Examples of Call (or shelf mark) Numbers Using the Moys Classification Scheme

(Example 1)

KN   } Subject classification [KN 10 Contract]
10   }
.K1   Jurisdiction facet indicator [.K1 Australia]
CHE  Shelf locator [first 3 letters of author or title main entry]
1988 Publication date

The full bibliographic details of the book are:

(Example 2)

KM   } Subject classification [KM 526 Australian
526   } & Jurisdiction indicator Criminal Law]
.Z2   Legal form [.Z2 casebook]
EDW  Shelf locator [first 3 letters of author or title main entry]
1976 Publication date

The full bibliographic details of the book are:

Commonly used Jurisdiction Facet Indicators
.A1        England
.B2        Scotland
.F1        Canada
.G1        United States
.K1        Australia
.K2W       Western Australia
.L1        New Zealand
The collection is classified according to the Moys classification scheme, 4th edition.1

The scheme was developed on the basis that legal materials may be divided most conveniently into:

- primary materials (Statute and case law)
- secondary materials (Treatises and periodicals).

The central feature of the scheme is the treatment as a unit of those countries whose legal systems are based almost entirely on the English Common Law, i.e. England and Wales, Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, United States and the former British West Indian colonies.

Territorial jurisdictions with Civil Law systems or legal systems not wholly based on the Common Law e.g. those in Africa, Latin America, Asia and Europe, are treated as separate units.

Within the **Common Law Unit**

**Primary Materials** are subdivided first, by **territorial jurisdiction** and then by **form** (parliamentary publications [including Statutes] and law reports).

**Secondary Materials** are subdivided first by **subject** and then **territorial jurisdiction** within each subject area.

**Periodicals are interfiled with other secondary materials.**

In other national systems, division by country comes first followed by form (for primary materials) and subject (for secondary materials).

Reference books; jurisprudence; international law; religious legal systems and ancient and medieval law are treated separately from these national systems.

A broad outline of the Moys Classification Scheme is given below.

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**SUBJECT**

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