

ISSN 0160-8029

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS/WASHINGTON

CATALOGING
SERVICE
BULLETIN

LIBRARY SERVICES

Number 100, Spring 2003

Editor: Robert M. Hiatt

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Editorial postal address: Cataloging Policy and Support Office, Library Services, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540-4305

Editorial electronic mail address: CPSO@loc.gov

Editorial fax number: (202) 707-6629

Subscription address: Customer Support Team, Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541-4912

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

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATIONS (LCRI)

Cumulative index of LCRI to the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, second edition, 1998 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 Any LCRI previously published but not listed below is no longer applicable and has been cancelled.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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Edition or Copy of Monograph

Change in Cataloging Decision: Monograph/Serial

Change in Type of Issuance

Initial Articles

This LCRI represents *LC practice*.

What Is Being Cataloged?

Before creating a bibliographic record, determine what is being cataloged. Answer these two questions:

- 1) What aspect of the bibliographic resource will the bibliographic record represent?
 - a) A resource may not be part of a larger resource and so the bibliographic record can represent only that resource.
 - b) A resource may be part of a larger resource (one part of a multipart item, one analytic of a monographic series, one of several separate resources on a Web site, etc.). The bibliographic record could represent the “smaller” or the “larger” resource.
 - c) A resource may not be part of a larger resource but local cataloging policies may specify creating a bibliographic record for a made-up larger resource of materials that are not published, distributed, or produced together.¹
- 2) What is the type of issuance of that aspect?
 - a) See both the definitions from AACR2 appendix D and the diagram in “Type of Issuance” below.
 - b) If the situation is still not clear, then consider the guidelines given in two other sections of this LCRI: “Monograph vs. Serial” and “Situations Requiring Further Consideration.”
 - c) See the section “Edition or Copy of Monograph” for guidelines about creating separate records for monographs.

It may be appropriate, after one or more bibliographic records have been cataloged, to

¹These guidelines do not address the cataloging of such a made-up larger resource. *LC catalogers*: See DCM C14 for collection-level cataloging guidelines; see DCM C12.7 for guidelines for 2A cataloging (creation of a collected set record for an unnumbered multipart item).

change the cataloging decision (e.g., recatalog a monograph as a serial). See the section “Change in Cataloging Decision” for guidelines.

Also, a publisher may change the type of issuance of a bibliographic resource. See the last section, “Change in Type of Issuance,” for guidelines.

Type of Issuance

“Type of issuance” refers to how the bibliographic resource is published, distributed, or produced and, if it is updated, how it is updated. There are three types of issuance: monograph, serial, and integrating resource. (See the definitions from AACR2 appendix D and diagram below.)

Monograph: A bibliographic resource that is complete in one part or intended to be completed in a finite number of parts. The separate parts may or may not be numbered.

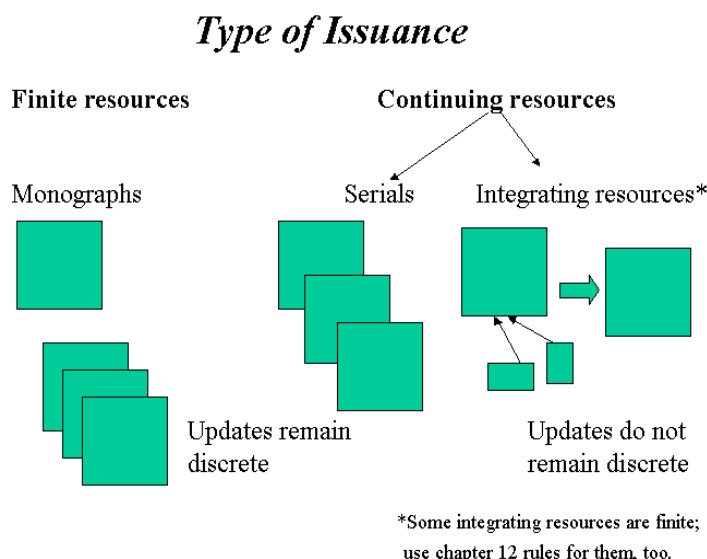
Use rules in chapter 1 and the chapter(s) representing the carrier.

Serial: A continuing resource issued in a succession of discrete parts, usually bearing numbering, that has no predetermined conclusion.

Use rules in chapter 1, chapter 12, and the chapter(s) representing the carrier.

Integrating resource: A bibliographic resource that is added to or changed by means of updates that do not remain discrete and are integrated into the whole. Integrating resources can be finite or continuing.

Use rules in chapter 1, chapter 12, and the chapter(s) representing the carrier.



In case of doubt about type of issuance, apply the following guidelines:

If the decision has been narrowed down to “serial vs. integrating resource” and there is no information about the type of issuance but the resource has wording that refers to “edition,” determine if that wording represents a numeric designation or an edition statement. If it is a numeric designation, catalog the resource as a serial; if it is an edition statement, catalog it as an integrating resource.

If the decision has been narrowed down to “monograph vs. integrating resource” and there is no information about the type of issuance, catalog the resource as a monograph.

Monograph vs. Serial

If the bibliographic resource to be cataloged and/or other bibliographic records in the database indicate that the resource has been or will be published in more than one part that will remain discrete or be published more than once, *consider the combination of characteristics below* in deciding whether to catalog the resource as a single-part/multipart monograph or as a serial. Note the exception for publications of limited-duration activities at the end of this section.

1) *Frequency of publication*

a) If the resource has a stated frequency of publication (in the title proper, in the preface, etc.), catalog as a serial.

b) If the resource is published in new editions, catalog as a serial if the frequency of the editions is one to two years; give greater consideration to continuing to catalog as monographs if the editions are published three or more years apart.

2) *Presence and type of numbering*. Although the presence of numbering is no longer part of the definition of a serial, most serials except for unnumbered monographic series will have numeric, alphabetic, and/or chronological designations.

a) If the resource has a numeric/alphabetic (e.g., volume 1; tome 3; Heft A) or chronological designation (e.g., 2001; June 2002; 2002-1) in the title proper or elsewhere in the resource and it is likely that the resource doesn't have a predetermined conclusion, catalog as a serial.

b) If the resource has acquired a numeric, alphabetic, or chronological designation after the first issue, recatalog as a serial.

c) If the resource is published in frequent editions (see 1)b) above), it must have a designation (e.g., date, numeric edition statement) that could be used as numbering in order to be cataloged as a serial.

3) *Likelihood of no predetermined conclusion*. If the resource indicates that there is no predetermined conclusion, catalog as a serial. If the resource doesn't have such information, assume that a resource that has either of the following characteristics is a serial if it also meets the criteria given above for frequency and numbering.

a) Title proper implies continuing publication. If the title proper includes words that imply continuing publication (e.g., "Advances in ...;" "Developments in ...;" "Progress in ..."), catalog as a serial. If the issues also have analyzable titles, analyze the issues.

b) A subscription can be placed for the resource.

Publications of limited-duration activities: Also use the serial rules in chapter 12 for the cataloging of certain resources related to limited-duration activities provided that these resources have some characteristics of serials: successive issues, numbering, and perhaps frequency. Examples include a daily bulletin issued during a non-recurring meeting, a quarterly activities report of a project, and an annual report of an expedition. Do not recatalog records for such resources created before Dec. 1, 2002.

Situations Requiring Further Consideration

1) *Electronic resources*. If the resource was/is published in print, make the decision to catalog the electronic resource as a serial, integrating resource, or monograph based on the electronic resource itself, not on how it was issued in print. Information about the planned type of issuance may be given in the resource's "read me" files, etc.

a) Catalog as serial:

i) Remote access resource: a resource having material added as discrete, usually numbered issues (an "issue" can consist of a single article). The resource might contain a listing of back volumes, back issues, images of journal covers for sequential issues; only current issue may be available as a separate issue

ii) Direct access resource: a resource whose carrier is issued successively (this situation is analogous to a print serial whose latest volume supersedes any earlier volumes)

Note that such resources can be mounted on networks such that the successive issuance of the carrier is not observable to the cataloger or end user; when contributing cataloging in a shared environment (e.g., bibliographic utility), the record should reflect the carrier and type of issuance as published.

b) Catalog as an integrating resource:

i) Remote access resource: a resource having material added, changed, or deleted via updates that do not remain discrete (e.g., might contain articles from more than one journal).

ii) Direct access resource: no direct access resource can be issued as an integrating resource (assumption that would be changed if proven incorrect).

c) Catalog as a monograph: Remote or direct access resource: a resource complete in one part or intended to be complete in a finite number of parts, including those resources that are corrected via “errata” information.

2) *Resources issued in loose-leaf format.* When deciding to catalog a bibliographic resource issued in loose-leaf format as a serial, an integrating resource, or a monograph, make the decision based on the type of issuance of the primary component. If there is a stated frequency, determine if the frequency applies to the primary component or to any updates.

Note that a bibliographic resource issued in loose-leaf format is not automatically to be cataloged as an updating loose-leaf.

a) Catalog as a serial:

i) Resource otherwise meeting definition of serial whose issues remain discrete even though they are to be stored in a binder (as successive sections in the binder or subdivided/filed into separate sections in the binder)

ii) Resource whose binders are issued successively even though the contents filed into each binder may be updated in integrating fashion until the next binder is issued

b) Catalog as an integrating resource: Resource consisting of a binder or binders in which pages are added, removed, or replaced until the next edition of the resource is published or until complete

c) Catalog as a monograph: Resource complete as issued or intended to be complete in a finite number of parts

3) *Conference publications.* Conference publications typically consist of the minutes, proceedings, etc., of a regularly-held meeting of one or more corporate bodies or are publications that contain the proceedings, etc., of ongoing topical conferences, symposia, or colloquia.

a) Catalog as serials ongoing conference publications that are being cataloged for the first time, unless they are covered by the exclusions in paragraph b) below. Consider a conference publication to be “ongoing” if words such as “first” or “annual” appear in conjunction with the name of the conference or the title of the publication or if multiple successive issues show that the publication is continuing in nature.

b) Catalog as monographs those conference publications that are not ongoing or that:

i) have a title² unique to each issue appearing on the chief source, and/or

ii) are issued as part of a numbered monographic series.

Once the decision to catalog as a monograph or as a serial is determined based on the first—or earliest held—issue of a conference publication, prefer to retain that decision. When there is a change in the main entry for a conference publication cataloged as a serial, consider the publication to be “new” and decide whether to catalog it as a monograph or as a serial according to the above criteria.

4) *Supplements.* If the supplement can be used independently from the main resource, create a separate bibliographic record for it based on its type of issuance. For other situations, give a note about the material on the record for the main resource.

500 ## \$a Kept up-to-date by supplements.

²Such unique titles are usually dedicated to a particular topic and vary from issue to issue and conference to conference. Use judgment when determining if thematic or slogan-like phrases constitute unique titles and, therefore, warrant monographic treatment.

Do not catalog a dependent supplement as a serial just because it has a stated frequency (e.g., an annual supplement to a monograph).

5) *Republications*

a) Republication of a serial: Generally, catalog a republication of a serial as a serial. However, catalog the following as a monograph:

A republication of a single issue or a limited number of issues

A collection of bibliographically unrelated serials or articles.

b) Republication of a monograph: Catalog as a monograph.

c) Republication of an integrating resource: Catalog as a monograph or as an integrating resource based on the type of issuance of the republication.

6) *Printed travel guides. LC practice as of 2001*: When deciding whether to catalog a printed travel guide as a serial or as a monograph and there is no information about the likelihood that it will be continued indefinitely, apply the following guidelines:

a) Generally, catalog a travel guide as a serial if it is general in scope because such guides usually are continued indefinitely. “General in scope” means the guide contains a variety of current information, e.g., about where to go, where to stay, and what to do. Apply this policy to state, region, or country guides for the United States, to region or country guides for other countries, and to guides for major cities. If a numeric or chronological designation is not available, supply a chronological designation based on the publishing or copyright date (cf. LCRI 12.3C1).

b) In case of doubt, catalog as a monograph.

7) *Certain other printed resources*

After determining that the printed bibliographic resource

— is published in successive parts, and

— there is no information that the resource will be complete in a finite number of parts, and

— it isn't one of the resources noted in 1)-6) above, generally follow the decision to catalog as a monograph or as a serial for the specific categories in the two lists below. If the printed resource isn't represented by one of the categories below, catalog as a serial.

a) Catalog as monographs:

books “issued in parts” (fascicles)
cartographic materials
censuses
encyclopedias
hearings
publications of five-year plans

b) Catalog as serials:

alumni directories
college catalogs
court reports
sales/auction catalogs
session laws

Edition or Copy of Monograph

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 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 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.

Change in Cataloging Decision: Monograph/Serial

At some point after one or more monograph bibliographic records has/have been created and another resource with the same choice of main entry and form of title proper is received for cataloging, determine if the resource should be cataloged as a serial to save the time of continuing to prepare separate monograph records. If the resource is a conference publication, see paragraph 3) in the section "Situations Requiring Further Consideration" above. Otherwise, consider the following aspects when making the decision to recatalog as a serial:

- 1) the resource should have a designation (e.g., date, numeric edition statement) that could be used as numbering;
- 2) the frequency of the editions is one to two years (give greater consideration to continuing to catalog as monographs if the editions are published three or more years apart).

If creating a serial record, use judgment when deciding whether to recatalog earlier issues (i.e., cancel the monograph records). If more than a few monograph records exist, generally do not recatalog; instead, add a note to the serial record saying that LC's earlier issues are cataloged as monographs.

```
500 ## $a Issues for the 1993-1995 conferences cataloged
as monographs. $5 DLC
```

If it is determined that a resource cataloged as a serial changes title proper with each issue, catalog the next issue as a monograph; allow the earlier serial record to remain in the database. Link the two records with "Continues/Continued by" notes.

Change in Type of Issuance

The publisher of a bibliographic resource may decide to change the type of issuance: monograph to integrating resource (e.g., issuing replacement pages to what had been a single-part monograph stored in a binder), monograph to serial (e.g., expanding the plan for the content of a multipart item so it no longer has a predetermined conclusion), serial to integrating resource (e.g.,

changing from publishing as successive issues to publishing as an updating Web site), etc.

Sometimes the cataloger will not have enough information at the time of creating the bibliographic record to determine the correct form of issuance. Information available later will indicate that the type of issuance represented by the bibliographic record isn't correct.

In order to accommodate the requirements for the distribution of MARC records by the Library's Cataloging Distribution Service and the Library's ILS restrictions on deletion of records in the database, follow the appropriate instruction given in the table below when the type of issuance of a resource has changed or more information shows that the original decision on type of issuance wasn't correct.

[Note: Final decisions have not yet been made for all of the categories. When the information is available, this section of the LCRI will be posted on the CPSO public Web site (<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/>) until the LCRI is reissued.]

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.

1.1B1. TITLE PROPER. [Rev.]

Use cataloger's judgment in applying the second paragraph; note that the situation of words serving as an introduction rather than being intended as part of the title proper occurs primarily with moving image materials³, electronic resources, and popular journals. 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) AACR2 does not mention the problem that arises when data being transcribed for the bibliographic description include punctuation that is also used as ISBD punctuation: 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 a name heading in 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 the mark of omission ("...") in the title proper with a dash ("—") leave

³The Library of Congress uses the cataloging manual *Archival Moving Image Materials* rather than AACR2 chapter 7 for its cataloging of moving image materials.

a space after the dash, 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

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

Choice of Publishers

LC practice: 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.. (Optionally, a cataloger may make any adjustment judged appropriate to reflect more nearly the imprint data provided in the galley.) At the CIP verification stage, adjust this information, if necessary, according to normal procedures for non-CIP and post-CIP cataloging.

LC practice: 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

LC practice: 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."

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

Option Decision

LC/PCC practice for serials: Do not apply the option; if information is known, give it in a note (362 1).

LC/PCC practice for integrating resources and multipart items: Apply the option on a case-by-case basis when the bibliographic resource includes an explicit statement (e.g., "Created on March 10, 2001;" "Began publication in 1998"). Do not investigate beyond the resource to find such a date.

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.

```

1386-1388 [1979-1981]
not 1386 [1979]-1388 [1981]

1979-1981 [c1978-c1980]
not 1979 [c1978]-1982 [c1980]

```

Multipart Items and Serials: Date of Publication

If the date of publication of the first issue or part 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.

```

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   >

```

1.5A1. ITEM AVAILABLE IN DIFFERENT FORMATS. [Rev.]

LC practice. Apply the optional provision of the rule.

1.6H. SUBSERIES. [Rev.]

Applicability

Apply the rules for subseries (based on 12.1B4-12.1B5) if

- 1) the item has an analyzable title (cf. AACR2 13.3); *and*
- 2) the item also bears at least two other titles that it shares with other items and those two titles are related: one title, the main series, is more comprehensive in scope or subject matter; the other title, the subseries, is more specific; *and*
- 3) *LC/NACO practice*: both the main series title and the subseries title appear in the same prescribed source for the series area in the appropriate AACR2 chapter; proximity in the same source is not a factor. If the main series and subseries do not appear in the same source, record each title in its own series statement (cf. AACR2 1.6J). For atlases and materials cataloged according to chapters 2, 5, and 12, the source should be one of the preliminaries, the publisher's listing, or the colophon.

Additional Guidelines

When evaluating the titles shared with other items, consider the following:

- 1) If one title is a multipart item and the other is a serial, treat each as a separate series.
- 2) If both titles are multipart items, apply LCRI 25.6A to determine if the two titles are to be treated as one entity or established separately.

Access Points for Main Series and Subseries

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

Changes Affecting Heading for Subseries⁴

1) *Omission/addition of main series*. If the subseries is entered indirectly, i.e., under a main series and that main series is not present on later issues, generally create a new heading. Also, if the subseries is entered directly and the main series is present on later issues, generally create a new heading. If the presence/absence of the main series continues to be inconsistent, do not continue to make new headings; use the latest heading and add information/reference for the other form.

2) *Change in title of subseries*. If there is no change in the title of the main series but a change occurs in the title of the subseries that is entered indirectly, apply the criteria of AACR2 21.2A and LCRI 21.2A to the whole title proper (main series and subseries).

1.8. STANDARD NUMBER AND TERMS OF AVAILABILITY AREA. [Rev.]

International Standard Book Number

1) *Existing standard numbering system*. The International Standard Book Number (ISBN) system developed from the book numbering system introduced in the United Kingdom in 1967. The principles and procedures for international standard book numbering are now embodied in the International Organization for Standardization's Recommendation 2108. The purpose of the ISBN is to identify one title or manifestation from one specific publisher by number for processing and inventory control. The ISBN is carried in the MARC record and has become an additional access point in the catalog record in many computer-based systems, including the system at the Library of Congress.

Each ISBN consists of ten digits and is divided into four parts as follows:

- a) *Group identifier*. This identifies the national, geographic, or other similar

⁴[Recommended future placement: add to the new LCRI for the new introductory rule in AACR2 Chapter 21]

grouping of publishers. The group identifier varies in length according to likely output of items in a group; the larger the output, the smaller the group identifier. Group identifiers are allocated by the International ISBN Agency in Berlin. A numerical list of group identifiers may be found at: <<http://www.isbn-international.org/html/prefix/allpref.htm>>.

b) *Publisher identifier*. This identifies a particular publisher within a group. The length of this part varies; the larger a publisher's output, the shorter the publisher's identifier. Publisher identifiers are allocated by group or national ISBN agencies.

c) *Title identifier*. This identifies a particular title or edition of a title published by a particular publisher. The length of this part depends upon the length of the publisher identifier. Title identifiers are usually assigned by the publisher.

d) *Check digit*. This is always the last digit of the number; it consists of a single digit, 0-9, or the capital letter X, which represents the number 10. The check digit is derived from a calculation on the other nine digits and is used in computer systems to validate numbers as a means of checking against errors in transcription.

2) *Previous numbering system*. Prior to the adoption of the existing system, Standard Book Numbers (SBN) consisted of nine digits. The only difference between ISBNs and SBNs is that the latter do not contain a group identifier. SBNs were used only in the United Kingdom and the United States. With the inception of the ISBN system, all nine-digit numbers present in the LC MARC database were transformed into ISBNs by the addition of an initial zero to each number by means of computer program.

Transcription

Each ISBN (valid or invalid) recorded in the bibliographic record together with any qualification and associated terms of availability constitutes a single incidence of the ISBN area. In cases of multiple numbers, one or more of which is invalid, relating to precisely the same manifestation (e.g., a valid and invalid number; multiple invalid numbers), record them all in the same 020 field. Always record a valid number (\$a subfield) first followed by any invalid number(s) (\$z subfield).

LC practice: Transcribe ISBNs that appear on CIP data sheets or on bibliographic resources. Transcribe first the number that is applicable to the manifestation being described; transcribe other numbers in the order presented. Do not transcribe prices or other terms of availability.

Qualification

Always add the qualifier "(loose-leaf)" in cases of updating loose-leafs per 12.8E2.

LC practice: In general, add qualifiers to numbers only to provide information judged important or needed to clarify the relationship of the number to the manifestation, particularly in the case of multiple ISBNs recorded in one record. In addition to always adding the qualifier "(loose-leaf)" in cases of updating loose-leafs, some other examples of using qualification are:

- 1) to show a manifestation has been printed on permanent paper (sometimes indicated by the infinity symbol (∞));
- 2) to show type of binding if considered important;
- 3) in cases of multipart items, to show whether a number relates to the set as a whole or a particular volume in the set.

Prefer qualifiers found on the bibliographic resource itself when they are judged to convey a condition intelligibly. Use judgment to deal with unusual, complex situations or unusual phenomena.

12.0. GENERAL RULES. [Rev.]

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Serials Issued in Cumulations
Serials Issued in Parts
Reprinted Issues of Non-Newspaper Serials
Newspapers
Loose-Leaf Services

- 1) Pamphlets/paperbacks
- 2) Sections with independent numeric or chronological designations
- 3) Transfer volumes

**Updating Web Sites
Change in Issuance**

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.

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.

12.3C1. 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: 2000 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.

12.7A2. NOTE AREA. [Rev.]

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Serials: 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

Integrating Resources: Identification of Iterations in Notes

LC/PCC practice: When a data element (e.g., title proper, statement of responsibility) changes, give information 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; give such information in angle brackets.

existing record

```
245 00 $a Swedish genealogical resources $h [electronic  
resource]  
500 ## $a Title from title bar (viewed Mar. 10, 2000).
```

same record updated

```
245 00 $a Resources for Swedish genealogical research $h  
[electronic resource]  
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 $h  
[electronic resource]  
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.

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

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 $h [electronic resource] = $b  
Children and young persons  
500 ## $a Title from HTML header (viewed Jan. 13,  
2002).
```

same record updated

```
245 00 $a Barn och unga $h [electronic resource]  
246 1# $i Parallel title in HTML header <Jan. 13,  
2002>: $a Children and young persons  
500 ## $a Title from HTML header (viewed May 28, 2002)
```

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

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.

Notes and Related Work Added Entries

See LCRI 21.28B1 for information about situations when related work added entries are given in addition to the reciprocal linking notes.

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

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 Cambridge, Mass. : \$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.

21.28B1. GENERAL RULE. [Rev.]

LC/PCC practice for serials: When cataloging serial supplements to other serials and serials with relationships covered by rules 21.8-21.27, make an added entry for the related work in addition to the appropriate reciprocal linking notes (12.7B8). Otherwise, make the reciprocal linking notes instead of an added entry for the related work.

LC/PCC practice for integrating resources: When cataloging integrating resources with relationships covered by rules 21.8-21.27, make an added entry for the related work in addition to the appropriate reciprocal linking notes (12.7B8). Otherwise, make the reciprocal linking notes instead of an added entry for the related work.

21.30J. TITLES. [Rev.]

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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 (<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

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.*⁵ 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

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 ...

⁵Separating punctuation in LC's system includes the hyphen (-), period (.), and slash (/).

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 devîatogo-dvadtsatogo 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' piatyĭ 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]" or by bracketing missing letters (cf. 1.0F1).* When the "[i.e. ...]," "[sic]" or bracketed letter(s) technique is used to correct a title proper, make two title added entries: a 246-derived one for the title in its uncorrected form and one in its correct form.

```
245 02 $a A nev [i.e. new] mechanism for transnational
media complaints ...
```

```
246 3# $a Nev mechanism for transnational media
complaints
```

```
246 3# $a New mechanism for transnational media
complaints
```

```
245 04 $a The wolrd [sic] of television ...
```

```
246 3# $a Wolrd of television
```

```
246 3# $a World of television
```

```
100 1# $a Patriot, John.
```

```
245 10 $a One day's d[ulty] ...
```

```
246 3# $a One day's dty
```

```
246 3# $a One day's duty
```

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 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 0# $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) *Introductory words to title proper.* If introductory words to the title proper were not transcribed as part of the title proper (1.1B1), make a 246-derived title added entry for the title including those words.

245 00 \$a NASA quest
 246 1# \$i Title appears on item as: \$a Welcome to NASA
 quest

9) *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:* For the period 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 Ettling, E. \$q (Emile)
 245 10 \$a Suite de valse sur l'opéra L'Africaine de
 Meyerbeer / \$c E. Ettling.
 246 16 \$a Africaine

9) *Colophon title*

100 1# \$a Melit`auri, K.
 245 10 \$a Varzia ...
 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.

100 1# \$a Gold, Robert.
 245 14 \$a The hills of home ...
 246 34 \$a Hlls 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 Resarch 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*

a) *General*

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

b) *Acronym/initialism of full form of title proper of a serial or an integrating resource.* When other title information consists of an acronym/initialism of the the full form of the title recorded as the title proper in a bibliographic record for a serial or an integrating resource (rule 12.1B2), make a 246-derived title added entry for the acronym or initialism.

245 00 \$a Research in biology : \$b RIB
 246 30 \$a RIB

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 Fortuyn, Pim, $d 1948-
245 13 $a De islamisering van onze cultuur ...
500 ## $a Rev. ed. of: Tegen de islamisering van onze
        cultuur
700 1# $a Fortuyn, Pim, $d 1948- $t Tegen de
        islamisering van onze cultuur
```

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.
```

23.2. GENERAL RULES. [Rev.]

Sources

Apply the following for current place names:

1) For names in the United States, base the heading on the form found in the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS), U.S. Geological Survey (United States Board on Geographic Names (BGN) domestic names system). GNIS may be accessed through the World Wide Web (<http://geonames.usgs.gov/>). A recent edition of the *Rand McNally Commercial Atlas & Marketing Guide* may also be used when access to the World Wide Web is not available.

2) For names in Australia and New Zealand, base the heading on the form found on the GEOnet Names Server (GNS), Defense Mapping Agency (the BGN foreign names system). GNS may be accessed through the World Wide Web (<http://164.214.2.59/gns/html/>). A gazetteer published within the last two years may also be used when access to the World Wide Web is not available.

3) For names in Canada, use the heading provided by the National Library of Canada (NLC). Accept the NLC form, even if it differs from LC policy in such matters as abbreviations, diacritics, fullness, qualifiers, etc.

4) For names in Great Britain, base the name on a recent edition of *Bartholomew Gazetteer of Places in Great Britain*.

5) For other names, base the heading on the form found in the work being cataloged together with a consideration of the form found on GNS (or an appropriate gazetteer if access to the World Wide Web is not available).

English or Vernacular Forms

If BGN approves both a vernacular and an English form (called a conventional name in BGN terminology), use the English form.

For the following names, use the English form listed rather than the BGN-approved form:

Alma-Ata
Ashkhabad
Bavaria
Bosnia and Hercegovina
Brittany
Bruges
Burgundy
Carinthia
Crete
Crimea
Cuzco
East Flanders
Ghent
Hesse
Hokkaido
Istanbul
Jaffa
Kyoto
Louvain
Lower Austria
Lower Saxony
Malacca
Mantua
Mexico City
Navarre
North Brabant
North Holland
North Rhine-Westphalia
Nuremberg
Osaka
Padua
Picardy
Piraeus
Rabat
Rhineland-Palatinate
Saint Gall
Saxony
Saxony-Anhalt
Seville
Sicily
South Holland
Styria
Syracuse
Tehran [instead of Teheran]
Thuringia
Turin

Upper Austria
West Flanders
Zurich

Note: If a foreign name is established in an English form, use the same form if the name is used by more than one jurisdictional level or is used as part of another name, whenever the same name occurs at the beginning of the name.

151 ## \$a Kyoto (Japan)
151 ## \$a Kyoto (Japan : Prefecture)
not 151 ## \$a Kyōto-fu (Japan)

151 ## \$a Cologne (Germany)
151 ## \$a Cologne-Deutz (Cologne, Germany)
not 151 ## \$a Köln-Deutz (Cologne, Germany)

but 151 ## \$a Garching bei München (Germany)
not 151 ## \$a Garching bei Munich (Germany)

Note: Before 1999, headings for the provinces and major cities of China were established in a conventionalized English-language form based on the Wade-Giles romanization system. After 1998, these geographic administrative areas of China are to be established in the BGN-approved pinyin form. Existing headings will be revised by LC on a project basis.

Modifications of the Name

1) *Initial articles.* Drop initial articles from the beginning of the entry element of geographic names in Arabic, Urdu, Hebrew, and Yiddish. Retain initial articles in other non-English geographic names when retention is supported by current gazetteers in the country's language. ("Non-English" is meant to include names in French, Spanish, etc., when these are used in the United States (e.g., Los Angeles) or other English-speaking countries.) Drop all other initial articles (e.g., drop "The" from "The Dalles").

2) *Gazetteers.* If the name is based on the form found in a recently published gazetteer, generally use in the heading the form found on the item being cataloged rather than a shortened form or unabbreviated form found in a gazetteer, unless 23.5A is applicable.

in source: Montgomery County
gazetteer: Montgomery
(GNIS: Montgomery County)
heading: 151 ## \$a Montgomery County (Md.)

However, for the English-language terms "Saint" or "St." and "Mount" or "Mt.," always use the spelled out form regardless of the item being cataloged or other evidence *unless* the name is for a place or jurisdiction within the United Kingdom or the Republic of Ireland, in which case the abbreviation "St." should be preferred to the spelled out form "Saint," *or* the name is for a place or jurisdiction in Canada, in which case the heading supplied by the National Library of Canada should be used. Make a reference from the form not used in the heading.

in source: St. Joseph
gazetteer: Saint Joseph
(GNIS: Saint Joseph)
heading: 151 ## \$a Saint Joseph (Mo.)
451 ## \$a St. Joseph (Mo.)

but *in source:* St. Andrews
gazetteer: St. Andrews
heading: 151 ## \$a St. Andrews (Scotland)
451 ## \$a Saint Andrews (Scotland)

in source: St. John's
NLC heading: St. John's (Nfld.)
heading: 151 ## \$a St. John's (Nfld.)
451 ## \$a Saint John's (Nfld.)

3) *U.S. Board on Geographic Names.* If BGN approves a romanized form that conflicts with LC's policy for the romanization of that language, use the LC form of romanization in the heading. If the BGN response indicates both a brief and a long form of the place name, generally select the long form as the heading, unless 23.5A is applicable.

GNS: **Borno State**
heading: 151 ## \$a Borno State (Nigeria)

GNS: **Coast Province**
heading: 151 ## \$a Coast Province (Kenya)

GNS: **Sulz am Neckar**
heading: 151 ## \$a Sulz am Neckar (Germany)

GNS: **Villefranche-sur-Mer**
heading: 151 ## \$a Villefranche-sur-Mer (France)

GNS: **Wimmera Shire**
heading: 151 ## \$a Wimmera Shire (Vic.)

GNS: **Kōra-chō**
heading: 151 ## \$a Kōra-chō (Japan)

Note that in the case of conflicts, 23.4F1 mandates a preference for long forms found in sources (including BGN "variants"), rather than adding "an appropriate smaller place" within parentheses after the conflicting name.

GNS: Münster
sources: Münster in Westfalen
heading: 151 ## \$a Münster in Westfalen (Germany)
not 151 ## \$a Münster (North Rhine-Westphalia,
Germany)

but *GNS:* Sundern
sources: Sundern (Sauerland)
heading: 151 ## \$a Sundern (Hochsauerlandkreis,
Germany)

4) *Districts of India.* In order to have consistent headings for the districts of India, establish all of them with the word "District" (or its equivalent in non-English) omitted. If the resulting heading conflicts, as in the case of the city's bearing the same name, add "District" as an element of the parenthetical qualifier (24.6).

5) *U.S. Townships.* For U.S. townships (called "towns" in some states) that encompass one or more local communities and the surrounding territory, do not include the term "township" or "town" as part of the name. Instead, add the term after the name of the state.

151 ## \$a Kintire (Minn. : Township)
(GNIS: Kintire, Township of)

151 ## \$a Milo (Me. : Town)
(GNIS: Milo, Town of)

These non-local jurisdictions are called "townships" in Arkansas, California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota; they are called "towns" in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. If there is more than one township with the same name in the same state, apply LCRI 23.4F1.)

Note: For the period 1980-1990, the term "Township" or "Town" was added only if the name conflicted. Change existing headings for U.S. townships lacking the term "Township" or "Town" when the headings are needed for post-1990 cataloging.

Special Decisions

1) *China.* For all the governments that have controlled the mainland of China, use "China" for all periods except 1931-1945. For the government headquartered in Nanking, 1931-1937, and in Chungking, 1937-1945, use "China." For the government headquartered in Jui-chin, 1931-1937, use "China (Soviet Republic, 1931-1937)." For the government headquartered in Peking, 1937-1940, use "China (Provisional government, 1937-1940)." For the governments headquartered in Nanking, 1938-1945, use "China (Reformed government, 1938-1940)" for 1938-1940, and use "China (National government, 1940-1945)" for 1940-1945. For the post-1948 government on Taiwan, use "China (Republic : 1949-)." For the province of Taiwan, use "Taiwan."

2) *Germany*. For the Federal Republic of Germany, use "Germany (West)" for 1949-1990 and "Germany" after 1990. For the German Democratic Republic, use "Germany (East)."

3) *Great Britain*. For the United Kingdom, use "Great Britain."

4) *Korea*. For Korea until September 1945, including the Japanese occupation (1910-1945), use "Korea." For Nam Chosŏn Kwado Chŏngbu (South Korean Interim Government, 1947-1948), the American occupation government (1945-1948), and the Republic of Korea, use "Korea (South)." For the Soviet occupation government (1945-1948) and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, use "Korea (North)."

5) *London*. In dealing with London, use the following headings:

a) Use "City of London (England)" for items from the 677-acre entity.

b) Use "Greater London Council" for items from the former entity bearing this name that had administrative control over the 32 London boroughs that made up "Greater London" (excluding the City of London). (The entity ceased April 1, 1986.)

c) Use "London (England)" as the qualifier added to corporate headings for a body located in the City of London or in an inner borough. Use "London (England)" also as the qualifier added to a corporate heading for a body located in an outer borough when the body is commonly associated with London rather than with the name of the particular outer borough. Otherwise, use the heading for the particular outer borough. (The inner London boroughs are Camden, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith and Fulham, Islington, Kensington and Chelsea, Lambeth, Lewisham, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Wandsworth, and the City of Westminster.)

6) *Soviet Union*. For the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, use "Soviet Union."

For the republics that constituted the Soviet Union, use the following headings:

<i>Before 1992</i>	<i>After 1991</i>
Armenian S.S.R.	Armenia (Republic)
Azerbaijan S.S.R.	Azerbaijan
Byelorussian S.S.R.	Belarus
Estonia	Estonia
Georgian S.S.R.	Georgia (Republic)
Kazakh S.S.R.	Kazakhstan
Kirghiz S.S.R.	Kyrgyzstan
Latvia	Latvia
Lithuania	Lithuania
Moldova (<i>Before 1990: Moldavian S.S.R.</i>)	Moldova
Russian S.F.S.R.	Russia (Federation)
Tajik S.S.R.	Tajikistan
Turkmen S.S.R.	Turkmenistan
Ukraine	Ukraine
Uzbek S.S.R.	Uzbekistan

7) *Washington, D.C.* For Washington, D.C., use "District of Columbia" as the heading for the government of this name. Use "Washington (D.C.)" only as a location qualifier or as the entry element for cross references from place.

25.8. COMPLETE WORKS. [Rev.]

The collective uniform title "Works" is used frequently enough to make it advisable to use additions for the purposes of making these collective titles distinct, of insuring that translations file after editions in the original language, and of distinguishing between two or more editions published in the same year. To achieve these objectives, apply the following when using "Works":

1) When an item is first cataloged, add the date of publication of the first part at the end of the uniform title. If information about the first part is not available, give the earliest date known. Later, when information about the first part is available, change the date in the uniform title and update appropriate authority and bibliographic records.

Reduce the publication date to a simple four digit form that most nearly represents the publication date (of the first volume or part if more than one) given in the publication, distribution,

etc., area. Convert a hyphen to a zero.

*Form in publication, distribution, etc.,
area*

Form in collective uniform title

1978	1978
c1978	1978
[1978?]	1978
[ca. 1978]	1978
1978, c1970	1978
1966 [i.e. 1965]	1965
[1966 or 1967]	1966
1978/1979	1978
1969 (1971 printing)	1969
c1942, 1973 printing	1942
[between 1906 and 1912]	1906
1394 [1974]	1974
anno XVIII [1939]	1939
1969-<1973>	1969
1970-1978	1970
<1975>-	1975
[18--]	1800
[197-]	1970
[197-?]	1970

Add the date in all cases, including translations. When making a reference from the title proper of the item (25.2E2), add the date at the end of the title proper in all cases.

2) If two editions bear the same publication date *and* it becomes necessary to refer to a particular edition in a secondary entry, add the publisher's name after the publication date in the most succinct but intelligible form. Make this addition to the uniform title of the edition(s) needing to be distinguished for secondary entry. Make changes to existing records as appropriate to insure that all iterations of a particular title, including those on series authority records, are the same. If different editions are published in the same year by the same publisher, add an appropriate qualification to the publisher's name.

The following titles illustrate the application of these guidelines:

```

240 10 $a Works. $f 1902

240 10 $a Works. $f 1904

240 10 $a Works. $f 1904. $s Lovell
      (Bibliographic record)
100 1# $a ... $t Works. $f 1904. $s Lovell
      (Series authority record)
800 1# $a ... $t Works. $f 1904. $s Lovell ; $v v. 1.
      (Series added entry)
800 1# $a ... $t Works. $f 1904. $s Lovell ; $v v. 2.
      (Series added entry)

240 10 $a Works. $f 1904. $s Lovell (Eldorado ed.)
      (Bibliographic record)
100 1# $a ... $t Works. $f 1904. $s Lovell (Eldorado ed.)
      (Series authority record)
800 1# $a ... $t Works. $f 1904. $s Lovell (Eldorado ed.)
      ; $v v. 1.
      (Series added entry)

240 10 $a Works. $f 1920

240 10 $a Works. $f 1930
      (Bibliographic record)
100 1# $a ... $t Works. $f 1930
      (Series authority record)
800 1# $a ... $t Works. $f 1930 ; $v v. 2
      (Series added entry)

```

240 10 \$a Works. \$f 1969

240 10 \$a Works. \$l German. \$f 1911

240 10 \$a Works. \$l German. \$f 1922
(Bibliographic record)

100 1# \$a ... \$t Works. \$l German. \$f 1922
(Series authority record)

800 1# \$a Works. \$l German. \$f 1922 ; \$v Bd. 1.
(Series added entry)

240 10 \$a Works. \$l German. \$f 1924. \$s Propyläen
(Bibliographic record)

100 1# \$a ... \$t Works. \$l German. \$f 1924. \$s Propyläen
(Series authority record)

800 1# \$a ... \$t Works. \$l German. \$f 1924. \$s Propyläen
; \$v Bd. 1
(Series added entry)

240 10 \$a Works. \$l German. \$f 1924. \$s Rösl
(Bibliographic record)

100 1# \$a ... \$t Works. \$l German. \$f 1924. \$s Rösl
(Series authority record)

800 1# \$a ... \$t Works. \$l German. \$f 1924. \$s Rösl ; \$v
Bd. 2.
(Series added entry)

240 10 \$a Works. \$l German. \$f 1966

240 10 \$a Works. \$l Portuguese. \$f 1944

240 10 \$a Works. \$l Spanish. \$f 1972

Composers and Writers

If a person has written both musical and literary works, apply the following:

- 1) If the person is primarily a composer, use the uniform title "Works"
 - a) for editions containing the complete musical and literary works and
 - b) for editions containing the complete musical works.

(For complete collections of the literary works alone, use the uniform title "Literary works." For partial collections of the literary works, see LCRI 25.10.)

- 2) If the person is primarily a writer, use the uniform title "Works"
 - a) for editions containing the complete literary and musical works and
 - b) for editions containing the complete literary works.

(For complete collections of the musical works, use the uniform title "Musical works." For partial collections of the musical works, see LCRI 25.10.)

26.2. NAMES OF PERSONS. [Rev.]

Preliminary Note

These guidelines are applicable primarily when establishing headings initially.

Recording Variant Forms of Name

Record all forms of name found on the chief source of the work being cataloged (including CIP title pages). For forms of name that are not on the chief source but that are found in the normal course of examining the work, be selective: record only those forms that are judged to add important information identifying the author (most commonly, a fuller form of name) or to justify tracing a needed reference. In particular, do not record a form that consists of a surname alone when that form is a variant. References are traced only from recorded forms. See the guidelines below when deciding which recorded forms require references.

Referring from Variant Forms

1) Normally, do not trace a reference from the old catalog heading. However, if judged useful by the cataloger or for specified projects, a linking reference may be made. If the form of the resulting reference (i.e., the way it is structured, *not* its degree of fullness) is not in accord with current policy, code it "do not make" and trace another reference constructed according to current policy.

2) Trace a reference from each variant that affects the primary elements of the name. For the normal, inverted heading this means variations in all elements to the left of the comma and in the first element to the right of the comma. Do not trace a reference that would normalize to the same form as the heading on the same record or to the same form as the heading on another record.

3) Refer from other variants (i.e., those that do not affect the primary entry elements) when it is judged the access to the catalog would be improved, e.g., when the heading is a common-sounding name.

4) Make one reference from each possible entry element of the name chosen as the heading, including each *separate* particle or prefix but excluding connectives such as "y" and "und." (In this connection, ignore the "Bure" example on p. 545 of AACR2; this is based on actual usage, not an arbitrary permutation of the heading.)

5) Generally, make only one reference from each variant, normally constructing it in the form in which it would be constructed if chosen as the heading (cf. specific instructions in LCRI 26.1). In addition, if applicable, make *one* reference under each surname element, other than particles and prefixes, not already referred from. Normally, do not otherwise make references that are "variants of the variant."

Follow these principles when creating new headings, and follow them, also, as closely as possible when evaluating references on existing authority records and when creating automated authority records for headings found in the machine files (or in the manual catalog, if this has been consulted). For already evaluated reference structures, generally, allow the references to stand that are not provided for in these instructions.

6) In constructing references, prefer forms corresponding to usage over forms corresponding to qualifiers (cf. the Mills, Rachel (Rachel A.) example below).

Examples

```
100 1# $a Freeman, Robert, $d 1948-
670 ## $a His Hidden treasure, 1980: $b t.p. (Robert
      Freeman)
670 ## $a Phone call to author, 3/31/82 $b (Robert Eliot
      Freeman; b. 6/18/48)
      (No references)
```

```
100 1# $a Jenkins, Barbara
670 ## $a Jenkins, P. The walk west, 1981: $b CIP t.p.
      (Barbara Jenkins) CIP data sheet (Barbara Jo
      Pennell Jenkins)
      (No references)
```

```
100 1# $a Klughorn, Jason
400 1# $a Klughorn, Jay
670 ## $a His Mud pies, 1980: $b t.p. (Jason Klughorn)
      CIP data sheet (Jay Klughorn)
```

```
100 1# $a Jackson, Richard L.
400 1# $a Jackson, Rick
670 ## $a Conflict and cooperation in police labour
      relations, c1980: $b t.p. (Richard L. Jackson)
      p. 239 (Rick Jackson)
```

100 1# \$a Inmon, William H.
 400 1# \$a Inmon, W. H. (William H.)
 670 ## \$a His Effective data base design, 1980: \$b t.p. (William H. Inmon)
 670 ## \$a His Design review methodology for a data base environment, c1982: \$b t.p. (W.H. Inmon)

100 1# \$a Hendrix, Louise Butts
 400 1# \$a Butts, Louise
 670 ## \$a Her Sutter Buttes, land of Histun Yani, Sutter County, California, c1980: \$b t.p. (Louise Butts Hendrix) about the author (née Louise Butts)

100 1# \$a Morgan, C. J. \$q (Carol Jean)
 400 1# \$a Morgan, Kim
 400 1# \$a Morgan, Carol Jean
 670 ## \$a National Career Education Conf. (1977 : Canberra, A.C.T.) Issues in career education, 1977: \$b t.p. (C.J. Morgan) p. 141 (Dr. C.J. (Kim) Morgan)
 670 ## \$a Aust. nat. bib. \$b (Morgan, Carol Jean)

100 1# \$a Welch, Kenneth R. G.
 400 1# \$a Welch, K. R. G. \$q (Kenneth R. G.)
 670 ## \$a His Herpetology of Europe and southwest Asia, 1983: \$b CIP t.p. (K.R.G. Welch) book t.p. (Kenneth R.G. Welch)

100 1# \$a Clark, T. J. \$q (Timothy J.)
 400 1# \$a Clark, Timothy J.
 670 ## \$a His Image of the people, 1982: \$b t.p. (T.J. Clark)
 670 ## \$a LC database, 7/14/83 \$b (hdg.: Clark, Timothy J.; usage: T.J. Clark)

100 1# \$a Gueligue, E. Sèlidji \$q (Eugène Sèlidji)
 400 1# \$a Gueligue, Eugène Sèlidji
 670 ## \$a His Lire, écrire et parler fon, 1978- : \$b t. 1, t.p. (E. Sèlidji Gueligue) pref. (Eugène Sèlidji Gueligue)

100 1# \$a Meier-David, Huguette
 400 1# \$a David, Huguette Meier-
 400 1# \$a Meyer-David, Huguette
 400 1# \$a Meier David, Huguette
 (*"Meier-David" and "Meier David" file the same*)
 400 1# \$a David, Huguette Meyer-
 (*This is a variant of the variant "400 Meyer-David, Huguette" traced above*)
 670 ## \$a Zado, R. Die kleine Rodung, 1978: \$b t.p. (Huguette Meier-David) verso t.p. (Huguette Meier David) p. 16 (Huguette Meyer-David)

100 1# \$a Moreno, Montserrat
 400 1# \$a Moreno Marimon, Montserrat
 400 1# \$a Marimon, Montserrat Moreno
 670 ## \$a Her Aprendizaje y desarrollo intelectual, 1980: \$b t.p. (Montserrat Moreno) cover p. 4 (Montserrat Moreno Marimon)

not also

100 1# \$a Marure, Mateo Antonio, \$d 1783?-1814
 400 1# \$a Marure y Guzmán, Matheo Antonio, \$d 1783?-1814
 400 1# \$a Marure Guzmán, Matheo Antonio, \$d 1783?-1814
 400 1# \$a Marure, Matheo Antonio, 4d 1783?-1814
 400 1# \$a Guzmán, Matheo Antonio Marure y, \$d 1783?-1814
 400 1# \$a Guzmán, Matheo Antonio Marure, \$d 1783?-1814
(Only one of the two preceding references should be made; it does not matter which)

670 ## \$a Vela. Un procer preterido, 1980: \$b p. 17
 (Matheo Antonio Marure y Guzmán) p. 20 (Matheo Antonio Marure Guzmán) p. 21 (Matheo Antonio Marure)

670 1# \$a Moore, R.E. Hist. dic. of Guat., 1967 \$b
 (Marure, Mateo Antonio)

100 1# \$a García de Miguel, J. M \$q. (José María)
 400 1# \$a De Miguel, J. M. García \$q (José María García)
 400 1# \$a Miguel, J. M. García de \$q (José María García)
 400 1# \$a García de Miguel, José María
 670 ## \$a His Quimica del cristal, 1978: \$b t.p. (J.M. García de Miguel)
 670 ## \$a Sp 78-Apr \$b (García de Miguel, José María)

100 1# \$a Mills, R. A. \$q (Rachel A.)
 400 1# \$a Mills, Rachel
 670 ## \$a Modern ocean floor processes and the geological record, 1998: \$b t.p. (R.A. Mills) pref.
 (Rachel Mills)

not 400 1# \$a Mills, Rachel A.

Note that if another Rachel Mills were already established in the authority file, the form of the cross reference in the above example would then become

400 1# \$a Mills, Rachel \$q (Rachel A.)

100 1# \$a Van der Walt, C. J. \$q (Charl Jacobus)
 400 1# \$a Van der Walt, Charl Jacobus
 400 1# \$a Der Walt, C. J. van \$q (Charl Jacobus)
 400 1# \$a Walt, C. J. van der \$q (Charl Jacobus)

Special Considerations

1) When in romance language names a surname is abbreviated to a single letter, do not refer from it.

not 100 1# \$a Jara S., A. Antonio
 400 1# \$a S., A. Antonio Jara

2) If the form being referred from is purely initials and the full form is a normal forename-surname one, make one reference from the initials in direct order and make one, also, from the initial that represents the entry element in the heading.

100 1# \$a Scottow, Joshua, \$d 1618-1698
 400 0# \$a J. S. \$q (Joshua Scottow), \$d 1618-1698
 400 1# \$a S., J. \$q (Joshua Scottow), \$d 1618-1698

3) When an Aramaic surname begins with “Bar,” an Arabic surname begins with “Abd” or “Ibn,” or a Hebrew surname begins with “Ben” or “Bat,” do not make a reference from the surname element that follows.

not 100 1# \$a Ben-Gurion, David, \$d 1886-1973
 400 1# \$a Gurion, David Ben-, \$d 1886-1973

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General Guidelines for See Also References

See Also References by Category of Series Authority Record

- 1) Monographic series and other serials
- 2) Multipart items

Introduction

This LCRI represents *LC/NACO practice*.

Although rule 26.5A addresses only see references for traced series, this LCRI contains guidelines for see *and* see also references on series authority records for *all* categories represented by such authority records (monographic series, other serials, multipart items, series-like phrases) *regardless* of local treatment decisions concerning analysis, classification, and tracing practices. Unless a specific category is mentioned, the word "series" in this LCRI applies to all four categories.

N.B.: Full reference structure is *not* given for each example.

If an added entry is needed for a series in a bibliographic record, or if the heading for a series is needed as part of a heading/reference in a name/series authority record, use the heading on the series' own AACR2 bibliographic record or authority record.

General Guidelines for See References

In title references (subfield \$a, subfield \$n, and subfield \$p) and title portions of name/title references, omit an initial article unless it is to be filed on.

Add a qualifier to a reference if it conflicts with the heading of another publication according to the guidelines in LCRI 25.5B.

Add the qualifier "(Series)" to a reference if it is identical to a personal or corporate (including geographic) name (cf. LCRI 25.5B).

Do *not* break a conflict between see references.

When using an existing series authority record, add any appropriate references not already in the record. Do *not* delete references made according to earlier policies.

Types of See References

1) *Alternative forms not selected as series heading*

a) *Heading is uniform title*

(1) Give a name/title proper reference for the situations listed below. If the heading includes a parenthetical qualifier, do *not* include that qualifier when recording the title proper in the reference.

(a) when a body responsible for the series is a noncommercial one or is a commercial one whose responsibility extends beyond that of merely publishing the series; in this context, consider university presses as "commercial";

```
130 #0 $a Environmental sciences and application
410 2# $a United Nations Institute for Training and
      Research. $t Environmental sciences and
      application
```

```
130 #0 $a Langues à l'INALCO
410 2# $a Insitut national des langues et civilisations
      orientales. $t Langues à l'INALCO
```

```
130 #0 $a Studies in education (London, England)
410 2# $a University of London. $b Institute of
      Education. $t Studies in education
```

```
130 #0 $a Occasional paper (Mendocino Academy of
      Science)
410 2# $a Mendocino Academy of Science. $t Occasional
      paper
```

(b) when the name, an initialism/acronym, or part of the name of a corporate body is in the series title even if that body is not responsible for the series; however, do not make the reference if the body is a commercial publisher responsible only for publishing the series;

130 #0 \$a Harvard historical monographs
410 2# \$a Harvard University. \$t Harvard historical monographs
410 2# \$a Harvard University. \$b Dept. of History. \$t Harvard historical monographs
(*Department of History is responsible for the series*)

(c) when the title of a *numbered* series consists solely of a form of a corporate body's name whether or not that form of name is identical with the name of the corporate body given as the heading on the body's name authority record.

130 #0 \$a Suffolk Records Society (Series)
410 2# \$a Suffolk Records Society. \$t Suffolk Records Society

130 #0 \$a HAZ (Series)
410 2# \$a Historical Association of Zambia. \$t HAZ

130 #0 \$a Institut sotsialististicheskogo prava (Series)
410 2# \$a Institute on Socialist Law. \$t Institut sotsialististicheskogo prava

130 #0 \$a University of Warsaw, Institute of Psychology (Series)
410 2# \$a Uniwersytet Warszawski. \$b Instytut Psychologii. \$t University of Warsaw, Institute of Psychology

(2) Give a reference from title proper when it differs from the uniform title except when the difference is the addition of a language name or a parenthetical qualifier.

130 #0 \$a EDI policy seminar report. \$l Spanish
430 #0 \$a Informe de un seminario de política del IDE

130 #0 \$a Information (Zurich, Switzerland). \$l French
(*reference not given from title proper in English: Information*)

130 #0 \$a Skrifter (Dansk folkemindesamling)
(*reference not given from title proper: Skrifter*)

b) *Heading is name/title proper*

(1) Give a reference from title proper.

110 2# \$a Library of Congress. \$b Manuscript Division. \$t Registers of papers in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress
430 #0 \$a Registers of papers in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress

100 1# \$a Breuil, Henri, \$d 1877-1961. \$t Rock paintings of southern Africa
430 #0 \$a Rock paintings of southern Africa

(2) Give a reference from name/title proper for another person or corporate body sharing responsibility for the series. (Generally, do not give a reference from a body when the heading is under a personal name.)

100 1# \$a Brenner, Barbara. \$t Hide and seek science
400 1# \$a Chardiet, Bernice. \$t Hide and seek science

c) *Heading is name/uniform title*

(1) Generally, give a reference from title proper.

```
100 1# $a James, Henry, $d 1811-1882. $t Selections. $f
1983
430 #0 $a Selected works of Henry James, Sr. $f 1983

100 1# $a Sterne, Laurence, $d 1713-1768. $t Works. $f
1978
430 #0 $a Florida edition of the works of Laurence
Sterne. $f 1978
```

(2) Generally, give a reference from name/title proper when the title proper differs from the uniform title except when the difference is the addition of a language name, a date, or a parenthetical qualifier.

```
100 1# $a James, Henry, $d 1811-1882. $t Selections. $f
1983
430 #0 $a Selected works of Henry James, Sr. $f 1983
400 1# $a James, Henry, $d 1811-1882. $t Selected
works of Henry James, Sr. $f 1983

100 1# $a Sterne, Laurence, $d 1713-1768. $t Works. $f
1978
430 #0 $a Florida edition of the works of Laurence
Sterne. $f 1978
400 1# $a Sterne, Laurence, $d 1713-1768. $t Florida
edition of the works of Laurence Sterne. $f
1978
```

(3) Give a reference from name/title proper for another person or corporate body sharing responsibility for the series. (Generally, do not give a reference from a body when the heading is under a personal name.)

```
100 1# $a Landau, L. D. $q (Lev Davidovich), $d 1908-
1968. $t Teoreticheskaiā fizika
400 1# $a Lifshits, E. M. $q (Evgenii Mikhailovich), $d
1908- $t Teoreticheskaiā fizika
```

2) *Variants of title proper in another source in same/another issue*

Give a reference from a variant title found in the same item or found in another item with the same series title proper. Construct the reference in the same form, title or name/title, that would be used as the heading; generally, do not give references that are variations of these references.

a) *Parallel titles.* Give references for all parallel titles. If the heading is a main series and subseries, use the same language, when present, for all parts of the parallel main series/parallel subseries reference(s).

```
130 #0 $a Befolkningsstatistik og sociologisk statistik
430 #0 $a Bevölkerungs- und Sozialstatistik
430 #0 $a Demographic and social statistics
430 #0 $a Statistiques démographiques et sociales
430 #0 $a Statistiche demografiche e sociali
430 #0 $a Sociale en bevolkingsstatistiek

130 #0 $a Europäische Hochschulschriften. $n Reihe XXV,
$P Forst- und Holzwirtschaft
430 #0 $a Publications universitaires européennes. $n
Série XXV, $P Sciences forestières
430 #0 $a European university studies. $n Series XXV, $P
Forestry and forest products
```

b) *Other titles.* If important for access to the heading, give a reference from another form of the series title proper found on another source (e.g., on cover, on spine, on map panel, on label) of the same item or on another source of another item having the same series title proper.

130 #0 \$a Composers series (Contemporary Records (Firm))
430 #0 \$a Contemporary composers series
(Composers series was form on label; Contemporary composers series was form on container for same item)

130 #0 \$a Mathematical chemistry
430 #0 \$a Mathematical chemistry series
(Mathematical chemistry was form on ser. t.p.; Mathematical chemistry series was form on cover)

130 #0 \$a Historical geography research series
430 #0 \$a Research paper series (Institute of British Geographers. Historical Geography Research Group)
(Later issue with same series title proper on t.p. had cover p. 3 title: Research paper series)

3) Partial titles

Construct the reference in the form, title or name/title, that would be used as the heading; generally, do not give references that are variations of these references.

a) *Typographical prominence.* Give a reference when part of the series title is given typographical prominence.

130 #0 \$a Springer proceedings in physics
430 #0 \$a Proceedings in physics
(On source "Springer" appears on one line and "proceedings in physics" on another line; other sources in item indicate title begins with "Springer")

b) *Subseries or section title.* Give a reference from the subseries or section title unless that title is dependent on the main/common title or is misleading without that title. Do not include a preceding designation in the reference.

130 #0 \$a Petite bibliothèque. \$n Série C, \$p Science récréative
430 #0 \$a Science récréative

130 #0 \$a Soviet scientific reviews supplement series. \$p Physiology and general biology
430 #0 \$a Physiology and general biology

130 #0 \$a Contributions in political science. \$p Soviet and American studies on the Third World
430 #0 \$a Soviet and American studies on the Third World

c) *Generic noun.* Give a reference from the series title or subseries/section title omitting the introductory generic noun (e.g., Serie, Collection, Schriftenreihe) when that noun is followed by a noun or noun phrase. If the partial title reference would consist only of a proper name, add the qualifier "(Series)" to that reference.

130 #0 \$a Schriftenreihe Christliche Perspektiven im Sport
430 #0 \$a Christliche Perspektiven im Sport

130 #0 \$a Colección Documentos (Universidad Nacional del Litoral)
430 #0 \$a Documentos (Universidad Nacional del Litoral)

130 #0 \$a Coleção "Paulo Freire"
430 #0 \$a Paulo Freire (Series)

d) *Person's forename, initial, or title.* When the series title begins with a person's forename(s), initial(s), or title, give a reference

from the surname and the remainder of the title;

from the forename(s) and/or initial(s) and surname and remainder of the title.

```
130 #0 $a Dr. Leonard P. Schultz ichthyological reprint
430 #0 $a Schultz ichthyological reprint
430 #0 $a Leonard P. Schultz ichthyological reprint
```

4) *Variations in title proper that are not "major changes" (applies only to monographic series and other serials)*

When the series title proper of an earlier or later issue differs from the form used in the heading, give a *see* reference from the earlier/later form if the difference does not constitute a major change (cf. AACR2 21.2A and LCRI 21.2A). Construct the reference in the form, title or name/title, that would be used as the heading; generally, do not give references that are variations of these references.

```
130 #0 $a Veröffentlichungen des Kölnischen
Geschichtsvereins e.V.
430 #0 $a Veröffentlichung des Kölnischen
Geschichtsvereins e.V.
(later issue had title: Veröffentlichung des Kölnischen
Geschichtsvereins e.V.; singular/plural change isn't a major
change)
```

```
130 #0 $a Bulletin (Southern Humanities Conference)
430 #0 $a Bulletin of the Southern Humanities Conference
(later issues had title: Bulletin of the Southern Humanities
Conference; same body's name added to or subtracted from the
title isn't a major change)
```

```
130 #0 $a Wiley series in psychology of crime, policing,
and law
430 #0 $a Wiley series in the psychology of crime,
policing, and law
(later issue had title: Wiley series in the psychology of crime,
policing, and law; addition/omission of article isn't a major
change)
```

```
130 #0 $a Ankara Üniversitesi Hukuk Fakültesi
yayınları. $p Döner sermaye yayınları
430 #0 $a Ankara Üniversitesi Hukuk Fakültesi
yayınları. $p AÜHF döner sermaye yayınları
(later issue had title: Ankara Üniversitesi Hukuk Fakültesi
yayınları. AÜHF döner sermaye yayınları; addition of body's
initialism isn't a major change)
```

```
130 #0 $a Seriiâ "Bibliofil'skie redkosti"
430 #0 $a Bibliofil'skie redkosti
(addition/deletion of type of resource isn't a major change)
```

5) *Fluctuating titles*

a) *Different languages.* If the language of the numbered monographic series title proper on later issues varies according to the language of the text, give a reference from the series title proper in the other language(s). (Cf. LCRI 21.2A.) However, if there are parallel editions in different languages, establish separate headings (cf. LCRI 1.6).

```
130 #0 $a Taschenbücher zur Musikwissenschaft
430 #0 $a Pocketbooks of musicology
```

b) *Regular pattern.* If the title proper on later issues of a monographic series varies according to a regular pattern, give a reference from that later title.

6) *Other situations*

a) *Substitutions.* Use judgment when deciding whether a reference that is a

modification of the form used in the heading (spelled out form for an abbreviation, word for symbol, word for numeral, arabic numeral for roman numeral, two words for compound word, initialism without periods for initialism with periods, etc.) is appropriate. Consider whether users might expect that form to have been the established form and whether the substitution would occur in the first five words. Construct the reference in the form, title or name/title, that would be used as the heading; generally, do not give references that are variations of these references.

```
130 #0 $a Mathématiques & applications
430 #0 $a Mathématiques et applications

130 #0 $a Advances in colour chemistry series
430 #0 $a Advances in color chemistry series

130 #0 $a Database search aids
430 #0 $a Data base search aids
```

b) *Other title information.* Give a reference from the other title information when it could be construed as the series title proper or subseries title. When an acronym or initialism of the title proper of a serial or an integrating resource is present (cf. AACR2 12.1B2), give a reference from the acronym or initialism.

```
130 #0 $a Worldly philosophy
430 #0 $a Studies at the intersection of philosophy and
    economics
    (Later issue had series subtitle: Studies at the intersection of
    philosophy and economics)

130 #0 $a Österreichische Schriftenreihe zum gewerblichen
    Rechtsschutz, Urheber- und Medienrecht
430 #0 $a ÖSGRUM
```

c) *Title of series/serial.*

Give a reference from the name of the main series (in its AACR2 form) and subseries when a subseries is not entered subordinately to the main series (cf. LCRI 1.6H).

```
130 #0 $a De signo
430 #0 $a Collana Sapiens. $p De signo
    (Subseries De signo is not entered subordinately to the main
    series; no source in preliminaries or publisher's listing in item
    has both main series title Collana Sapiens and subseries title)
```

Give a reference from the name of the serial (in its AACR2 form) and title of series when the name of a serial is contained in the series title proper.

```
130 #0 $a Quaderni della Rivista italiana di musicologia
430 #0 $a Rivista italiana di musicologia. $p Quaderni
    della Rivista italiana di musicologia
    (Rivista italiana di musicologia is a separately published serial)
```

d) *Multipart item: change of title or change in person or body responsible.* If the title proper changes (AACR2 21.2B2), give a reference from the later title. If the person or body responsible for the multipart item changes (AACR2 21.3A2), give a name/title proper reference from the later person or body.

e) *Romanization/word division.* Give a reference from a form representing another romanization or word division policy.

```
130 #0 $a Jibi inkoka rinsho
430 #0 $a Jibiinkoka rinsho
```

f) *Change in parenthetical qualifier not requiring a new record.* If there is a change in parenthetical qualifier in the series heading and a new record is not required (cf. LCRI 25.5B), give a reference from the series title proper and the changed qualifier if it would help in identification.

130 #0 \$a Wissenschaftliche Reihe (Husum, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany)
430 #0 \$a Wissenschaftliche Reihe (Nienburg, Germany)

g) *Introductory words to title proper.* If introductory words to the title proper were not transcribed as part of the title proper in the heading (1.1B1), give a reference from the title including those words.

130 #0 \$a Easy handcrafts series
430 #0 \$a Scandinavian heritage presents easy handcrafts series

h) *Correction of title proper of a serial or an integrating resource.* If the title proper in the heading has been transcribed in a corrected form (cf. AACR2 12.0F, 12.1B1), give a reference for the title as it appears on the serial or integrating resource.

130 #0 \$a Studies in American art
430 #0 \$a Studies in Amerrican art

i) *Pre-AACR2 form of heading.* Optionally, include information about the pre-AACR2 form of heading in the series authority record. If there is a one-to-one relationship, give a reference from the pre-AACR2 form of heading and code subfield \$w appropriately. If there is not a one-to-one relationship or if the reference normalizes to the same form as a heading or another reference, give the pre-AACR2 heading information in a note.

130 #0 \$a Bulletin of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California, San Diego
410 1# \$w nnaa \$a California. \$b University. \$b Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla. \$t Bulletin

130 #0 \$a APA private practice series
667 ## \$a Includes the old catalog headings: American Psychological Association. APA private practice series; American Psychological Association. A.P.A. private practice series
(made-up example; not a one-to-one relationship: only one heading needed for AACR2 but two headings needed earlier)

130 #0 \$a Monograph (International Violin, Guitar Makers & Musicians Association)
667 ## \$a Previous to AACR2 covered by the heading: International Violin, Guitar Makers & Musicians Association. Monograph
(made-up example; not a one-to-one relationship: two headings needed for AACR2; other heading: Monograph (Violin, Guitar Makers & Musicians Association); only one heading needed earlier because name change of body was handled via latest entry cataloging)

130 #0 \$a Journal of mathematical biology. \$p Supplement
667 ## \$a Old catalog heading: Journal of mathematical biology : supplement

j) *Miscellaneous.* Give any other see reference not already mentioned if it is important for access to the heading.

130 #0 \$a Discussion paper (University of East Anglia. School of Development Studies)
430 #0 \$a Development studies discussion paper
(Cataloger's judgment whether series title should be recorded as Discussion paper or Development studies discussion paper based on presentation; reference given from form not chosen as approach to the heading for someone who would have chosen the other form as series title)

General Guidelines for See Also References

If the earlier or later heading is not represented by its own series authority record, give the earlier or later information in a note instead of giving a see also reference. End such a note with the label "[unevaluated heading]."

```
130 #0 $a Occasional paper (University of Singapore.  
    Dept. of Political Science)  
667 ## $a Continues: Singapore (City). University. Dept.  
    of Political Science. Occasional paper series -  
    Department of Political Science, University of  
    Singapore [unevaluated heading]
```

See Also References by Category of Series Authority Record

1) Monographic series and other serials

If a new series authority record is required by AACR2 21.2A, 21.2C, or 21.3B and related LCRIS, connect the series authority records for the earlier and later headings with see also references.

For numbered monographic series, code subfield \$w to indicate whether the reference is for the earlier or later heading. Generally, do not code subfield \$w for unnumbered monographic series.

```
130 #0 $a Royal Institute of Philosophy lectures  
530 #0 $w b $a Royal Institute of Philosophy supplement  
  
130 #0 $a Royal Institute of Philosophy supplement  
530 #0 $w a $a Royal Institute of Philosophy lectures  
  
130 #0 $a Weidenfeld psychology series  
530 #0 $a Weidenfeld modern psychology series  
    (series is unnumbered: subfield $w is not coded)  
  
130 #0 $a Weidenfeld modern psychology series  
530 #0 $a Weidenfeld psychology series  
    (series is unnumbered: subfield $w is not coded)
```

2) Multipart items

Remember that a change in main entry heading or title of a multipart item is handled with a see reference (see 6)d) above).

3) Series-like phrases

Any change in a series-like phrase requires a new series authority record. Connect the records with see also references. Generally, do not code subfield \$w.

```
130 #0 $a Aladdin book  
530 #0 $a Aladdin books  
  
130 #0 $a Aladdin books  
530 #0 $a Aladdin book
```

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 02-43 to 02-51 and 03-01 to 03-04, 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 subdivisions listed below.

Recommendation #6. During the last quarter of 2002 and first four weeks of 2003, 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 —**Cult** was revised to —**Devotion to** under the heading **Mary, Blessed Virgin, Saint**.

2) *Phrase headings replaced with subdivisions.* Three phrase headings were revised to subdivisions during this period. The headings **Earthquakes and hydraulic structures** and **Earthquakes and railroads** were replaced by with use of the subdivision —**Earthquake effects** under the headings **Hydraulic structures** and **Railroads**. That subdivision is now authorized for free-floating use under headings for types of buildings, structures, facilities, and equipment. The heading **Cadence (Music)** was replaced with use of the subdivision —**History and criticism** under the music form heading **Cadences (Music)**.

3) *Subdivisions updated to different forms.* The form subdivision —**Early works to 1900** was replaced by use of the general free-floating form subdivision —**Early works to 1800** for works written in that time period, or the basic heading itself for works written in the nineteenth century, under the headings **Conduct of life**, **Image of God**, **Natural theology**, and **Pastoral theology** because there was no reason to continue to use a nonstandard form subdivision with these topics.

4) *Other.* The subdivision —**Curricula** had been authorized for use as either a form or topical subdivision under headings for names of individual educational institutions, types of educational institutions, and types of education for works listing or discussing courses offered in those institutions or fields. The subdivision has now been authorized for further geographic subdivision and will be used only as a topical subdivision for works about courses. The subdivision combination —**Curricula—Catalogs** will now be used to identify course catalogs or lists of courses.

The following changes to existing free-floating subdivisions took place during the last quarter of 2002 and first four weeks of 2003.

CHANGED OR CANCELLED FREE-FLOATING SUBDIVISIONS
WL02/43-02/51 WL03/01-04

Subdivision	List in SCM	Change or replacement
—Children’s use	H 1188	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Collectors and collecting—Taxation	H 1195	Delete from list ⁶
—Collectors and collecting—Taxation —Law and legislation	H 1195	Delete from list ⁶
—Conservation and restoration—Taxation	H 1195	Delete from list ⁶
—Conservation and restoration—Taxation —Law and legislation	H 1195	Delete from list ⁶
—Curricula	H 1095	Change from \$v to \$x ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
	H1151	Change from \$v to \$x
	H 1151.5	Change from \$v to \$x ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Liturgical use	H 1188	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Mixing	H 1158	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Taxation	H 1151.5	Delete from list ⁶
	H 1153	
	H 1195	

⁶These subdivisions are being deleted from individual free-floating subdivision lists because the subdivision —**Taxation** is now listed on H 1095 as a free-floating subdivision authorized for use under classes of persons, ethnic groups, and topical headings, and —**Taxation-Law and legislation** (*May Subd Geog*) has been added to H 1095 as a free-floating subdivision authorized for use under classes of persons, ethnic groups, and topical headings.

Weekly Lists 45-51, 2002 and 1-5, 2003

American Airlines Flight 77 Hijacking Incident, 2001
Animal sedation (*May Subd Geog*)
Apiaries (*May Subd Geog*)
Art quilts (*May Subd Geog*)
Artificial gravity
Arts and globalization (*May Subd Geog*)
Bomb squads (*May Subd Geog*)
Cat sounds (*May Subd Geog*)
Check digit schemes (*May Subd Geog*)
Christmas pageants (*May Subd Geog*)
Classroom libraries (*May Subd Geog*)
Cohabitation agreements (*May Subd Geog*)
College benefactors (*May Subd Geog*)
Diesel automobiles (*May Subd Geog*)
Diesel trucks (*May Subd Geog*)
Doppler tracking (*May Subd Geog*)
Drug approval (*May Subd Geog*)
Electronic voting (*May Subd Geog*)
Emerging contaminants in water (*May Subd Geog*)
Entartete Musik (*May Subd Geog*)
Entertainment computing (*May Subd Geog*)
Experimental houses (*May Subd Geog*)
Female-to-male transsexuals (*May Subd Geog*)
Footsteps (*May Subd Geog*)
Gothic rock music (*May Subd Geog*)
Holes in one (*May Subd Geog*)
Image consultants (*May Subd Geog*)
Immunocomputers (*May Subd Geog*)
Information technology parks (*May Subd Geog*)
Intellectual freedom (*May Subd Geog*)
Intelligent design (Teleology)
Internet research (*May Subd Geog*)
Islam and civil society (*May Subd Geog*)
Islamic modernism (*May Subd Geog*)
Joint academic degree programs (*May Subd Geog*)
Jungle survival (*May Subd Geog*)
Laser arc welding (*May Subd Geog*)
Libraries and the Internet (*May Subd Geog*)
Multidimensional databases (*May Subd Geog*)
Neighborhood leaders (*May Subd Geog*)
Newspapers—Leads
Noir fiction (*May Subd Geog*)
Official residences (*May Subd Geog*)
Outdoor sounds (*May Subd Geog*)
Parasuicide (*May Subd Geog*)
Pepper spray (*May Subd Geog*)
Reclining chairs (*May Subd Geog*)
Spectators (*May Subd Geog*)
Swiss exercise balls (*May Subd Geog*)
Terrorism insurance (*May Subd Geog*)
Traffic calming (*May Subd Geog*)
Tumor suppressor proteins (*May Subd Geog*)
Willingness to pay (*May Subd Geog*)

REVISED LC SUBJECT HEADINGS

The list below comprises headings that were changed or cancelled on weekly lists 43-51, 2002 and 01-04, 2003

<i>Cancelled Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Heading</i>	<i>May Subd Geog</i>
Abraham, Plains of (Québec), Battle of, 1759	Plains of Abraham, Battle of the, Québec, 1759	NO
Ackia, Battle of, 1736	Ackia, Battle of, Miss., 1736	NO
Adaptive computing	Adaptive computing systems	YES
Adaptive computing	Assistive computer technology	YES
Adrianople, Battle of, 378	Adrianople, Battle of, Edirne, Turkey, 378	NO
Agincourt (France), Battle of, 1415	Agincourt, Battle of, Agincourt, France, 1415	NO
Alamance, Battle of, 1771	Alamance Creek, Battle of, N.C., 1771	NO
Albarrada, Battle of, 1631	Albarrada, Battle of, Chile, 1631	NO
Albuera (Spain), Battle of, 1811	Albuera, Battle of, Albuera, Spain, 1811	NO
Alesia, Battle of, 52 B.C.	Alesia, Battle of, France, 52 B.C.	NO
Almansa (Albacete, Spain), Battle of, 1707	Almansa, Battle of, Almansa, Albacete, Spain, 1707	NO
Alton (Hampshire, England), Battle of, 1643	Alton, Battle of, Alton, Hampshire, England, 1643	NO
Alvarado (Veracruz-Llave, Mexico), Battle of, 1846	Alvarado, Battle of, Mexico, 1846	NO
Amputation stumps	Residual limbs	YES
Amputation stumps—Blood-vessels	Residual limbs—Blood-vessels	NO
Amputation stumps—Blood-vessels—Radiography	Residual limbs—Blood-vessels—Radiography	YES
Angola—History—Civil War, 1975-	Angola—History—Civil War, 1975-2002	NO
Angola—History—Civil War, 1975—Campaigns	Angola—History—Civil War, 1975-2002—Campaigns	NO
Angola—History—Civil War, 1975—Participation, Cuban	Angola—History—Civil War, 1975-2002—Participation, Cuban	NO
Ankara (Turkey), Battle of, 1402	Ankara, Battle of, Ankara, Turkey, 1402	NO
Ap Bia Mountain (Vietnam), Battle of, 1969	Hamburger Hill, Battle of, Vietnam, 1969	NO
Âp Gù (Vietnam), Battle of, 1967	Ap Gu, Battle of, Vietnam, 1967	NO
Aquilegia	Columbines	YES
Aquilegia in art	Columbines in art	NO
Argentina—Foreign relations—1983-	Argentina—Foreign relations—1983-2002	NO
Argentina—Foreign relations—1983-	Argentina—Foreign relations—2002-	NO
Argentina—History—1983-	Argentina—History—1983-2002	NO
Argentina—History—1983-	Argentina—History—2002-	NO
Argentina—Politics and government—1983-	Argentina—Politics and government—1983-2002	NO
Argentina—Politics and government—1983-	Argentina—Politics and government—2002-	NO
Assaye (India), Battle of, 1803	Assaye, Battle of, Assaye, India, 1803	NO
Attikamek Indians	Atikamekw Indians	YES
Aughrim, Battle of, 1691	Aughrim, Battle of, Aughrim, Galway, Ireland, 1691	NO
Ausculum, Battle of, 279 B.C.	Ausculum, Battle of, Ascoli Satriano, Italy, 279 B.C.	NO
Autonomous communities	Spanish autonomous communities	NO
Awarayr, Battle of, 451	Avarayr, Battle of, Iran, 451	NO
Bailén (Spain), Battle of, 1808	Bailén, Battle of, Bailén, Spain, 1808	NO
Ballinamuck (Ireland), Battle of, 1798	Ballinamuck, Battle of, Ballinamuck, Ireland, 1798	NO
Baltimore, Battle of, 1814	Baltimore, Battle of, Baltimore, Md., 1814	NO
Bannockburn, Battle of, 1314	Bannockburn, Battle of, Scotland, 1314	NO
Barnet (London, England), Battle of, 1471	Barnet, Battle of, Barnet, London, England, 1471	NO
Barrier Forts, Battle of, 1856	Barrier Forts, Battle of the, China, 1856	NO
Barrosa (Cadiz, Spain), Battle of, 1811	Barrosa, Battle of, Spain, 1811	NO

Batoche (Sask.), Battle of, 1885	Batoche, Battle of, Batoche, Sask., 1885	NO
Battle Island, Battle of, 1756	Battle Island, Battle of, N.Y., 1756	NO
Bays—New South Wales	Bays—Australia—New South Wales	
Beaver Dams, Battle of, 1813	Beaver Dams, Battle of, Beaver Dams, Ont., 1813	NO
Bedford (Westchester County, N.Y.), Battle of, 1779	Bedford (Westchester County, N.Y.)—History—Burning by the British, 1779	NO
Beecher Island, Battle of, 1868	Beecher Island, Battle of, Colo., 1868	NO
Bezzecca (Italy), Battle of, 1866	Bezzecca, Battle of, Bezzecca, Italy, 1866	NO
Big Hole, Battle of the, 1877	Big Hole, Battle of the, Mont., 1877	NO
Birch Coulee, Battle of, 1862	Birch Coulee, Battle of, Minn., 1862	NO
Birmingham, Battle of, 1643	Birmingham, Battle of, Birmingham, England, 1643	NO
Bison priscus	Steppe bison	YES
Bitter Lake Reservoir (Wash.)	Bitter Lake Reservoir (Seattle, Wash.)	NO
Bizerte (Tunisia), Battle of, 1961	Bizerte, Battle of, Bizerte, Tunisia, 1961	NO
Black death in art	Black Death in art	NO
Bladensburg, Battle of, 1814	Bladensburg, Battle of, Bladensburg, Md., 1814	NO
Blood River (South Africa), Battle of, 1838	Blood River, Battle of, South Africa, 1838	NO
Bloody Brook, Battle of, 1675	Bloody Brook, Battle of, Mass., 1675	NO
Blore Heath (England), Battle of, 1459	Blore Heath, Battle of, England, 1459	NO
Bobwhite	Northern bobwhite	YES
Bosworth Field, Battle of, 1485	Bosworth Field, Battle of, England, 1485	NO
Bothwell Bridge, Battle of, 1679	Bothwell Bridge, Battle of, Scotland, 1679	NO
Bothwell Bridge, Battle of, 1679, in literature	Bothwell Bridge, Battle of, Scotland, 1679, in literature	NO
Brownstown, Mich., Battle of, Aug. 5, 1812	Brownstown, Battle of, Mich., 1812 (August 5)	NO
Bushy Run, Battle of, 1763	Bushy Run, Battle of, Pa., 1763	NO
Butte, Battle of the, 1877	Butte, Battle of the, Mont., 1877	NO
Buxar, Battle of, 1764	Buxar, Battle of, Buxar, India, 1764	NO
Cadence (Music)	Cadences (Music)—History and criticism	NO
Calcarius	Longspurs	YES
Callisthenics	Calisthenics	YES
Camp Cady (Calif.), Battle of, 1866	Camp Cady, Battle of, Calif., 1866	NO
Campaldino (Italy), Battle of, 1289	Campaldino, Battle of, Campaldino, Italy, 1289	NO
Campbell's Island, Battle of, 1814	Campbell's Island, Battle of, Ill., 1814	NO
Cañadas del Teide (Tenerife, Canary Islands)	Cañadas del Teide (Canary Islands)	NO
Cannae, Battle of, 216 B.C.	Cannae, Battle of, Italy, 216 B.C.	NO
Cao Bang (Vietnam), Battle of, 1950	Cao Bang, Battle of, Vietnam, 1950	NO
Captina Creek (Ohio), Battle of, 1791	Captina Creek, Battle of, Ohio, 1791	NO
Cathartes burrovianus	Lesser yellow-headed vulture	YES
Cathartes urubutinga	Lesser yellow-headed vulture	YES
Cathartidae	New World vultures	YES
Cattraeth, Battle of, ca. 600	Cattraeth, Battle of, Catterick, England, ca. 600	NO
Cattraeth, Battle of, ca. 600, in literature	Cattraeth, Battle of, Catterick, England, ca. 600, in literature	NO
Caulk's Field, Battle of, 1814	Caulk's Field, Battle of, Md., 1814	NO
Celaya (Celaya, Mexico), 1st Battle of, 1915	Celaya, 1st Battle of, Celaya, Guanajuato, Mexico, 1915	NO
Celaya (Celaya, Mexico), 2nd Battle of, 1915	Celaya, 2nd Battle of, Celaya, Guanajuato, Mexico, 1915	NO
Châlons-sur-Marne (France), Battle of, 451	Châlons-sur-Marne, Battle of, France, 451	NO
Champlain, Lake, Battle of, 1609	Lake Champlain, Battle of, N.Y., 1609	NO
Champlain, Lake, Battle of, 1814	Lake Champlain, Battle of, N.Y., 1814	NO
Champlotón, Battle of, 1517	Champlotón, Battle of, Champlotón, Mexico, 1517	NO
Chapultepec, Battle of, 1847	Chapultepec, Battle of, Mexico City, Mexico, 1847	NO
Chateauguay, Battle of, 1813	Chateauguay, Battle of, Québec, 1813	NO

Cheriton (Kent, England), Battle of, 1644	Cheriton, Battle of, Cheriton, Hampshire, England, 1644	NO
Chippewa, Battle of, 1814	Chippewa, Battle of, Ont., 1814	NO
Ch'ongch'on-gang, Battle of, 1950	Ch'ongch'on River, Battle of, Korea, 1950	NO
Churubusco, Battle of, 1847	Churubusco, Battle of, Churubusco, Distrito Federal, Mexico, 1847	NO
Cibecue Creek (Ariz. : Creek), Battle of, 1881	Cibecue Creek, Battle of, Ariz., 1881	NO
Clausulae (Part songs)	Clausulas (Part songs)	YES
Clergymen as artists	Clergy as artists	YES
Clergymen as authors	Clergy as authors	YES
Clergymen's writings	Clergy, Writings of	NO
Clergymen's writings, Catalan	Clergy, Writings of, Catalan	YES
Clergymen's writings, German	Clergy, Writings of, German	YES
Clergymen's writings, Italian	Clergy, Writings of, Italian	YES
Clifford Castle (Clifford, Hereford and Worcester, England)	Clifford Castle (Clifford, Herefordshire, England)	NO
Colinus	Bobwhites	YES
Conduct of life—Early works to 1900	Conduct of life	NO
Conduct of life—Early works to 1900	Conduct of life—Early works to 1800	NO
Cook's Mills, Battle of, 1814	Cook's Mills, Battle of, Welland, Ont., 1814	NO
Copenhagen, Battle of, 1801	Copenhagen, Battle of, Copenhagen, Denmark, 1801	NO
Coutras (France), Battle of, 1587	Coutras, Battle of, Coutras, France, 1587	YES
Craney Island, Battle of, 1813	Craney Island, Battle of, Va., 1813	NO
Cremera River, Battle of the, 477 B.C.	Cremera River, Battle of the, Italy, 477 B.C.	NO
Crimissus, Battle of, 339 B.C.	Crimisus, Battle of, Italy, ca. 341 B.C.	NO
Crooked Creek (Kan.), Battle of, 1859	Crooked Creek, Battle of, Kan., 1859	NO
Cuito Cuanavale (Angola), Battle of, 1987-1988	Cuito Cuanavale, Battle of, Cuito Cuanavale, Angola, 1987-1988	NO
Culloden, Battle of, 1746	Culloden, Battle of, Scotland, 1746	NO
Đắc Tô (Vietnam), Battle of, 1967	Dak To, Battle of, Vietnam, 1967	NO
Dade's Battle, 1835	Dade Massacre, Fla., 1835	NO
Dajo, Mount, Battle of, 1906	Mount Dajo, Battle of, Philippines, 1906	NO
Dasanetch (African people)	Dasenech (African people)	YES
Degenerate art	Entartete Kunst	YES
Delphi, Battle of, 279 B.C.	Delphi, Battle of, Delphi, 279 B.C.	NO
Điện Biên Phủ (Vietnam), Battle of, 1954	Dien Bien Phu, Battle of, Điện Biên Phủ, Vietnam, 1954	NO
Dograe (Pakistan), Battle of, 1965	Dograi, Battle of, Dograe, Pakistan, 1965	NO
Đông Hà (Vietnam), Battle of, 1972	Dong Ha, Battle of, Đông Hà, Vietnam, 1972	NO
Đông Khê (Vietnam), Battle of, 1950	Dong Khe, Battle of, Đông Khê, Vietnam, 1950	NO
Downy mildew disease of beets	Downy mildew of beets	YES
Dresden (Germany), Battle of, 1813	Dresden, Battle of, Dresden, Germany, 1813	NO
Dryfe Sands, Battle of, 1593	Dryfe Sands, Battle of, Scotland, 1593	NO
Dunnichen (Scotland), Battle of, 685	Dunnichen, Battle of, Scotland, 685	NO
Earthquakes and hydraulic structures	Hydraulic structures—Earthquake effects	YES
Earthquakes and railroads	Railroads—Earthquake effects	YES
Ebro River, Battle of the, 1938	Ebro River, Battle of the, Spain, 1938	NO
Edge Hill (Warwickshire, England), Battle of, 1642	Edgehill, Battle of, England, 1642	NO
Education—Massachusetts—Curricula	Education—Curricula—Massachusetts	
Education—Wisconsin—Curricula	Education—Curricula—Wisconsin	
El Caney, Battle of, 1898	El Caney, Battle of, El Caney, Cuba, 1898	NO
Erotica in literature	Eroticism in literature	NO
Eurymedon, Battle of the, ca. 469 B.C.	Eurymedon, Battle of the, Turkey, ca. 469 B.C.	NO
Falkirk (Scotland), Battle of, 1746	Falkirk, Battle of, Falkirk, Scotland, 1746	NO
Fieseler Fi-156 Storch (Military airplane)	Fieseler Fi 156 Storch (Military airplane)	NO
Flodden, Battle of, 1513	Flodden, Battle of, England, 1513	NO
Flodden, Battle of, 1513, in literature	Flodden, Battle of, England, 1513, in literature	NO
Fort Saint James National Historic Park (B.C.)	Fort Saint James National Historic Site (Fort St. James, B.C.)	NO
Four Days' Battle, England, 1666	Four Days' Battle, 1666	NO
Frosthair, Morgaine (Fictitious character)	Morgaine Frosthair (Fictitious character)	NO

Fungi-bacteria relationships	Fungus-bacterium relationships	YES
Gaugamela, Battle of, 331 B.C.	Gaugamela, Battle of, Iraq, 331 B.C.	NO
Gaugamela, Battle of, 331 B.C., in art	Gaugamela, Battle of, Iraq, 331 B.C., in art	NO
George, Lake, Battle of, 1755	Lake George, Battle of, N.Y., 1755	NO
Gergovia (Extinct city), Battle of, France, 52 B.C.	Gergovia, Battle of, Gergovia, 52 B.C.	NO
Gogūnda, Battle of, Haldighati, India, 1576	Haldighati, Battle of, India, 1576	NO
Gonzales (Tex.), Battle of, 1835	Gonzales, Battle of, Gonzales, Tex., 1835	NO
Granicus, Battle of the, 334 B.C.	Granicus, Battle of the, Turkey, 334 B.C.	NO
Grant's Tomb National Monument (New York, N.Y.)	General Grant National Memorial (New York, N.Y.)	NO
Gravina Island (Ketchikan Gateway, Alaska)	Gravina Island (Ketchikan Gateway Borough, Alaska)	NO
Green Spring Plantation (Va.), Battle of, 1781	Green Spring Plantation, Battle of, Va., 1781	NO
Groton Heights, Battle of, 1781	Groton Heights, Battle of, Conn., 1781	NO
Hangö, Battle of, 1714	Gangut, Battle of, Finland, 1714	NO
Harrison, Fort, Battle of, 1812	Fort Harrison, Battle of, Ind., 1812	NO
Haute Alsace, Battle of, 58 B.C.	Haute Alsace, Battle of, France, 58 B.C.	NO
Heier family	Heyer family	NO
Helsingborg, Battle of, 1710	Helsingborg, Battle of, Helsingborg, Sweden, 1710	NO
Henstock integrals	Henstock-Kurzweil integral	NO
Hiding-places (Secret chambers, etc.)	Hiding places	YES
Hires family	Heyer family	NO
Hochkirch, Battle of, 1758	Hochkirch, Battle of, Hochkirch, Germany, 1758	NO
Hokianga Harbor (N.Z.)	Hokianga Harbour (N.Z.)	NO
Home range	Home range (Animal geography)	YES
Horse Shoe, Battle of the, 1814	Horseshoe Bend, Battle of, Ala., 1814	NO
Hsiao-lang-ti Reservoir (China)	Xiaolangdi Reservoir (China)	NO
Huê (Vietnam), Battle of, 1968	Hue, Battle of, Huê, Vietnam, 1968	NO
Ia Drang Valley (Vietnam), Battle of, 1965	Ia Drang Valley, Battle of, Vietnam, 1965	NO
Image of God—Early works to 1900	Image of God	NO
Image of God—Early works to 1900	Image of God—Early works to 1800	NO
Imjin-gang, Battle of, 1951	Imjin River, Battle of the, Korea, 1951	NO
Inflammable liquids	Flammable liquids	YES
Inflammable liquids—Law and legislation	Flammable liquids—Law and legislation	YES
Inflammable materials	Flammable materials	YES
Inflammable materials—Law and legislation	Flammable materials—Law and legislation	YES
Inflammable textiles	Flammable fabrics	YES
Inflammable textiles—Law and legislation	Flammable fabrics—Law and legislation	YES
Issus, Battle of, 333 B.C.	Issus, Battle of, Turkey, 333 B.C.	NO
Issus, Battle of, 333 B.C., in art	Issus, Battle of, Turkey, 333 B.C., in art	NO
Jacques Cartier River (Québec)	Jacques-Cartier River (Québec)	NO
Jacques Cartier River Watershed (Québec)	Jacques-Cartier River Watershed (Québec)	NO
Jersey (Channel Islands), Battle of, 1781	Jersey, Battle of, Channel Islands, 1781	NO
Jerusalem, Battle of, 1967	Jerusalem, Battle of, Jerusalem, 1967	NO
Kadesh, Battle of, 1300 B.C.(?)	Kadesh, Battle of, Kadesh, ca. 1300 B.C.	NO
Kadesh, Battle of, 1300 B.C.(?), in art	Kadesh, Battle of, Kadesh, ca. 1300 B.C., in art	NO
Kalinga, Battle of, 260 B.C.	Kalinga, Battle of, India, 260 B.C.	NO
Khe Sanh, Battle of, 1968	Khe Sanh, Battle of, Vietnam, 1968	NO
Kickapoo, Battle of, 1838	Kickapoo, Battle of, Tex., 1838	NO
Kilcumney Hill (Ireland), Battle of, 1798	Kilcumney, Battle of, Ireland, 1798	NO
Killiecrankie (Scotland), Battle of, 1689	Killiecrankie, Battle of, Scotland, 1689	NO
Klosterkamp, Battle of, 1760	Klosterkamp, Battle of, Germany, 1760	NO

Kolín (Czech Republic), Battle of, 1757	Kolín, Battle of, Kolín, Czech Republic, 1757	NO
Kunersdorf, Battle of, 1759	Kunersdorf, Battle of, Kunowice, Poland, 1759	NO
Làng Vây (Vietnam), Battle of, 1968	Lang Vei, Battle of, Vietnam, 1968	NO
Le Mans (France), Battle of, 1871	Le Mans, Battle of, Le Mans, France, 1871	NO
Leipzig (Germany), Battle of, 1813	Leipzig, Battle of, Leipzig, Germany, 1813	NO
Leuctra, Battle of, 371 B.C.	Leuctra, Battle of, Greece, 371 B.C.	NO
Leuthen, Battle of, 1757	Leuthen, Battle of, Lutynia, Poland, 1757	NO
Lewes (England), Battle of, 1264	Lewes, Battle of, Lewes, England, 1264	NO
Ligny (Belgium), Battle of, 1815	Ligny, Battle of, Ligny, Belgium, 1815	NO
Lincoln, Battle of, 1217	Lincoln, Battle of, Lincoln, England, 1217	NO
Lodi (Italy), Battle of, 1796	Lodi, Battle of, Lodi, Italy, 1796	NO
Long Tân (Vietnam : Village), Battle of, 1966	Long Tan, Battle of, Vietnam, 1966	NO
Machine-readable dictionaries	Electronic dictionaries	YES
Magenta (Italy), Battle of, 1859	Magenta, Battle of, Magenta, Italy, 1859	NO
Maida (Italy), Battle of, 1806	Maida, Battle of, Italy, 1806	NO
Majuba Hill (South Africa), Battle of, 1881	Majuba Hill, Battle of, South Africa, 1881	NO
Maldon (England), Battle of, 991	Maldon, Battle of, England, 991	NO
Manila Bay, Battle of, 1898	Manila Bay, Battle of, Philippines, 1898	NO
Manukau Harbor (N.Z.)	Manukau Harbour (N.Z.)	NO
Marathon, Battle of, 490 B.C.	Marathon, Battle of, Greece, 490 B.C.	NO
Marengo (Italy), Battle of, 1800	Marengo, Battle of, Marengo, Italy, 1800	NO
Maricopa Wells (Ariz.), Battle of, 1857	Maricopa Wells, Battle of, Ariz., 1857	NO
Marston Moor, Battle of, 1644	Marston Moor, Battle of, England, 1644	NO
Mary, Blessed Virgin, Saint—Cult	Mary, Blessed Virgin, Saint—Devotion to	YES
Mary, Blessed Virgin, Saint—Cult—Argentina	Mary, Blessed Virgin, Saint—Devotion to—Argentina	
Mary, Blessed Virgin, Saint—Cult—Chile	Mary, Blessed Virgin, Saint—Devotion to—Chile	
Mary, Blessed Virgin, Saint—Cult—Colombia	Mary, Blessed Virgin, Saint—Devotion to—Colombia	
Mary, Blessed Virgin, Saint—Cult—Costa Rica	Mary, Blessed Virgin, Saint—Devotion to—Costa Rica	
Mary, Blessed Virgin, Saint—Cult—Cuba	Mary, Blessed Virgin, Saint—Devotion to—Cuba	
Mary, Blessed Virgin, Saint—Cult—Dominican Republic	Mary, Blessed Virgin, Saint—Devotion to—Dominican Republic	
Mary, Blessed Virgin, Saint—Cult—France	Mary, Blessed Virgin, Saint—Devotion to—France	
Mary, Blessed Virgin, Saint—Cult—Germany	Mary, Blessed Virgin, Saint—Devotion to—Germany	
Mary, Blessed Virgin, Saint—Cult—Germany (West)	Mary, Blessed Virgin, Saint—Devotion to—Germany (West)	
Mary, Blessed Virgin, Saint—Cult—Italy	Mary, Blessed Virgin, Saint—Devotion to—Italy	
Mary, Blessed Virgin, Saint—Cult—Mexico	Mary, Blessed Virgin, Saint—Devotion to—Mexico	
Mary, Blessed Virgin, Saint—Cult—Nigeria	Mary, Blessed Virgin, Saint—Devotion to—Nigeria	
Mary, Blessed Virgin, Saint—Cult—Paraguay	Mary, Blessed Virgin, Saint—Devotion to—Paraguay	
Mary, Blessed Virgin, Saint—Cult—Poland	Mary, Blessed Virgin, Saint—Devotion to—Poland	
Mary, Blessed Virgin, Saint—Cult—Portugal	Mary, Blessed Virgin, Saint—Devotion to—Portugal	
Mary, Blessed Virgin, Saint—Cult—Spain	Mary, Blessed Virgin, Saint—Devotion to—Spain	
Mary, Blessed Virgin, Saint—Cult—Venezuela	Mary, Blessed Virgin, Saint—Devotion to—Venezuela	
Matagalpa (Nicaragua), Battle of, 1881	Matagalpa, Battle of, Matagalpa, Nicaragua, 1881	NO
Mauchline (Scotland), Battle of, 1648	Mauchline Moor, Battle of, Scotland, 1648	NO
Medicine, State	National health services	YES

Medicine, State—Great Britain	National health services—Great Britain	
Medina River (Tex.), Battle of, 1813	Medina, Battle of, Tex., 1813	NO
Megiddo, Battle of, 1479 B.C.	Megiddo, Battle of, Megiddo, ca. 1469 B.C.	NO
Metals at high temperatures	Metals—Effect of high temperatures on	YES
Metals at low temperatures	Metals—Effect of low temperatures on	YES
Metals at low temperatures—Optical properties	Metals—Effect of low temperatures on	YES
Metals at low temperatures—Optical properties	Metals—Optical properties	NO
Mezőkeresztes (Hungary), Battle of, 1596	Mezőkeresztes, Battle of, Mezőkeresztes, Hungary, 1596	NO
Micromys minutus	Old World harvest mouse	YES
Milazzo (Italy), Battle of, 1860	Milazzo, Battle of, Milazzo, Italy, 1860	NO
Milk Creek (Rio Blanco County and Moffat County, Colo.), Battle of, 1879	Milk Creek, Battle of, Colo., 1879	NO
Mississinewa, Battle of, 1812	Mississinewa, Battle of, Ind., 1812	NO
Monguagon, Mich., Battle of, Aug. 9, 1812	Monguagon, Battle of, Mich., 1812	NO
Monongahela, Battle of the, 1755	Monongahela, Battle of the, Pa., 1755	NO
Montdidier (Somme, France), Battle of, 1918	Montdidier, Battle of, Montdidier, Picardy, France, 1918	NO
Monterrey (Mexico), Battle of, 1846	Monterrey, Battle of, Monterrey, Mexico, 1846	NO
Montreal Island (Québec)	Montreal Island (Québec : Island)	NO
Mother Ireland (Nickname)	Mother Ireland (Symbolic character)	NO
Naktong River (Korea), Battle of, 1950	Naktong Bulge, Battle of the, Korea, 1950	NO
Narva, Battle of, 1700	Narva, Battle of, Narva, Estonia, 1700	NO
Naseby (England), Battle of, 1645	Naseby, Battle of, Naseby, England, 1645	NO
National Health Service (Great Britain)	National health services—Great Britain	
Natural theology—Early works to 1900	Natural theology	NO
Natural theology—Early works to 1900	Natural theology—Early works to 1800	NO
Necessity, Fort, Battle of, 1754	Fort Necessity, Battle of, Pa., 1754	NO
Neville's Cross (England), Battle of, 1346	Neville's Cross, Battle of, Neville's Cross, England, 1346	NO
New Zealand—History—Maori War, 1860-1870	New Zealand—History—New Zealand Wars, 1860-1872	NO
Nördlingen, Battle of, 1634	Nördlingen, Battle of, Nördlingen, Germany, 1634	NO
North Point, Battle of, 1814	North Point, Battle of, Md., 1814	NO
Novara, Battle of, 1513	Novara, Battle of, Novara, Italy, 1513	NO
Noyon (France), Battle of, 1917-1918	Noyon, Battle of, Noyon, France, 1917-1918	NO
Oak Island (N.S.)	Oak Island (Lunenburg, N.S.)	NO
Odontophorus	Wood quails	YES
Odontophorus gujanensis	Marbled wood quail	YES
Old-squaw	Long-tailed duck	YES
Omarunui (New Zealand), Battle of, 1866	Omarunui, Battle of, Omarunui, N.Z., 1866	NO
Orion (Antisubmarine aircraft)	Orion (Patrol aircraft)	NO
Orion (Reconnaissance aircraft)	Orion (Patrol aircraft)	NO
Oriskany, Battle of, 1777	Oriskany, Battle of, N.Y., 1777	NO
Orthez, Battle of, 1814	Orthez, Battle of, Orthez, France, 1814	NO
Oscillatoriales	Nostocales	YES
Otago Harbor (N.Z.)	Otago Harbour (N.Z.)	NO
Otterburn, Battle of, 1388	Otterburn, Battle of, Otterburn, England, 1388	YES
Otterburn, Battle of, 1388, in literature	Otterburn, Battle of, Otterburn, England, 1388, in literature	NO
Oudenaarde (Belgium), Battle of, 1708	Oudenaarde, Battle of, Oudenaarde, Belgium, 1708	NO
Ouessant, Battle of, 1778	Ushant, Battle of, 1778	NO
Pale-eyed marsh blackbird	Pale-eyed blackbird	YES
Panipat, Battle of, 1526	Panipat, Battle of, Pānīpat, India, 1526	NO
Panipat, Battle of, 1556	Panipat, Battle of, Pānīpat, India, 1556	NO
Panipat, Battle of, 1761	Panipat, Battle of, Pānīpat, India, 1761	NO
Parque Nacional del Teide (Spain)	Parque Nacional del Teide (Canary Islands)	NO

Pastoral theology—Early works to 1900	Pastoral theology	YES
Pastoral theology—Early works to 1900	Pastoral theology—Early works to 1800	NO
Pecatonica River, Battle of, 1832	Pecatonica, Battle of, Wis., 1832	NO
Peninsula, Battle of the, 1812	Peninsula, Battle of the, Ohio, 1812	NO
Pharsalus, Battle of, 48 B.C.	Pharsalus, Battle of, Farsala, Greece, 48 B.C.	NO
Pharsalus, Battle of, 48 B.C., in literature	Pharsalus, Battle of, Farsala, Greece, 48 B.C., in literature	NO
Plant-fungi relationships	Plant-fungus relationships	YES
Plataea, Battle of, 479 B.C.	Plataea, Battle of, Plataiai, Greece, 479 B.C.	NO
Platte Bridge, Battle of, 1865	Platte Bridge, Battle of, Wyo., 1865	NO
Plattsburgh (N.Y.), Battle of, 1814	Plattsburg, Battle of, Plattsburgh, N.Y., 1814	NO
Płowce (Poland), Battle of, 1331	Płowce, Battle of, Płowce, Poland, 1331	NO
Poltava (Ukraine), Battle of, 1709	Poltava, Battle of, Poltava, Ukraine, 1709	NO
Poltava (Ukraine), Battle of, 1709, in art	Poltava, Battle of, Poltava, Ukraine, 1709, in art	NO
Prague, Battle of, 1757	Prague, Battle of, Prague, Czech Republic, 1757	NO
Preston, Battle of, 1648	Preston, Battle of, Preston, Lancashire, England, 1648	NO
Prestonpans (Scotland), Battle of, 1745	Prestonpans, Battle of, Prestonpans, Scotland, 1745	NO
Psychology, Forensic	Forensic psychology	YES
Pydna (Extinct city), Battle of, 168 B.C.	Pydna, Battle of, Pydna, 168 B.C.	NO
Quatre-Bras, Battle of, 1815	Quatre-Bras, Battle of, Quatre-Bras, Belgium, 1815	NO
Queenston, Battle of, 1812	Queenston Heights, Battle of, Ont., 1812	NO
Quiberon Bay, Battle of, 1759	Quiberon Bay, Battle of, France, 1759	NO
Rafah (Egypt), Battle of, 217 B.C.	Raphia, Battle of, Rafah, 217 B.C.	NO
Raisin River, Battle of, 1813	River Raisin, Battle of the, Monroe, Mich., 1813	NO
Ramsour's Mill, Battle of, 1780	Ramsour's Mill, Battle of, N.C., 1780	NO
Rangaunu Harbor (N.Z.)	Rangaunu Harbour (N.Z.)	NO
Ravenna, Battle of, 1512	Ravenna, Battle of, Ravenna, Italy, 1512	NO
Red Bank (N.J.), Battle of, 1777	Red Bank, Battle of, N.J., 1777	NO
Reed, Annabel (Fictitious character)	Reed-Smith, Annabel (Fictitious character)	NO
Restigouche River (N.B. and Québec), Battle of, 1760	Restigouche, Battle of the, Canada, 1760	NO
Rhode Island, Battle of, 1778	Rhode Island, Battle of, R.I., 1778	NO
Rigdon's Horse Pasture Cave Site (Or.)	Rigdon's Horse Pasture Cave (Or.)	NO
Rosebud, Battle of the, 1876	Rosebud, Battle of the, Mont., 1876	NO
Rosillo Creek (Tex.), Battle of, 1813	Rosillo, Battle of, Tex., 1813	NO
Rossbach, Battle of, 1757	Rossbach, Battle of, Rossbach, Merseburg-Querfurt, Germany, 1757	NO
Roundway Down, Battle of, 1643	Roundway Down, Battle of, England, 1643	NO
Rubus chamaemorus	Cloudberry	YES
Rullion Green, Battle of, 1666	Rullion Green, Battle of, Scotland, 1666	NO
Sackets Harbor (N.Y.), Battle of, 1813	Sackets Harbor, Battle of, Sackets Harbor, N.Y., 1813	NO
Sacred octets with instrumental ensemble	Sacred vocal octets with instrumental ensemble	YES
Saint Denis (Saint-Hyacinthe, Québec), Battle of, 1837	Saint-Denis, Battle of, Saint-Denis, Saint-Hyacinthe, Québec, 1837	NO
Saint-Eustache (Québec), Battle of, 1837	Saint-Eustache, Battle of, Saint-Eustache, Québec, 1837	NO
Saint Marys River (N.S.)	Saint Marys River (N.S. : River)	NO
Saint-Mihiel (France), Battle of, 1918	Saint-Mihiel, Battle of, Saint-Mihiel, France, 1918	NO
Sainte-Foy, Battle of, 1760	Sainte-Foy, Battle of, Québec, Québec, 1760	NO
Salamanca (Spain), Battle of, 1812	Salamanca, Battle of, Salamanca, Spain, 1812	NO
San Jacinto, Battle of, 1836	San Jacinto, Battle of, Tex., 1836	NO
San Jacinto, Battle of, 1836, in art	San Jacinto, Battle of, Tex., 1836, in art	NO
San Juan Hill, Battle of, 1898	San Juan Hill, Battle of, Cuba, 1898	NO
San Pasqual, Battle of, 1846	San Pasqual, Battle of, Calif., 1846	NO
Santa Clara, Battle of, 1847	Santa Clara, Battle of, Calif., 1847	NO

Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Battle of, 1657	Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Battle of, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Canary Islands, 1657	NO
Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Battle of, 1797	Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Battle of, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Canary Islands, 1797	NO
Santiago de Cuba (Cuba), Battle of, 1898	Santiago, Battle of, Santiago de Cuba, Cuba, 1898	NO
Sappa Creek (Kan. and Neb.), Battle of, 1875	Sappa Creek, Battle of, Kan., 1875	NO
Sardar-Abad, Battle of, 1918	Sardarabad, Battle of, Armavir, Armenia, 1918	NO
Savitch, Dillon (Fictitious character)	Savich, Dillon (Fictitious character)	NO
Saxa Rubra, Battle of, 312	Saxa Rubra, Battle of, Italy, 312	NO
SD-40 (Diesel locomotive)	SD40 (Diesel locomotive)	NO
SD-45 (Diesel locomotive)	SD45 (Diesel locomotive)	NO
Sedgemoor (England), Battle of, 1685	Sedgemoor, Battle of, England, 1685	NO
Selenarctos	Ursus	YES
Selenarctos thibetanus	Asiatic black bear	YES
Seven Oaks, Manitoba, Battle of, 1816	Seven Oaks, Battle of, Man., 1816	NO
Sheriffmuir, Battle of, 1715	Sheriffmuir, Battle of, Scotland, 1715	NO
Shrewsbury (England), Battle of, 1403	Shrewsbury, Battle of, Shrewsbury, England, 1403	NO
Sideling Hill (Md. and Pa.), Battle of, 1756	Sideling Hill, Battle of, Md., 1756	NO
Širvinta, Battle of, 1914	Schirwindt, Battle of, Kutuzovo, Krasnoznamenskiĭ raion, Russia, 1914	NO
Skagerrak (Denmark and Norway)	Skagerrak	NO
Slieve Gullion (Northern Ireland)	Gullion, Slieve (Northern Ireland)	NO
Slim Buttes (S.D.), Battle of, 1876	Slim Buttes, Battle of, S.D., 1876	NO
Smith, Annabel (Fictitious character)	Reed-Smith, Annabel (Fictitious character)	NO
Snow buntings	Snow bunting	YES
Sobraon, Battle of, 1846	Sobraon, Battle of, India, 1846	NO
Solicinium, Battle of, 368	Solicinium, Battle of, Germany, 368	NO
Solomon's Fork (Kan.), Battle of, 1857	Solomon's Fork, Battle of, Kan., 1857	NO
Spirallaceae	Spirillaceae	YES
St. Fagans (Wales), Battle of, 1648	Saint Fagans, Battle of, St. Fagans, Wales, 1648	NO
Stamford Bridge, Battle of, 1066	Stamford Bridge, Battle of, England, 1066	NO
Summit Springs (Colo.), Battle of, 1869	Summit Springs, Battle of, Colo., 1869	NO
Sung family	Song family	NO
Syria—Politics and government—1971-	Syria—Politics and government—1971-2000	NO
Syria—Politics and government—1971-	Syria—Politics and government—2000-	NO
Tabuwŏn (Korea), Battle of, 1950	Tabu-dong, Battle of, Korea, 1950	NO
Tampico (Tamaulipas, Mexico), Battle of, 1829	Tampico, Battle of, Tampico, Tamaulipas, Mexico, 1829	NO
Tannenberg, Battle of, 1914	Tannenberg, Battle of, Stębark, Poland, 1914	NO
Te Porere, Battle of, 1869	Te Porere, Battle of, N.Z., 1869	NO
Teide, Pico de (Tenerife, Canary Islands)	Teide, Pico de (Canary Islands)	NO
Teruel (Spain), Battle of, 1937-1938	Teruel, Battle of, Teruel, Spain, 1937-1938	NO
Tetraodontidae	Puffers (Fish)	YES
Teutoburger Wald, Battle of, 9 A.D.	Teutoburger Wald, Battle of, Germany, 9 A.D.	NO
Tewkesbury (England), Battle of, 1471	Tewkesbury, Battle of, Tewkesbury, England, 1471	NO
Thermopylae, Battle of, 480 B.C.	Thermopylae, Battle of, Greece, 480 B.C.	NO
Ticonderoga, Battle near, 1757	Ticonderoga, Battle near, N.Y., 1757	NO
Ticonderoga, Battle of, 1758	Ticonderoga, Battle of, N.Y., 1758	NO
Tippecanoe, Battle of, 1811	Tippecanoe, Battle of, Ind., 1811	NO
Torgau, Battle of, 1760	Torgau, Battle of, Torgau, Germany, 1760	NO
Torrington (England), Battle of, 1646	Torrington, Battle of, Torrington, England, 1646	NO
Toulouse (France), Battle of, 1814	Toulouse, Battle of, Toulouse, France, 1814	NO
Towton (England), Battle of, 1461	Towton, Battle of, Towton, England, 1461	NO
Trasimeno, Lake (Italy), Battle of, 217 B.C.	Lake Trasimene, Battle of, Italy, 217 B.C.	NO
Trebia, Battle of the, 218 B.C.	Trebia, Battle of the, Italy, 218 B.C.	NO
Tú Lê (Vietnam), Battle of, 1952	Tú Lê, Battle of, Tú Lê, Vietnam, 1952	NO

Uncle Sam (Nickname)	Uncle Sam (Symbolic character)	NO
Uncle Sam (Nickname) in art	Uncle Sam (Symbolic character) in art	NO
Universities and colleges—United States—Curricula	Universities and colleges—Curricula—United States	
Vaalkrans Hill (South Africa), Battle of, 1900	Vaalkrans, Battle of, South Africa, 1900	NO
Virology—Classification	Viruses—Classification	NO
Waitemata Harbor (N.Z.)	Waitemata Harbour (N.Z.)	NO
Wakefield (England), Battle of, 1460	Wakefield, Battle of, Wakefield, England, 1460	NO
Wakefield (England), Battle of, 1643	Wakefield, Battle of, Wakefield, England, 1643	NO
Warbonnet Creek (Neb.), Battle of, 1876	Warbonnet Creek, Battle of, Neb., 1876	NO
Waterloo (Belgium), Battle of, 1815	Waterloo, Battle of, Waterloo, Belgium, 1815	NO
Waterloo (Belgium), Battle of, 1815, in art	Waterloo, Battle of, Waterloo, Belgium, 1815, in art	NO
Waterloo (Belgium), Battle of, 1815, in literature	Waterloo, Battle of, Waterloo, Belgium, 1815, in literature	NO
Whitestone Hill (N.D.), Battle of, 1863	Whitestone Hill, Battle of, N.D., 1863	NO
Wicomico River (Wicomico County, Md.)	Wicomico River (Wicomico County and Somerset County, Md.)	NO
Widows (Hindu law)	Widows—Legal status, laws, etc. (Hindu law)	NO
Widows (Islamic law)	Widows—Legal status, laws, etc. (Islamic law)	NO
Widows (Jewish law)	Widows—Legal status, laws, etc. (Jewish law)	NO
Winceby (England), Battle of, 1643	Winceby, Battle of, Winceby, England, 1643	NO
Windmill, Battle of the, 1838	Windmill, Battle of the, Ont., 1838	NO
Wood Lake, Battle of, 1862	Wood Lake, Battle of, Minn., 1862	NO
Worcester, Battle of, 1651	Worcester, Battle of, Worcester, England, 1651	NO
Zama (Extinct city), Battle of, 202 B.C.	Zama, Battle of, Tunisia, 202 B.C.	NO

SUBJECT HEADINGS REPLACED BY NAME HEADINGS

<i>Cancelled Subject Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Name Heading</i>
Nashua and Lowell Railroad	Nashua and Lowell Railroad Corporation
New York City Marathon, New York, N.Y.	New York City Marathon
Rose Bowl, Pasadena, Calif. (Football game)	Rose Bowl (Football game)
Tourist Trophy Road Race	Tourist Trophy (Automobile race)
Tourist Trophy Road Race	Tourist Trophy (Motorcycle race)

MARC

MARXML TEST FILES NOW AVAILABLE

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Information on obtaining the MARXML test files listed below is available at URL <http://www.loc.gov/cds/mds.html#test>.

NAME	BYTES	NAME	BYTES
books.all.xml	1,152,118	gpo.xml	5,858,159
books.arabic.xml	743,288	hlas.xml	13,576,906
books.cjk.xml	1,591,646	maps.xml	1,297,829
books.eng.xml	939,410	music.xml	1,203,769
books.hebrew.xml	831,820	names.xml	533,718
books.us.xml	802,358	nucmc.xml	2,067,504
canada.xml	68,225	serials.xml	1,617,245
class.xml	365,456	subjects.xml	304,573
computrf.xml	1,404,749	vismat.xml	1,477,716

The records are in Unicode, thus the display of non-Latin characters will depend on the browser used and individual PC settings. CDS is evaluating customer interest in MARCXML formatted files as a distribution option for the future and would be interested in feedback. Comments or questions on the MARCXML test files, or interest in a future MARCXML distribution service should be addressed to Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20541-4912, Email: cdsinfo@loc.gov

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ROMANIZATION

JAPANESE

In *ALA/LC Romanization Tables*, 1997 edition, p. 85, under Special Characters and Character Modifiers in Romanization, revise the first special character to

’ alif AE