasses CC, Archaeology; GN, Anthropology; and ML, Ethnomusicology.

LC Classification	Subject	U.S. Levels	Non-U.S. Levels	Notes
CC1-960	Archaeology	4	3	
GN1-890	Anthropology	4	3	
GN49-298	Physical anthropology. Somatology	5	4	
ML3797.6-3799	Ethnomusicology	5	4	See also the Music CPS.

Other classification ranges include materials on or relating to anthropology and archaeology.

- Class B: Materials relating to psychological anthropology and anthropology of religion may be found in Class B and may be collected at a level 4 for U.S. materials and a level 3 for non-U.S. materials. See also the [Psychology](#) CPS and the [Religion](#) CPS.
- Classes D, E, F: Ethnographies and archaeological site reports are classed within individual countries' classification ranges throughout D, E, and F. Information on oral history as a methodology is located in D16.14. These materials are collected at a level 4 for materials published inside the U.S. and at a level 3 for materials published outside the U.S. See also the [Local History](#) CPS and the [United States History](#) CPS.
- Class K: Legal anthropology materials are found in K187 (Law of Indigenous Peoples) and within individual countries' classification ranges throughout K1A-K1X (Law of Indigenous Peoples in the Americas). Refer to the [Law](#) CPS for collecting levels for materials in K.
- Class Q: Physical anthropology (GN49-298) is related to Human anatomy (QM1-695) and Human physiology (QP34-38). Refer to the [Life Sciences](#) CPS for collecting levels for these materials.

Revised July 2024.