

ISSN 0160-8029

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS/WASHINGTON

**CATALOGING
SERVICE
BULLETIN**

LIBRARY SERVICES

Number 97, Summer 2002

Editor: Robert M. Hiatt

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Subscription electronic mail address: cdsinfo@loc.gov

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 78-51400

ISSN 0160-8029 *Key title:* Cataloging service bulletin

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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING

AACR2 AMENDMENTS 2002

In response to concerns raised by our colleagues and constituents, I have determined that the Library of Congress will delay implementation of *AACR2 Amendments 2002* until December 1, 2002. We are postponing from the previously-announced September 1, 2002, date due to the delay in the publication of the amendments package by ALA Publishing and concerns expressed from constituents about adequate time needed to schedule training before implementation. We had chosen the September implementation date to accommodate requests for LC to implement as soon as possible. The additional lead time should give the various communities that will adopt the new *Amendments* sufficient time to prepare.

Revisions to the *Library of Congress Rule Interpretations* related to the amendments package will be published in late summer. Discussions are still ongoing about LC and Program for Cooperative Cataloging practice for a few rules; I want LC practice and PCC practice to be harmonized. Information related to bringing these practices into alignment will be available on the Web site of LC's Cataloging Policy and Support Office, with links to the PCC Web site, in August. This information will then be included in the fall update to the *Library of Congress Rule Interpretations*.

Any further concerns should be addressed to me or to the Cataloging Policy and Support Office (cps@loc.gov).

Beacher Wiggins (bwig@loc.gov)
Director for Cataloging
Library of Congress

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATIONS (LCRI)

Cumulative index of LCRI to the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, second edition, 2002 revision, that have appeared in issues of *Cataloging Service Bulletin*. Any LCRI previously published but not listed below is no longer applicable and has been cancelled. Lines in the margins (|) of revised interpretations indicate where changes have occurred.

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1.0. GENERAL RULES. [Rev.]

Monograph vs. Serial vs. Integrating Resource

This section is posted on the public CPSO Web site (<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/>). LCRI 1.0 will be revised in fall 2002 to include this information.

Edition or Copy

When a new manifestation of an item reaches the cataloger, the question arises as to whether this is a copy of an earlier manifestation or an edition separate from the earlier manifestation needing its own bibliographic record. Consult the definition of "Edition" in Appendix D. If, according to this definition, two items are known to be two different editions, create separate records for each.

Also, consider that a new edition is involved whenever

- 1) there is an explicit indication of changes (including corrections) of content; or,
- 2) anything in the following areas or elements of areas differs from one bibliographic record to another: title and statement of responsibility area, edition area, the extent statement of the physical description area, and series area. (For an exception relating to CIP items, see below.)

Whenever the question relates to the publication, distribution, etc., area or to ISBNs, consider that the item is a copy if the only variation is one or more of the following:

- 1) a difference in the printing or copyright date when there is also a publication date;
- 2) a minor variation in an entity's name. There are relatively few examples of this phenomenon, which arises when a publisher uses multiple forms concurrently. For example, "Duckworth" and "G. Duckworth" and "St. Martin's" and "St. Martin's Press" have been used at the same time by these publishers. A genuine name change, even if minor, should not be considered as a variation;
- 3) the addition, deletion, or change of an ISBN;
- 4) a difference in binding; or,
- 5) a difference in the edition statement or the series whenever the item is a CIP book issued by the publisher in both a hardbound and a softbound version.

For variations in the publication, distribution, etc., area not covered by the preceding statements, consider that the item is a new edition. Noteworthy examples for the publication, distribution, etc., area are variations involving different places or entities transcribed or any difference in an entity's name that is suggestive of either a name change or a different entity. Examples of the latter case are the many instances of a sequence of names used, with one used for some time and another at some point replacing the first. For example, "Harper & Brothers" becomes "Harper & Row"; "Doubleday, Doran" becomes "Doubleday."

N.B. Rare books in general follow the same policy, with exceptions as necessary.

Initial Articles

Transcribe initial articles as found: in the title and statement of responsibility area (see LCRI 21.30J for the guidelines on setting the non-filing indicator in relation to the title proper on MARC records), edition area, series area, and note area. For the publication, distribution, etc., area, generally do not transcribe articles preceding the name of the publisher, distributor, etc.

1.0F. INACCURACIES:

———~~For serials, see LCRI 12.0F.~~

Cancel; Covered by revised Chapter 12

1.1B1. TITLE PROPER. [Rev.]

LC practice: Apply the second paragraph only to electronic resources and popular journals. In determining if the words are serving as an introduction and aren't intended to be part of the title proper, look at other sources in the resource and consider the presentation, differences in typography, etc. If in doubt, give the longer form as the title proper and give a title added entry for the shorter form.

For other situations, transcribe introductory words as part of the title proper; consider assigning a uniform title for the actual title according to rule 25.3B.

PCC practice: When applying the second paragraph and determining if the words are serving as an introduction and aren't intended to be part of the title proper, look at other sources in the resource and consider the presentation, differences in typography, etc. If in doubt, give the longer form as the title proper and give a title added entry for the shorter form.

Punctuation

1) AACR 2 does not mention the problem that arises when data being transcribed for the bibliographic description include a colon, a slash, or the equals sign. Do not transcribe any of these three marks unless, according to normal practice, the space may be closed up on both sides. Usually, a comma or a dash (with space closed up on both sides) can be substituted for a colon.

245 10 \$a Proceedings / \$c Symposium—Fine Arts in the
80's
or 245 10 \$a Proceedings / \$c Symposium, Fine Arts in the
80's
(*On source: ... Symposium: Fine Arts ...*)

but 245 10 \$a Dinner at 8:00 / \$c ...

It is difficult to imagine a case in which it would be impossible to close up the space on both sides of the slash or the equals sign.

245 10 \$a Study/workbook for knitting ...
245 10 \$a 2 x 2=5 : \$b a farce in one act ...

None of these statements applies when one is considering the form of an access point, which should generally follow the punctuation found in the source.

X11 2# \$a Symposium: Fine Arts in the 80's ...
X10 2# \$a World Council of Might = Wrong
(*Both of these are corporate headings*)

2) When replacing "..." in the title proper with "–," leave a space after the –, unless the dash is at the beginning.

245 10 \$a Getting around– in Germany
not 245 10 \$a Getting around—in Germany

but 245 10 \$a –and then there were none

1.1E5. OTHER TITLE INFORMATION. [Rev.]

Option Decision

LC practice: Apply the optional provision of the rule on a case-by-case basis.

Single Other Title Information

If there are two or more titles that are parallel but other title information for only one of them, transcribe the other title information directly after the corresponding title, no matter the actual order in the source.

Main Title-Section Title

LC practice: When cataloging a section title, give other title information that is appropriate for this section title in the title and statement of responsibility area. Give other title information that is appropriate for the main title in a note (cf. rule 1.1B9).

source

Butterworths forms and precedents//Estates//Administration of estates, donations, estate planning, trusts and trustees, wills ...

transcription

245 00 \$a Butterworths forms and precedents. \$p Estates : \$b administration of estates, donations, estate planning, trusts and trustees, wills ...

source

Recreation information//Opportunities for people with intellectual disability//News sheet ...

transcription

245 00 \$a Recreation information. \$p News sheet ...
500 ## \$a "Opportunities for people with intellectual disability."

1.1G2. ITEMS WITHOUT A COLLECTIVE TITLE. [Rev.]

LC practice: For cartographic materials, microforms, and rare books and other rare materials, describe the item as a unit or make a description for each separately titled work, whichever solution seems better in the particular situation. For other materials, describe the item as a unit.

1.4D4. NAME OF PUBLISHER, DISTRIBUTOR, ETC. [Rev.] [Formerly 1.4D5]

Choice of Publishers

CIP Cataloging

For the cataloging of CIPs at the galley stage, record only one place and publisher. Take this information from that supplied by the publisher on the CIP data sheet. Do not record the name of a distributor, unless there is no publisher named. At the CIP verification stage, adjust this information, if necessary, according to normal procedures for non-CIP and post-CIP cataloging.

Non-CIP and Post-CIP Cataloging

Record the names of all publishers appearing on the chief source of information of the edition being cataloged (or the names appearing on the single source used for the publisher statement when the publisher is not named on the chief source). Record also the name of a U.S. publisher appearing anywhere on the item when a non-U.S. publisher appears on the chief source.

t.p.: Clarendon Press Oxford
t.p. verso: Published in the United States by Oxford
University Press, New York

transcription

260 ## \$a Oxford : \$b Clarendon Press ; \$a New York : \$b Oxford University Press

If the chief source has on it a "general" imprint name that is shared by associated companies or by parent and branch companies and the specific firm names appear in a secondary position, generally assume that the first of these names represents the publisher of the item and combine the firm's name with the "general" imprint name. If this place is not in the U.S. and a U.S. place is

coupled with one of the other firm names, add this place to the "general" imprint name also.

t.p.: Pitman Publishing

t.p. verso:

Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons Ltd.
Pitman House, Parker Street,
Kingsway, London WC2B 5PB
P.O. Box 46038, Banda Street,
Nairobi, Kenya

Pitman Publishing Pty. Ltd.
Pitman House, 138 Bouverie Street,
Carlton, Victoria 3053, Australia

Pitman Publishing Corporation
6 East 43rd Street
New York, NY 10017 USA

transcription

260 ## \$a London ; \$a New York : \$b Pitman

t.p.: Penguin Books

t.p. verso:

Penguin Books Ltd., Harmondsworth, Middlesex,
England
Penguin Books Inc., ... Baltimore, Maryland
Penguin Books Australia Ltd., Ringwood,
Victoria, Australia
Penguin Books Canada Limited, ... Markham,
Ontario, Canada
Penguin Books (N.Z.) Ltd., ... Auckland 10,
New Zealand

transcription

260 ## \$a Harmondsworth, Middlesex, England ; \$a
Baltimore, Md. : \$b Penguin Books

If the chief source has on it a specific firm name and a statement about associated companies or a parent organization appears elsewhere in the item, do not include these associated companies or their places in the imprint.

t.p.: Newnes Technical Books

*(Information from outside the book establishes
that this firm is located in London)*

t.p. verso: The Butterworth Group

United Kingdom	Butterworth & Co (Publishers) Ltd. London: 88 Kingsway, WC2B 6AB
Australia	Butterworths Pty Ltd. Sydney: 586 Pacific Highway, Chatswood NSW 2067 Also at Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth
Canada	Butterworth & Co (Canada) Ltd. Toronto: 2265 Midland Avenue, Scarborough Ontario, MIP 4S1
New Zealand	Butterworths of New Zealand, Ltd. Wellington: T & W Young Building 77-85 Customhouse Quay, 1, CPO Box 472

South Africa	Butterworth & Co (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd. Durban: 152-154 Gale Street
USA	Butterworth (Publishers) Inc. Boston: 19 Cummings Park, Woburn, MA 01801

First published 1978 by Newnes Technical Books
A Butterworth Imprint

transcription

260 ## \$a [London] : \$b Newnes Technical Books

t.p.: Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons Ltd.

t.p. verso:

Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons Ltd.
London, Bath, Carlton, Melbourne,
Johannesburg

Associated Companies

Pitman Medical Publishing Company Ltd.
46 Charlotte Street, London

Pitman Publishing Corporation
20 East 46th Street, New York, NY 11105

Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons (Canada) Ltd.
381-383 Church Street, Toronto

transcription

260 ## \$a London : \$b I. Pitman

Distributors

If information concerning the distributor is printed or appears on a stamp or label anywhere in the item, record the distributor in the publication, distribution, etc., area. (Ignore distributors given only on the dust jacket.) Record the name of the distributor if it differs in form from the name of the publisher even though both belong to the same entity. *Exceptions:* 1) Do not record those distributors that are remaindering an edition, that are secondhand dealers, or that act in some other capacity as outlets for only part of an edition. Distributors of these types are of no bibliographic significance. If in doubt as to the significance of the distributor statement, record it. 2) If distribution is dispersed between publisher and distributor(s) or between distributor and distributor (with one distributing in one area and the other distributing in another area), give only the distributor that distributes the edition in the U.S. If, in case of dispersed distribution, there is no distributor in the U.S., give the first-named distributor only when there is no publisher. 3) Do not record distributors found on items older than the current three years.

foot of t.p.: Alfred A. Knopf, New York

t.p. verso: Distributed by Random House, New York

transcription

260 ## \$a New York : \$b Knopf : \$b Distributed by Random House

For items from the United States Government Printing Office (GPO), retain the statement that an item is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents since only a portion of GPO's items is distributed in that manner.

Recording Multiple Entities

When recording the names of two or more publishers, distributors, etc., and the names appear together in the item in a single statement that connects them linguistically, generally give them in a single statement rather than separating them with a space-colon-space. However, if the names

need to be transcribed after different places, give each entity in a separate publisher statement in the publication, distribution, etc., area.

260 ## \$a New York : \$b Foremost Americans Pub. Corp. for
Bowker

260 ## \$a London : \$b National Council for Educational
Technology with the Library Association

260 ## \$a London : Bodley Head for Mackays

but 260 ## \$a New York : \$b Garland ; \$a Paris: \$b Fondation
Le Corbusier
(*Source:* Garland Publishing, Inc., New York and
London, and Fondation Le Corbusier, Paris)

Note that if the entities are located in different places, it does not necessarily mean that the item was published, distributed, etc., in those places. Record as places of publication, etc., only the locations of the entities that are actually publishing, distributing, releasing, etc., the item. However, names of places rejected for recording as places of publication, etc., may be retained in the publisher statement if they appear in conjunction with the names of the entities being recorded here.

260 ## \$a Riberalta, Bolivia : \$b Publicado por el
Instituto Lingüístico de Verano en colaboración
con el Ministerio de Educación y Cultura

260 ## \$a Toronto ; \$a Buffalo : \$b Published for the
Glenbow-Alberta Institute, Calgary, Alta., by
University of Toronto Press

260 ## \$a Rio de Janeiro : \$b Livraria Editora Cátedra
em convênio com o Instituto Nacional do Livro,
Ministerio da Educação e Cultura,
Brasília

260 ## \$a London : \$b Published by Mechanical Engineering
Publications Ltd. for the Institute of
Tribology, Leeds University, and the Institut
national des sciences appliquées, Lyon

If the names of two or more entities appear in separate statements on the chief source of information of the edition being cataloged (or on the single source used for the publisher statement when the publisher is not named on the chief source), do not routinely give in the publication, distribution, etc., area the entities that are not involved with the publication, distribution, etc., of the item. Generally give them in a quoted noted instead.

foot of t.p.: George Godwin, London and New York
middle of t.p.: Published in association with the
Plastics and Rubber Institute

transcription

260 ## \$a London ; \$a New York : \$b Godwin
500 ## \$a "Published in association with the Plastics and
Rubber Institute."

foot of t.p.: The University of Tennessee Press,
Knoxville
middle of t.p.: Published in cooperation with the
Tennessee Historical Commission

transcription

260 ## \$a Knoxville : \$b University of Tennessee Press
500 ## \$a "Published in cooperation with the Tennessee
Historical Commission."

foot of t.p.: Publication of the Hawaii Natural
History Association
at head of title: Published in cooperation with the
National Park Service

transcription

```
260 ## $a [Honolulu] : $b Hawaii Natural History  
Association  
500 ## $a "Published in cooperation with the National  
Park Service."
```

1.4D5. NAME OF PUBLISHER, DISTRIBUTOR, ETC. [Rev.] [Formerly 1.5D6]

Option Decision

Apply the optional provision of the rule according to LCRI 1.4D4.

1.4D6. NAME OF PUBLISHER, DISTRIBUTOR, ETC. [Rev.] [Formerly 1.4D7]

For a language whose final cataloging record is not in romanized form, use "s.n." if there is no equivalent abbreviation in the nonroman script.

1.4D7. [~~Rev.~~] [~~Formerly 1.4D6~~]

~~——— For a language whose final cataloging record is not in romanized form, use "s.n." if there is no equivalent abbreviation in the nonroman script.~~

Cancel; Revised to LCRI 1.4D6

1.4F8. DATES FOR SERIALS, INTEGRATING RESOURCES, AND MULTIPART ITEMS. [Rev.]

Option Decision

LC/PCC practice: This information is posted on the public CPSO Web site (<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/>). LCRI 1.4F8 will be revised in fall 2002 to include this information.

Qualifying Multiple Dates

If multiple dates need to be qualified (e.g., because they appear in non-Gregorian years or the item shows copyright dates that differ from the publication dates), record the qualifying dates after the inclusive dates for the earliest and latest volumes.

```
not 1386-1388 [1979-1981]  
not 1386 [1979]-1388 [1981]  
  
not 1979-1981 [c1978-c1980]  
not 1979 [c1978]-1982 [c1980]
```

Incomplete Multipart Items: Temporary Dates

LC practice: Distinguish between permanent and temporary dates. Indicate that dates are temporary by enclosing them within angle brackets. Input three spaces following the last date within the brackets.

If an entire date is judged to be permanent, record it without angle brackets.

LC's holdings: first part of a multipart item

260 ## \$a ____ : \$b ____, \$c 2001-
(not: , \$c <2001- > or , \$c 2001-< >)

If a portion of a date is temporary, enclose the entire date in angle brackets.

LC's holdings: v. 1-2 of a multipart item

260 ## \$a ____ : \$b ____, \$c 2000-<2001 >

LC's holdings: v. 2 of a multipart item

260 ## \$a ____ : \$b ____ , \$c <c1995- >

LC's holdings: v. 2-3 of a 3-vol. multipart item

260 ## \$a ____ : \$b ____, \$c <c1998 >-2001.

LC's holdings: v. 2-3 of a 5-vol. multipart item

260 ## \$a ____ : \$b ____, \$c <1997-1999 >

1.6. SERIES AREA. [Rev.]

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- 2) Changes in numbering (addition, omission, etc.)

Introduction

Transcribe in the series area the title of any comprehensive publication (monographic series, other serial, multipart item, integrating resource) of which the item is a part.

Unless a specific category is mentioned, the term "series" in any of the 1.6 LCRIS means any of the comprehensive publications mentioned above.

Organization of the LCRIS on Series

This general LCRI (1.6) addresses situations in which a series statement should be given in a bibliographic record. LCRI 1.6A2 gives information about sources for the series statement. LCRIS for 1.6B-C, E-H deal with the separate data elements given in a series statement. LCRI 1.6J includes information about some special situations in which more than one series statement is given. The intent is that these LCRIS deal with the series statement only as an area of bibliographic description; however, until a new introductory rule or LCRI is written for AACR2 Chapter 21, LCRI 1.6 and LCRI 1.6H will continue to include some information about the number of series headings appropriate to specific situations.

See AACR2 rule 21.30L and LCRI 21.30L for information about access points for series.

Series Statement Present Only in Cataloging Data/Bibliography

LC/PCC practice: If the series statement appears only in cataloging data (foreign or domestic) in the item or in a bibliography, do not transcribe this information in the series area.

LC practice: Exception: If the series appearing in the cataloging data is classified as a collection in LC, transcribe the series statement without brackets; record in a note the source of the series statement.

500 ## \$a Series statement from cataloging data on t.p.
verso.

Series or Phrases

Distinguish between phrases that are true series and those that are not, with the latter sometimes included elsewhere in the bibliographic record (e.g., given as a quoted note) and sometimes not transcribed at all. A decision on series vs. phrase does not apply to such specific information as publishers' and plate numbers for printed music or publishers' stock numbers for sound recordings; such numbers are addressed in AACR2 rules 5.7B19 and 6.7B19.

LC/PCC practice: If a decision concerning the phrase has not been recorded in the national authority file, base the current decision primarily on judgment. The guidelines below apply to some common situations; it is *not* a closed list. Generally, make SARs for categories 1) through 5).

1) If the phrase is essentially an unnumbered statement of the name of the body from which the item emanates, reject it as a series. Give the phrase as a quoted note if the name of the emanating body is not given elsewhere in the bibliographic record (e.g., in the publication, distribution, etc., area; in a note for the issuing body).

in source: An American Astronautical Society Publication
260 ## \$a San Diego, Calif. : \$b Published for the
American Astronautical Society by Univelt, \$c
1992.
(Reject the phrase as a series; do not give it as a quoted note)

in source: An Evangelical Theological Society Publication
260 ## \$a Grand Rapids : \$b Zondervan, \$c 1987.
500 ## \$a "An Evangelical Theological Society
publication."
(Reject the phrase as a series; give it as a quoted note)

2) If the phrase is essentially a *numbered* statement of the name, initialism/acronym, or part of the name of the body from which it emanated and that body is not a commercial publisher, transcribe the information in the series area.

in source: Buckinghamshire Record Society No. 21
4XX \$a Buckinghamshire Record Society ; \$v no. 21

in source: HAZ 6
4XX \$a HAZ ; \$v 6

3) If the phrase is essentially a numbered/unnumbered statement of the commercial publisher or includes a sub-imprint name or name of a subsidiary, a division, etc., of a publishing firm, reject it as a series. Give the phrase as a quoted note if the name is not given in the publication, distribution, etc., area.

in source: DAW Books No. 761

260 ## \$a New York : \$b DAW Books, \$c 1991.

(Reject the phrase as a series; do not give it as a quoted note)

in source: A Raccoon Pamphlet

260 ## \$a Memphis, Tenn. : \$b Raccoon Books, \$c 1982

(Reject the phrase as a series; do not give it as a quoted note)

in source: An Interscience publication

260 ## \$a New York : \$b Wiley, \$c 1993

500 ## \$a "An Interscience publication."

(Reject the phrase as a series; give as a quoted note)

4) If the phrase includes the name of an in-house editor or the name or designation of some other official of the firm, etc., reject it as a series. Give the phrase as a quoted note.

500 ## \$a "A Helen and Kurt Wolff book."

5) If a named lecture series appears on the item as a series title, i.e., it is not extracted from another context (e.g., other title information, prefatory material) *and* it has or is likely to have data that remain constant from issue to issue, treat the name of the lecture series as a series title. In case of doubt, do not treat the name as a series. If the name is rejected as a series, record the name in the title and statement of responsibility area or give the name with associated data in a quoted note.

245 10 \$a From morality to religion : \$b being the Gifford lecture delivered at the University of St. Andrews, 1938 / \$c ...

245 10 \$a Lincoln—an immortal sign \$h [sound recording] : \$b the first lecture in the Lincoln sesquicentennial lectures, The enduring Lincoln / \$c ...

500 ## \$a "Stephanos Nirmalendu Ghose lectures on comparative religion, 1972-73"--3rd prelim. p.

6) Do not treat as a series a number that cannot be associated with a series title. Generally, do not treat as a series a combination of letters or letters and numbers that cannot be associated with a series title if there is evidence that the combination is assigned either to every item the entity issues for control purposes or to certain groups of items for internal control or identification. Give the information as a quoted note; do not give the note on a bibliographic record for a serial.

500 ## \$a "UC-13."

500 ## \$a "CRN 780206-00050."

500 ## \$a "SP-MN."

7) If the phrase is a slogan, motto, prize, etc., reject it as a series. Give it as a quoted note if it appears on the chief source.

in source: 25 años de paz

(Reject the phrase as a series)

in source: 50-letiiu pobedy posviashchaetsia

("Dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the victory")

(Reject the phrase as a series)

in source: Workers of the whole world, unite!

(Reject the phrase as a series)

in source: Premio Casa de las Américas 1994
(Reject the phrase as a series)

8) If an unnumbered genre/characterizing word in the singular form or plural form having singular meaning (e.g., "Novel," "Mystery," "Témoignage," "Essai," "Piano solo," "Graphics," "Multimedia") appears only on the cover or container, reject it as a series. Generally, do not give it as a quoted note.

9) If an unnumbered phrase indicating a broad subject or category (e.g., "Computers," "Etiquette," "Contemporary history," "Educational software") appears only on page 4 of cover or the flaps or on container, reject it as a series; the phrase is provided by the publisher/manufacturer for retail stores, etc. Do not give it as a quoted note.

10) If the publisher's listing is subdivided into broad categories, generally do not consider the captions to be series titles unless (a) the same phrases appear elsewhere in the item as series titles, (b) the phrases include a word such as "series," "library," "collection," etc., or (c) there is other evidence of intent to consider the captions to be series titles (e.g., the titles listed under each caption are numbered sequentially). Do not give as quoted notes.

in source: Romans et nouvelles
(listing of six titles with authors -- no numbering)
Théorie et essais
(listing of four titles with authors -- no numbering)
(Reject both captions as series titles: words do not appear elsewhere as series titles)

in source: Vocal solos
(listing of nine titles --- no numbering)
Choral arrangements
(listing of ten titles --- no numbering)
Dance orchestrations
(listing of three titles -- no numbering)
(Reject all captions as series titles: words do not appear elsewhere as series titles)

Republications

When cataloging a republication, transcribe in the series area a series statement relating only to the republication.

4XX \$a Pierpont Morgan Library music manuscript
reprint series
4XX \$a Reprints in Canadian history

In the bibliographic history note, transcribe, in parentheses, a series statement for the original series only if the original series statement was also reproduced in the republication. (Cf. LCRI 2.7B7)

Selected Issues of Periodicals Published Separately

Several publishers (e.g., Haworth Press, Pergamon Press) publish separate hardcover or softcover editions of *selected* issues of their periodicals.

LC/PCC practice: Do not consider such a separately published issue to constitute an integral part of the periodical, i.e., do not consider it an analyzable issue of the periodical. In the bibliographic record for the separately published issue, give the pertinent information as a note, not as a series statement. (Cf. LCRI 21.30G for the related work added entry.)

500 ## \$a Published also as v. 17, no. 1/2, 1993 of the
Cataloging and classification quarterly.

Supplements and Special Numbers to Serials

Numbered supplements. Treat a numbered supplement to a serial as a series.

in source: Supplement to Word
monograph number 3
4XX \$a Supplement to Word ; \$v monograph no. 3

in source: Journal of Ultrastructure Research
Supplement 7

4XX \$a Journal of ultrastructure research. \$p
Supplement ; \$v 7

Special numbers and unnumbered supplements

LC/PCC practice: Do not treat a special number or an unnumbered supplement to a serial as a series. Give the information in a note if it is not already recorded in the title and statement of responsibility area. (Cf. LCRI 21.30G for the related work added entry.)

500 ## \$a Special number of Malaysian journal of
tropical geography.

500 ## \$a "Supplemento all'Annuario statistico
italiano"—T.p. verso.

500 ## \$a "Allegato al n. 7/85 di Musica jazz."

(*Note:* A supplement that is numbered only in relation to a particular number of a serial (e.g., supplements 1 and 2 to v. 10, no. 1 of the serial) is considered to be unnumbered since there isn't a separate numbering system for that supplement.)

Series Title Grammatically Connected to Title of Item

LC/PCC practice: If the series title is grammatically linked to the title of the item being cataloged, do *not* separate the series title from the latter. Record the grammatically-linked title as the title proper of the item; record information in the series area only if the series title is presented separately in another source in the item.

title on t.p.: Case Presentations in Heart Disease

another source lists titles: Case Presentations in Arterial Disease,
Case Presentations in Clinical Geriatric Medicine, Case
Presentations in Endocrinology and Diabetes, Case
Presentations in Gastrointestinal Diseases, etc.

no source in item giving series title "Case Presentations" separately

100 1# \$a Mackintosh, Alan.

245 10 \$a Case presentations in heart disease
(no 4XX field)

Motion Pictures, Television Programs, and Videorecordings

Note: LC uses the cataloging manual *Archival Moving Image Materials* for its moving image materials cataloging. This manual has different guidelines than those in AACR2 about the choice and construction of titles proper and series titles.

PCC practice: Use AACR2 when cataloging motion pictures, television programs, and videorecordings. Do not request changes in LC's bibliographic records for motion pictures, television programs, and videorecordings.

One or Several Series Headings

1) *Language editions*

a) *Numbered series.* Distinguish between series that are issued in two or more parallel editions, i.e., complete editions in each language for which separate records and the use of uniform titles (cf. AACR2 25.3C3) are appropriate and those that are issued variously in two or more languages but for which no separate editions of the series exist in any language. If no separate editions exist, establish a single heading, basing it on the first item in the series; if the first item is not available, base the heading provisionally on the earliest item available. If the first/earliest item itself is issued in several languages, choose the language of the title proper of the series according to the provisions of AACR2 1.0H. In case of doubt, assume that a single edition exists.

b) *Unnumbered series.* *LC/PCC practice:* If the language of the title of the series varies, generally establish separate headings for each language form and connect the headings by simple see also references. Do not assign AACR2 25.3C uniform titles.

2) *Changes in numbering (addition, omission, etc.)*

a) *Single series*. Consider that a single series exists if

(1) a numbered series has some random issues lacking numbering;

(2) a series first issued as unnumbered later has numbers and the numbering system takes into account the previous unnumbered issues (e.g., the first ten issues were published without numbering; numbering starts with "volume 11").

(3) a numbered series begins a new sequence of numbering either with or without wording such as "new series." (See 1.6G1 and its LCRI.)

b) *Multiple series*. Consider that multiple series exist if

(1) an unnumbered series becomes numbered and the numbering system excludes the previous unnumbered issues;

(2) a numbered series becomes unnumbered.

c) In case of doubt, consider the series to be a single series until other differing information is available.

1.6G. NUMBERING WITHIN SERIES. [Rev.]

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General

See AACR2 rule 21.30L and LCRI 21.30L for information about recording numbering in access points for series.

See the LCRI for appendix B.5 for information related to substituting a found abbreviation with a different prescribed abbreviation.

LC/PCC practice: If an ordinal number is abbreviated, record that abbreviated form.

LC practice: Record superscript letters "on the line" (e.g., "n^o." as "no." or "2^{ème}" as "2ème") as stated in LCRI 1.0E, "Super/Subscript Characters" section.

More Than One System of Numbering

Option Decision

LC practice: Generally, record all separate systems of numeric designations in the series statement. *Note:* Consider a series to have more than one *system* of numbering only if there is a one-to-one relationship between each numeric system and the item itself.

in source: Band 6 Nummer 2
3. Jahrgang
Nummer 32

4XX \$a _____ ; \$v Bd. 6, Nr. 2 = Nr. 32
not 4XX \$a _____ ; \$v Bd. 6, Nr. 2 = 3. Jahrg. =
Nr. 32

(not a one-to-one relationship between "3. Jahrgang" and items in series)

in source: new series 5 (94)
(i.e., 5 in new series, whole number 94)

4XX \$a _____ ; \$v new ser., 5 = 94

Numbering Combined with One or More Letters

If the number is combined with one or more letters, generally transcribe the letter(s) as part of the numbering unless the letter(s) is (are) transcribed at the end of the title proper (cf. LCRI 1.6B).

Numbering Consisting of a Full/Partial Indication of Year and Numeral

If the numeral is combined with a full or partial indication of a year, determine if the year is the publication date or if the year is serving as a volume number and the numeral is a sequential number within that year. If the year is the publication date, omit the year information when transcribing the number. If the year is serving as a volume number (cf. rule 12.3C4), give the year before the number. In case of doubt, assume that the year is serving as a volume number.

in source: 1-1996
(year is publication date)

4XX \$a _____ ; \$v 1

in source: 1-1995
(year is serving as volume number)

4XX \$a _____ ; \$v 1995-1

in source: 94/1
(year is serving as volume number)

4XX \$a _____ ; \$v 94/1

Parallel Titles and Numbers

LC/PCC practice: If parallel titles are being recorded and the numbering also appears in more than one language or script, record each number after the title proper/parallel title to which it relates. If the number appears only once, record it after the title it linguistically matches or after the last title if it matches all, more than one, or none of the titles.

4XX \$a Veröffentlichungen mittelalterlicher
Musikhandschriften ; \$v Nr. 20 = \$a Publications
of mediaeval musical manuscripts ; \$v no. 20

4XX \$a Tutkimuksia ; \$v n:o 56 = \$a Undersökningar =
\$a Studies

4XX \$a Carte / Commission géologique du Canada = \$a Map
/ Geological Survey of Canada ; \$v 1665A

Editions with Identical Series Numbering

When a revised edition of an existing work or an edition of an existing work (e.g., translation) is issued by the same publisher in the same series, the publisher may assign a new series number or the original series number to the revision, translation, etc. In the latter case, proceed as if no duplication of numbering exists.

LC practice: If the series is classified as a collection, distinguish the related editions from each other by adding the date of publication to the call number of the edition published later.

Inferred Numbering

If the item being cataloged lacks a number but the other volumes in the series given in the

publisher's listing have numbers, generally infer that the volume being cataloged is the next number in the series; record that number in the series statement in brackets. In case of doubt, consider the item to be unnumbered and the series to be "numbered/unnumbered."

Numbering Present Only in Cataloging Data/Bibliography

If the series numbering appears only in cataloging data (foreign or domestic) in the item or in a bibliography, do not transcribe this information in the series statement.

LC practice: Exception. If the series appearing in the cataloging data is classified as a collection in LC, transcribe the numbering without brackets; record in a note the source of the numbering.

Numbering of and within a Specific Activity, Event

LC/PCC practice: Do not include the numbering of the activity, event, etc., in subfield \$v with the volume numbering relating to the sequencing of the publications from that activity, event, etc. Record the numbering of the activity, event, etc., as part of the series title if it appears as part of the title on the item; if the numbering of the activity, event, etc., is included in the statement of responsibility for the series on the item, record it as part of the statement of responsibility in the series area if recording that data element.

4XX \$a Atti del XXIV Congresso internazionale di storia
dell'arte ; \$v 7

4XX \$a Mis. doc / 49th Congress, 1st Session, Senate
; \$v no. 82

(See LCRI 21.30L for specific instructions about added entries for U.S. congressional publications.)

1.7B2. LANGUAGE OF THE ITEM AND/OR TRANSLATION OR ADAPTATION. [Rev.]

General Application

Generally restrict the making of language and script notes to the situations covered in this directive. (*Note:* In this statement "language" and "language of the item" mean the language or languages of the content of the item (e.g., for books the language of the text); "title data" means title proper and other title information.)

If the language of the item is not clear from the transcription of the title data, make a note naming the language unless the language of the item has been named after the uniform title used as or in conjunction with the main entry. Use "and" in all cases to link two languages (or the final two when more than two are named). If more than one language is named, give the predominant language first if readily apparent; name the other languages in alphabetical order. If a predominant language is not apparent, name the languages in alphabetical order.

546 ## \$a Articles chiefly in French; one article each
in English and Italian.

546 ## \$a Arabic and English.

546 ## \$a Text in Coptic and French; notes in French.

Special Application

In addition to the conditions cited above, record in a note the language of the item being cataloged (whether or not the language is identified in the uniform title or in the body of the entry) in the following cases:

1) the item is in one or more of the following languages: Amharic, Georgian, Ottoman Turkish, a non-Slavic language of Central Asia written in the Cyrillic alphabet;

2) the item is in a language indigenous to one or more of the following: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, India, Indonesia (other than Indonesian), Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Tibet;

3) the item is in a language indigenous to Africa and is in a roman script;

4) the item is in a language that is not primarily written in one script. Name both the language and the script in language notes. (*Note: Do not add "script" to the name of a script unless the name is also the name of a language.*)

546 ## \$a In Konkani \$b (Kannada script).
546 ## \$a In Konkani \$b (Devanagari).

546 ## \$a In Serbian \$b (roman).
546 ## \$a In Serbian \$b (Cyrillic).

546 ## \$a In Syriac \$b (Nestorian).
546 ## \$a In Syriac \$b (Estrangelo).
546 ## \$a In Syriac \$b (Jacobite).

5) the item is written in a script other than the primary one for the language. Name both the language and the script in the language notes.

546 ## \$a In Panjabi.
(For a publication using the Gurmukhi script)
but 546 ## \$a In Panjabi \$b (Devanagari).

546 ## \$a In Sanskrit.
(For a publication using the Devanagari script)
but 546 ## \$a In Sanskrit \$b (Grantha).

546 ## \$a In Sindhi.
(For a publication using the Persian script)
but 546 ## \$a In Sindhi \$b (Gurmukhi).

546 ## \$a In Azerbaijani.
(For a publication using the Cyrillic script)
but 546 ## \$a In Azerbaijani \$b (Arabic script).
546 ## \$a In Azerbaijani \$b (roman).

546 ## \$a In Church Slavic.
(For a publication using the Cyrillic script)
but 546 ## \$a In Church Slavic \$b (Glagolitic).
(For a publication using the Glagolitic script)

Note that more information may be added to language and script notes whenever the case warrants it.

546 ## \$a English and Sanskrit \$b (Sanskrit in roman and Devanagari).
546 ## \$a Hebrew, Akkadian (romanized), and German.
(note: the term "romanized" is not subfielded because subfield \$a is not repeatable)

Form of Language

When naming a language in a note, base the name on the form found in the current edition of *USMARC Code List for Languages* (and the updates published in *Cataloging Service Bulletin*). Note the following when using the USMARC code list:

Use the name found in boldface type (e.g., "Frisian," not "Friesian").

Use the name for a specific language rather than the name of a language group (e.g., use "Bunun," not "Austronesian (Other)"). (Language groups are indicated by the term "languages" or by the qualifier "(Other).")

Do not include in the name parenthetical dates that appear with the name (e.g., use "Béarnais," not "Béarnais (post-1500)").

Retain other parenthetical qualifiers that appear with the name (e.g., "Afrihili (Artificial language)"; "Luo (Kenya and Tanzania)").

For the early form of a modern language that is found in an inverted form, use the early form in direct order in the note (e.g., for "French, Old (ca. 842-1400)," use "Old French").

Note: Effective June 2000, discontinue using “Serbo-Croatian (Cyrillic)” and “Serbo-Croatian (roman).” Use one of the following “Bosnian,” “Croatian,” “Serbian (Cyrillic),” or “Serbian (roman).”

Greek

For the USMARC code list forms “Attic Greek,” “Greek, Ancient,” and “Greek, Modern,” use “Greek.”

Exception: If the item is a translation from one specific Greek form into another Greek form, or contains text in two specific forms, and a note naming the language is appropriate, use the specific form(s) in the note. In specifying the form of the Greek, use one of the following terms:

“Ancient Greek” for the period before 300 B.C.
“Hellenistic Greek” for the period 300 B.C.-A.D. 600
“Biblical Greek” for the *Septuagint* and the *New Testament*
“Medieval Greek” for the period 600-1453
“Modern Greek” for the period 1453-

Languages That Omit Vowels

When a chief source in a nonroman script is vocalized or partially vocalized and this fact is significant, make one of the following notes, as appropriate:

500 ## \$a Title page vocalized.
500 ## \$a Title page partially vocalized.

Translation Note

For translations of monographs, generally omit the note giving the original title if the original title is used in the uniform title main entry or is used in the uniform title under a personal or corporate name main entry.

1.7B4. VARIATIONS IN TITLE. [Rev.]

Variant Titles

A note may be essential to show a variation from the chief source title appearing elsewhere in the item. Although the source may contain more than one title, record in a note only the needed variant title, excluding titles already given in the description. (Always include in the note the source of the variant.)

1.7B21. "WITH" NOTES. [Rev.]

LC practice: Creating separate bibliographic records and applying the “With” note is generally appropriate in **copy-specific** situations, i.e., two or more works issued independently have been subsequently placed together under one cover or comparable packaging. (For an exception to the “subsequently placed together” limitation, see LCRI 1.1G2, LCRI 3.1G1, and LCRI 11.1G1.) Additionally, rare books and other rare materials issued **universally** as one physical volume by the publisher, etc., with separate title pages, separate pagination/foliation, and separate collation (i.e., signatures) for each work included should also be cataloged separately and the “With” note applied (cf., e.g., *Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Books* (DCRB) 7C19).

For each item listed in a “with” note, give the title proper (or uniform title if one has been assigned), the statement of responsibility, and the entire publication, distribution, etc., area. If there are more than two works, cite all the other works in the record for the first work; in the records for succeeding works, cite only the first work. Use ISBD punctuation, except omit the period-space-dash-space between areas. When multiple items are listed, separate them by a space-dash (two adjacent hyphens)-space.

In general cataloging, for all copy-specific (or probably copy-specific) situations, add the statement “Bound together subsequent to publication” or the statement “Probably bound together subsequent to publication” **AND** add the *MARC Code List for Organizations* (MCLO) code for LC (DLC) in subfield \$5. For rare book cataloging, adding one or the other of the statements regarding “bound with” or “probably bound with” is optional according to DCRB and Rare Book Team practice. For universal bound-with situations, do not add subfield \$5.

Note on first bibliographic record (record for *Humiliations follow'd with deliverances*):

501 ## \$a With: The Bostonian Ebenezer. Boston : Printed by B. Green & J. Allen, for Samuel Phillips, 1698 – The cure of sorrow. Boston : Printed by B. Green, 1709. Bound together subsequent to publication. \$5 DLC

Note on second and third bibliographic records (for *The Boston Ebenezer* and for *The cure of sorrow*):

501 ## \$a With: Humiliations follow'd with deliverances. Boston : Printed by B. Green & J. Allen for S. Philips, 1697. Bound together subsequent to publication. \$5 DLC

If the works are too numerous to be listed in the "With" note on the first bibliographic record, make an informal note. Include the MCLO code in a subfield \$5 only in the cases of copy-specific notes.

500 ## \$a No. 3 in a vol. with binder's title: Brownist tracts, 1599-1644. \$5 DLC

1.7B23. ITEM DESCRIBED. [New]

Serials and Integrating Resources

See LCRI 12.7B23.

Multipart Items

Include the publication date of the part in the note.

500 ## \$a Description based on: v. 3, published in 2001.

LC practice for multipart items: Do not add a "Latest part consulted" note when later parts are received; instead, update the publication date in the publication, distribution, etc., area and the number of parts in the physical description area (within angle brackets if appropriate) and the contents note if present. When the first part is received, remove the "Description based on" note and modify the description as needed.

2.5B9. LEAVES OR PAGES OF PLATES. [Formerly 2.5B10]

LC practice: Give the number of leaves or pages of plates after the paging if the leaves or pages of plates are numbered. If the leaves or pages of plates are unnumbered, give the number only when the plates clearly represent an important feature of the book. Otherwise, generally do not count unnumbered leaves or pages of plates.

2.5B10. [New]

~~Give the number of leaves or pages of plates after the paging if the leaves or pages of plates are numbered. If the leaves or pages of plates are unnumbered, give the number only when the plates clearly represent an important feature of the book. Otherwise, generally do not count unnumbered leaves or pages of plates.~~

~~*N.B.* The Library of Congress applies the LCRI as written, which results in a reduction of data given in the bibliographic record. Other libraries may wish in certain, or indeed in all, cases to give the fuller data without this reduction. In this respect bibliographic records must be considered equally valid or "correct," no matter which of the two practices is followed. This policy is especially important in the context of LC's handling records originally created by other libraries when LC is using them in its own cataloging; the fuller data should be left "as is."~~

Rule number revised to 2.5B9

2.5B16. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AREA. [New]

Multipart Item Incomplete

LC practice: Record holdings for an incomplete multipart item in its bibliographic record. Record all holdings in angle brackets following the specific material designation until the multipart item is complete. Input three spaces following the last number recorded.

When a single part of a multipart item is held, give only the numbering of that part.

v. <1 >

When more than one part of an incomplete multipart item is held, give the numbering of the inclusive or scattered parts.

v. <1-2 >
v. <3, 5, 7 >

When the number of bibliographic units differs from the number of physical units, give the numbering of the bibliographic units held followed by a semicolon, the word "in" and the number of physical units. If bibliographic units are further divided into parts, etc., indicate this by giving the numbering applicable to each unit, separating this information by semicolons.

<v. 1-2; in 3 >
<v. 1, pt. 1; v. 2; in 3 >

The level of detail about holdings given in the physical description area depends upon the presence of a formal contents note and the information given in that note. For example, if all parts of a volume are held and are recorded in the formal contents note, it is not necessary to itemize them in the physical description area.

no contents note in bibliographic record

<v. 1, pts. A-B; v. 2, pts. A-B; v. 3, pts. A-B; v. 4, pts. A-B;
v. 5-14 ; in 18 >

same multipart item if contents note in bibliographic record

<v. 1-14 ; in 18 >

2.5B17. [New]

~~In recording multipart items consisting of numbered and unnumbered volumes (e.g., unnumbered *Constitution volume* and ... *court rules volume* constituting part of numbered *Revised statutes ... set*), record in the extent statement the numbered volumes only. Indicate the total of unnumbered volumes as part of the note accounting for the unnumbered volumes if this is not clear from the note itself.~~

Cancel; LC counts all volumes

2.5B18. NUMBER OF VOLUMES AND/OR PAGINATION. PUBLICATIONS IN MORE THAN ONE VOLUME. [Rev.] [Formerly 2.5B19]

In recording bibliographic details for books that have been, or will be, bound by someone other than the publisher, formulate volume and illustration statements in the physical description and note areas based on the book as issued by the publisher rather than as bound after publication. For example, if a separately issued "volume 1" and "volume 2" of a monograph is bound by a library in one physical volume, "2 v." is the correct volume statement, not "2 v. in 1."

For ephemeral and "made up" sets lacking a collective title, base the volume and illustration statements on the library's copy and binding.

2.5B19. [Rev.]

~~When a bibliographic volume is later expanded (e.g., a volume originally issued as v. 2 is later expanded into v. 2A, 2B, and 2C), record such expansion as one bibliographic volume in several physical volumes (e.g., <2> v. in <4>).~~

~~In recording bibliographic details for books that have been, or will be, bound by someone other than the publisher, formulate volume and illustration statements in the physical description and note areas based on the book as issued by the publisher rather than as bound after publication. For example, if a separately issued "volume 1" and "volume 2" of a monograph is bound by a library in one physical volume, "2 v." is the correct volume statement, not "2 v. in 1."~~

~~For ephemeral and "made up" sets lacking a collective title, base the volume and illustration statements on the library's copy and binding.~~

Cancel; Rule number revised to 2.5B18

| 2.5B20. NUMBER OF VOLUMES AND/OR PAGINATION. PUBLICATIONS IN MORE THAN ONE VOLUME. *OPTIONAL ADDITION.* [Rev.] [Formerly 2.5B21]

LC practice: Do not apply the rule.

| 2.5B21. NUMBER OF VOLUMES AND/OR PAGINATION. PUBLICATIONS IN MORE THAN ONE VOLUME. [Rev.] [Formerly 2.5B22]

Incomplete Multipart Items

This statement applies to cases in which the information is readily available that a multipart item, although not finished, has ceased publication.

If more than one volume was published, use "No more published."

| 500 ## \$a No more published.
(*extent statement:* 3 v.)

If only one volume was published, combine in a single note a quotation of the part designation (as opposed to recording this designation in the title and statement of responsibility area) and the cataloger's statement "No more published."

| 500 ## \$a "Volume I." No more published.
(*extent statement:* iii, 227 p.)

| 500 ## \$a "Book one, Lacson as a newspaperman." No more published.
(*extent statement:* 95 p.)

2.5B22. [New]

Incomplete Multipart Items

~~This statement applies to cases in which the information is readily available that a multipart item, although not finished, has ceased publication.~~

~~If more than one volume was published, use "No more published."~~

~~No more published
(*extent statement:* 3 v.)~~

~~If only one volume was published, combine in a single note a quotation of the part~~

designation (as opposed to recording this designation in the title and statement of responsibility area) and the cataloger's statement "No more published."

"Volume I." No more published

(*extent statement*: iii, 227 p.)

"Book one, Lacson as a newspaperman." No more published

(*extent statement*: 95 p.)

Cancel; Rule revised to 2.5B21

2.5B23. LARGE PRINT. [Rev.] [Formerly 2.5B24]

Option Decision

See LCRI 1.1C. *OPTIONAL ADDITION*. GENERAL MATERIAL DESIGNATION.

2.5B24. Large print. [New]

Option Decision

See LCRI 1.1C. *Optional addition*. **General material designation**.

Cancel; Rule revised to 2.5B23

3.3B1. STATEMENT OF SCALE. [New]

Option Decision

LC practice: Do not apply the option.

3.3B4. MATHEMATICAL AND OTHER MATERIAL SPECIFIC DETAILS AREA. [New]

Option Decisions

LC practice for paragraph a): In describing a cartographic item in which all of the main maps, etc., are of two scales, give both scales in separate scale statements. If there are more than two scales, give *Scales differ*.

LC practice for paragraph b): Do not apply the option.

3.3C2. STATEMENT OF PROJECTION. *OPTIONAL ADDITION*. [Rev.]

LC practice: Apply the rule.

3.3D. *OPTIONAL ADDITION*. STATEMENT OF COORDINATES AND EQUINOX. [Rev.]

LC practice: Apply the option when the information is readily available.

3.5B4. EXTENT OF ITEM (INCLUDING SPECIFIC MATERIAL DESIGNATION. [Formerly 3.5B5] [Rev.]

Option Decision

See LCRI 1.1C. *Optional addition*. General material designation.

3.5B5. ~~[New]~~

Option Decision

~~See LCRI **1.1C.** *Optional addition.* **General material designation.**~~

Cancel; Rule number revised to 3.5B4

3.5C3. PRODUCTION METHOD. [New]

LC practice: For photomechanical reproductions, give the general term (*photocopy*) in this area; give the generic name of the process (e.g., *blueprint*, *blueline*) in a note. Do not consider computer printouts to be significant.

3.5C6. MEDIUM. [New]

Option Decision

LC practice: Apply the rule.

3.5D3. MODELS. [Rev.]

Option Decision

LC practice: Apply the option.

~~**6.8, 7.8, 8.8.** STANDARD NUMBER AND TERMS OF AVAILABILITY AREA. [New]~~

~~Apply the optional provisions for standard numbers and terms of availability when cataloging materials issued during the current three years.~~

Cancel: Covered by LCRI 1.8

7.1B1. TITLE PROPER. [Rev.]

Note: LC uses *Archival Moving Image Materials*, rather than *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, for all its moving image materials cataloging.

PCC practice: When credits for performer, author, director, producer, "presenter," etc., precede or follow the title in the chief source, in general do not consider them as part of the title proper, even though the language used integrates the credits with the title. (In the examples below, the italicized words are to be considered the title proper.)

Twentieth Century Fox presents *Star wars*
Steve McQueen in *Bullitt*
Ed Asner as *Lou Grant*
Jerry Wald's production of *The story on page one*
Ordinary people, starring Mary Tyler Moore and Donald
Sutherland
Thief, with James Caan

This does not apply to the following cases:

- 1) the credit is *within* the title, rather than preceding or following it;

CBS special report
IBM—close up
IBM puppet shows

- 2) the credit is actually a fanciful statement aping a credit;

Little Roquefort in Good mousekeeping

- 3) the credit is represented by a possessive immediately preceding the remainder of the title.

Neil Simon's Seems like old times

9.7B. REMOTE ACCESS ELECTRONIC RESOURCES THAT ARE NO LONGER AVAILABLE¹ [New]

LC Practice

Original URI no longer active

When it is determined that a remote access electronic resource is no longer available² at the Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) recorded in field 856 \$u, do the following:

- 1) Use Internet search engine(s) to determine if the resource described in the record is now available at a different URI. If found, update the record to reflect the new URI.
- 2) If searching indicates that the resource is no longer available, create a note to reflect this fact by changing subfield \$u in field 856 to subfield \$z and modifying the subfield to show that the resource is no longer available, indicating the last date that the resource was searched and the reason the resource is no longer available (if known).³

original record

856 41 \$u <http://www.example.com>

revised record

856 41 \$z Electronic address (<http://www.example.com>)
not available when searched on [date]

Original URI still active, but original resource no longer available

If the resource located at that URI represents a completely different resource from that described in the record (i.e., not just a new iteration of the resource), treat the existing bibliographic record as above and create a record for the new resource now at the original URI (if appropriate for adding to the catalog).

¹LC catalogers only: do **not** apply these procedures in the following situations (but do notify the Cataloging Policy and Support Office):

- 1) the record represents a resource from a Library of Congress domain (e.g., lcweb.loc.gov, www.loc.gov), or,
- 2) another 856 field in the record indicates that LC has archived the resource, or,
- 3) LC has a paid subscription to the resource.

² Do not base the decision that a resource no longer exists on a single search. Given that servers can “go down” for various unavoidable reasons, use caution to assure that the decision is based on multiple discovery attempts on different days.

³LC catalogers only: suppress the bibliographic record from the LC OPAC.

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Serials Issued in Cumulations

Some serials issued in cumulations have a publication pattern whereby the individual issues for a certain period are rearranged, corrected, and perhaps expanded and reissued as a cumulation that may or may not have the same title as the individual issues. The contents of the individual issues and the cumulation are basically the same. However, these cumulations should not be confused with other serials that are publications with different frequencies and entirely different contents although the titles may be the same, e.g., an annual publication that gives the total figures for the year but does not include the monthly figures that appeared in the individual monthly issues. Separate records are generally made for these latter publications unless the numbering system ties them together.

Below are some criteria that can be used to determine when separate records should be made for such cumulations.

1) Separate records are generally made if

a) the individual issues and the cumulation have the same title but have different numbering systems, e.g., the individual issues have numeric designations but the cumulation has only a chronological designation.

245 00 \$a Law book guide.
362 0# \$a Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1973) -
(Monthly, except July and August)

245 00 \$a Law book guide.
362 0# \$a 1973 -
(Annual)

b) the individual issues and the cumulation have different titles and separate numbering systems.

245 00 \$a Index medicus.
362 0# \$a New ser., v. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1960) -
(Monthly)

245 00 \$a Cumulated Index medicus.
362 0# \$a Vol. 1 (1960) -
(Annual)

2) Separate records are generally *not* made if

a) the individual issues and the cumulation have a continuous numbering system; the cumulation may or may not have a different title.

245 00 \$a International nursing index.
362 0# \$a Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1966) -
*(Quarterly; the first three issues called v. 1,
no. 1-3; the fourth issue, an annual
cumulation, called v. 1, no. 4)*

130 0# \$a Quarterly economic review (European Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
245 00 \$a Quarterly economic review / \$c European Bank
for Reconstruction and Development.
246 1# \$i Year-end issue replaced by: \$a Annual
economic review
310 ## \$a Quarterly
362 0# \$a June 1992-

b) the individual issues and the cumulation have the same title, have only chronological designations, and the cumulation is published in lieu of the last individual issue.

110 2# \$a Library of Congress.
245 10 \$a Library of Congress name headings with
references.
362 0# \$a Jan./Mar. 1974-
*(Quarterly; the first three issues called
Jan./Mar. 1974-July/Sept. 1974; the fourth
issue, an annual cumulation, called 1974)*

3) Whenever in doubt, prefer separate records.

Serials Issued in Parts

For serials issued in parts, the criteria listed below can be used to determine when separate records are made and when they are not.

1) Separate records are generally made if

a) the individual parts are unnumbered or otherwise undesignated as parts of one serial.

110 2# \$a Singapore Airlines.
245 10 \$a Annual report. \$p Operating review.

110 2# \$a Singapore Airlines
245 10 \$a Annual report. \$p Financial report
*(The operating review and the financial
report are two parts that make up the
airline's annual report)*

b) the individual parts have their own numbering system.

245 00 \$a Chemical abstracts. \$p Chemical substance
index.

362 0# \$a 101 CS1 (Jan.-June 1984) -

245 00 \$a Chemical abstracts. \$p Formula index.

362 0# \$a 101 F1 (July-Dec. 1984) -

245 00 \$a Journal of polymer science. \$n Part A, \$p
General papers.

362 0# \$a Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1963) -

245 00 \$a Journal of polymer science. \$n Part B, \$p
Polymer letters.

362 0# \$a Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1963) -

c) the parts can be purchased separately.

2) Separate records are generally *not* made if

a) the individual parts do not have a numbering system that relates to the serial as a whole.

245 00 \$a U.S. physicians reference listing.

362 0# \$a 1974-

(Each directory is published in ten volumes)

and a reference volume and numbered v. 1-11)

245 00 \$a Who's who in computers and data processing.
362 0# \$a 1971-
(Issued in three volumes: v. 1, Systems analysts and programmers; v. 2, Data processing managers and directors; v. 3, Other computer professionals)

b) the parts have a continuous pagination or enumeration.

245 00 \$a Journal of the Indian Institute of Science.
(Issued in three sections: Section A = Vol. 59, no. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9; Section B = Vol. 59, no. 2, 6, 10; Section C = Vol. 59, no. 4, 8, 12)

245 00 \$a Inorganica chimica acta.
(Issued in three sections: Articles and letters = Vols. 96-105; Bioinorganic chemistry articles and letters = Vols. 106-108; F-block elements articles and letters = Vols. 109-110)

c) the parts cannot be purchased separately.

d) the parts appear to be designed to be used together.

3) Whenever in doubt, prefer separate records.

Reprinted Issues of Non-Newspaper Serials

1) Separate records are generally made for reprinted serials if the reprinted issues are published by a publisher not responsible for the original.

2) Separate records are generally not made for reprinted serials if the serial issues are reprinted by the publisher of the original. If these issues carry a different or an additional title, add a note on the record for the original and provide an added entry.

246 1# \$i Some issues reprinted with title: \$a
Geography research forum

246 1# \$i Some vols. reissued with cover title: \$a
Amica news bulletins, \$f <1971-1983>

LC practice. When the Library of Congress acquires reprinted issues of a serial title to fill in gaps in its holdings of the original, a separate bibliographic record for the reprinted issue(s) will not be created.

See LCRI 1.0 for guidelines about cataloging a reprint of serial issues as a serial or as a monograph. See LCRI 12.0B1 for information about the basis of description for reprints of printed serials.

Newspapers

LC practice: LC's records for U.S. newspapers in microform follow the guidelines of the United States Newspaper Program (USNP). USNP is not required to follow the CONSER practice of creating separate records for U.S. titles in microform, but generally uses the "master record convention" to account for the various physical forms in which a newspaper is held. The bibliographic record describes the newspaper as it was originally published. The physical format, whether original newsprint, microform, or reprint, is described in the Copy Field of the OCLC local data record.

Because the USNP record provides a description only for the newspaper as originally published, 533 fields are not included in the bibliographic record. To fulfill one aspect of its national role, LC will add any important access points related only to a microform to the USNP record justified by a 500 note (because 533 fields are not included). The most likely access point will be the title of the series (830 field) in which the microform is published. The 500 note

will be a general one (e.g., "Microform produced by _____ published in series: _____"); the span of holdings in that series will not be given.

Loose-Leaf Services

A loose-leaf service is a publication issued in several component parts, often in a combination of updating loose-leaf and bound volumes containing both primary and secondary source material. Sometimes a loose-leaf service is called a reporter.

LC practice: Generally, create only one bibliographic record for the service as a whole; consider the service as a whole to be an integrating resource. In a note, list the component parts in enough detail to identify them. Give any volume designation that is found on a part. Optionally, include numeric or chronological designations of newsletters, bulletins, etc., within the service.

500 ## \$a The reporter contains binders: Current developments; Monographs; State solid waste --Land use; Federal laws; Federal regulations; State water laws; State air laws; Mining; Decisions (later published in bound volumes as Environment reporter. Cases).

500 ## \$a The service is divided into five parts: Treatise / by Jacob Mertens, Jr., and others (v., loose-leaf); Code, current volume (loose-leaf) and bound volumes, 1954-1958-; Code commentary (v., loose-leaf); Regulations, current volume (loose-leaf) and bound volumes, 1954-1960- ; Rulings, current volume (loose-leaf) and bound volumes, 1954-1957-

If a component is lacking, give such information in a note.

500 ## \$a Library of Congress lacks section: Mining.
\$5 DLC

If, by exception, separate records are being created for the component parts, identify each part as an updating loose-leaf, multipart item, etc., and catalog it accordingly. In a note, indicate the relationship to the parent loose-leaf service and give a related work added entry for the loose-leaf service.

1) Pamphlets/paperbacks

Current information of temporary or permanent value may be published also in pamphlet or paperback form and be distributed to subscribers of a loose-leaf service as part of the subscription. Such publications are keyed to a section or a service or to several services. In addition to individual, distinctive titles, they carry also the title of the service and the numbering of a section of the service (usually a supplementary bulletin, to which is added a further distinguishing characteristic such as the words "Extra," "Section 2," etc. (e.g., "Bulletin 35, Extra" or "Report bulletin 24, Volume LIII (Section 2)").

LC practice: Although these publications are often indexed in the service, they are unsuitable for filing into the service. If such a publication is considered of permanent value, create a separate record. Because a pamphlet or paperback may be distributed to more than one service, do not include a note in the bibliographic record indicating a relationship to the loose-leaf service and do not give an added entry for the service.

At first, these publications may appear to be volumes in a monographic series because there is a comprehensive title (the title of the loose-leaf service), a type of numbering, and a volume title. To avoid confusion, create a series-like phrase series authority record; use the titles of the service and of the section of the service in the heading and give instructions for handling the materials in a note.

series authority record

130 #0 \$a Tax ideas. \$p Bulletin
667 ## \$a A separately numbered section of the loose-leaf service "Tax ideas." Bulletins issued in loose-leaf format are filed as a section of the parent loose-leaf. Catalog separately any material published in pamphlet or paperback form that carries the additional designation "Section 2;" do not indicate a relationship to the parent loose-leaf and do not give an added entry for the parent loose-leaf.

2) *Sections with independent numeric or chronological designations: bulletins, newsletters, etc.*

Latest developments in a particular field are often reported and analyzed in special sections of a loose-leaf. These sections are typically called Bulletin, Newsletter, Report bulletin, Report, etc., and are for the most part indexed in the loose-leaf. They carry a numeric or chronological designation of their own. Information of permanent value from these sections is often later included in the main text and old issues can be periodically discarded or transferred.

LC practice: Do not create a separate record for such a section. Instead, on the bibliographic record for the updating loose-leaf, give a note explaining the inclusion of any separately numbered and separately titled section. Give an appropriate added entry for the section.

500 ## \$a Includes separately numbered section: Report bulletin.

500 ## \$a Includes separately numbered bulletin: Criminal law advocacy reporter.

3) *Transfer volumes*

A transfer volume is a bibliographic unit containing material of a permanent nature originally issued as a section or binder of a loose-leaf service. The material is transferred from the loose-leaf mode by one of the following methods: the material is reissued by the publisher in bound form and sent to the subscriber as part of a subscription or made available for separate purchase; the material is transferred from the original loose-leaf mode to permanent binders (sometimes supplied by the publisher) or bound separately by the subscriber.

LC practice: Generally, do not create a separate bibliographic record for the transfer material. Instead, on the bibliographic record for the updating loose-leaf, give a note explaining the inclusion of transfer material of permanent value. If the transfer section has a title of its own or acquires a title of its own in its transferred/bound stage, cite the title in the note and give an added entry.

500 ## \$a Material of permanent value is removed periodically and bound in separate volume.

500 ## \$a Material of permanent value is transferred from time to time to storage binders.

500 ## \$a Prebound, separately numbered volumes with title Administrative law decisions, containing reports of decisions of the Administrative Appeals Tribunal, periodically replace the reports and decisions in the section entitled Administrative law decisions.

If a separate bibliographic record is created for the transfer material, include a note explaining the relationship to the updating loose-leaf.

245 00 \$a Environment reporter. \$p Cases.
500 ## \$a These volumes replace the opinions published
in loose-leaf format in the "Decisions"
binder of Environment reporter.

Updating Web Sites

If the entire Web site as a whole is to be cataloged, create one record. If some/all of the resources that might reside on that Web site are to be cataloged, create as many separate records as resources that are cataloged.

Change in Issuance

For LC practice when a monograph or serial becomes an integrating resource, an integrating resource becomes a serial, etc., see LCRI 1.0.

12.0A. SCOPE. [Rev.]

LC/PCC practice: See LCRI 1.0.

12.0B1. BASIS OF THE DESCRIPTION.

First Issue

The basis for the description is the first issue of the serial. In determining which issue is first, disregard the date of publication, etc., and use the designation on the issues. For serials that carry numeric or alphabetic designations, the first issue is the one with the lowest or earliest (in the alphabet) designation. For serials that do not carry numeric or alphabetic designations, the first issue is the one with the earliest chronological designation. (If the actual first issue is not available, use these same guidelines to determine which issue should be used as the basis for the description.)

Serials may be issued with terms such as "premier," "sample," or "preview." The term "premier" generally implies the first true issue. Do not, however, base the description on an issue that bears only wording such as "Sample," "Preview," or "Introductory issue." Such wording generally indicates that the publisher is testing the potential audience for the serial and it is possible that the serial may never be published. Such issues generally do not have numbering. An issue that bears numbering that precedes "1," such as "Vol. 1, no. 0," "No. 0," or "Vol. 0," may be treated as the first issue, provided that there is clear evidence that the issue is not merely serving as a sample or introductory issue.

LC practice: The National Serials Data Program (NSDP) creates records for sample issues in order to assign the ISSN. If LC later catalogs the serial, the description is based on the first "true" issue and a note is given to explain the sample issue.

Because the title page (or title page substitute) of the first issue is the chief source of information for a printed serial, a title page that is published to cover the volume is generally not used as the chief source. Use a volume title page as the chief source only when there is no source on an individual issue that is sufficient for the description of the serial. In such cases, give a source of title note such as:

500 ## \$a Title from volume t.p.

Electronic Serials That Don't Retain Earlier Titles/Bodies

If an electronic serial is reformatted so that all evidence of the earlier title (or earlier corporate body under which the serial is entered) is removed, base the description on the current presentation.

Give a note that explains the change in the serial. Give notes and added entries for the earlier title proper and/or corporate body; give notes about earlier publishers, etc., if considered to be important. Update the existing record if there is one; otherwise, make a new record that covers the earlier and current presentations.

existing record:

245 00 \$a Asian age \$h [electronic resource]

same record updated

245 00 \$a Asian age online \$h [electronic resource]
247 11 \$a Asian age \$f <Mar. 6, 2001>
547 ## \$a All issues originally published with title
Asian age have been reformatted with the new
title: Asian age online.

If a further change takes place in the title or corporate body under which the serial is entered and the earlier title/body is retained, make a new record for the new title and/or corporate body and give linking notes on both records.

*subsequent change to example above
existing record*

245 00 \$a Asian age online \$h [electronic resource]
247 11 \$a Asian age \$f <Mar. 6, 2001>
547 ## \$a All issues originally published with title
Asian age have been reformatted with the new
title: Asian age online. This serial is now
continued by: Asian age online journal and
discussion list.
785 10 \$t Asian age online journal and discussion list

new record

245 00 \$a Asian age online journal and discussion list
\$h [electronic resource]
780 00 \$t Asian age online

Follow these same guidelines if an aggregator presents a range of issues and does not retain the earlier titles (or bodies).

Reprints of Serials

In order that the description of the reprint resemble and file with the description of the original, the earliest *issue* reprinted is used as the chief source for the first three areas of the description. Data for these areas may be taken from any place on the reprinted issue without the use of brackets. If it is known that the description of the original would include data that are not on the reprinted issue, the data may be supplied in brackets.

In the publication, distribution, etc., area the place of publication, publisher, and date of the reprint are recorded, using brackets if the data do not come from a prescribed source on the reprint.

The physical description area gives the physical description of the reprint, not the original.

A series is recorded if the reprint appears in a series.

Usually a single note gives important details about the original while other notes give necessary information about the reprint. Notes giving the sources of the title or the issue on which the description is based are not given.

See LCRI 12.0 for guidelines about the number of records for reprints of serials. See LCRI 1.0 for guidelines about cataloging a reprint of serial issues as a serial or as a monograph.

12.0B2. CHIEF SOURCE OF INFORMATION. [New]

Printed Resources: Title Page Substitute

If a resource lacking a title page has a title (the same title or different titles) on more than one source in the item, choose as the title page substitute the source that appears first in the preferred order of sources listed in the rule. Use the entire page from which the title was taken as the title page substitute, not just the caption area, masthead area, etc. Do not enclose in brackets any data found anywhere on that page.

Printed Serials: Retrospective Cataloging

LC/PCC practice: The following are exceptions to the principle of priority order of sources *only* when cataloging retrospectively *and only* when there are no existing records which would have to be cancelled.

1) In instances in which the item has two or more different titles and the title that appears in a less preferred source is known (because of a trademark or other symbol that appears with it) to be the stable title that does not vary from issue to issue, use the source with the stable title as the title page substitute.

2) In instances in which two or more issues are in hand and the title appearing in a less preferred source remains stable from issue to issue (e.g., if the masthead title remains stable but the cover title changes from issue to issue, use the masthead as the title page substitute).

3) In instances when a title page is added or dropped. For example, if the title on the cover and the title on the title page are different and some issues lack a title page, the cover can be used as the chief source.

Direct Access Electronic Resources

The provision in 12.0B2b to use the physical carrier or its labels for direct access electronic resources does take precedence over provisions in chapter 9 for chief source of information.

12.0B3. PRESCRIBED SOURCES OF INFORMATION. [New]

Nonprint Serials

Consider that the prescribed source for the Numbering area is the whole resource. (Chapters 3-10 currently lack information about a prescribed source for this type of Material (or type of publication) specific details area.)

~~12.0F. GENERAL RULE. Inaccuracies. [Rev.]~~

~~For serials, when there is evidence from later issues or other presentations of the title in the piece being described that there is an inaccuracy or misspelling in the title proper of the item, do not transcribe the inaccuracy or misspelling as it appears followed by [sic] or give a missing letter or letters in square brackets or add i.e. and the correction in square brackets (cf. 1.0F). Instead, use the correct form as the title proper and give the rejected form as an added entry with an explanatory note.~~

~~_____ chief source:
_____ Housing sarts
_____ transcription:
_____ 245 00 #a Housing starts
_____ 246 1# #i Issue for 1986 has title: #a Housing
_____ sarts
_____ 500 ## #a Description based on 1986; title from
_____ cover.~~

CANCEL; Covered by revised 12.1B1

12.0H. ITEMS WITH SEVERAL CHIEF SOURCES OF INFORMATION. [New]

Integrating Resources

Until rule 1.0H is revised to incorporate integrating resources, apply the general principle in 12.0B of using the most current information.

12.1B2. TITLE PROPER. [New]

LC/PCC practice: Prior to Dec. 1, 2002, this rule called for the selection of the acronym or initialism as the title proper if it was the only form of title presented in other locations. Do not change any existing bibliographic records created before Dec. 1, 2002.

12.1B4. TITLE PROPER. [Rev.]

Common Title/Section Title

In applying rule 12.1B4, consider all presentations of the common title and section title within the item. If both the common title and the section title appear in the same prescribed source for the title and statement of responsibility area in the appropriate AACR2 chapter, consider the application of rule 12.1B4 rather than rule 12.1B6; proximity in the same source is not a factor. If rule 12.1B4 is to be applied, the source containing both titles is the chief source of information for the item. For printed resources, the source should be one of the preliminaries, the publisher's listing, or the colophon.

Updating remote electronic resources. For most such resources, what appears at first to be a common title may instead be a statement of responsibility, the name of the parent electronic resource, or another component of the resource. If in doubt, do not consider it to be a common title.

Common Title or Unnumbered Series?

When there is only one designation on the serial or no numbering on the integrating resource, it may be difficult to determine if the more comprehensive title is a common title or the title of an unnumbered series. To help make this determination, consider the presence of other records in the catalog in which the common title appears, either treated as a series or as part of the title proper.

a) Treat both titles as the title proper if:

(1) the comprehensive title is carried by a group of related resources that are issued by the same publisher in a similar format. Frequently the section title will consist of no more than a geographic designation or subject phrase.

Common title and section title

245 00 \$a Global studies. \$p Latin America.

245 00 \$a CAS biotech updates. \$p Pharmaceutical applications.

245 00 \$a Situation and outlook report. \$p Agricultural resources ...

245 10 \$a Butterworths forms and precedents. \$p Estates ...

(2) the section title is dependent on the more comprehensive title (cf. LCRI 25.6A), or the more comprehensive title is essentially general (e.g., "Acts," "Abstracts," "Journal," "Proceedings," "Legislation," "Practice") and the second title includes or consists of a subject phrase that indicates a division of the general title.

Common title and section title

245 00 \$a Directory. \$p Plastics-molders.

245 00 \$a Acta ciencia Indica. \$p Mathematics.

245 00 \$a Proceedings. \$p Chemical sciences ...

245 00 \$a Australian corporation law. \$p Principles and
practice.

b) In all other cases or in case of doubt:

1) *Serials*. Treat the more comprehensive title as a series.

245 00 \$a Women and the law.
4XX From the state capitals

245 00 \$a Massachusetts facts
4XX Flying the colors

2) *Updating loose-leaves*. Treat the more comprehensive title as a common title.

12.1B7. TITLE PROPER. [Rev.]

Mark of Omission at the End of the Title

If numbering occurs at the end of the title proper without linking words, do not consider it as part of the title proper.

source: The Year in Sports 1993

transcription: 245 00 \$a The year in sports.

Consider the date to be part of the title proper and include a mark of omission for the following situations:

1) there is a linking word between the designation and the preceding part of the title proper.

source: Sport in 1981

transcription: 245 00 \$a Sport in ...

2) case endings of one or more words in the chronological designation link these words with antecedents within the preceding part of the title proper.

source: Taqrīr al-sanawī li-sanat 1980

transcription: 245 00 \$a Taqrīr al-sanawī li-sanat ...

Omission of Designation Wording from Titles

LC/PCC practice: When the chronological designation is expressed as a span of dates, consider all portions of the date to be part of the chronological designation and not part of the title, even if part of the date remains constant from year to year, e.g., the month.

245 00 \$a Annual report of the Center for the fiscal
year ...

362 0# \$a July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962-
(Report year is from July 1 to June 30)

245 00 \$a Biennial report for the years ...

362 0# \$a 1988 and 1989-

245 00 \$a Informe de labores realizadas del ...

362 0# \$a 10 de junio de 1975 al 30 de junio de 1976-

12.1E1. [Rev.]

Other title information

~~Generally, do not give other title information for serials. However, other title information must be given in the following circumstances:~~

~~1) when it includes a statement of responsibility and the statement is an integral part of the other title information (cf. 1.1E4);~~

~~2) when it is the form rejected as the title proper in the full form vs. acronym or initialism question (cf. 12.1E1);~~

~~3) when it is supplied to explain the title proper (cf. 1.1E6).~~

~~In addition, other title information *may* be given whenever the cataloger determines that this information is useful to the description of the serial.~~

CANCEL; covered by revised 12.1E1

12.2B3. EDITION STATEMENT. [Rev.]

Option Decision

LC/PCC practice: Do not apply the optional provision of the rule.

12.2F1. CHANGE IN EDITION INFORMATION. [New]

See LCRI 21.3B for decisions on a new description related to a change in edition information.

12.3. NUMBERING AREA. [Rev.]

See LCRI 12.7B10 for situations when not all issues of a serial have been digitized. See rule 12.7B11 for notes on information about the first and/or last issue or part if not cataloged from the first and/or last issue or part.

Sources

If a serial has both a numeric and a chronological designation, record both even if they do not appear in the same source. If there is more than one representation of a designation, or part of a designation, generally prefer the most complete presentation, provided that it appears prominently or is stated formally.

chief source: Volume 1 May 1990
contents page: Volume 1 Number 1 May 1990
transcription: 362 0# \$a Vol. 1, no. 1 (May 1990) -

Record a designation that does not appear prominently or is not stated formally when there is no other more prominent or formal statement that could serve either as a numeric or chronological designation.

preface: This report covers 1990
(*The only date given prominently is c1991*)
transcription: 362 0# \$a 1990 -

Designation Must Identify the Issue

Numbers or dates that are used *alone* as the designation must be sufficiently complete to "identify" the issue. For example, the date for a monthly periodical must bear at least the month and year in order to be transcribed as a chronological designation.

1st issue (biweekly): Nov. 1, 1995
2nd issue (biweekly): Nov. 14, 1995
transcription: 362 0# \$a Nov. 1, 1995 -

If a serial carries *both* a number and a date, and either one or the other is sufficient to identify the issue, record both as the designation.

1st issue: Volume 1 May 1990
2nd issue: Volume 1 June 1990
transcription: 362 0# \$a Vol. 1 (May 1990)-

1st issue: Volume 1, no. 1, 1990
2nd issue: Volume 1, no. 2, 1990
transcription: 362 0# \$a Vol. 1, no. 1 (1990)-

12.3A1. APPLICABILITY. [New]

This area does not apply to integrating resources even if updates are numbered.

12.3B1. NUMERIC AND/OR ALPHABETIC DESIGNATION. [Rev.]

Punctuation

LC/PCC practice: In a numeric and/or alphabetic designation for a span of numbers, replace a hyphen with a forward slash (e.g., give "no. 1-2" as "no. 1/2").

Premier Issues

When the first issue bears wording implying "first," such as "premier issue," in addition to numbering, prefer to give the numbering because words such as these are not likely to continue as numeric designations on subsequent issues. If words such as "premier issue" have been recorded because there was no number or date on the first issue, supply numbering once it appears on subsequent issues according to 12.3D1.

source: Volume 1, no. 1 Premier issue

transcription:

362 0# \$a Vol. 1, no. 1-

515 ## \$a First issue also called "Premier issue."
(Optional note)

source (1st issue): Premier issue

transcription: 362 0# \$a Premier issue

source (2nd issue): No. 2

revised transcription: 362 0# \$a [No. 1]

515 ## \$a First issue lacks numbering
and is called "Premier issue."

Sources

If all elements of the numeric designation do not appear on the same source, use judgment when deciding whether to piece them together or whether to omit part of the numbering. Take into consideration numbering found on later issues, when available. If in doubt, do not piece together.

chief source: Volume 1 Spring 1989

contents page: Number 1 Spring 1989

(Serial is issued quarterly)

transcription: 362 0# \$a Vol. 1 (spring 1989)-

(Cataloger is in doubt whether "number 1" is another way of saying "volume 1")

chief source, 1st issue: No. 1 May-June 1992

contents page, 1st issue: Vol. 1

chief source, 2nd issue: No. 2 July-August 1992

contents page, 2nd issue: Vol. 1, no. 2

transcription: 362 0# \$a Vol. 1, no. 1 (May-June 1992)-

(Evidence in 2nd issue clarifies publisher's intent)

12.3C1. CHRONOLOGICAL DESIGNATION.

Punctuation

LC/PCC practice: In a chronological designation for a span of dates, replace a hyphen with a forward slash (e.g., give "2001-2002" as "2001/2002;" give "January-March 2002" as "Jan./Mar. 2002").

Choosing the Chronological Designation

When choosing the chronological designation, consider the type of date(s) given on the item. The chronological designation may represent the approximate time of publication (e.g., the May 1990 issue of a monthly), the coverage of the contents (e.g., fiscal year 1990), or the date of a meeting or event. An identifying date that reflects the publishing of the serial may be used as a chronological designation when there is no numeric designation to identify each issue and the publication is more likely to bear a formal chronological designation on subsequent issues; if the date is a copyright date, supply a chronological designation based on that date but do not use the copyright date as such. Also see 12.3D.

If more than one expression of a chronological designation is given, prefer a designation given in the title proper and give a note if the coverage is different. For publications of events when both a general date (e.g., year alone) and a specific date are given, prefer the general date. If more than one presentation of the designation is given in or with the title proper, prefer the most concise presentation. (See also LCRI 12.3.)

source: 1994 Conference on Nuclear Physics held June 14-15, 1994
transcription: 362 0# \$a 1994-

source: 2002 Annual report covering the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002
transcription: 362 0# \$a 2002-

source: 2002 Directory
for the years 1999-2000
transcription: 362 0# \$a 2000-

Multiple Dates

When the chronological designation consists of multiple dates, each of which is associated with a different aspect of the title (e.g., 1990 report and 1991 forecast), use the first date as the chronological designation and make a note explaining the second date.

source: Review of agriculture 1982 and outlook for 1983
transcription: 245 00 \$a Review of agriculture ... and
outlook for ...
362 0# \$a 1982-
515 ## \$a Includes the outlook for the
following year.

12.3C4. CHRONOLOGICAL DESIGNATION. [New]

Designation Consists of a Year and a Number That Is a Division of the Year

Record a chronological designation only when it contains additional information.

source: 83-2 February 1983
transcription: 362 0# \$a 83-2 (Feb. 1983) -

If the separate date lacks the year present in the other designation, record the year twice without brackets.

source: 94-1 January
transcription: 362 0# \$a 94-1 (Jan. 94) -

source: 1997, 1 Jan./Feb./Mar.
transcription: 362 0# \$a 1997, 1 (Jan./Feb./Mar. 1997) -

12.3D1. NO DESIGNATION ON FIRST ISSUE OR PART. [New]

When a chronological designation is more likely than a numeric designation to identify a serial (e.g., a yearbook or directory), use the publication date or copyright date to supply a chronological designation.

source: c2000
transcription: 260 ## \$a _____ : \$b _____, \$c c2000-
362 0# \$a [2000]-

~~12.3E. NUMERIC AND/OR ALPHABETIC, CHRONOLOGICAL, OR OTHER DESIGNATION AREA. Alternative numbering, etc., systems. [Rev.]~~

~~Record a second or third system of numeric and/or chronological designation with the first system if it, too, identifies the issue (cf. 12.3B1). Prefer to record as the first a system that uses the form of volume number and internal number. If more than one numeric system is recorded, generally record the chronological system with the first numeric system (cf. 12.3C4).~~

~~Give in a note information about a second or third system of numeric/alphabetic designation that does not identify the item (cf. 12.7B8) whenever the second or third system appears prominently enough on the publication for one to assume that the serial may be asked for by that system.~~

Cancel; LCRI revised to 12.3E1

12.3E1. ALTERNATIVE NUMBERING SYSTEMS. [Rev.] [Formerly 12.3E]

Record a second or third system of numeric and/or chronological designation with the first system if it, too, identifies the issue (cf. rule 12.3B1). Prefer to record as the first a system that uses the form of volume number and internal number. If more than one numeric system is recorded, generally record the chronological system with the first numeric system (cf. rule 12.3C4).

Give in a note information about a second or third system of numeric/alphabetic designation that does not identify the item (cf. rule 12.7B10.2) whenever the second or third system appears prominently enough on the publication for one to assume that the serial may be asked for by that system.

~~12.3G. Successive designations. [Rev.]~~

~~Rule 12.3G should be applied only after the cataloger has decided that "a serial (record)" not "serials (records)" is to be created based on the following guidelines:~~

Two Records

~~Create separate records when a serial's enumeration repeats the exact numeric designation and the publisher does not link the old and new systems with a designation such as "new series" or "second series."~~

~~*record 1:* 362 0# \$a Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1960)-v. 5, no. 6 (June 1964)
record 2: 362 0# \$a Vol. 1, no. 1 (July 1964)-
record 1: 362 0# \$a Tome 1-t. 8
(Eight volumes published 1979-1986)
record 2: 362 0# \$a Tome 1 (1987)-~~

One Record

~~Create a single record with appropriate notes when any of the following changes occur in the numeric and/or chronological designations:~~

~~1) The numeric designation begins again with number "1" but has a different designating term.~~

~~362 0# \$a Bd. 1, Heft 1 (Jan. 1966)-Bd. 12, Heft 6 (Dec. 1977) ; v. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1978)-~~

~~362 0# \$a No. 1-no. 15 ; v. 1, no. 1-v. 5, no. 3~~

~~2) A serial begins with a chronological designation and changes to a numeric designation, beginning with "1," or the reverse—begins with numeric and changes to chronological. (Note: there is at any time only one uniquely identifying designation system.)~~

~~362 0# \$a No. 1-no. 80 ; 179/1-188/4~~

~~362 0# \$a 1976-1984 ; 1st ed.-7th ed.~~

~~3) A serial begins again with the number "1" and the publisher links the old and new systems with the term "new series" or similar wording.~~

~~362 0# \$a Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1978)-v. 2, no. 12 (Dec. 1979) ; new ser., v. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1980)-~~

~~4) A serial begins with only a chronological designation and then changes to a numeric designation that accounts for the previously published chronological issues.~~

~~362 0# \$a 1984-~~

~~515 # \$a Issues published 1986- called 3-~~

Changes in Designation Systems

~~Do not consider a serial to have adopted a new designation system if it begins by having both a numeric and a chronological designation and drops one of the designations, or, if a serial begins with either a chronological or numeric designation and the other designation (numeric or chronological) is added later. Explain such changes in notes (see 12.7B8).~~

Cancel; LCRI revised to 12.3G1

12.3G1. CHANGE IN NUMBERING. [Rev.] [Formerly 12.3G]

LC/PCC practice: Do not condense separate bibliographic or series authority records created before Dec. 1, 2002, for serials which adopted new numbering systems.

Do not consider a serial to have adopted a new numbering system if it begins by having both a numeric and a chronological designation and drops one of the designations, or, if a serial begins with either a chronological or numeric designation and the other designation (numeric or chronological) is added later. Explain such changes in notes (see rule 12.7B10.2).

on first issue: January 1998

on later issue: Volume 2, number 1 January 1999

362 0# \$a Jan. 1998-

515 ## \$a Issues for 1999- also called v. 2, no. 1-

on first issue: Volume 1, number 1 May 2000

on later issue: July 2001

362 0# \$a Vol. 1, no. 1 (May 2000)-

515 ## \$a Issues for July 2001- lack volume numbering.

Do not consider a serial to have adopted a new numbering system if the term used with the numbering changes but the numbering itself continues.

on first issue: Volume 1, number 1 March 1985

term used with numbering changed: No. 15 August 1991

on last issue: No. 18 Jan. 1992

362 0# \$a Vol. 1, no. 1 (Mar. 1985)-no. 18 (Jan. 1992)

515 ## \$a Issues for Aug. 1991-Jan. 1992 called no. 15-no. 18.

12.4D1. NAME OF PUBLISHER, DISTRIBUTOR, ETC. [Rev.]

Option Decision to Give Name of Distributor

LC/PCC practice: Apply the optional provision of the rule.

12.4D2. CHANGE IN NAME OF NAME OF PUBLISHER, DISTRIBUTOR, ETC. [New]

Serials

If the publisher is the same as the corporate body under which the serial is entered or the corporate body used as the qualifier in the uniform title under which the serial is entered, see rule 21.3B.

12.4G2. *Optional addition.* [New]

— ~~See LCRI **1.4G4.** *Optional addition.*~~

Cancel; Rule number revised to 12.4G3

12.4G3. PLACE OF MANUFACTURE, NAME OF MANUFACTURER, DATE OF MANUFACTURE. *OPTIONAL ADDITION.* [Rev.][Formerly 12.4G2]

See LCRI 1.4G4. *OPTIONAL ADDITION.*

12.5B1. EXTENT OF ITEM (INCLUDING SPECIFIC MATERIAL DESIGNATION). [Rev.]

Updating Loose-Leafs

Note: Prior to Dec. 1, 2002, the number of volumes was included for updating loose-leafs that were still in progress. *LC/PCC practice:* Generally, do not update those records.

If the updating loose-leaf includes transfer volumes, describe the extent in terms of "loose-leaf" and "transfer."

300 ## \$a v. (loose-leaf), v. (transfer)

12.5B2. EXTENT OF ITEM (INCLUDING SPECIFIC MATERIAL DESIGNATION). [Rev.]

Serials: Bibliographic Vs. Physical Volumes (Ceased Printed Serial)

When recording the extent of item for a printed serial, record bibliographic rather than physical units. *Exception:* For a reprinted serial, record the number of physical volumes (cf. LCRI 12.0B1).

The following examples illustrate the difference between bibliographic and physical units.

300 ## \$a 4 v.
310 ## \$a Annual
362 0# \$a 1980-1984.
515 ## \$a Each volume issued in 2 pts.
515 ## \$a Vol. for 1981 not published.

300 ## \$a 2 v.
362 0# \$a Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1986)-v. 2, no. 3 (Mar. 1987)

300 ## \$a 22 v.
362 0# \$a No. 1-no. 22.

300 ## \$a 12 v.
362 0# \$a No. 1-no. 12.
515 ## \$a No. 8/9 issued in combined form.

300 ## \$a 140 v.
362 0# \$a Vol. 1-v. 142.
515 ## \$a Vols. 89 and 92 not published.

300 ## \$a 2 v.
362 0# \$a Jan. 1987-May 1988.

300 ## \$a 1 v.
362 0# \$a Jan./Feb. 1985-Nov./Dec. 1985.

Reprint example:

300 ## \$a 4 v.
362 0# \$a 1945-1961.
580 ## \$a Reprint. Originally published: New York :
Columbia University Press, 1945-1961.

Serials: Post-Publication Details

In recording bibliographic details for items that have been, or will be, bound by someone other than the publisher, formulate volume and illustration statements in the physical description and note areas based on the item as issued by the publisher, rather than as bound after publication.

Updating Loose-Leafs

If the updating loose-leaf consisted of both numbered and unnumbered volumes, record in the extent statement the total number of volumes. If it is important to indicate the presence of unnumbered volumes, make a note (see rule 12.7B12). Prior to Dec. 1, 2002, only the numbered volumes were recorded in the extent statement.

12.5D2. CHANGE IN DIMENSIONS. [New]

LC/PCC practice for integrating resources: Apply this rule only when there are multiple parts in the same iteration that differ in size. If the size of the part changes on a subsequent iteration, update this information based on that iteration.

12.6B1. SERIES STATEMENTS. [Rev.]

Serials: In Numbered Series

Record the number of the series in the series statement and include it in the series added entry when

- 1) a single issue of a serial is in a series;

490 1# \$a v. 1: Contributions in seismology ; \$v no. 13
830 #0 \$a Contributions in seismology ; \$v no. 13.

- 2) a known span of issues of a serial is in a span of consecutive numbers of a series;

490 1# \$a v. 1-4: Smithsonian miscellaneous collections
; \$v v. 19-22)
830 #0 \$a Smithsonian miscellaneous collections ; \$v v.
19-22.

- 3) all issues of the serial in the series carry the same number of the series. If part of the series number is the same on all issues of the serial, record only that part and include that part in the added entry for the series.

490 1# \$a 1970-1982: KBL bulletin ; \$v 101-2
830 #0 \$a KBL bulletin ;\$v 101-2.

12.6B2. CHANGE IN SERIES STATEMENT. [New]

Serials

LC/PCC practice: See LCRI 1.6J. MORE THAN ONE SERIES STATEMENT.

12.7A2. NOTE AREA. [Rev.]

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When it is known that data in a note do not apply to all issues of a serial, give in the note the designations of the first and last issues to which they do apply. Prefer chronological designations because generally they are more succinct and meaningful than numeric designations.

Numeric and chronological designations as given in these notes may be condensed to whatever extent is possible without distorting the clarity of the statement or making it unclear which actual issues carried the data given. In case of doubt as to whether the note will be clear with condensed designations, do not condense the designations.

span: enero 1980-dic. 1981
in note: 1980-1981

span: Jan. 15, 1981-Feb. 10, 1983
in note: 1981-Feb. 10, 1983

span: v. 1, no. 1-v. 3, no. 12
in note: v. 1-3

span: July 1, 1990/June 30, 1991-July 1, 1994/June 30, 1995
in note: 1990/1991-1994/1995

or

in note: 1990/91-1994/95

Integrating Resources: Identification of Iterations in Notes

LC/PCC practice: When a data element (e.g., title proper, statement of responsibility) changes, give information enclosed in angle brackets to locate in time the presence of the earlier data element. If exact information about the timing of the change is not readily available, use information already in the record: for electronic integrating resources, use the date from the “viewed on” information; for non-electronic integrating resources, use information from a “Description based on” note.

existing record

245 00 \$a Swedish genealogical resources.
500 ## \$a Title from title bar (viewed Mar. 10, 2000).

same record updated

245 00 \$a Resources for Swedish genealogical research.
247 10 \$a Swedish genealogical resources \$f <Mar. 10,
2000>
500 ## \$a Title from title bar (viewed Sept. 14,
2001).

same record updated again

245 00 \$a Genealogical resources for Sweden.
247 10 \$a Swedish genealogical resources \$f <Mar. 10,
2000>
247 10 \$a Resources for Swedish genealogical research
\$f <Sept. 14, 2001>
500 ## \$a Title from title bar (viewed May 28, 2002).

existing record

245 00 \$a Health profession opportunities.
500 ## \$a Description based on: update 5, published
2000.

same record updated

245 00 \$a Healthcare profession opportunities.
247 10 \$a Health profession opportunities \$f update
5, published 2000
500 ## \$a Description based on: update 6, published
2000.

same record updated again

245 00 \$a Opportunities in the healthcare profession.
247 10 \$a Health profession opportunities \$f update
5, published 2000
247 10 \$a Healthcare profession opportunities \$f
update 6, published 2001
500 ## \$a Description based on: update 7, published
2001.

existing record

110 2# \$a ABC Association.
245 10 \$a Membership directory / \$c ABC Association.
500 ## \$a Description based on: update 2, published
1998.

same record updated

110 2# \$a DEF Association.
245 10 \$a DEF membership directory / \$c DEF
Association.
247 10 \$a Membership directory \$f <update 2, published
1998>
500 ## \$a Description based on: update 5, published
2000.
550 ## \$a Issued by ABC Association <update 2,
published 1998>
710 2# \$a ABC Association.

same record updated again

110 2# \$a GHI Association.
245 10 \$a GHI membership directory / \$c GHI
Association.
247 10 \$a Membership directory \$f <update 2, published
1998>
247 10 \$a DEF membership directory \$f <update 5,
published 2000>
500 ## \$a Description based on: update 9, published
2002.
550 ## \$a Issued by ABC Association <update 2,
published 1998>; DEF Association <update 5,
published 2000>
710 2# \$a ABC Association.
710 2# \$a DEF Association.

Language of Notes

Following rule 1.0E1, give notes in English. Also:

Serials: Words included in designations (e.g., seasons, months) may be given in the language in which they appear or translated into English.

span of dates on serial issues: märts 1980-dets. 1981
in note: märts 1980-1981

or

in note: Mar. 1980-1981

Printed integrating resources: Give the update number or the release date in the language in which it appears.

release date on updating looseleaf replacement page: enero 1999
in note: enero 1999

Loose-Leaf Services

For information about notes for the components of a loose-leaf service, see the “Loose-Leaf Services” section in LCRI 12.0.

Linking Notes

For notes on bibliographic relationships, see rule 12.7B8 and its LCRI.

Electronic Resources: Change in Type and Extent of Resource Area

PCC practice

a) *Serials.* If information for the type and extent of resource area is added, deleted, or changed on a subsequent issue or part, make a note if the change is considered to be important.

b) *Integrating resources.* If the information for the type and extent of resource area is added, deleted, or changed on a subsequent iteration, change the type and extent of resource area to reflect the latest iteration and make a note if the change is considered to be important.

Note: LC does not use this area.

12.7B. ~~NOTE AREA. Notes. [Rev.]~~

-

Designations in Notes

~~When it is known that data in a note do not apply to all issues of a serial, give in the note the designations of the first and last issues to which they do apply. Prefer chronological designations because generally they are more succinct and meaningful than numeric designations.~~

~~Numeric and chronological designations as given in these notes may be condensed to whatever extent is possible without distorting the clarity of the statement or making it unclear which actual issues carried the data given. In case of doubt as to whether the note will be clear with condensed designations, do not condense the designations.~~

~~_____ *span:* enero 1980-dic. 1981
_____ *in note:* 1980-1981~~

~~_____ *span:* Jan. 15, 1981-Feb. 10, 1983
_____ *in note:* 1981-Feb. 10, 1983~~

~~_____ *span:* v. 1, no. 1-v. 3, no. 12
_____ *in note:* v. 1-3~~

~~_____ *span:* July 1, 1990-June 30, 1991-July 1, 1994-June 30, 1995
_____ *in note:* 1990/1991-1994/1995~~

~~_____ *or*
_____ *in note:* 1990/91-1994/95~~

Language of Notes

~~Following 1.0E1, give notes in English. However, words included in designations (e.g., seasons, months) may be given in the language in which they appear or translated into English.~~

~~_____ *span:* märts 1980-dets. 1981
_____ *in note:* märts 1980-1981~~

~~_____ *or*
_____ *in note:* Mar. 1980-1981~~

CANCEL; Covered by LCRI 12.7A2 and LCRI 12.7B8

12.7B1. FREQUENCY. [Rev.]

LC/PCC practice: Make a note on the known frequency of a serial or of the updates to an integrating resource even if the frequency is apparent from the rest of the description.

Integrating Resources

Include the word "updated" or "updates" with the frequency word to clarify that the resource itself does not have that frequency (e.g., "Updated quarterly," "Monthly updates").

12.7B3. SOURCE OF TITLE PROPER. [New]

~~*LC/CONSER practice:* For electronic serials issued remotely, in addition to providing the source of the title proper (cf. AACR2 9.1B2), give also, in parentheses, the date the title was viewed.~~

~~_____ 500 ~~1/2~~ ~~1~~a Title from title screen (viewed on July 18, 1997).~~

~~_____ 500 ~~1/2~~ ~~1~~a Description based on: 4 (summer 1997);
_____ title from contents page (viewed on Sept.
_____ 15, 1997).~~

CANCEL; Covered by revised rule 12.7B23

12.7B4. NOTE AREA. Variations in title. [Rev.]

~~When considered important, make a note about any title by which the serial has come to be known or identified even though this title does not appear anywhere on the serial. Make an added entry for this title.~~

~~245 00 \$a Library of Congress information bulletin:
246 10 \$i Popularly known as: \$a LCIB~~

Option Decision to Romanize Title Proper

~~LC/CONSER practice: Do not apply the optional provision of the rule.~~

Cancel; LCRI revised to 12.7B4.1

12.7B4.1. TITLES. [Formerly 12.7B4]

Option Decision

LC/PCC practice: Do not apply the optional provision of the rule.

Integrating Resources: Change in Title Other Than Title Proper

MARC 21 tagging practice: When giving a note for a change in a title other than a title proper (e.g., added title page title, title bar title), give the note in field 246 and explain the situation in subfield \$i; do not use field 247⁴ and/or 547⁵. The existing text for fields 247 and 547 will be revised (see revised text below) in the next MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data update to reflect the use of these fields in records for integrating resources and to clarify that these fields are used only for earlier titles proper.

existing record

```
245 00 $a Scholarship opportunities for future math  
          teachers.  
246 15 $a Math education scholarships  
500 ## $a Description based on: release 5, published
```

⁴*Excerpt from revised text for MARC 21 field 247*

247 Former Title Proper

Field Definition and Scope

This field contains a former title proper. This field is used when one cataloging record represents several titles proper associated with an entity. For instance, under some cataloging rules (e.g., ALA rules) a serial is cataloged under the latest title, with former titles proper noted in the same record. Under some cataloging rules (e.g., AACR2) an integrating resource is cataloged under the latest title, with former titles proper noted in the same record. Former titles proper may also be recorded in field 547 (Former Title Proper Complexity Note).

Under some cataloging rules (e.g., AACR2) separate bibliographic records are created when there has been a major change in the serial title proper. When such separate records are made, the linking entry fields 780 and 785 may be used to show the preceding and succeeding entries.

⁵*Excerpt from revised text for MARC 21 field 547*

547 Former Title Proper Complexity Note

Field Definition and Scope

This field contains a note that expresses a complex relationship between titles proper whenever an intelligible note cannot be system generated from the data in field 247 (Former Title Proper). Field 547 is used on latest entry and integrated entry catalog records (008/34 codes 1 and 2, respectively); it is not used in successive entry cataloging. Former titles proper may also be recorded in field 247 (Former Title Proper).

1999.

same record updated

245 00 \$a Future math teachers' scholarship opportunities.
246 1# \$i Added title page title <release 5, published 1999>: \$a Math education scholarships
247 10 \$a Scholarship opportunities for future math teachers \$f <release 5, published 1999>
500 ## \$a Description based on: release 9, published 2001.

12.7B4.2. CHANGE IN TITLE PROPER. [New]

Integrating Resources

When the title proper has changed, move the ISSN for the earlier title proper from the 022 field to the 247 field for that earlier title proper.

existing record

022 1# \$a 9999-9999
245 00 \$a Mutual funds registry.
500 ## \$a Description based on: update 2, published 2000.

same record updated

245 00 \$a Registry of mutual funds.
247 10 \$a Mutual funds registry, \$f <update 2, published 2000 > \$x 9999-9999
500 ## \$a Description based on: update 5, published 2001.

Give a separate "Title history" note (field 547) in addition to the 247 field(s) only if the situation requires more explanation than can be given in the 247 field(s). Do not give a 547 field just because there are multiple 247 fields.

Electronic Serials That Don't Retain Earlier Titles

If an electronic serial is reformatted so that all evidence of the earlier title is removed, give the earlier title in a note. Give a note explaining that the earlier title no longer appears in the serial. Also give such a note if an aggregator presents a range of issues and does not retain the earlier titles.

existing record

245 00 \$a Asian age \$h [electronic resource]

same record updated

245 00 \$a Asian age online \$h [electronic resource]
247 11 \$a Asian age \$f <Mar. 6, 2001>
547 ## \$a All issues originally published with title Asian age have been reformatted with the new title: Asian age online.

~~12.7B5. NOTE AREA. Parallel titles and other title information. [Rev.]~~

~~Over time, parallel titles may be added to⁶, removed from, or given in a varying form on the~~

~~⁶Do not consider the title proper to have changed although the addition of the title in another language or script would affect the choice of title proper if the description were based on the other issue (LCRI 21.2C).~~

chief source of issues of a serial.

~~If this information is considered to be important, record it in a note. Include in the note the name of the language of the title being referred to. Do not use the term "parallel title" in notes because not all users will be familiar with this term.~~

~~246 1# \$i Issues for déc. 1979= have English title:
\$a Studies of comparative literature~~

~~246 1# \$i Issues for Mar. 1981= have Russian title:
\$a Sbornik~~

~~500 #0 \$a Issues for summer 1983= lack English
title.~~

~~500 #0 \$a Vols. for 1981-1982 lack Arabic and French
titles.~~

~~500 #0 \$a German title varies.~~

~~246 1# \$i Swedish title varies: \$a Årsbok \$f 1980=~~

~~If the order of titles (including the title proper) changes on the chief source, a general note may be given.~~

~~500 #0 \$a Order of titles varies.~~

~~If the title proper is no longer present, refer to 21.2C.~~

CANCEL; Covered by revised Chapter 12; footnote covered by LCRI 21.2A
--

12.7B5.2. CHANGE IN PARALLEL TITLE. [New]

Integrating Resources

MARC 21 tagging practice: When giving a note for a change in a parallel title, give the note in field 246 and explain the situation in subfield \$i; do not use field 247 and/or field 547. See LCRI 12.7B4.1 for revised text for MARC 21 fields 247 and 547.

existing record

```
245 00 $a Barn och unga = $b Children and young  
persons  
500 ## $a Title from HTML header (viewed Jan. 13,  
2002).
```

same record updated

```
245 00 $a Barn och unga  
246 1# $i Parallel title in HTML header <Jan. 13,  
2002>: $a Children and young persons
```

12.7B6. Statements of responsibility. [New]

"At head of title" note

~~According to 1.1F3, statements of responsibility appearing at head of title are transposed to their proper position. Occasionally, however, a phrase or name that is clearly not a statement of responsibility appears at head of title. Use an "at head of title" note for these and any other indeterminate cases.~~

Cancel; LCRI revised to 12.7B7.1

12.7B6.2. CHANGE IN OTHER TITLE INFORMATION. [New]

Integrating Resources

MARC 21 tagging practice: When giving a note for a change in other title information, give the note in field 246 and explain the situation in subfield \$i; do not use field 247 and/or field 547. See LCRI 12.7B4.1 for revised text for MARC 21 fields 247 and 547.

12.7B7.1. STATEMENTS OF RESPONSIBILITY. [Formerly 12.7B6]

"At Head of Title" Note

According to rule 1.1F3, statements of responsibility appearing at head of title are transposed to their proper position. Occasionally, however, a phrase or name that is clearly not a statement of responsibility appears at head of title. Use an "at head of title" note for these and any other indeterminate cases.

~~12.7B7c). NOTE AREA. *Continued by.* [Rev.]~~

~~**Option Decision to Give Date of Change**~~

~~———— *LC/CONSER practice:* Do not apply the optional provision of the rule.~~

CANCEL; LCRI revised to 12.7B8a)

~~12.7B7e). NOTE AREA. *Split.* [Rev.]~~

~~**Option Decision to Give Names of Other Serials Resulting from Split**~~

~~———— *LC/CONSER practice:* Do not apply the optional provision of the rule.~~

CANCEL; LCRI revised to 12.7B8c)

~~12.7B7f). NOTE AREA. *Absorption.* [Rev.]~~

~~**Option Decision to Give Date of Absorption**~~

~~———— *LC/CONSER practice:* Apply the optional provision of the rule whenever the information is readily available.~~

CANCEL; LCRI revised to 12.7B8d)

~~12.7B7g). NOTE AREA. *Edition.*⁷ [Rev.]~~

~~———— If a serial has another edition differing in partial content and/or in language, give the title of the other edition on the bibliographic record for the edition being cataloged.~~

~~———— 580 †a English ed. of: New French books.~~

~~———— 775 †t New French books~~

⁷[Recommended future placement: replace AACR2 12.7B7g]

12.7B8. BIBLIOGRAPHIC HISTORY AND RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER RESOURCES.
[Rev.]

LC practice

Integrating resources: To show a relationship between two integrating resources if the main entry and/or titles proper are not the same, give a bibliographic history note and a related work added entry (rule 21.28B) on the bibliographic record for the later integrating resource; do not add the note or added entry to the bibliographic record for the earlier integrating resource.

Serials: To show a relationship between two serials, between a serial and a monograph, or between a serial and an integrating resource, give linking notes on both bibliographic records.

PCC practice: This information is posted on the public CPSO Web site (<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/>). LCRI 12.7B8 will be revised in fall 2002 to include this information.

Form of Linking Notes

In notes referring to another resource (i.e., linking notes), cite the entry under which the resource appears in the catalog against which the searching and cataloging is done. For legal works and translations that are entered under uniform title, construct the linking notes as follows:

main entry name heading/uniform title/title proper.

related record

```
110 2# $a Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige
      forskningsråd.
240 10 $a Årsberetning. $l English
245 10 $a Annual report.
```

linking note

```
780 00 $a Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige
      forskningsråd. $s Årsberetning. English. $t
      Annual report
```

main entry uniform title heading/title proper.

related record

```
130 0# $a Hong qi. $l English.
245 10 $a China report. $p Red flag.
```

linking note

```
780 00 $t Hong qi. English. China report. Red flag
```

Do not include other title information or statements of responsibility in linking notes. *Exception:* In cases in which the title proper consists solely of the name of a corporate body, conference, etc., and other title information has been supplied to explain the title (see rule 1.1E6), include the other title information in the link.

```
780 00 $a Workmen's Compensation Commission. $t
      Workmen's Compensation Commission : [annual
      report]
```

If the note cites a main entry heading, give the heading in AACR2 form. If the main entry heading on the catalog record for the related resource is not in AACR2 form, change it to the AACR2 form.

If the related resource is not represented in the catalog, cite in the note the entry that would

be used were that resource cataloged under AACR2.

When specific information regarding a related work is unknown, give general information in a note.

580 ## \$a Translated from the Russian.
580 ## \$a Also available in French and German eds.

12.7B8a). *CONTINUATION*. [Rev.] [Formerly 12.7B7c)]

Option Decision

LC/PCC practice: Do not apply the option.

12.7B8c). *SPLIT*. [Rev.] [Formerly 12.7B7e)]

Option Decision

LC/PCC practice: Do not apply the option.

12.7B8d). *ABSORPTION*. [Rev.] [Formerly 12.7B7f)]

Option Decision

LC/PCC practice: Apply the optional provision of the rule whenever the information is readily available.

~~12.7B9. NOTE AREA. Publication, distribution, etc. [Rev.]~~

Place of Publication

~~The intent of this LCRI is to limit the number of notes to those considered important. Two important changes related to place are those that~~

~~1) involve a change in country or region;~~

~~260 00 \$a Boston : \$b Harvard University Press, \$c
1988-
500 00 \$a Published: Austin : University of Texas,
1990-~~

~~2) involve a change in the place when the place has been used as a qualifier for the uniform title and/or key title.~~

~~130 00 \$a Careers in education (New York, N.Y.)
245 00 \$a Careers in education
260 00 \$a New York, N.Y. : \$b EMC Press, \$c 1990.
500 00 \$a Published: Philadelphia : Harris Pub. Co.,
1994-~~

~~Other specific changes may be noted at the discretion of the cataloger.~~

Date of Publication⁸

~~If the date of publication of the first issue (cf. 12.4F1) is later than the publication date of a subsequent issue, give the earliest date of publication in a note.~~

~~260 00 \$a Chicago : \$b American Library Association,
\$c 1969-
362 00 \$a Vol. 1-~~

⁸~~[Recommended future placement: add to AACR2 12.4F1]~~

Cancel; LCRI revised to 12.7B11.2

12.7B9..2. CHANGE IN EDITION INFORMATION. [New]

Updating Loose-Leafs

For a gradual replacement edition (see LCRI 12.2F1), make a note about the new edition statement.

250 ## \$a 2nd ed.
500 ## \$a Updated to 2nd ed., June 2001.

12.7B10. NUMBERING AND ISSUING PECULIARITIES. [Rev.] [Formerly 12.7B8]

Electronic Serials

LC/PCC practice: When creating a separate record for an electronic serial issued remotely that is a reproduction or version for which not all existing issues have been digitized, in a coverage note give the date of cataloging and the beginning coverage as of that date.

362 1# \$a Electronic coverage as of Sept. 21, 1997: Vol. 15, no. 1 (July 1983)-
500 ## \$a Description based on: Vol. 15, no. 1 (July 1983).

If the coverage changes, i.e., further issues are digitized, change the information in the coverage note without changing the description unless the first issue has been digitized.

362 1# \$a Electronic coverage as of Apr. 1, 2002: Vol. 5, no. 1 (July 1973)-
500 ## \$a Description based on: Vol. 15, no. 1 (July 1983).

same record after first issue digitized

362 0# \$a Vol. 1, no. 1 (July 1968)-
(No "Description based on" note)

12.7B11.2. CHANGE IN PUBLICATION, DISTRIBUTION, ETC. [Rev.] [Formerly 12.7B9]

Serials: Place of Publication

The intent of this LCRI is to limit the number of notes to those considered important. Two important changes related to place are those that

- 1) involve a change in country or region;

260 ## \$a Boston : \$b Harvard University Press, \$c 1988-
500 ## \$a Published: Austin : University of Texas, 1990-

2) involve a change in the place when the place has been used as a qualifier for the uniform title and/or key title.

130 0# \$a Careers in education (New York, N.Y.)
245 00 \$a Careers in education
260 ## \$a New York, N.Y. : \$b EMC Press, \$c 1990.
500 ## \$a Published: Philadelphia : Harris Pub. Co.,
1994-

Other specific changes may be noted at the discretion of the cataloger.

Serials: Date of Publication

If the date of publication of the first issue or part (cf. 12.4F1 and 1.4F8) is later than the publication date of a subsequent issue or part, give information about the publication date of the first issue or part in a note.

260 ## \$a Chicago : \$b American Library Association, \$c
1967-
362 0# \$a Vol. 1-
500 ## \$a Vol. 1 published in 1969.

12.7B14.2. CHANGE IN SERIES. [New]

Serials

LC/PCC practice: For serials, generally note changes in series statements by recording information in the series area instead of making notes on such changes. See LCRI 1.6J.

12.7B18. SUMMARY. [New]

LC practice: Except for resources cataloged in LC's overseas offices, do not give a summary note for printed serials or updating loose-leaves.

12.7B23. ITEM DESCRIBED. [Rev.]

Serials

The "Description based on" note may be combined with a "Source of title" note (rule 12.7B3) but not with a "Latest issue consulted" note. If needed, always give a "Latest issue consulted" note as a separate note.

LC/PCC practice: In the "Description based on" note, give the numeric and/or alphabetic and/or chronological designation information for the issue cited in the same order and with the appropriate prescribed punctuation as in the numbering area.

500 ## \$a Description based on: Vol. 1, no. 3 (Apr. 1992).

500 ## \$a Description based on: v. 14, no. 1 (Jan. 1986) = 56; title from cover.

500 ## \$a Description based on: Varsha 13, anka 1 (Baiśākha-Jaiśṭha 2048 [Apr.-June 1991]); title from cover.

500 ## \$a Description based on : Dai 2-kan dai 2-gō (Heisei 2-nen 2-gatsu [Feb. 1990]).

500 ## \$a Description based on: 8. barṣha, 1. saṃkhyā (Śarada saṃkalana, 1395 [Sept.-Nov. 1988]).

500 ## \$a Description based on: no. 7 (July-Sept. 1997); title from title screen (viewed Oct. 3, 1997).

If the issue on which the description is based does not carry a chronological designation, give the numeric and/or alphabetic designation and the publication or copyright date.

500 ## \$a Description based on: v. 19, published in 1986.

500 ## \$a Description based on: No. 5, copyrighted 1987

Remote Access Resources

LC/PCC practice: When the bibliographic record has been updated, replace the "viewed on" date in the record with the current date on which the record was viewed for description.

12.8B1. STANDARD NUMBER. [New]

Serials

Do not give an ISBN for an issue or part of a serial.

Integrating Resources

If an integrating resource has both an ISSN and an ISBN, give both.

See LCRI 12.7B4.2 about including the ISSN with the earlier title proper when the title proper changes.

21.2A. CHANGES IN TITLES PROPER. DEFINITION. [Rev.]

LC/PCC practice

Apply this rule and LCRI only to serials (including monographic series).

General guidelines

1) When determining if there has been a major change or a minor change on a subsequent issue or part, compare the title on that issue or part to the title proper recorded in the title and statement of responsibility area in the bibliographic record.

2) Multiple minor changes in the title do not equal a major change.

In applying category a) of 21.2A2, consider that “one spelling vs. another” applies both in the case of ordinary orthographic variations and in the case of official orthographic changes. Consider that “a change in grammatical form” includes singular vs. plural, adjective vs. noun, and genitive vs. nominative.

In applying category c), if the change is in the name of a body that is part of the title proper and the change requires the creation of a new heading for the body (cf. 24.1C), consider such a change to be a major change. Consider the presence or absence of the name of the official of the body to be a minor change. Consider the presence or absence of the body to whom a publication is presented to be a minor change.

For category e), also consider the situation to apply when the title is given in more than one script. Do not consider there to be a major change if the addition of the title in another language or script on a later issue would affect the choice of title proper if the description were based on that issue.

For category g), also consider the situation to apply when the language of the title varies according to the language of the text. However, apply category g) to titles of short duration only when cataloging retrospectively and no records exist in shared databases and there are no ISSN assignments to the different titles. (A title of short duration exists when it seems clear that the publisher did not intend to change the title or most issues carry one title but one or a few issues, either randomly spaced or in sequence, have another title. Determine that the number of issues are “few” by comparing the number of issues with the other title with the total number of issues published.)

For categories e) and g), consider that there has been a major change if there is evidence that the publisher intentionally changed the title; such evidence may include, for example, a statement by the publisher or a new ISSN printed on the publication.

In applying category h), consider that “a list” means at least three terms.

In applying category i), note that the change from one word to another (e.g., the change from “magazine” to “journal”) is a major change. A word denoting frequency (e.g., “monthly”) does not indicate a type of resource.

21.2B2. MONOGRAPHS IN MORE THAN ONE PHYSICAL PART.

Change in LC/PCC policy: Create one record for both numbered and unnumbered multipart

items. Prior to Dec. 1, 2002, separate series authority records were made for unnumbered multipart items when the title proper changed; do not change or condense any records created before Dec. 1, 2002.

LC practice: Follow rule 1.0H2 and always use the first part if possible as the basis of the description for the collected set bibliographic record or as the basis of the heading in the series authority record. If that is not possible, use the first part that is available; in the collected set bibliographic record, make a “Description based on” note (see rule 1.7B23 and its LCRI).

21.2C. CHANGES IN TITLES PROPER. SERIALS AND INTEGRATING RESOURCES.

Serials: Exceptions

1) *Session Laws of the U.S. States.* *LC/PCC practice:* Consider all changes in the title proper to be minor changes and do not create new entries (cf. LCRI 25.15A1).

2) *17th-19th Century U.S. almanacs.* *LC practice:* Generally, consider all changes in the title proper to be minor changes and do not create new entries.

21.3A2. CHANGES OF PERSONS OR BODIES RESPONSIBLE FOR A WORK. MONOGRAPHS. [New]

Change in LC/PCC policy: Create one record for both numbered and unnumbered multipart items. Prior to Dec. 1, 2002, separate series authority records were made for unnumbered multipart items when the responsible person or body changed; do not change or condense any records created before Dec. 1, 2002.

LC practice: Follow rule 1.0H2 and always use the first part if possible as the basis of the description for the collected set bibliographic record or as the basis of the heading in the series authority record. If that is not possible, use the first part that is available; in the collected set bibliographic record, make a “Description based on” note (see rule 1.7B23 and its LCRI).

21.3B. CHANGES OF PERSONS OR BODIES RESPONSIBLE FOR A WORK. SERIALS AND INTEGRATING RESOURCES.

Remote Access Electronic Resources

Original URI (Uniform Resource Identifier) is still active but the original resource is no longer available. If the resource located at the URI represents a completely different resource from that described in the bibliographic record (i.e., for an integrating resource, not just a subsequent iteration of that resource), make a new entry for the new resource now at the original URI. *LC practice:* See LCRI 9.7B for guidelines about updating the bibliographic record for the original resource.

Serials

LC/PCC practice: Listed below are other conditions for making a new entry for a serial.

1) The title of a serial used as the uniform title heading on an entry for a translation changes.

```
130 0# $a Inzhenernyĭ zhurnal. Mekhanika tverdogo tela.  
    $l English.  
245 10 $a Mechanics of solids.
```

```
130 0# $a Izvestiia. Mekhanika tverdogo tela. $l English.  
245 10 $a Mechanics of solids.
```

2) The physical medium in which the serial is issued changes as expressed in the specific material designation in the physical description area (not a reproduction or the same serial in another manifestation, e.g., a braille edition). Such a change could be from paper to microfiche,

from paper to online, etc.⁹

21.29G. GENERAL RULE. [Rev.]

LC practice: Do not apply this rule.

245 00 \$a New Zealand national bibliography.
(*Issued only in paper copy through Nov. 1983*)

130 0# \$a New Zealand national bibliography (Microfiche)
245 00 \$a New Zealand national bibliography.
(*Issued Dec. 1983- only in microfiche; not a microfiche
edition of paper copy issues*)

130 0# \$a Serials directory (Birmingham, Ala.)
245 04 \$a The serials directory.
(*Continued by CD-ROM edition*)

130 0# \$a Serials directory (Birmingham, Ala. : CD-ROM
ed.)
245 04 \$a The serials directory \$h [electronic resource].

3) The edition statement changes (see rule 12.1F1) and the change indicates a change in subject matter or a change in physical medium.

Integrating Resources

LC/PCC practice: If the edition statement changes (rule 12.1F1), make a new entry according to the following guidelines:

Updating loose-leaves: Make a new entry only if there is a new base volume (i.e., an in toto replacement edition). Do not make a new entry for a gradual replacement edition (i.e., the author or publisher considers the publication to be a new edition and issues a replacement title page with a new edition statement but does not issue a new base volume); give a note about the new edition statement (see LCRI 12.7B9.2).

Updating remote access electronic resources: Make a new entry only if the resource described in the existing record continues to exist as a resource separate from the new resource to be cataloged.

21.30J. TITLES.

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Title Added Entries for Electronic Serials That Don't Retain Earlier Titles

Introduction

1) *Added entries for titles in the context of a machine-readable catalog.* The guidelines for providing added entries, including those for titles, are embodied in the cataloging rules (AACR2), the LCRIS, and any administrative decisions made locally by a particular library. These guidelines reflect the conditions under which the bibliographic infrastructure formally calls for "added" access. In a unit-card environment, such access required preparation and filing of an additional unit card for each "added" access (as well, of course, as added access that was "derived," e.g., from the title).

Within the machine-readable environment, the MARC format content designation conventions support the formal guidelines mentioned above. What is different about the machine-readable environment, however, is that "access" becomes a function of the particular system used in support of the machine-readable catalog, and that in turn reflects the decisions of the system designers. There is, then, embedded within a machine-readable bibliographic record, not only the access called for by AACR2, as reflected in the content designation, but also the access designed into the system. For example, AACR2 may suggest no title added entry is needed in a specific situation. The mechanism used in this case is indicator position 1 of the 245 field containing the value "0" (No title added entry). However, a particular system may have been designed to index all 245 fields in all cases. Thus title access is provided in spite of the setting of the indicator value otherwise. Nevertheless, the guidelines in this LCRI on title added entries reflect and amplify those called for in AACR2 only; they do not take into account the kinds of access that any one system may (or may not) provide.

2) *Controlled/uncontrolled.* Added entries may be "controlled" or "uncontrolled." "Controlled" means that the data constituting the added entry are in the form that has been determined to be used in formally referring to an entity according to AACR2 and LCRIS. It is the "established" or "catalog-entry" form for the "name" of an entity, including a work. When it is determined that an entity is primarily responsible for the creation/emanation of a work, the controlled form for an entry for the work is a name/title combination. Otherwise, it is the title itself in the form that is determined to be used in the catalog ("uniform title heading"). Controlled added entries for works are stated in MARC in fields 700, 710-711 (name/title combinations) and 730 (uniform title heading).

The found form of a title, a form appearing on an item and limited to the title itself, divorced

from any entity that may be primarily responsible for the work, is an "uncontrolled" form. It has not gone through the formal process of being established (catalog-entry form undetermined, although in some cases the controlled and uncontrolled forms might turn out to be one and the same). The focus of this LCRI is on providing added entries for titles in an uncontrolled form ("title added entry"). The LCRI states the various guidelines relating to title added entries. It begins with a description of the data constituting them and the mechanics of stating them in a machine-readable bibliographic record. These aspects are described first so that the examples used in subsequent sections of the LCRI will be understandable. Next is the basic guideline for title added entries for titles proper followed by guidelines related to permutations of titles proper. A section on items without collective title is followed by one on the guidelines related to other titles borne by an item. The LCRI concludes with sections on title changes related to monographs, integrating resources, and some electronic serials.

Data Constituting Title Added Entries/Means of Carrying Them in MARC Record

There are three ways to accommodate title added entries in the MARC record:

- 1) deriving a title added entry from the title—245 field (Title statement);
- 2) deriving a title added entry from a varying form of a title that is explicitly recorded in a field defined for that purpose—246 field (Varying form of title);
- 3) recording a title added entry for a related/analytical title in a field defined for that purpose—740 field (Added entry — uncontrolled related/analytical title).

Prior to February 1995, all title added entries in records for monographs not derived from the 245 field were recorded in a 740 field (then named Added entry — variant title).

1) *Title added entry derived from 245 field.* A title added entry is derived from the 245 title field on the basis of indicator position 1 (use value "1" (Title added entry)). The data constituting such a derived added entry are those of the \$a (Title), \$n (Number of part/section of a work), and \$p (Name of a part/section of a work) subfields as appropriate. In most cases a derived added entry equates to the title proper. Except for alternative titles and parts/designations of parts, the extent of a derived added entry is governed by the first mark of prescribed punctuation in the 245 field. When the added entry desired does not equate to the \$a, \$n, or \$p subfields of the 245 field as appropriate, it is necessary to use the 246 field for the added entry.

Retain initial articles and record an appropriate value in the non-filing indicator (indicator position 2). Use value "0" when an article is to be filed on as follows:

a) the title begins with an article that appears as part of a personal, geographic, or corporate name and is retained in such a name according to LCRI 22.4, LCRI 23.2, or AACR2 rule 24.5A;

b) the title begins with an article in a situation in which meaning and cataloger's judgment require its retention, e.g., such titles as

"The" as an introductory element of generic nouns
"El Cid" in literary criticism of the 20th century

Include in the added entry for a title proper alternative titles and parts or designations of parts (and see also the subsection 7) *Portion of title proper* below under the separate section "**Guidelines for Making Title Added Entries for Permutations Related to Titles Proper**").

For items without a collective title, the added entry derived from field 245 equates to the title of the first work; see below the separate section "**Items Without Collective Title.**"

2) *Title added entry derived from 246 field.* The implementation in February 1995 of changes related to format integration introduced a major change in the mechanism used for providing title added entries for varying forms of titles in machine-readable bibliographic records for monographs. Whereas previously all title added entries for varying forms of title had been recorded in a 740 field (with statements about such titles recorded in 500 note fields), the 246 field now carries most varying forms of title (for an exception, see below subsection 2) *Title access to independent titles* under the section "**Items Without Collective Title**"). Title added entries can be derived from this field based on the value in indicator position 1. Values in this indicator position provide for various combinations of data, including information that was previously conveyed in multiple fields (500/740).

Indicator position 1 (Note controller/title added entry) contains values that make it possible to generate notes/derive title added entries as follows:

<i>Ind. 1</i>	<i>Condition the value indicates</i>
0	Generate a note but not a title added entry
1	Generate a note and also a title added entry
2	Do not generate a note or a title added entry
3	Do not generate a note but do generate a title added entry

Indicator position 2 (Type of title) contains values that make it possible to generate display constants describing the type of title data recorded in the 246 field as follows:

<i>Ind. 2</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Display constant the value indicates</i>
#	No information provided	[no display constant]
0	Portion of title	[no display constant]
1	Parallel title	[no display constant]
2	Distinctive title	[Distinctive title]
	<i>(LC practice: Do not use this value for monographs)</i>	
3	Other title	[Other title]
	<i>(LC practice: Do not use this value for monographs)</i>	
4	Cover title	[Cover title]
5	Added title page title	[Added title page title]
6	Caption title	[Caption title]
7	Running title	[Running title]
8	Spine title	[Spine title]

If the source of the varying title recorded in a 246 field is not one of those represented by values 4-8, the source may be explicitly recorded in an \$i subfield that precedes the title data:

```
246 1# $i Source as supplied by cataloger: $a Varying
      form of title
```

Note the following input conventions used with the 246 field:

- a) position the 246 field(s) following the 245 field;
- b) do not end the field with a mark of punctuation unless it is part of the data (e.g., an abbreviation);
- c) do not record an initial article unless the intent is to file on it;
- d) add a colon at the end of the cataloger-supplied text recorded in an \$i subfield;
- e) *LC practice:* use three blank spaces for incomplete volume designation;
- f) *LC practice for input order:*

Input first

those 246 fields relating to the 245 field as identified by second indicator values 0, 1, and #, generally in that order, which reflects found form followed by any alternate form followed by any others in the order judged best.

3) *Title added entry recorded in 740 field.* As the result of format integration, the 740 field was redefined to be limited to added entry access for the uncontrolled form of two kinds of titles:

- a) uncontrolled analytical added entries for titles of independent works contained within the item;
- b) uncontrolled added entries for titles of related works external to the item.
(LC practice: do not apply except in some of the cataloging of collections of special materials; use 700-730 controlled form according to AACR2)

Do not record an initial article unless the intent is to file on it. End the field with a mark of punctuation.

Note that the redefined 740 uncontrolled "analytical" added entry does not replace the 700-730 controlled analytical added entry (name/title or title) for the independent work called for by AACR2.

Basic Guideline for Making Title Added Entries for Titles Proper

Follow the provision of the rule to:

Make an added entry under the title proper of every item entered under a personal heading, a corporate heading, or a uniform title unless

a) the title proper is essentially the same as the main entry heading or a reference to that heading
(*LC practice*: make the added entry even if the heading or a reference to that heading represents a personal or corporate name)

or b) the title proper has been composed by the cataloger
(*LC practice*: do not make the added entry except in some of the cataloging of collections of special materials)

or c) in a catalogue in which name-title and subject entries are interfiled, the title proper is identical to a subject heading assigned to the work or a direct reference to that subject heading
(*LC practice*: make the added entry)

or d) a conventionalized uniform title has been used as the uniform title for a musical work (see 25.25-25.35).

(*LC practice*: make the added entry unless the title proper is not sufficiently distinctive by itself to be a useful access point (e.g., Piano music; Symphony no. 3 in F major))

Note: Prior to Dec. 1, 2002, the *LC/CONSER practice* was not to make a title added entry for a serial title consisting of no more than the English words "Annual report." Catalogers may change the field from 245 00 to 245 10 only when updating the record for another reason.

Guidelines for Making Title Added Entries for Permutations Related to Titles Proper

1) *General*. The guidelines in the following subsections represent an attempt to standardize, to a certain extent, practice in giving additional title added entries. They address title added entries for alternate forms (e.g., spelled-out form of an abbreviation, a number as a word) as well as other issues such as the treatment of alternative titles, corrected titles, items with collective titles. They are not meant to be an exhaustive treatment. Apply cataloger's judgment to situations not addressed here. When in doubt, be liberal in making additional title added entries. Note, however, when a single title exhibits several of the above conditions, it is not necessary to make all the possible added entries; instead, limit the additional added entries to those judged to be most useful.

245 10 \$a XX centuries & Mt. St. Helens ...
246 3# \$a 20 centuries and Mount Saint Helens
246 3# \$a Twenty centuries and Mount Saint Helens

2) *Alternate forms*

a) *Abbreviations*. When an abbreviation occurs as one of the first five words filed on in a title proper, make a 246-derived title added entry substituting the corresponding spelled-out form of the abbreviation if it is thought that some catalog users might reasonably expect that the form was spelled out in the source.

245 10 \$a Messrs. Ives of Bridgeport ...
246 3# \$a Messieurs Ives of Bridgeport

245 10 \$a Mt. St. Helens ...
246 3# \$a Mount Saint Helens ...

245 10 \$a St. Louis blues ...
246 3# \$a Saint Louis blues ...

but 245 10 \$a M'Liss and Louie ...
(*Spelled out form of abbreviation unknown*)

b) *Ampersand*. When an ampersand (or other symbol, e.g., +, representing the word

"and") occurs as one of the first five words filed on in a title proper, make a 246-derived title added entry substituting the word "and" in the language of the title.

```
245 10 $a A & B roads & motorways atlas of Great  
Britain ...  
246 3# $a A and B roads and motorways atlas of Great  
Britain
```

c) *Letters and initialisms (including acronyms)*. When a series of letters or an initialism occurs as one of the first five words filed on in a title proper, apply the following:

1) *With separating punctuation*.¹⁰ If the transcription shows separating punctuation, make a 246-derived title added entry in the form without any separating punctuation if it is thought that some catalog users might expect that the letters would be recorded in that form in the source.

```
245 10 $a A.-G. Chemie ...  
246 3# $a AG Chemie  
  
245 14 $a The A-B-C-D of successful college writing ...  
246 3# $a ABCD of successful college writing
```

2) *Without spacing or separating punctuation*. If the transcription does not show spacing or separating punctuation, normally do not make a 246-derived title added entry with spacing or separating punctuation.

d) *Numbers*. When a number occurs as one of the first five words filed on in a title proper, make a 246-derived title added entry as follows:

(1) *Arabic numbers (excluding dates)*. Make a 246-derived title added entry substituting the corresponding spelled-out form of the number in the language of the title proper if it is thought that some users of the catalog might reasonably expect that the form was spelled out in words in the source. In spelling out numbers in English, follow the style indicated in *The Chicago Manual of Style*, University of Chicago Press. For other languages, follow the preferred style of the language.

101 = one hundred one; use also one hundred and one
(*An exceptional form provided because of its frequent use.*)
425 = four hundred twenty-five, *not* four hundred and twenty-five
1001 = one thousand one; use also one thousand and one
(*An exceptional form provided because of its frequent use.*)
1226 = one thousand two hundred twenty-six, *not* twelve hundred
twenty-six or twelve hundred and twenty-six
2500 = twenty-five hundred, *not* two thousand five hundred

```
245 14 $a The 1-2-3 guide to libraries ...  
246 3# $a One-two-three guide to libraries  
  
245 10 $a 1 and 2 Thessalonians ...  
246 3# $a First and Second Thessalonians  
  
245 10 $a 1a Mostra Toscana/scultura ...  
246 3# $a Prima Mostra Toscana/scultura  
  
245 10 $a 3 point 2 and what goes with it ...  
246 3# $a 3.2 and what goes with it  
246 3# $a Three point two and what goes with it  
  
245 14 $a The 3.2 beer law ...  
246 3# $a Three-point-two beer law  
  
245 10 $a 3:10 to Yuma ...  
246 3# $a Three ten to Yuma
```

¹⁰Separating punctuation in LC's system includes the hyphen (-), period (.), and slash (/).

245 10 \$a 27 wagons full of cotton ... |
 246 3# \$a Twenty-seven wagons full of cotton |
but
 245 10 \$a A4D desert speed run ... |
 245 10 \$a 1/3 of an inch of French bread ... |
 245 10 \$a 1/10th fours of 48 hours ... |
 245 10 \$a 2° minute talk treasury ... |
 245 10 \$a .300 Vickers machine gun mechanism made easy
 ... |
 245 10 \$a 003° ... |
 245 10 \$a 3.1416 and all that ... |
 245 14 \$a The 5"/38 gun ... |

(2) *Dates*

(a) *Dates representing a single year or span of years.* Do not make a 246-derived title added entry substituting the corresponding spelled-out form for dates written in arabic numerals representing a single year or a span of years. (*Exceptionally*, make such a 246-derived title added entry when it is the custom in a particular language, e.g., Chinese, to expect access through the written-out form of a date.) If, however, such dates are written in roman numerals, make a 246-derived title added entry substituting arabic numerals for the roman numerals.

245 10 \$a 1915 : \$b revue de guerre en deux actes ... |
 245 10 \$a 1945-1975 Italia ... |

(b) *Other dates.* If dates other than those representing a single year or a span of years are written in roman numerals, make a 246-derived title added entry substituting arabic numerals for the roman numerals. Make a 246-derived title added entry substituting the corresponding spelled-out form if it is thought that some users of the catalog might reasonably expect that the form was spelled out in words in the source. Make this judgment regardless of whether the numerals in the source are arabic or roman.

245 14 \$a The XXth century citizen's atlas of the
 world ... |
 246 3# \$a 20th century citizen's atlas of the world |
 246 3# \$a Twentieth century citizen's atlas of the
 world |
 245 13 \$a Le XVIIe & XVIIIe siècles ... |
 246 3# \$a 17. et 18. siècles |
 246 3# \$a Dix-septième et dix-huitième siècles |
 245 10 \$a Australian painting, XIX and XX centuries
 ... |
 246 3# \$a Australian painting, 19th and 20th centuries |
 246 3# \$a Australian painting, nineteenth and
 twentieth centuries |
 245 10 \$a XX. századi művészet ... |
 246 3# \$a 20. századi művészet |
 246 3# \$a Huszadik századi művészet |
 245 10 \$a Arabskie dokumenty IX-XX vv. : \$b Katalog
 ... |
 246 3# \$a Arabskie dokumenty 9.-20. vv. |
 246 3# \$a Arabskie dokumenty deviatogo-dvadsatogo vv. |

(3) *Roman numerals (excluding dates).* Make a 246-derived title added entry substituting arabic numerals for the roman numerals. Make an additional 246-derived title added

entry substituting the spelled-out form of the number in the language of the title proper if it is thought that some users of the catalog might reasonably expect that the form was spelled out in the source.

245 10 \$a World War II small arms ...
246 3# \$a World War 2 small arms
246 3# \$a World War Two small arms

245 10 \$a Title XX comprehensive annual services plan
...
246 3# \$a Title 20 comprehensive annual services plan
246 3# \$a Title twenty comprehensive annual services
plan

245 10 \$a XXV s'ezd KPSS i problemy ideologicheskoi
bor'by ...
246 3# \$a 25. s'ezd KPSS i problemy ideologicheskoi
bor'by v stranakh Azii i Afriki
246 3# \$a Dvadsat' piaty' s'ezd KPSS i problemy
ideologicheskoi bor'by v stranakh Azii i
Afriki

but 245 10 \$a Neotropical Microlepidoptera XIX ...
246 3# \$a Neotropical Microlepidoptera 19
(No derived added entry from spelled-out form)

(4) *Spelled-out form.* Make a 246-derived title added entry substituting an arabic numeral for the spelled-out form if it is thought that some users of the catalog might reasonably expect that was the form in the source.

245 14 \$a The road of a thousand wonders ...
246 3# \$a Road of 1000 wonders

245 12 \$a A thousand and one facts about Soviet
Estonia ...
246 3# \$a 1001 facts about Soviet Estonia

245 10 \$a Eighty blocks from Tiffany's ...
246 3# \$a 80 blocks from Tiffany's

but 245 10 \$a Two years before the mast ...

e) *Signs and symbols.* When a sign or symbol occurs as one or in one of the first five words filed on in a title proper, make a 246-derived title added entry substituting the name or a written form for the corresponding sign or symbol if this can be done concisely and if it is thought that some users of the catalog might reasonably expect that the sign/symbol would be recorded in that form in the source.

245 10 \$a Transforming #1 ...
246 3# \$a Transforming number one

245 10 \$a 100% cooperation with the United States ...
246 3# \$a One hundred percent cooperation with the
United States

245 14 \$a The \$2 window on Wall Street ...
246 3# \$a Two dollar window on Wall Street

245 10 \$a Poe[try] : \$b a simple introduction ...
246 3# \$a Poe
246 30 \$a Simple introduction to experimental poetry
500 ## \$a On t.p. "[try]" appears as an illustration
of a tree.

but 245 10 \$a Tables of the error function and its
derivative, [reproduction of equations for
the functions] ...

f) *Other*. If a title proper contains data within the first five words filed on for which there could be an alternate form that would be filed differently, make a 246-derived title added entry under that form if it is thought that some users of the catalog might reasonably expect that form to be given in the source.

```
245 10 $a Actfive and other poems ...
246 3# $a Act five and other poems
```

3) *Alternative titles*. See the subsection 7) *Portion of title proper* below.

4) *Corrected titles proper*. (For corrected titles other than titles proper, see subsection 10) under "**Guidelines for Making Title Added Entries for Other Titles Borne by an Item**" below.) In encountering titles proper that contain an incorrect form of some kind, insure that there is title access through both the incorrect and the corrected forms.

a) *Titles of monographs corrected by "[i.e. ...]" and "[sic]" (cf. 1.0F1)*. When either the "[i.e. ...]" or "[sic]" technique is used, make two title added entries: a 246-derived one for the title in its uncorrected form, and one in its correct form.

```
100 1# $a Brick, Paul Anthony.
245 14 $a The Paul Anthony Buck [i.e. Brick] lectures
...
246 3# $a Paul Anthony Buck lectures
246 3# $a Paul Anthony Brick lectures

245 04 $a The wolrd [sic] of television ...
246 3# $a Wolrd of television
246 3# $a World of television
```

Previous LC practice: From November 1995 through November 2002, LC did not use the 246-derived added entry technique to provide access to a title in its uncorrected form. This reflected LC's use of a previous system in which certain data enclosed within brackets in field 245 were ignored in filing arrangements. There will be no systematic attempt to update these records.

b) *Titles of monographs corrected by bracketing missing letters (cf. 1.0F1)*. If the title proper has been corrected by supplying in brackets a missing letter or letters, make a 246-derived added entry for the title as it appears in the source.

```
100 1# $a Patriot, John.
245 10 $a One day's d[u]lty ...
246 3# $a One day's dtu
```

This assumes that normalization treats "d[u]ty" the same as "duty." If this is not the case in a particular system, provide access through the title in its correct form without the brackets.

c) *Titles of serials and integrating resources (cf. 12.0F, 12.1B1)*. When the title proper has been transcribed in a corrected form without using brackets, also make a 246-derived title added entry for the title as it appears in the source. (This treatment assumes that the title on later issues will be in the correct form on the pieces.)

```
245 00 $a Housing starts ...
246 1# $i Title appears on v. 1, no. 1 as: $a Housing
sarts

110 2# $a JLN Association.
245 10 $a Annual report ...
246 1# $i Title appears on 1999 report as: $a Annul
report
362 1# $a 1999-
```

5) *Items with a collective title*. *LC practice*: If an item containing more than one work has a collective title, make a 245-derived title added entry only for the collective title.

6) *Items without a collective title*. See below the separate section "**Items Without Collective Title.**"

7) *Portion of title proper*

a) *Alternative title.* For titles proper that contain an "alternative title," insure title access as follows:

- 1) to the complete title proper (245-derived title added entry);
- 2) to the first part of the title proper up to the word "or" or its equivalent in another language (246-derived title added entry);
- 3) to the part following the word "or" or its equivalent in another language (246-derived title added entry).

```
100 1# $a Hoffmann, Heinrich, $d 1809-1894.
240 10 $a Struwelpeter. $l English
245 10 $a Slovenly Peter, or, Cheerful stories and funny
      pictures for good little folks.
246 30 $a Slovenly Peter
246 30 $a Cheerful stories and funny pictures for good
      little folks
```

b) *Part or designation of part.* If the title proper contains a part or a designation of a part or both, make a 246-derived title added entry (usually for the part) when it is judged intelligible enough to be a likely candidate for access.

```
245 04 $a The sophisticated traveler. $p Winter, love
      it or leave it / $c edited by A.M. Rosenthal
      ...
246 30 $a Winter, love it or leave it
```

c) *Partial title.* Make a 246-derived title added entry for a portion of a title proper when it is judged that some users would consider the portion as the title proper.

```
100 1# $a Byrne, Robert, $d 1928-
245 14 $a The New York times book of great chess
      victories and defeats / $c Robert Byrne.
246 30 $a Book of great chess victories and defeats
246 30 $a Great chess victories and defeats
```

This is often the case with art books whose title transcription begins with the artist's name; many users might perceive that name as a statement of responsibility rather than a title.

```
245 10 $a Paul Jenkins, anatomy of a cloud ...
246 30 $a Anatomy of a cloud
```

d) *Statement of responsibility.* When a title proper begins with a separable statement of responsibility, make a 246-derived title added entry for the title without the initial statement of responsibility. Note that this applies regardless of whether a uniform title has been assigned the work or not, since the function of providing access through a varying form of title is separate and distinct from the function of collocation provided through a uniform title.

```
100 1# $a Shakespeare, William, $d 1564-1616.
240 10 $a Midsummer night's dream
245 10 $a Shakespeare's A midsummer night's dream ...
246 30 $a Midsummer night's dream
```

8) *Uniform title. LC practice:* Do not make title added entries for uniform titles. There may, however, be instances in which a title added entry is the same as the uniform title (e.g., cf. subsection 7) d) immediately above).

Items Without Collective Title

1) *Change in AACR2/content designation.* For items without a collective title, *Amendments 1993* to the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* changed the placement of the general material designation ("GMD"), which in turn changed the manner of providing title access in such cases. The GMD now follows the first title transcribed instead of the last. That change stimulated a change in the content designation for items without a collective title: the second title immediately adjacent to the first is now treated as "remainder of title" (subfield \$b). This change, effective 1994, applies in all cases even when a GMD is not being assigned to the item.

With GMD

pre-1994 policy

245 10 \$a Title A ; Title B ; Title C \$h [GMD] / \$c
statement of responsibility

1994- policy

245 10 \$a Title A \$h [GMD] ; \$b Title B ; Title C /
\$c statement of responsibility

Without GMD

pre-1994 policy

245 10 \$a Title A ; Title B / \$c statement of
responsibility

1994- policy

245 10 \$a Title A ; \$b Title B / \$c statement of
responsibility

This change in content designation meant some changes in the existing policy on providing access to the titles being recorded in the title and statement of responsibility area, since the titles immediately following the first are no longer included in the same subfield as the first (subfield \$a). Subfield \$a now ends before any other data element that follows the first title (the GMD, the second title, the first parallel title, the first other title information, the first statement of responsibility).

2) *Title access to independent titles.* Make a title added entry for each title being recorded if there are two or three titles. Usually make a 245-derived title added entry for the first. The second and third titles must be provided for explicitly by using the redefined 740 field (Added entry — Uncontrolled related/analytical title) and recording value "2" in the second indicator position (Analytical entry). (Cf. the examples in 3) *Title access to 245 title string* immediately below). If there are four or more titles being recorded, make a 245-derived title added entry only for the first.

NOTE: record in a 246 field varying forms of an independent title occurring in a 245 \$a subfield; record in a 740 field varying forms of an independent title occurring elsewhere.

3) *Title access to 245 title string. Previous LC practice:* From February 1994 to November 2002, LC made a title added entry for the complement of titles immediately adjacent to one another appearing at the beginning of the title and statement of responsibility area and treated as a unit by recording the titles without the GMD but with the prescribed punctuation used in the title and statement of responsibility area. For the period February 1994-November 1995, field 740 0# was used to provide this added entry; from December 1995 to November 2002 field 246 3# was used. As of December 2002, LC follows the current practice described above in 2) *Title access to independent titles*. There will be no systematic attempt to update records done under the previous practice.

Previous practice (December 1995-November 2002) showing use of field 246 3# to provide access to the 245 title string as it appears on the source.

100 1# \$a Berkeley, George, \$d 1685-1753.
240 10 \$a Treatise concerning the principles of human
knowledge
245 10 \$a Principles of human knowledge ; \$b and,
Three dialogues / \$c edited with
introduction by Howard Robinson.
246 3# \$a Principles of human knowledge ; and, Three
dialogues
700 12 \$a Berkeley, George, \$d 1685-1753. \$t Three
dialogues.
740 02 \$a Three dialogues.

Current practice (December 2002-) showing that field 246 3# is no longer used to provide access to the 245 title string as it appears on the source.

100 1# \$a Berkeley, George, \$d 1685-1753.
240 10 \$a Treatise concerning the principles of human knowledge
245 10 \$a Principles of human knowledge ; \$b and, Three dialogues / \$c edited with introduction by Howard Robinson.
700 12 \$a Berkeley, George, \$d 1685-1753. \$t Three dialogues.
740 02 \$a Three dialogues.

4) *Models illustrating title access.* The following models illustrate the various conditions of title access that may occur for items without a collective title. These models are **LIMITED** to showing the various patterns that may occur. They do **NOT** include any controlled forms of added entries, e.g., controlled analytic added entries, that might also be appropriate.

245 10 \$a Title A \$h [GMD] ; \$b Title B / \$c statement of responsibility.
740 02 \$a Title B.

245 10 \$a Title A ; \$b Title B / \$c statement of responsibility.
740 02 \$a Title B.

245 10 \$a Title A \$h [GMD]. \$b Title B.
740 02 \$a Title B.

245 10 \$a Title A. \$b Title B.
740 02 \$a Title B.

245 10 \$a Title A \$h [GMD] ; \$b Title B ; Title C / \$c statement of responsibility.
740 02 \$a Title B.
740 02 \$a Title C.

245 10 \$a Title A ; \$b Title B ; Title C / \$c statement of responsibility.
740 02 \$a Title B.
740 02 \$a Title C.

245 10 \$a Title A \$h [GMD]. \$b Title B : other title information. Title C.
740 02 \$a Title B.
740 02 \$a Title C.

245 10 \$a Title A. \$b Title B : other title information. Title C.
740 02 \$a Title B.
740 02 \$a Title C.

245 10 \$a Title A \$h [GMD] / \$c statement of responsibility. Title B / statement of responsibility.
740 02 \$a Title B.

245 10 \$a Title A / \$c statement of responsibility. Title B / statement of responsibility.
740 02 \$a Title B.

245 10 \$a Title A \$h [GMD] : \$b other title information / \$c statement of responsibility. Title B : other title information / statement of responsibility.
740 02 \$a Title B.

245 10 \$a Title A : \$b other title information / \$c statement of responsibility. Title B : other title information / statement of responsibility.
740 02 \$a Title B.

245 10 \$a Title A \$h [GMD] = \$b Parallel title A / \$c statement of responsibility. Title B = Parallel title B / statement of responsibility.
246 31 \$a Parallel title A
740 02 \$a Title B.
740 02 \$a Parallel title B.

245 10 \$a Title A = \$b Parallel title A / \$c statement of responsibility. Title B = Parallel title B / statement of responsibility.
246 31 \$a Parallel title A
740 02 \$a Title B.
740 02 \$a Parallel title B.

245 10 \$a Title A \$h [GMD] = \$b Parallel title A ; Title B = Parallel title B / \$c statement of responsibility.
246 31 \$a Parallel title A
740 02 \$a Title B.
740 02 \$a Parallel title B.

245 10 \$a Title A = \$b Parallel title A ; Title B = Parallel title B / \$c statement of responsibility.
246 31 \$a Parallel title A
740 02 \$a Title B.
740 02 \$a Parallel title B.

245 10 \$a Title A \$h [GMD] : \$b other title information ; Title B : other title information / \$c statement of responsibility.
740 02 \$a Title B.

245 10 \$a Title A : \$b other title information ; Title B : other title information / \$c statement of responsibility.
740 02 \$a Title B.

Guidelines for Making Title Added Entries for Other Titles Borne by an Item

1) *246 indicators*. For ease of reference, the values of the indicator positions of the 246 field are repeated here. For more complete information, see above the subsection 2) *Title added entry derived from 246 field* under the section "**Data Constituting Title Added Entries/Means of Carrying Them in the MARC Record.**"

<i>Ind. 1</i>	<i>Condition the value indicates</i>
0	Generate a note but not a title added entry
1	Generate a note and also a title added entry
2	Do not generate a note or a title added entry
3	Do not generate a note but do generate a title added entry

<i>Ind. 2</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Display constant the value indicates</i>
#	No information provided	[no display constant]
0	Portion of title	[no display constant]
1	Parallel title	[no display constant]
2	Distinctive title (<i>LC practice: Do not use this value for monographs</i>)	[Distinctive title]
3	Other title (<i>LC practice: Do not use this value for monographs</i>)	[Other title]
4	Cover title	[Cover title]
5	Added title page title	[Added title page title]
6	Caption title	[Caption title]
7	Running title	[Running title]
8	Spine title	[Spine title]

If the source of the varying title recorded in a 246 field is not one of those represented by values 4-8, the source may be explicitly recorded in an \$i subfield that precedes the title data:

```
246 1# $i Source as supplied by cataloger: $a Varying
form of title
```

2) *Scope*. The guidelines in the following subsections represent an attempt to standardize, to a certain extent, practice in giving additional title added entries. They address varying forms of title other than those related to the title proper. They are not meant to be an exhaustive treatment. Apply cataloger's judgment to situations not addressed here. When a single title exhibits several conditions, limit the additional title added entries to those judged to be most useful.

a) *General guideline*. Make 246-derived title added entries more or less automatically for cover titles, parallel titles, and added title page titles when they are significantly different from the title proper. *LC practice*: Be more restrictive about caption titles, half titles, running titles for monographs, and other title information. Generally, make added entries for these only if one of the following is true:

- 1) the work was also published under the title;
- 2) the work is cited in reference sources under the title;
- 3) the title is given such prominence by typography or by other means that it is reasonable to assume that the publication may be known by it or that persons examining the item might think that it is the main title of the publication.

b) *Source vs. type*. In the 246 field, the categories for types of titles expressed by the second indicator are not mutually exclusive. *LC practice*: In general, for titles from sources other than 245, for monographs, prefer to give the source using either one of the following second indicator values for source

4	Cover title
5	Added title page title
6	Caption title
7	Running title
8	Spine title

or subfield \$i

```
245 10 $a Title of work ...
246 1# $i Title from colophon: $a Varying form of title
```

```
245 10 $a Title of work ...
246 1# $i Title on container: $a Parallel title on
container
```

instead of stating the "nature" of the title itself, e.g.;

1	Parallel title
2	Distinctive title
3	Other title

Thus, for a title from a source other than 245 that is also a particular kind of title, e.g., a

parallel title, prefer its source over the fact that it is a parallel title:

```
245 10 $a Title of work ...
246 14 $a Parallel title from cover
```

This does not preclude, however, also stating the "nature" of the title in subfield $\$i$ when judged appropriate:

```
245 10 $a Title of work ...
246 0# $i Subtitle on jacket: $a Varying form of title
      that is subtitle on jacket
```

3) *Alternate forms. LC practice:* With respect to making 246-derived title added entries for alternate forms (cf. subsection 2) *Alternate forms* under "**Guidelines for Making Title Added Entries for Permutations Related to Titles Proper**" above), use judgment on a case-by-case basis. If in doubt, do not make a 246-derived title added entry for a "variant of a variant."

4) *Accompanying material.* Treat the title of an accompanying item as an independent title of a work contained within the item. Provide a title added entry using field 740 with indicator values 02. In general, provide title access through varying forms of the title of an accompanying item in those cases judged to provide useful access, using the 740 02 field also as the means of stating any varying forms of independent titles.

```
245 00 $a OSHA plan writer $h [electronic resource]
      ...
300 ## $a 1 computer disk ; $c 5 1/4 in. + $e 1 manual
      (1 v.) ...
500 ## $a Title on manual: Dr. Young's OSHA plan
      writer.
740 02 $a Dr. Young's OSHA plan writer.
```

5) *Added title page title*

```
100 1# $a Abbott, R.
245 14 $a The supply of liner shipping to Canada / $c
      by R. Abbott, Z. Mockus, N. Farinaccio.
246 15 $a Offre de transport maritime de ligne
      régulière au Canada
```

6) *At head of title.* When title data appear at head of title, use a 246 field.

```
110 1# $a Colorado. $b Office of State Auditor.
245 10 $a Highway users tax fund performance audit.
246 1# $i At head of title: $a Report of the State
      Auditor
```

When data other than title data appear at head of title that are to be combined with the title proper in an added entry, record the "at head of title" data in a 500 note, and provide the title added entry through a 246 3# field:

```
110 2# $a Rand McNally and Company.
245 10 $a Chicago & vicinity 6 county StreetFinder /
      $c Rand McNally ...
246 3# $a Chicago and vicinity six county StreetFinder
246 3# $a Rand McNally, Chicago Tribune, Chicago &
      vicinity 6 county StreetFinder
500 ## $a At head of cover title: Rand McNally,
      Chicago Tribune.
```

7) *Binder's title*. If a binder's title varies significantly from the title proper, record the title in 246 1#.

```
100 1# $a Shaver, John I.
245 10 $a Mixed Commission on British and American
        Claims, John I. Shaver vs. United States, no.
        51 : $b brief for claim.
246 1# $i Binder's title: $a Shaver vs. United States
```

LC practice: If a monograph has been bound only for LC's collections (i.e., it was not bound by the publisher or it was not one of the multiple copies that were bound subsequent to publication as part of a cooperative acquisitions program), record only the note and not the added entry. In such a case, make the note a copy-specific one (LCRI 1.7B20), e.g., "LC copy has binder's title: ..." In case of doubt, do not assume that the item was bound only for LC.

8) *Caption title*

```
100 1# $a Ettlting, E. $q (Emile)
245 10 $a Suite de valse sur l'opéra L'Africaine de
        Meyerbeer / $c E. Ettlting.
246 16 $a Africaine
```

9) *Colophon title*

```
100 1# $a Melit`auri, K.
245 10 $a Varżia ...
246 1# $i Title in colophon: $a Vardzia

100 1# $a Deng, Xiaoping, $d 1904-
240 10 $a Selections. $f 1983
245 10 $a Deng Xiaoping wen xuan, 1975-1982 nian ...
246 1# $i Colophon title: $a Deng Xiaoping wenxuan
```

10) *Corrected titles other than title proper* (cf. 1.0F1) above under "**Guidelines for Making Title Added Entries for Permutations Related to Titles Proper.**") In encountering titles other than title proper that contain an incorrect form of some kind, use judgment to determine when to give access to incorrect and/or corrected forms.

a) *Titles of monographs corrected by "[i.e. ...]" and "[sic]."* When either the "[i.e. ...]" or "[sic]" technique is used, make two title added entries: a 246-derived one for the title in its uncorrected form, and one in its correct form.

```
110 2# $a Katholiek Sociaal-Kerkelijk Instituut.
245 10 $a Etude cartographique de la structure
        économique et démographique de l'Europe
        occidentale = $b Kleiner Atlas der
        oekonomischen und demografischen Struktur
        von West Europa = Cartografic [sic] study on
        the economic and demografic [sic] structure
        of western Europe.
246 31 $a Kleiner Atlas der oekonomischen und
        demografischen Struktur von West Europa
246 31 $a Cartografic study on the economic and
        demografic structure of western Europe
246 3# $a Cartographic study on the economic and
        demographic structure of western Europe
```

b) *Titles of monographs with missing letters.* If the varying title contains a missing letter or letters, use one 246 field to provide a 246-derived title added entry for the variation as it appears in the source and another to record the variation in its corrected form.

```
100 1# $a Gold, Robert.
245 14 $a The hills of home ...
246 34 $a Hlls of home
246 04 $a H[i]lls of home
        (Varying form of title on cover)
```

c) *Titles of serials and integrating resources.* When the varying title has been transcribed in a corrected form without using brackets, also make a 246-derived title added entry for the varying title as it appears in the source.

```
245 00 $a Linguistic research today ...
246 18 $a Research in linguistics
246 1# $i Spine title on v. 1: $a Research in
        linguistics
```

11) *Cover title*

```
111 2# $a SPWD-NABARD Seminar on Economics of Wastelands
        Development $d (1984 : $c Suraj Kund, India)
245 10 $a SPWD-NABARD Seminar on Economics of Wastelands
        Development : $b proceedings of the seminar
        held at Suraj Kund on March 8th, 9th, 10th 1984
        / $c sponsored by National Bank for Agriculture
        and Rural Development ; editor, Kamal Sharma.
246 14 $a Economics of wastelands development
```

12) *Distinctive title.* *LC practice:* Do not use for monographs.

13) *Half title*

```
111 2# $a Bruckner-Symposion : $n (8th : $d 1986 : $c
        Linz, Austria)
245 10 $a Bruckner Symposion ...
246 1# $i Half title: $a Bruckner-Symposion Linz 1986
```

14) *No title added entry derived from varying form of title data recorded.* There may be occasions when the information in a varying form of title is judged useful in aiding identification or showing the nature/scope of a work, but an added entry is judged not to be needed.

```
245 03 $a La fabbrica eterna / $c [coordinamento del
        Convegno e del volume, Ernesto Brivio].
246 0# $i Subtitle on jacket: $a Cultura, logica
        strutturale, conservazione delle cattedrali
        gotiche
```

15) *Other title.* This category is available as a general kind of source not otherwise specified by another value in the second indicator position of 246. *LC practice:* Do not use for monographs; use subfield \$i to state the specific location.

```
245 00 $a Ammunition.
246 13 $a UAW ammunition
        (The publication is a serial)
```

16) *Other title information from 245*

```
111 2# $a Bruckner-Symposion : $n (8th : $d 1986 : $c
        Linz, Austria)
245 10 $a Bruckner Symposion : $b Bruckner, Liszt, Mahler
        und die Moderne, im Rahmen des Internationalen
        Brucknerfestes Linz 1986, 17.-21. September 1986
        : Bericht ...
246 30 $a Bruckner, Liszt, Mahler und die Moderne
```

17) *Parallel titles.* If a title in another language appears prominently on the publication, make a 246-derived title added entry for it. (It does not matter if the source is an added title page or if there is text in the language of the title.)

In the 246 field, the categories for types of titles expressed by the second indicator are not mutually exclusive. *LC practice:* In general, for titles from sources other than 245, prefer, for monographs, to give the source (using either one of the second indicator values for source exclusive of values "2-3") or subfield \$i instead of stating the "nature" of the title itself. Thus for a title from a source other than 245 that is also a parallel title, prefer its source over the fact that it is a parallel title.

a) *Parallel title from 245*

100 1# \$a Mossolow, N.
245 14 \$a Die Geschichte von Namutoni \$b = Die Verhaal
van Namutoni = The history of Namutoni / \$c
N. Mossolow.
246 31 \$a Verhaal van Namutoni
246 31 \$a History of Namutoni

b) *Parallel title from other than 245. Insure that the source is always indicated.*

(1) *Indicate source by indicator*

100 1# \$a Abbott, R.
245 14 \$a The supply of liner shipping to Canada / \$c
by R. Abbott, Z. Mockus, N. Farinaccio.
246 15 \$a Offre de transport maritime de ligne
régulière au Canada

(2) *Indicate source by \$i subfield*

100 1# \$a Brander Jonsson, Hedvig, \$d 1949-
245 10 \$a Bild och fromhetsliv i 1800-talets Sverige /
\$c Hedvig Brander Jonsson.
246 1# \$i Parallel title on p. [4] of cover: \$a
Picture and piety in 19th century Sweden

18) *Running title*

100 0# \$a Gregory, \$c of Nyssa, Saint, \$d ca. 335-ca.
394.
240 10 \$a Commentarius in Canticum canticorum
245 10 \$a Gregorii Nysseni In Canticum canticorum ...
246 17 \$a Commentarius in Canticum canticorum

245 00 \$a Bangladesh Education Extension Centre
bulletin.
246 17 \$a B.E.E.C. bulletin

19) *Spine title*

100 1# \$a Parmentier, Henri.
245 10 \$a On vacation / \$c [illustrations by Henri
Parmentier].
246 18 \$a Animal pals on vacation

20) *Other source*

245 00 \$a Recent developments in real property law
practice, 1984/1985 \$h [sound recording].
246 1# \$i Title on container: \$a Recent developments
in real property law practice (spring 1985)

Title Changes Related to Subsequent Editions of Monographs

LC practice: When the title or choice of entry, or both, changes between editions cataloged separately (LCRI 1.7A4), state the fact of the change in a 500 note and link the two editions by means of a 700-730 controlled related work added entry for the heading for the previous edition in the record for the edition being cataloged.

100 1# \$a Surname, Forename.
245 10 \$a Title of current edition ...
500 ## \$a Earlier edition published under title: Title
of earlier edition.
700 1# \$a Surname, Forename. \$t Title of earlier
edition.

Title Change for Parts of a Multipart Item

If the title proper changes between parts of a multipart item, give the other title proper in 246 1# . Identify the part(s) with that title in subfield \$i.

```
245 00 $a Reactions and processes ...
246 1# $i Pt. H has title: $a Chemometrics in
    environmental chemistry

100 1# $a Wood, Neil S.
245 10 $a Evolution of the pedal car and other riding
    toys, with prices ...
246 1# $i Vols. 2-<4    > have title: $a Evolution of
    the pedal car, with price guide
```

Minor Change in Title of a Serial

If the change in title proper of a later issue or part of a serial is only a minor change (cf. rule 21.2A), give that title proper in a 246 1#. Identify the issue(s) or part(s) with that title in subfield \$i.

```
245 00 $a Research report on literacy efforts.
246 1# $i No. 17-    have title: $a Research reports
    on literacy efforts
```

Title Added Entries for Integrating Resources

1) *Title proper.* When the title proper on the latest iteration (e.g., on replacement title page of an updating loose-leaf, on updated Web site) differs from the earlier title proper, give the later title proper in the 245 field; give an added entry for the earlier title proper in a 247 field. See LCRI 12.7A2 for the content of the 247 field.

2) *Other title information and titles other than the title proper.* When other title information or a title other than the title proper has been added, changed, or deleted on the latest iteration and it is considered important to make a note, give the other title information or the title in a 246 field and explain the situation in subfield \$i. See LCRI 12.7B4.1, LCRI 12.7B5.2, and LCRI 12.7B6.2.

Title Added Entries for Electronic Serials That Don't Retain Earlier Titles

If an electronic serial is reformatted so that all evidence of the earlier title is removed, give an added entry for the earlier title proper in a 247 11 field. See LCRI 12.7B4.2 for information about the related 547 field. Also give such added entries if an aggregator presents a range of issues and does not retain earlier titles.

existing record

```
245 00 $a Asian age $h [electronic resource]
```

same record updated

```
245 00 $a Asian age online $h [electronic resource]
247 11 $a Asian age $f <Mar. 6, 2001>
547 ## $a All issues originally published with title
    Asian age have been reformatted with the new
    title: Asian age online.
```

21.30L. SERIES. [Rev.]

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Main Series and Indirectly Entered Subseries

- 1) Main series is unnumbered
- 2) Main series is numbered
- 3) Hierarchy of numbered and unnumbered main series/subseries

Unless a specific category is mentioned, the term "series" in this LCRI means any of these comprehensive items: monographic series, other serial, multipart item.

See AACR2 rules for the series area (1.6 ff.) and related LCRIs for information about series statements.

Option Decision

LC practice: Apply the optional provision for adding the numeric, etc., designation of the series in the series added entry. Give it in the form established in the series authority record.

Series Added Entry Guidelines

LC practice: Make added entries for all analyzed series established after August 31, 1989. For series established before September 1, 1989, do not change decisions calling for not tracing.

All the material in the remainder of this LCRI assumes the series decision recorded on the series authority record is to "trace" the series.

Form of Series Added Entries

Although a series statement may include a parallel title (1.6C), other title information (1.6D), a statement of responsibility (1.6E), or an ISSN (1.6F), the heading for a series consists only of one of the following: a title proper, a uniform title heading, a name heading/title proper, or a name heading/uniform title.

There are two ways to accommodate series added entries in the MARC record:

- 1) derive a series added entry from the series statement: 440 field (Series statement/Added entry--Title);
- 2) record a series added entry in a field defined for that purpose: 8XX (Series added entries).

LC practice: Derive a series added entry (tag the 4XX field as 440) if the series statement and the numbering (if the series is numbered) are in exactly the same form as the series heading and form of numbering on the series authority record. Also derive a series added entry if the only difference between the series statement and the established heading/form of number is one or more of the following conditions:

- 1) the presence of an initial article;

a) set the non-filing indicator for an article at the beginning of the series area according to the guidelines stated for the title proper in the 245 section of LCRI 21.30J;

b) do not derive a series added entry if the subseries title (including a subseries title preceded by a numeric or alphabetic designation) begins with an article—cf. LCRI 25.5B;

- 2) the presence of an ISSN;
- 3) the presence or absence of quotation marks around one or more words in the title;
- 4) the presence of brackets around the entire series statement or any part of it.

LC practice: Explicitly provide a series added entry (tag the 4XX field as 490 1 and add an 8XX field) if there is any difference between the series statement and the numbering (if the series is numbered) and the established form of the series heading and form of numbering on the series authority record other than the conditions mentioned above.

Multipart Item in a Series

LC practice: If the parts of a multipart item are separately numbered within a series, give the numbers in the series added entry as they are given in the series statement (cf. LCRI 1.6G2) and in the form established in the series authority record. It is no longer necessary to create an 8XX added entry solely because the numbering is not consecutive or the first number is not permanent; it is not necessary to change existing records that reflect the old practice until the record is closed.

Integrating Resource in One or More Series

LC practice: Also provide an 8XX series added entry for any traced series included in a note. (Series not present on the latest iteration will be given in the note area instead of in the series area — cf. rule 12.6B2 and 12.7B14.2b.)

existing record

```
260 ## $a Chicago : $b CJ Press, $c 1983-
440 #0 $a Real estate professional series
```

same record updated later

```
260 ## $a Chicago : $b CJ Press, $c 1983-
no 4XX field
500 ## $a Series title, 1983-1995: Real estate
professional series.
500 ## $a Description based on: release 23, published
in Jan. 1996.
830 #0 $a Real estate professional series.
```

existing record

```
260 ## $a Denver : $b Smith Pub. Co.
440 #0 $a Research in library acquisitions
500 ## $a Description based on: update 2, published in
1991.
```

same record updated later

```
260 ## $a Denver : $b Smith Pub. Co.
490 1# $a Library acquisitions
500 ## $a Series title <1991 >: Research in library
acquisitions.
500 ## $a Description based on: update 9, published in
2000.
830 #0 $a Research in library acquisitions.
830 #0 $a Library acquisitions (Denver, Colo.)
```

Republications

LC practice: If a republication contains the original series statement (transcribed in parentheses in the bibliographic history note—cf. LCRI 2.7B7), provide an 8XX series added entry for the series. Do not give a series added entry if the original series statement is lacking on the item even if information about the series is recorded in the bibliographic history note.

Numbering Grammatically Integrated with Series Title

If the numbering, etc., of the series volume is grammatically integrated with the series title (cf. rule 1.6B1), explicitly make the series added entry so the numbering can be omitted from the title and recorded in subfield \$v of an 8XX field.

490 1# \$a Publication number 22 of the Southwestern
Iowa History Society

830 #0 \$a Publication ... of the Southwestern Iowa
History Society ; \$v no. 22.

490 1# \$a The twenty-sixth L. Ray Buckendale lecture

830 #0 \$a L. Ray Buckendale lecture ; \$v 26th.

490 1# \$a 31. tom Biblioteki SIB

830 #0 \$a Biblioteka SIB ; \$v 31. t.

More Than One System of Numbering

LC practice: If more than one system of numbering is transcribed in the series statement (cf. LCRI 1.6G), explicitly make the series added entry to record in subfield \$v the one system specified in the series authority record.

490 1# \$a _____ ; \$v Bd. 6, Nr. 2 = Nr. 32

830 #0 \$a _____ ; \$v Bd. 6, Nr. 2.

Numbering Errors

If the number has been corrected in the series statement (cf. rule 1.6G1), explicitly make the series added entry to give only the correct number.

490 1# \$a Kieler historische Studien ; \$v Bd. 24 [i.e.
25]

830 #0 \$a Kieler historische Studien ; \$v Bd. 25.

Number Preceded by One or More Letters

LC practice: When the numbers of items in the same series are preceded by a letter or letters varying from item to item (cf. LCRI 1.6B and LCRI 1.6G), explicitly make the series added entry to omit the letter or letters from subfield \$v.

in sources of different items in series: D1, C2, SW3, F4, etc.

490 1 \$a _____ ; \$v D1

830 #0 \$a _____ ; \$v 1.

LC practice: When the only information available is from the one item in hand, assume all items in that series will have the same letter(s) preceding the number until differing information is available. Record the letter(s) in subfield \$v.

Numbering for Publications of the U.S. Congress

LC practice: Explicitly make a series added entry for publications of the U.S. Congress to give the numbering relating to the numbering of the Congress and Session as the first part of subfield \$v, followed by the number of the publication within that Congress and Session.

490 1# \$a Mis. doc / 49th Congress, 1st Session,
Senate ; \$v no. 82

830 #0 \$a Mis. doc (United States. Congress. Senate) ;
\$v 49th Congress, 1st session, no. 82.

LC practice: Transcribe the information for series publications of other legislatures as above if the situations are the same.

Main Series and Indirectly Entered Subseries¹¹

1) *Main series is unnumbered*

LC practice. Do not give a separate series added entry for the main series unless the main series has already appeared by itself on other publications. Instead, give a series added entry for the main series/subseries combination. Derive the series added entry or make it explicitly, depending upon whether the series statement and the numbering of the subseries (if the subseries is numbered) are in exactly the same form as the heading and form of numbering on the series authority record.

440 #0 \$a Progress in nuclear energy. \$n Series V, \$p Metallurgy and fuels

490 1# \$a University publications series. The social sciences ; \$v no. 4

830 #0 \$a University publications series. \$p Social sciences ; \$v no. 4.

(made-up example)

Exception. If the main series appears on a later publication without any subseries, at that point establish the main series separately and make the series added entry separately for this and any other item showing only the main series. However, if later forms show both the main series and a subseries, use in the added entry only the form in which the subseries is already established.

2) *Main series is numbered*

LC practice. Give two series added entries: one for the main series and one for the main series/subseries combination.

490 1# \$a Biblioteca de arte hispánico ; \$v 8. \$a Artes aplicadas ; \$v 1

830 #0 \$a Biblioteca de arte hispánico ; \$v 8.

830 #0 \$a Biblioteca de arte hispánico. \$p Artes aplicadas ; \$v 1.

3) *Hierarchy of numbered and unnumbered main series/subseries*

LC practice. If a hierarchy of main series and multiple subseries is involved and only some are numbered, treat the unnumbered ones under 1) above and the numbered ones under 2) above.

25.5B CONFLICT RESOLUTION. [Rev.]

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- 8) *Serial common title or main series title issued alone or has numbering*

¹¹[Recommended future placement: include in a new introductory Chapter 21 LCRI addressing number of series headings]

9) *Supplement title entered subordinately to main title*

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Radio and Television Programs

U.S. Census Publications

Comics

Motion Pictures

Choreographic Works

- 1) *Background*
- 2) *Uniform titles for choreographic works*

Named Individual Works of Art

The first part of this LCRI addresses conflict resolution for serials (including numbered and unnumbered monographic series). This part of the LCRI represents *LC/PCC practice*.

Also, see the sections “Monographs” and “Integrating Resources” below for guidelines about the use of qualifiers for single-volume monographs, multipart items, and integrating resources.

Note: Indicators are not given in the examples when the heading could be used in either an authority or a bibliographic record because the indicators in authority and bibliographic records are not the same for the 130 field.

General

1) *The "catalog" when testing for conflict.* When searching the catalog to determine if a uniform title is needed for a serial/series or multipart item, define the "catalog" as the file against which the searching and cataloging is being done. In addition, catalogers (including LC overseas offices' catalogers and PCC participants) may take into account *any* serial/series or multipart item with the same title of which they know, whether or not it is in the catalog.

2) *Eligible title fields for conflict*

a) Take into account the title proper of a serial/series/multipart item; such a title proper can be found in the 245, 247, 4XX, 730, 760-787, 8XX fields of bibliographic records and the 1XX field of series authority records (SARs).

b) Do not take into account variant forms of title represented by added entries (246, 740 fields) in bibliographic records or by cross references (4XX fields) in name and series authority

records. (*Note:* according to LCRI 26.5A, a qualifier is added to a cross reference in the authority record to break the conflict with a title proper in the same or another record.)

3) Resolve the conflict by using a uniform title heading or name heading/uniform title in the bibliographic or series authority record being created. Do not also add a uniform title heading or a name heading/uniform title to the existing record.

Exceptions

a) See 5) in the "Serials (Including Numbered and Unnumbered Monographic Series) ..." section below for adding "(Unnumbered)" as qualifier.

b) See 1)b) and 1)c) in the "Monographs" section below.

c) See 2) in the "Title/Phrase Heading in Series Authority Record Identical to Personal or Corporate Name" section below.

4) Use the uniform title heading or name heading/uniform title whenever the serial/series or multipart item is referred to in other access points (added or subject entries, subseries headings, etc.) and in linking notes.

5) Do not predict a conflict.

6) *Republications.* When a serial/series/multipart item is republished or reproduced (as a text, as a microform, as large print, as a braille edition, as a digitized reproduction, etc.), do not use a uniform title to distinguish one of these republications from the original. If the original itself has a uniform title, use the same uniform title for the republication.

Serials (Including Numbered and Unnumbered Monographic Series) Series Entered Under Title

1) *General.* When creating a bibliographic record for a serial, a series authority record for a serial/series, or a name authority record for a serial, construct a uniform title made up of the title proper plus a parenthetical qualifier to distinguish the serial/series from another with the same title proper in a bibliographic record, in the heading of any series authority record (for series, multipart item, phrase, or serial), or in the heading of any name authority record.

2) *Choice of qualifying term*

a) *Title proper is a "generic" title (i.e., it consists solely of an indication of type of publication and/or periodicity, exclusive of articles, prepositions, and conjunctions).* Use as the qualifier the heading for the body issuing or publishing the serial/series. If more than one corporate body is associated with the work, choose the body responsible for issuing the serial/series, rather than the one only publishing it. If multiple bodies are performing the same function, generally choose the one named first.

130 \$a Bulletin (American Dairy Products Institute)
130 \$a Bulletin (British Columbia. Dept. of Mines and Petroleum Resources)
130 \$a Bulletin (Université libre de Bruxelles. Service de physique des particules élémentaires)
130 \$a Occasional paper (Australia. Bureau of Industry Economics)
130 \$a Occasional paper (King's College (University of London). Dept. of Geography)
130 \$a Occasional paper (Spark M. Matsunaga Institute for Peace)

b) *Other situations.* Use judgment in determining the *most appropriate* qualifier for the serial/series being cataloged. Possible qualifiers are given in the following list; the listing is not prescriptive and is not in priority order. If none of these qualifiers is appropriate, use any word(s) that will serve to distinguish the one serial/series from the other. Use more than one qualifier if needed to make the uniform title unique.

- corporate body
- date of publication¹²
- descriptive data elements, e.g., edition statement, GMD, physical medium
- place of publication¹³

130 0# \$a Social sciences index (CD-ROM)
245 00 \$a Social sciences index \$h [electronic resource]

130 0# \$a Peterson's financial aid service (IBM version)
245 00 \$a Peterson's financial aid service \$h [electronic resource]

130 0# \$a Peterson's financial aid service (Macintosh version)
245 00 \$a Peterson's financial aid service \$h [electronic resource]

3) *Form of qualifying term*

a) *Corporate body*. Use the AACR2 form of the name exactly as given on the name authority record for the corporate body.

130 \$a Special report (Northern Illinois University.
Center for Southeast Asian Studies)
130 \$a Occasional publication (Popular Archaeology
(Firm))

b) *Place of publication*. Use the AACR2 form from the name authority record for the place minus any cataloger's addition (cf. AACR2 24.4C1); record the name of the larger place preceded by a comma (cf. AACR2 23.4A1).

130 \$a African primary texts (Madison, Wis.)
130 \$a Rural development studies (Uppsala, Sweden)
130 \$a New age journal (Brighton, Boston, Mass.)

c) *Multiple qualifiers*. If more than one qualifier is needed, separate the qualifiers with a space-colon-space within one set of parentheses. Exception: if one of the qualifiers is "(Series)," give that qualifier first and enclose each qualifier in its own set of parentheses.

130 \$a Bulletin (Canadian Association of University
Teachers : 1973)
130 \$a Washington gazette (Washington, D.C. : Daily)
130 \$a WP (Series) (United States. Bureau of the Census)

4) *Change in qualifier*

a) *Body used as qualifier*

i) If the name of the body changes or the body is no longer involved with the serial/series, create a new record for the serial/series.

130 \$a Monograph series (American Bar Association.
Special Committee on Alternative Means of Dispute
Resolution)
130 \$a Monograph series (American Bar Association.
Special Committee on Dispute Resolution)

¹²Choose the date of publication (not date from chronological designation) of the first issue published or the earliest issue in hand, in that order of preference.

¹³If the serial/series is published in more than one place, choose as the qualifying term the place that would be named first in the publication, distribution, etc., area for the first issue published, the earliest issue for which a place is known, or the earliest issue in hand, in that order of preference. If the name of the local place has changed, use in the qualifier the name the place had at the time the first/earliest issue was published.

ii) If the name of the body changes but one name authority record is used for both forms of name or if the heading on the one name authority record is revised, do not create a new record for the serial/series. Change the form of name in the qualifier, as necessary, to match the heading in the name authority record.

130 \$a _____ (Instytut belaruskaj kul'tury
(Minsk, Byelorussian S.S.R.))
would be changed to

130 \$a _____ (Instytut belaruskaj kul'tury
(Minsk, Belarus))

b) *Place used as qualifier.*

i) If the serial/series "moves" to another city, do not create a new record. On a series authority record, add a reference from title proper with the new place as qualifier. In a serial bibliographic record, add information about the change in place of publication.

130 \$a _____ (Chicago, Ill.)
430 \$a _____ (Boston, Mass.)

ii) If the name of the place changes and a separate name authority record is created for that name, do not create a new record for the serial/series. Do not change the qualifier. In a series authority record, give a reference using the later form as the qualifier.

130 \$a _____ (Leningrad, R.S.F.S.R.)
430 \$a _____ (Saint Petersburg, Russia)
(two name authority records exist)

iii) if the name for the place changes but one name authority record is used for both forms of name or if the heading on the one name authority record is revised, do not create a new record for the serial/series. Change the form of name in the qualifier, as necessary, to match the heading in the name authority record.

130 \$a _____ (Kinshasa, Zaire)
would be changed to:
130 \$a _____ (Kinshasa, Congo)

c) *Other qualifiers.* If the information used as qualifier changes in form or fact, do not create a new record. In a series authority record, add a reference from the title proper and the changed qualifier if it would help in identification. In a serial bibliographic record, add information if appropriate.

130 \$a _____ (Middle Atlantic ed.)
(current items labelled as "Mid-Atlantic edition")

5) *Unnumbered/numbered titles from the same body.* If one body issues both an unnumbered series and a numbered series/serial with the same title, add the qualifier "(Unnumbered)" to the title for the unnumbered series in all cases of such a conflict. (For example, if the new title is numbered and the existing title is unnumbered, change the existing unnumbered series to add "(Unnumbered)" to the title.) Do not apply this technique when some issues of a series lack numbering.

6) *Serial section title or subseries title with initial article.* If the title of a section of a serial or the title of a subseries begins with an initial article, create a uniform title to delete that initial article. Delete the initial article even if the section or subseries title is preceded by a numeric or alphabetic designation.

title proper: American men and women of science. The medical sciences

130 \$a American men and women of science. \$p Medical sciences

title proper: Progress in nuclear energy. Series VIII, The economics of nuclear power

130 \$a Progress in nuclear energy. \$n Series VIII, \$p Economics of nuclear power

7) *Serial common title or main series title not issued alone or lacking numbering.* Do not test such a serial common title or main series title for conflict by itself. Test the entire title proper (the serial common title and its section title or the unnumbered main series and its subseries) for conflict. If the entire title proper conflicts with another title proper, add a qualifier at the end of the title proper.

title proper: Bulletin. Series W
search in catalog for entire title = no conflict
130 \$a Bulletin. \$n Series W

title proper: Bulletin. Series A
search in catalog for entire title = a conflict with another "Bulletin.
Series A"
130 \$a Bulletin. \$n Series A ([qualifier])

8) *Serial common title or main series title has been issued alone or has numbering.* First, test the serial common title or the main series title by itself for conflict and add a qualifier if needed at the end of that title. Then, test that title (plus qualifier if needed) and the section or subseries title together for conflict; add a qualifier if needed at the end of the section or subseries title.

title proper of numbered main series & subseries: University
papers. History series
search in catalog for main series title = a conflict with
another "University papers"
130 \$a University papers ([qualifier])

search in catalog for main series title plus qualifier
and subseries title = no conflict
130 \$a University papers ([qualifier]). \$p History series

9) *Supplement title entered subordinately to main title.* If the main title is already in the catalog, use its heading (may or may not have a qualifier) in the heading for the supplement. If the main title is not in the catalog, establish its AACR2 form (cf. LCRI 26.5B). Then, test the main title (plus qualifier if needed) and the supplement title together for conflict; add a qualifier if needed at the end of the supplement title.

title proper of main title with supplement: Statistical
bulletin. Supplement
search in catalog for main title = a conflict with another "Statistical
bulletin"
130 \$a Statistical bulletin ([qualifier])

search in catalog for main title plus qualifier and
supplement title = no conflict
130 \$a Statistical bulletin ([qualifier]). \$p Supplement

Serials (Including Numbered and Unnumbered Monographic Series) Entered Under Name Heading

1) *General.* When creating a bibliographic record for a serial, a series authority record for a serial/series, or a name authority record for a serial, construct a uniform title made up of the title proper plus a parenthetical qualifier to distinguish the serial/series from another with the same title proper entered under the same name heading in a bibliographic record, in the heading of any series authority record (for series, multipart item, phrase, serial), or in the heading of any name authority record.

2) *Choice of qualifying term.* Use judgment in determining the *most appropriate* qualifier for the serial/series being cataloged. Possible qualifiers are given in the following list; the listing is not in priority order. If none of these qualifiers is appropriate, use any word(s) that will serve to distinguish the one serial/series from the other. Use more than one qualifier if needed to make the uniform title unique.

- date of publication¹⁴
- descriptive data elements, e.g., edition statement

```
110 2# $a World Food Programme.
240 10 $a Annual report (1993)
245 10 $a Annual report
```

Monographs¹⁵

LC practice:

1) *Single-part monograph or not-analyzed multipart item*

a) *Conflict in the database.* If the main entry is the same as the main entry of another work represented by a bibliographic record or name/series authority record, do not assign a uniform title to either work simply to distinguish them, even if there are multiple editions of either work.

```
245 00 $a France / $c préface de Pierre Mendès-France.
260 ## $a Genève ; $a New York :$b Nagel, $c 1955.
```

```
245 00 $a France.
260 ## $a Paris : $b Librairie Larousse, $c 1967.
```

```
245 00 $a France.
260 ## $a Paris : $b Documentation française, $c 1972.
```

b) *Needed for subject or related work added entry.* If the main entry is the same as the main entry of another work represented by a bibliographic record or name/series authority record, construct a uniform title consisting of the title proper plus a parenthetical qualifier.

i) Determine the qualifier according to the guidelines below in 2)a) for title proper main entry or 3)a) for name heading main entry.

ii) Change existing records in which the work appears as an access point (main entry, added entry, subject heading).

```
245 00 $a Gazetteer of Argentina : $b names approved by
the United States Board on Geographic Names.
250 ## $a 3rd ed.
260 ## $a Washington : $b Defense Mapping Agency,
$c 1992.
500 ## $a Rev. ed. of: Argentina. 1968.
730 0# $a Argentina (United States. Office of Geography)
```

¹⁴Choose the date of publication (not date from chronological designation) of the first issue published or the earliest issue in hand, in that order of preference.

¹⁵Past practice for monographic electronic resources:

Prior to June 1990, a qualifier was added to the title of monographic electronic resources whenever the heading was needed in a secondary entry, without regard to conflict. Generally continue to use such headings in main, subject, and added entries on records for items cataloged after May 1990 (name authority records created in accord with these policies are routinely retained although they would not necessarily be needed under current policies).

Prior to December 2002, the qualifier used on monographic electronic resources was the general material designation "(Computer file)," sometimes in combination with the name of the producer of the resource. Headings that exist with this qualifier should not be changed to reflect current policy unless the heading needs to be changed for another reason.

*revised bibliographic record for the 1968 work cited in
500 field above*

130 0# \$a Argentina (United States. Office of Geography)
245 10 \$a Argentina : \$b official standard names approved
by the United States Board on Geographic Names.
260 ## \$a Washington : \$b Office of Geography, Dept. of
the Interior, \$c 1968.

c) *Another manifestation requiring a uniform title.* If the main entry of the original is the same as the main entry of another work represented by a bibliographic record or name/series authority record, construct a uniform title for the original consisting of the title proper plus a parenthetical qualifier. Then assign a uniform title to the manifestation (cf. AACR2 25.5C for translations, AACR2 25.6B3 for excerpts, etc.).

i) Determine the qualifier for the original according to the guidelines below in 2)a) for title proper main entry or 3)a) for name heading main entry.

ii) Change existing records in which the original work appears as an access point (main entry, added entry, subject heading).

translation of the 1955 work above

130 0# \$a France (Geneva, Switzerland). \$l English.
245 00 \$a France / \$c preface by Pierre Mendès-France ;
translated by William H. Parker.
260 ## \$a Geneva ; \$a New York : \$b Nagel, \$c 1956.

revised bibliographic record for the 1955 work above

130 0# \$a France (Geneva, Switzerland)
245 00 \$a France / \$c préface de Pierre Mendès-France.
260 ## \$a Genève ; \$a New York : \$b Nagel, \$c 1955.

2) *Analyzed multipart item entered under a title proper*

a) *Conflict in the database.* If the title proper of the multipart item is the same as the title proper of another work represented by a bibliographic record or a name/series authority record, construct a uniform title made up of the title proper plus a parenthetical qualifier.

(i) Use judgment in determining the *most appropriate* qualifier. Possible qualifiers are given in the following list; the listing is *not* prescriptive and is *not* in priority order.

- corporate body
- date of publication¹⁶
- descriptive data elements, e.g., edition statement, GMD, physical medium
- place of publication¹⁷

130 \$a Continents of the world (Chicago, Ill.)

(ii) If none of these qualifiers is appropriate, use any word(s) that will serve to distinguish the one work from the other. Use more than one qualifier if needed to make the uniform title unique.

b) *Needed for subject or related work added entry.* Use the heading in the series authority record for that multipart item.

¹⁶Choose the date of publication of the first part published or the earliest part in hand, in that order of preference.

¹⁷If the multipart item is published in more than one place, choose as the qualifying term the place that would be named first in the publication, distribution, etc. area for the first part published, the earliest part for which a place is known, or the earliest part in hand, in that order of preference. If the name of the local place has changed, use in the qualifier the name the place had at the time the first/earliest part was published.

c) *Another manifestation requiring a uniform title.* Use the heading in the series authority record for the original multipart item. Then assign a uniform title to the manifestation (cf. AACR2 25.5C for translations, AACR2 25.6B3 for excerpts, etc.).

3) *Analyzed multipart item entered under a name heading*

a) *Conflict in the database.* If that name heading/title proper of the multipart item is the same as the name heading/title proper of another work represented by a bibliographic record or a name/series authority record, construct a uniform title made up of the title proper plus a parenthetical qualifier.

(i) Use judgment in determining the *most appropriate* qualifier. Possible qualifiers are given in the following list; the listing is not in priority order.

- date of publication¹⁸
- descriptive data elements, e.g., edition statement, GMD, physical medium
- place of publication¹⁹

100 1# \$a Elias, Norbert. \$t Über den Prozess der
Zivilisation. \$l English (Oxford, England)

(ii) If none of these qualifiers is appropriate, use any word(s) that will serve to distinguish the one work from the other. Use more than one qualifier if needed to make the uniform title unique.

b) *Needed for subject or related work added entry.* Use the heading in the series authority record for that multipart item.

c) *Another manifestation requiring a uniform title.* Use the heading in the series authority record for the original multipart item. Then assign a uniform title to the manifestation (cf. AACR2 25.5C for translations, AACR2 25.6B3 for excerpts, etc.).

Integrating Resources

LC/PCC practice: This section is posted on the public CPSO Web site (<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/>). LCRI 25.5B will be revised in fall 2002 to include this information.

Series-Like Phrases

1) *Entry under title.* Construct a uniform title made up of the phrase plus a parenthetical qualifier for any phrase entered under title if the phrase is identical to the title proper of a serial/series found in the catalog in a bibliographic record or the title proper in the heading of a series authority record for a series, multipart item, or serial. Follow the guidelines for adding a qualifier to a serial/series title (above).

130 \$a Interim reports (Australian National Antarctic
Research Expeditions)

2) *Entry under name heading.* Construct a uniform title made up of the phrase plus a parenthetical qualifier for any phrase entered under a name heading if the phrase is identical to a title proper of a serial/series entered under the same name heading in the catalog in a bibliographic record or in the heading of a series authority record for a series, multipart item, or serial. Follow the guidelines for adding a qualifier to a serial/series title (above).

3) *Conflict with another phrase heading.* Do not create a separate series authority record

¹⁸Choose the date of publication of the first part published or the earliest part in hand, in that order of preference.

¹⁹If the multipart item is published in more than one place, choose as the qualifying term the place that would be named first in the publication, distribution, etc. area for the first part published, the earliest part for which a place is known, or the earliest part in hand, in that order of preference. If the name of the local place has changed, use in the qualifier the name the place had at the time the first/earliest part was published.

for the second series-like phrase, constructing a uniform title made up of the phrase plus a parenthetical qualifier. Instead, modify the existing series authority record to make it an undifferentiated phrase record.

130 \$a Yolla Bolly Press book
130 \$a Quarto book

Title/Phrase Heading in Series Authority Record Identical to Personal or Corporate Name

1) If the title or phrase is identical to a personal or corporate (including geographic) name, construct a uniform title made up of the title proper or phrase plus the parenthetical qualifier "(Series)." That name may be found on the item being cataloged or in a heading or reference in a name authority record related or not related to the item being cataloged. Apply this technique also to subseries titles entered subordinately.

130 \$a Centre de recherches d'histoire ancienne (Series)
130 \$a Oxford Historical Society (Series)
130 \$a HAZ (Series)
130 \$a Facultat de Dret de l'Estudi General de Lleida
(Series)
130 \$a Marco Polo (Series)
130 \$a United States (Series)
130 \$a DOD (Series)
130 \$a Metropolitan Books (Series)
130 \$a Posebna izdanja (Crnogorska akademija nauka i
umjetnosti). \$p Odjeljenje društvenih nauka
(Series)

2) If an existing title or phrase heading later conflicts with a name, add the qualifier "(Series)" to the series authority record heading.

Radio and Television Programs

LC practice. Add the qualifier "(Radio program)" or "(Television program)" to the title of a radio or television program whenever the program is needed in a secondary entry and the title is the same as a Library of Congress subject heading or the title has been used as the title of another work. (It does not matter if the other work is entered under title or under a name heading.) This same uniform title for the radio or television program must be used in all entries for the particular work. (Existing records in which the radio or television program has been used as a main or added entry must be adjusted.)

U.S. Census Publications

For U.S. Bureau of the Census publications that contain the census or parts of it, use a uniform title consisting of the name of the census, qualified by the year of the census. Add to this basic uniform title parts of the census as subdivisions.

title proper: 1972 census of construction industries
uniform title: 130 \$a Census of construction industries
(1972)

title proper: Numerical list of manufactured products: 1972
census of manufactures
uniform title: 130 \$a Census of manufactures (1972). \$p
Numerical list of manufactured
products

title proper: Census of housing, 1960
uniform title: 130 \$a Census of housing (1960)

Comics

If a comic strip, single panel cartoon, etc., is entered under its title, establish a uniform title for the work that consists of its title, followed by an appropriate parenthetical qualifier (e.g., "Batman (Comic strip)").

Motion Pictures

LC practice. If a motion picture is entered under a title proper that is the same as the title proper of another motion picture (or other work), do not assign a uniform title to either to distinguish them, even if there are multiple editions of either work. However, if a motion picture is needed in a secondary entry and the title of the motion picture is the same as a Library of Congress subject heading or the title is the same as the title of another work, add the qualifier "(Motion picture)" to the title of the motion picture. This same uniform title must be used in all entries for the particular work. (Existing records in which the motion picture is used as a main or secondary entry must be adjusted.)

New work

100 1# \$a Copland, Aaron, \$d 1900-
245 14 \$a The red pony ...
(*Music for the motion picture of the same title*)

Existing works

100 1# \$a Steinbeck, John, \$d 1902-1968
245 14 \$a The red pony ...
(*A book*)
245 04\$a The red pony \$h [motion picture] ...

Added entry on the new work

730 0# \$a Red pony (Motion picture)

Revised record for the motion picture

130 0# \$a Red pony (Motion picture)
245 14 \$a The red pony \$h [motion picture] ...

Choreographic Works

1) *Background*

In catalogs dealing with dance material, there is a need both to collocate different versions of the same basic work under the same title and to differentiate between the different versions of the work in a meaningful way. A choreographic dance work, i.e., a dance created by a specific person, will often have a title that is the same as or similar to a musical or literary work that accompanies or is related to it. In addition, many dance works, though known by the same title, have been revised or adapted by different choreographers. The Dance Heritage Coalition, a group of several institutions, including the Library of Congress, has received funding for a project to prepare a catalog of primary research resources in dance history, including manuscript and archival materials, audio and videotape, printed texts and music, and visual collections. The coalition will add authority records to the national authority file for these materials, including newly created authority records and retrospective records from the files of the Dance Collection of the New York Public Library.

AACR2 does not include specific rules for the creation of uniform titles for choreographic works, and in the past LC has treated headings for individual choreographic dance works as subject headings, rather than name headings. However, because they do represent individual creative works and to meet the needs of the dance cataloging community, these headings should now be treated as name headings, and uniform titles for them will be constructed according to the guidelines below recommended by the Dance Heritage Coalition.

2) *Uniform titles for choreographic works*

a) *Qualifiers.* When the title of a choreographic dance work is needed as a subject or added entry, construct a uniform title consisting of the title of the work followed by the qualifier "(Choreographic work)." In addition, when the item represents a particular choreographer's version of the work, include the surname of the choreographer as part of the qualifier. Use the form of the surname found in the 100 field of the authority record for the choreographer.

130 \$a Romeo and Juliet (Choreographic work)
(*for a book of photographs from various productions of choreographic works based on Shakespeare's play*)

130 \$a Romeo and Juliet (Choreographic work : Smuin)
(for a series of photographs taken during a dress rehearsal of
the first production of Michael Smuin's choreographic
adaptation of Shakespeare's play)

If two or more choreographers share responsibility for the work, give their names in alphabetical order, unless one person is clearly principally responsible for the choreography, in which case that name should be listed first. Connect the names with the word "and."

130 \$a Return of the native (Choreographic work : Jones
and Zane)
130 \$a Giselle (Choreographic work : Coralli and Perrot)

As appropriate, also include the following additions to the qualifier:

i) Choreographer's surname, after the original choreographer's surname.

If the choreographic work is derived from another choreographic work, follow the name of the choreographer with a comma, the word "after," and the surname of the original choreographer.

130 \$a How long brethren (Choreographic work : Tamiris)
130 \$a How long brethren (Choreographic work : McIntyre,
after Tamiris)
(for a notation score for a reconstruction of Helen Tamiris's
original work)

ii) Date of a reconstruction

Optionally, if the material being cataloged relates to a reconstruction of a choreographic work that was originally staged at an earlier date, include in the qualifier the date of the reconstruction.

130 \$a Afternoon of a faun (Choreographic work :
Nijinsky)
130 \$a Afternoon of a faun (Choreographic work :
Markova, after Nijinsky : 1935)

b) *Language of the title*

Use as the uniform title the title in the original language unless the work has become generally known in another language through extensive adaptation, e.g., when the choreographic work has been restaged in a number of different countries. In such cases, use the title found in the following reference work, making references from the title in other languages:

New York Public Library. *Dictionary Catalog of the Dance Collection*. Boston : G.K. Hall, 1974. 10 v. Annual supplement, *Bibliographic Guide to Dance*, 1975-

If the title is not found in the above source, consult the sources below, which are listed in order of precedence.

Beaumont, C.W. *Complete Book of Ballets*
Chujoy, A., and Manchester, P.W. *The Dance Encyclopedia*. Rev. ed.
Enciclopedia dello spettacolo
The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians
Koegler, H. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Ballet*. 2nd ed.
McDonagh, D. *The Complete Guide to Modern Dance*

130 \$a Cinderella (Choreographic work)
430 \$a Cendrillon (Choreographic work)
430 \$a Cenerentola (Choreographic work)

130 \$a Sylphide (Choreographic work)
430 \$a Sylph of the Highlands (Choreographic work)

Named Individual Works of Art

Add in parentheses an appropriate designation or designations (e.g., date, medium, size,

owner, *catalogue raisonné* number, alternative title, location, state, color, owner's accession number) to distinguish between identical uniform titles for works entered under the same heading.²⁰

- 100 1# \$a Eyck, Jan van, \$d 1390-1440. \$t Saint Francis receiving the stigmata (Galleria sabauda (Turin, Italy))
- 100 1# \$a Eyck, Jan van, \$d 1390-1440. \$t Saint Francis receiving the stigmata (Philadelphia Museum of Art)
- 100 1# \$a Cézanne, Paul, \$d 1839-1906. \$t Card players (Barnes Foundation)
- 100 1# \$a Cézanne, Paul, \$d 1839-1906. \$t Card players (Courtauld Institute Galleries)
- 100 1# \$a Cézanne, Paul, \$d 1839-1906. \$t Card players (Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York, N.Y.))
- 100 1# \$a Cézanne, Paul, \$d 1839-1906. \$t Card players (Musée d'Orsay)
- 100 1# \$a Pollock, Jackson, \$d 1912-1956. \$t Untitled (1936)
- 100 1# \$a Pollock, Jackson, \$d 1912-1956. \$t Untitled (1937)
- (Title of both works is Untitled)*
- 100 1# \$a Picasso, Pablo, \$d 1881-1973. \$t Frugal repast (1904, 1913 printing : etching)
- 100 1# \$a Picasso, Pablo, \$d 1881-1973. \$t Frugal repast (1904, 1913 printing : etching : 2nd state)

APPENDIX D

Collection

If one main entry heading would be appropriate: three or more independent works or parts of works published together. If more than one main entry heading would be appropriate: two or more independent works published together and not written for the same occasion or for the publication being cataloged.

Colophon

For books, a colophon is a statement appearing at the end of the printed matter of a book, i.e., at the foot of the last page or on another leaf at the end of the book. Books with paper covers may carry a colophon on the recto or verso of the back cover. The colophon gives information about its printing; it may also give the book's author and title. In a few cases the colophon may give information about the publishing of the book instead of, or in addition to, information about printing.

Colophons may occasionally appear in books of any type, published anywhere, but one does notice patterns. For example, ordinary, commercial publications from the U.S. very rarely show colophons, while the same kind of publications from Latin America typically do.

Confine the application of the AACR 2 provisions for colophon information to the kinds of data given above. Do not stretch the concept of a colophon to cover other kinds of data simply because these data are placed in the book more or less in the position of a colophon (e.g., "Index by Mary Frances Kerr Donaldson, 1215 E. Rookwood Dr., Cincinnati, Ohio 45208" or "Prepared by the Research Department, United States League" (both at the foot of the last page of text)). The presence of this or any other information instead of colophon information means that the data do not represent a colophon.

For publications printed by the U.S. Government Printing Office, treat the printing statement appearing at the end of the text as a colophon.

²⁰While date or owner (usually a museum) will often be the best qualifier, "appropriate" will depend upon the particular work of art, e.g., for a print, the state may be the best qualifier.

Preliminaries

Treat a bibliographic data sheet, technical report documentation page, etc., appearing in a U.S. document as a preliminary only when the leaf or page precedes the title page. (This means that the definition of "preliminaries" must be followed, with no special exception for these data sheets.)

"Cover" in the list of sources means pages 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the cover, both flaps of the cover, and the spine.

The plural "title pages" in the list of sources means the title pages that pertain to the particular entity being cataloged but not to those that pertain to another entity of which it may be a part.

Note: Treat a verso of a title page substitute or any other pages preceding a title page substitute as preliminary only if it forms part of the cover.

SUBJECT CATALOGING

SUBDIVISION SIMPLIFICATION PROGRESS

Since the Subject Subdivisions Conference took place at Airlie House, Virginia, in May 1991, progress continues to be made in simplifying subdivisions in the Library of Congress Subject Headings system. On Weekly Lists 02-01 to 02-15, changes were made in the following areas:

Recommendation #1. Toward achieving the recommended standard order of **[topic]—[place]—[chronology]—[form]** where it can be applied in LC subject heading strings, new topical subdivisions for which geographic orientation is possible are established with the designation (*May Subd Geog*). On a case-by-case basis, subdivisions not previously divided by place are authorized for geographic subdivision. Six subdivisions were authorized for geographic subdivision during this period, including four free-floating subdivision listed below.

Recommendation #6. During the first quarter of 2002, progress in simplifying subdivisions was made in the following areas:

1) *Cancellation of subdivisions that represent the same or similar concepts in different forms.* The subdivision —**Land transfers**, which had been established under the heading **Five Civilized Tribes** was revised to —**Land tenure**. That subdivision is authorized for free-floating use under ethnic groups.

2) *Phrase headings replaced with subdivisions.* The phrase heading **Inuit land transfers** was replaced with use of the subdivision —**Land tenure** under the heading **Inuit**.

3) *Subdivisions replaced with phrase headings.* The main heading/subdivision combination **Longitude—Prime meridian** was cancelled and replaced with the direct heading **Prime Meridian**.

4) *Subdivisions updated to different forms.* The subdivision —**Fingering charts**, which had been established under the headings **Clarinet** and **Flute**, was revised to —**Fingering—Charts, diagrams, etc.** The subdivision —**Fingering** was already authorized for free-floating use under individual musical instruments and families of instruments, and the subdivision —**Charts, diagrams, etc.** is a general free-floating form subdivision. The subdivision —**Instruction and study—Harmonics**, which had been established under the heading **Bass guitar**, was shortened to —**Harmonics**. That subdivision is now free-floating under individual musical instruments and families of instruments. The main heading/subdivision combination **Violin—Instruction and study—Positions** was replaced by **Violin—Positions**. The free-floating form subdivision —**Vocal scores with piano and organ** was revised to —**Vocal scores with organ and piano** to conform to the standard order of instruments used in subdivisions for musical presentation.

5) *Subdivisions no longer needed.* Use of the free-floating subdivision —**Recreational use** under names of individual bodies of water was discontinued. The headings **Recreation—[place]** or **Outdoor recreation—[place]** will be assigned instead. The subdivision —**Recreational use** remains free-floating under types of land, types of bodies of water, types of geographic features, and

types of buildings with other functions.

The following changes to existing free-floating subdivisions took place during the first quarter of 2002.

CHANGED OR CANCELLED FREE-FLOATING SUBDIVISIONS WL02/01-15

Subdivision	List in SCM	Change or replacement
—Atrocities	H 1200	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Psychotropic effects	H 1149	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Recreational use	H 1095	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
	H 1145.5	Outdoor recreation—(place) or Recreation—(place)
—Vocal scores with piano and organ	H 1160	—Vocal scores with organ and piano
—War use	H 1158	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)

SUBJECT HEADINGS OF CURRENT INTEREST

Weekly Lists 7-19, 2002

Alternative mass media (*May Subd Geog*)
Alternative fuel vehicles (*May Subd Geog*)
Alternative metal (Music) (*May Subd Geog*)
Beguines (Music) (*May Subd Geog*)
Body armor (*May Subd Geog*)
Buttocks exercises (*May Subd Geog*)
Cabanas (*May Subd Geog*)
Career academies (*May Subd Geog*)
Collectible card games (*May Subd Geog*)
Date rape (*May Subd Geog*)
Date rape drugs (*May Subd Geog*)
Date rape victims (*May Subd Geog*)
Detector dogs (*May Subd Geog*)
Dinei mamonot
Driver assistance systems (*May Subd Geog*)
Earthquake relief (*May Subd Geog*)
Ecocriticism (*May Subd Geog*)
Economies of scope (*May Subd Geog*)
Folios (Securities) (*May Subd Geog*)
Horse ballet (*May Subd Geog*)
Made-for-TV movies (*May Subd Geog*)
Mishpat Ivri
Non-synagogue-affiliated Jews (*May Subd Geog*)
Organic wines (*May Subd Geog*)
Public schools—Overcrowding (*May Subd Geog*)
Relief pitchers (Baseball) (*May Subd Geog*)
Religious fanaticism (*May Subd Geog*)
Retired women (*May Subd Geog*)
Shaken baby syndrome (*May Subd Geog*)
Soca (*May Subd Geog*)
Social rights (*May Subd Geog*)
USS Cole Bombing Incident, Aden, Yemen, 2000
Wagon trains (*May Subd Geog*)
Warmwater fishing (*May Subd Geog*)
Wireless LANs (*May Subd Geog*)

REVISED LC SUBJECT HEADINGS

The list below comprises headings that were changed or cancelled on weekly lists 1-15, 2002.

<i>Cancelled Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Heading</i>	<i>May Subd Geog</i>
Afghanistan—History—1989-	Afghanistan—History—1989-2001	NO
Afghanistan—History—1989-	Afghanistan—History—2001-	NO
Afghanistan—Politics and government—1973-	Afghanistan—Politics and government— 1973-1989	NO
Afghanistan—Politics and government—1973-	Afghanistan—Politics and government— 1989-2001	NO
Afghanistan—Politics and government—1973-	Afghanistan—Politics and government— 2001-	NO
Albizia falcata	Falcataria moluccana	YES
Alhambra Theatre (Bradford, West Yorkshire, England)	Alhambra Theatre (Bradford, England)	NO
Armada, 1588—Weather conditions	Armada, 1588	NO
Armada, 1588—Weather conditions	Marine meteorology—North Sea Region	
Arnhem, Battle of, 1944	Arnhem, Battle of, Arnhem, Netherlands, 1944	NO
Art, Shinto	Shinto art	YES
Art objects, Shinto	Shinto art objects	YES
Bagpipe—Reeds	Bagpipe reeds	YES
Bailen, Battle of, 1808	Bailen (Spain), Battle of, 1808	NO
Basins (Geology)—Newfoundland	Basins (Geology)—Newfoundland and Labrador	
Bass guitar—Instruction and study— Harmonics	Bass guitar—Harmonics	NO
Bays (Geology)—Newfoundland	Bays (Geology)—Newfoundland and Labrador	
Beaver Dam Wash	Beaver Dam Wash (Utah-Ariz.)	NO
Belly River (Mont. and Alta.), Battle of, 1870	Belly River, Battle of, Alta., 1870	NO
Belmont (Mo.), Battle of, 1861	Belmont, Battle of, Belmont, Mo., 1861	NO
Bentonville (N.C.), Battle of, 1865	Bentonville, Battle of, Bentonville, N.C., 1865	NO
Bible. N.T.—Textus receptus	Bible. N.T. Greek—Versions—Textus receptus	NO
Bow (Stringed instruments)	Stringed instrument bows	YES
Boydton Plank Road (Va.), Battle of, 1864	Boydton Plank Road, Battle of, Va., 1864	NO
Bulltown (W. Va.), Battle of, 1863	Bulltown, Battle of, Bulltown, W. Va., 1863	YES
Bunnykins (Fictitious character)	Bunnykins (Fictitious characters)	NO
Campanologists	Bell ringers	YES
Campanologists	Campanologists (Bell makers)	YES
Capitol Annex Building (Harrisburg, Pa.)	Speaker Matthew J. Ryan Legislative Office Building (Harrisburg, Pa.)	NO
Chattanooga (Tenn.), Battle of, 1863	Chattanooga, Battle of, Chattanooga, Tenn., 1863	NO
Cheat Mountain (W. Va.), Battle of, 1861	Cheat Mountain, Battle of, W. Va., 1861	NO
Ch'en-ts'ai Region (China)	Chencai (China : Region)	NO
Chickamauga (Ga.), Battle of, 1863	Chickamauga, Battle of, Ga., 1863	NO
Children's musical compositions	Music by child composers	YES
Chorale preludes (Piano and organ)	Chorale preludes (Organ and piano)	YES
Choruses, Sacred (Mixed voices, 4 parts) with piano and organ	Choruses, Sacred (Mixed voices, 4 parts) with organ and piano	YES
Clarinet—Fingering charts	Clarinet—Fingering—Charts, diagrams, etc.	NO
Clothing trade—Employees	Clothing workers	YES
Clothing trade—Employees—Job descriptions	Clothing workers—Job descriptions	YES
Cloyds Mountain (Va.), Battle of, 1864	Cloyds Mountain, Battle of, Va., 1864	NO
Coaches (Music)	Vocal coaches	YES
Coaching—Timetables	Stagecoach lines—Timetables	NO
Coasts—Newfoundland	Coasts—Newfoundland and Labrador	
Cold Harbor (Va.), Battle of, 1864	Cold Harbor, Battle of, Va., 1864	NO

Communism—Germany— Underground literature	Communism—Germany	
Communism—Germany— Underground literature	Underground literature—Germany	
Concertos (Pianos (2), synthesizer, celesta, percussion with chamber orchestra)	Concertos (Pianos (2), celesta, percussion, synthesizer with chamber orchestra)	YES
Coregonus autumnalis	Arctic cisco	YES
Corinth (Miss.), Battle of, 1862	Corinth, Battle of, Corinth, Miss., 1862	NO
Corydon (Ind.), Battle of, 1863	Corydon, Battle of, Corydon, Ind., 1863	NO
Courtrai, Battle of, 1302	Kortrijk, Battle of, Kortrijk, Belgium, 1302	NO
Courtrai, Battle of, 1302, in art	Kortrijk, Battle of, Kortrijk, Belgium, 1302, in art	NO
Cross Keys (Va.), Battle of, 1862	Cross Keys, Battle of, Cross Keys, Va., 1862	NO
Cynomys leucurus	White-tailed prairie dog	YES
Cynomys ludovicianus	Black-tailed prairie dog	YES
Damba (Dance drumming)	Damba (Drum)	YES
Droop Mountain (W. Va.), Battle of, 1863	Droop Mountain, Battle of, W. Va., 1863	NO
Electronic percussion instruments	Drum machine	YES
Fasts and feasts—Samaritan religion	Fasts and feasts—Samaritans	NO
Fayetteville (Ark.), Battle of, 1863	Fayetteville, Battle of, Fayetteville, Ark., 1863	NO
Finance, Public—France—To 1789	Finance, Public—France—History—To 1789	NO
Finance, Public—France—1789-1871	Finance, Public—France—History— 1789-1871	NO
Finance, Public—France—1871-1918	Finance, Public—France—History— 1871-1918	NO
Finance, Public—France—1918-	Finance, Public—France—History—1918-	NO
Finance, Public—Great Britain— To 1688	Finance, Public—Great Britain—History— To 1688	NO
Finance, Public—Great Britain— 1688-1815	Finance, Public—Great Britain—History— 1688-1815	NO
Finance, Public—Great Britain— 1815-1918	Finance, Public—Great Britain—History— 1815-1918	NO
Finance, Public—Great Britain— 1918-1945	Finance, Public—Great Britain—History— 1918-1945	NO
Finance, Public—Great Britain— 1945-	Finance, Public—Great Britain—History— 1945-	NO
Finance, Public—United States— To 1789	Finance, Public—United States—History—To 1789	NO
Finance, Public—United States— 1789-1800	Finance, Public—United States—History— 1789-1800	NO
Finance, Public—United States— 1801-1861	Finance, Public—United States—History— 1801-1861	NO
Finance, Public—United States— 1861-1875	Finance, Public—United States—History— 1861-1875	NO
Finance, Public—United States— 1875-1900	Finance, Public—United States—History— 1875-1900	NO
Finance, Public—United States— 1901-1933	Finance, Public—United States—History— 1901-1933	NO
Finance, Public—United States— 1933-	Finance, Public—United States—History— 1933-	NO
Fire-making	Firemaking	YES
Five Civilized Tribes—Land transfers	Five Civilized Tribes—Land tenure	YES
Five Forks (Dinwiddie County, Va.), Battle of, 1865	Five Forks, Battle of, Va., 1865	NO
Flute—Fingering charts	Flute—Fingering—Charts, diagrams, etc.	NO
Flute and guiro (Scraper) music	Flute and guiro music	YES
Formations (Geology)—Newfoundland	Formations (Geology)—Newfoundland and Labrador	
Fort Donelson (Tenn.), Battle of, 1862	Fort Donelson, Battle of, Tenn., 1862	YES
Fort Harrison (Va.), Battle of, 1864	Fort Harrison, Battle of, Va., 1864	NO
Fort Henry (Tenn.), Battle of, 1862	Fort Henry, Battle of, Tenn., 1862	NO
Fort Pillow (Tenn.), Battle of, 1864	Fort Pillow, Battle of, Tenn., 1864	NO
Fort Sanders (Knoxville, Tenn.), Battle of, 1863	Fort Sanders, Battle of, Knoxville, Tenn., 1863	NO
Franklin (Tenn.), Battle of, 1864	Franklin, Battle of, Franklin, Tenn., 1864	NO
Fredericksburg (Va.), Battle of, 1862	Fredericksburg, Battle of, Fredericksburg,	NO

Va., 1862

Fredericktown (Mo.), Battle of, 1861	Fredericktown, Battle of, Fredericktown, Mo., 1861	NO
Functions, Implicit	Implicit functions	NO
Galveston (Tex.), Battle of, 1863	Galveston, Battle of, Galveston, Tex., 1863	NO
Gay police	Gay police officers	YES
Gettysburg (Pa.), Battle of, 1863	Gettysburg, Battle of, Gettysburg, Pa., 1863	NO
Goldwork—China—History— Sung-Yüan dynasties, 960-1368	Goldwork—China—History—Song-Yuan dynasties, 960-1368	NO
Groups (Stratigraphy)—Newfoundland	Groups (Stratigraphy)—Newfoundland and Labrador	
Guadalcanal (Solomon Islands), Battle of, 1942-1943	Guadalcanal, Battle of, Solomon Islands, 1942-1943	NO
Guiro (Scraper)	Guiro	YES
Guiro (Scraper) music	Guiro music	YES
Handpress	Hand presses	YES
Handpress in art	Hand presses in art	NO
Hastings, Battle of, 1066	Hastings, Battle of, England, 1066	NO
Hastings, Battle of, 1066, in art	Hastings, Battle of, England, 1066, in art	NO
Helena (Ark.), Battle of, 1863	Helena, Battle of, Helena, Ark., 1863	NO
Holidays—Newfoundland	Holidays—Newfoundland and Labrador	
Hong Kong periodicals	Chinese periodicals—China—Hong Kong	
Hurdle racing (Track-athletics)	Hurdling (Track and field)	YES
Hurdle racing (Track-athletics)— Training	Hurdling (Track and field)—Training	YES
I-liu Region (China)	Yiliu (Guangdong Sheng, China : Region)	NO
Ice—Newfoundland	Ice—Newfoundland and Labrador	
Indian Creek Site (Antigua)	Indian Creek Site (Antigua and Barbuda)	NO
Indians of North America— Newfoundland	Indians of North America—Newfoundland and Labrador	
Indians of North America— Newfoundland—Languages	Indians of North America—Newfoundland and Labrador—Languages	
Inia geoffrensis	Boto	YES
International date line	International Date Line	NO
Inuit land transfers	Inuit—Land tenure	YES
Islands—Newfoundland	Islands—Newfoundland and Labrador	
Isonzo, Battles of the, Italy, 1915-1917	Isonzo, Battles of the, 1915-1917	NO
Kabikabi (Australian people)	Gubbi Gubbi (Australian people)	YES
Kafirs (Afghanistan people)	Nuristani (Asian people)	YES
Kalashum (Afghanistan people)	Kalasha (Afghanistan people)	YES
Kennesaw Mountain (Ga.), Battle of, 1864	Kennesaw Mountain, Battle of, Ga., 1864	NO
Kessler's Cross Lanes (W. Va.), Battle of, 1861	Kessler's Cross Lanes, Battle of, Kessler's Cross Lanes, W. Va., 1861	NO
Kilega language	Lega language	YES
Kolombangara (Solomon Islands), Battle of, 1943	Kolombangara, Battle of, Solomon Islands, 1943	NO
Kosciusko, Mount (N.S.W.)	Kosciuszko, Mount (N.S.W.)	NO
Lakes—Newfoundland	Lakes—Newfoundland and Labrador	
Leipoa ocellata	Malleefowl	YES
Lexington (Mo.), Battle of, 1861	Lexington, Battle of, Lexington, Mo., 1861	NO
Longitude—Prime meridian	Prime Meridian	NO
Lookout Mountain (Tenn.), Battle of, 1863	Lookout Mountain, Battle of, Tenn., 1863	NO
Los Angeles Theatre (Los Angeles, California)	Los Angeles Theatre (Los Angeles, Calif.)	NO
Luzhou Chang Jiang Da Qiao (Luzhou, Sichuan Sheng, China)	Luzhou Changjiang Daqiao (Luzhou, Sichuan Sheng, China)	NO
Lynchburg (Va.), Battle of, 1864	Lynchburg, Battle of, Lynchburg, Va., 1864	NO
Magdolum Site (Extinct city)	Magdolum (Extinct city)	NO
Marengo, Battle of, 1800	Marengo (Italy), Battle of, 1800	NO
Meridian lines	Meridians (Astronomy)	NO
Meridian lines	Meridians (Geodesy)	YES
Mesa Grande Site (Mesa, Ariz.)	Mesa Grande Ruins (Mesa, Ariz.)	NO
Middle Creek (Ky.), Battle of, 1862	Middle Creek, Battle of, Ky., 1862	NO
Missionary Ridge (Tenn. and Ga.), Battle of, 1863	Missionary Ridge, Battle of, Tenn., 1863	NO

Mobile Bay (Ala.), Battle of, 1864	Mobile Bay, Battle of, Ala., 1864	NO
Moscow, Battle of, 1941-1942	Moscow, Battle of, Moscow, Russia, 1941-1942	NO
Mountains—Newfoundland	Mountains—Newfoundland and Labrador	
Mural painting and decoration, Pre-Columbian	Indian mural painting and decoration	YES
Music—Arab countries—Theory	Music theory—Arab countries	
Music—India—Theory	Music theory—India	
Music—Iran—Theory	Music theory—Iran	
Musical instruments, Electronic	Electronic musical instruments	YES
Nan Pu Da Qiao (Shanghai, China)	Nan Pu Daqiao (Shanghai, China)	NO
Nan-ling Region (China)	Nanling (China : Region)	NO
Nashville (Tenn.), Battle of, 1864	Nashville, Battle of, Nashville, Tenn., 1864	NO
National parks and reserves— Newfoundland	National parks and reserves—Newfoundland and Labrador	
Negrito languages (Philippine)	Negritos—Languages	NO
Nevado del Ruiz (Colombia)	Ruiz, Nevado del (Colombia)	NO
New Market (Va.), Battle of, 1864	New Market, Battle of, New Market, Va., 1864	NO
New Orleans (La.), Battle of, 1815	New Orleans, Battle of, New Orleans, La., 1815	NO
Newfoundland—Antiquities	Newfoundland and Labrador—Antiquities	NO
Newfoundland—Description and travel	Newfoundland and Labrador—Description and travel	NO
Newfoundland—Languages	Newfoundland and Labrador—Languages	NO
North Anna River (Va.), Battle of, 1864	North Anna River, Battle of, Va., 1864	NO
Operas—Vocal scores with piano and organ	Operas—Vocal scores with organ and piano	NO
Painting, Shinto	Shinto painting	YES
Palacio Nacional (Guatemala, Guatemala)	Palacio Nacional de la Cultura (Guatemala, Guatemala)	NO
P'an-hsi Region (China)	Panxi Region (Sichuan Sheng, China)	NO
Pea Ridge, Battle of, 1862	Pea Ridge, Battle of, Ark., 1862	YES
Peleliu Island (Palau), Battle of, 1944	Peleliu, Battle of, Palau, 1944	NO
Peninsulas—Newfoundland	Peninsulas—Newfoundland and Labrador	
Perryville (Ky.), Battle of, 1862	Perryville, Battle of, Perryville, Ky., 1862	NO
Piano and electronic organ with jazz ensemble	Electronic organ and piano with jazz ensemble	YES
Piano and organ music	Organ and piano music	YES
Piano and organ music, Arranged	Organ and piano music, Arranged	YES
Pianocorder (Reproducing system)	Pianocorder	YES
Pianos (2), synthesizer, celesta, percussion with chamber orchestra	Pianos (2), celesta, percussion, synthesizer with chamber orchestra	YES
Pollachius pollachius	European pollack	YES
Pollachius virens	Pollock	YES
Printing-press	Printing presses	YES
Printing-press—Electric driving	Printing presses—Electric driving	YES
Printing-press in art	Printing presses in art	NO
Railroads—Georgia—Buildings and structures	Railroads—Buildings and structures— Georgia	
Rega (African people)	Lega (African people)	YES
Rhinolophidae	Horseshoe bats	YES
Rhinolophus	Horseshoe bats	YES
Rich Mountain (Randolph County, W. Va.), Battle of, 1861	Rich Mountain, Battle of, W. Va., 1861	NO
Rivers—Newfoundland	Rivers—Newfoundland and Labrador	
Sacred quartets with string orchestra and organ	Sacred quartets with string orchestra	YES
Samaritan theology	Samaritans—Doctrines	NO
Samaritans—Religion	Samaritans	YES
Savo Island, Battle of, 1942	Savo Island, Battle of, Solomon Islands, 1942	NO
Sculpture, Shinto	Shinto sculpture	YES
Sculpture, Shinto—Inscriptions	Shinto sculpture—Inscriptions	NO
Searsidae	Platyroctidae	YES
Sens (France)—History	Sens-sur-Yonne (France)—History	NO
Sens (France)—History—Siege, 1814	Sens-sur-Yonne (France)—History— Siege, 1814	NO
Sextets (Percussion and violin)	Sextets (Percussion, violin)	YES

Shiloh, Battle of, 1862	Shiloh, Battle of, Tenn., 1862	NO
Silverwork—China—History— Sung-Yüan dynasties, 960-1368	Silverwork—China—History—Song-Yuan dynasties, 960-1368	NO
Singing teachers	Voice teachers	YES
South Mountain, Battle of, 1862	South Mountain, Battle of, Md., 1862	NO
Straits—Newfoundland	Straits—Newfoundland and Labrador	
Suites (Horns (2), baryton, violins (2), viola, violoncello, violone)	Suites (Horns (2), violins (2), viola, violoncello, baryton, violone)	YES
Suites (Piano and organ)	Suites (Organ and piano)	YES
Suites (Piano and organ), Arranged	Suites (Organ and piano), Arranged	YES
Symphonic poems (Piano and organ)	Symphonic poems (Organ and piano)	YES
Symphonies (Piano and organ)	Symphonies (Organ and piano)	YES
Symphonies (Piano and organ), Arranged	Symphonies (Organ and piano), Arranged	YES
Synagogues, Samaritan	Samaritan synagogues	YES
Tablature (Musical notation)	Tablature (Music)	YES
Tassafaronga (Solomon Islands), Battle of, 1942	Tassafaronga, Battle of, Solomon Islands, 1942	NO
Telecaster (Electric guitar)	Telecaster guitar	NO
Tung-p'u Region (China)	Dongpu (China : Region)	NO
United States—Economic conditions— 1981- —Databases	United States—Economic conditions — 1981-2001—Databases	NO
Variation (Music)	Variations—History and criticism	NO
Variations (Piano and organ)	Variations (Organ and piano)	YES
Violin—Instruction and study— Positions	Violin—Positions	NO
Violin bow	Violin bows	YES
Waterloo, Battle of, 1815, in art	Waterloo (Belgium), Battle of, 1815, in art	NO
Waterloo, Battle of, 1815, in literature	Waterloo (Belgium), Battle of, 1815, in literature	NO
Watersheds—Newfoundland	Watersheds—Newfoundland and Labrador	
Web printing press	Web printing presses	YES
Web printing press—Control systems	Web printing presses—Control systems	NO
Westport (Kansas City, Mo.), Battle of, 1864	Westport, Battle of, Kansas City, Mo., 1864	NO
Wilderness areas—Newfoundland	Wilderness areas—Newfoundland and Labrador	
Williamsburg, Battle of, 1862	Williamsburg, Battle of, Williamsburg, Va., 1862	NO
Wilson's Creek, Battle of, 1861	Wilson's Creek, Battle of, Mo., 1861	NO
Wood sculpture, Chinese—Sung-Yüan dynasties, 960-1368	Wood sculpture, Chinese—Song-Yuan dynasties, 960-1368	NO
Yaqui dialect	Yaqui language	YES

SUBJECT HEADINGS REPLACED BY NAME HEADINGS

<i>Cancelled Subject Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Name Heading</i>
Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race, Alaska	Iditarod (Race)

MARC

The following change has been made to a caption added to the 2000 edition of the *MARC Code List for Languages* in an earlier announcement.

from Kilega [bnt] *to* Lega [bnt]