

ISSN 0160-8029

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS/WASHINGTON

CATALOGING
SERVICE
BULLETIN

LIBRARY SERVICES

Number 101, Summer 2003

Editor: Robert M. Hiatt

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 Any LCRI previously published but not listed below is no longer applicable and has been cancelled.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

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1.0. DECISIONS BEFORE CATALOGING. [Rev.]

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- 3) Conference publications
- 4) Supplements
- 5) Republications
- 6) Printed travel guides
- 7) Certain other printed resources

Edition or Copy of Monograph

Change in Cataloging Decision: Monograph/Serial

Change in Type of Issuance

Initial Articles

What Is Being Cataloged?

This section represents *LC/PCC practice*.

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

This section represents *LC/PCC practice*.

“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.

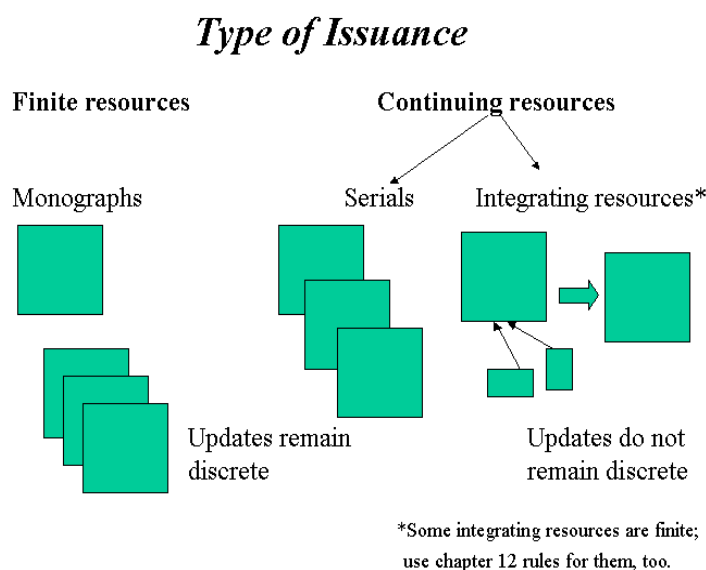
Use rules in chapter 1 and the chapter(s) representing the carrier.

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 an integrating resource if there is a likelihood the resource will be updated (i.e., assume the updates will not be discrete); catalog as a monograph if there is no indication that the resource will ever be updated.

Monograph vs. Serial

This section represents *LC/PCC practice*.

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

This section represents *LC/PCC practice*.

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

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.

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.

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

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) *LC practice: 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

This section represents *LC/PCC practice*.

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

This section represents *LC/PCC practice*.

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

This section represents *LC/PCC practice*.

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

This section represents *LC/PCC practice*.

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.

1.4F8. 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"); give that specific date in the 260 subfield \$. Generally, do not investigate beyond the resource to find such a date. When the option can't be applied, give any available estimated date information (e.g., a questioned date, more than one possible date, a span of dates) in a 362 1 field.

362 1 \$a Began in 2000?
362 1 \$a Began in 2001 or 2002.
362 1 \$a Began between 1997 and 1999.

not 362 1 \$a Began in 2002.

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 >

1.6B. TITLE PROPER OF SERIES. [Rev.]

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Only Some Parts in a Series

Embedded Series Titles

Series Title in Two or More Languages or Scripts

Single Letter or Group of Letters at End of Title Proper

Recording Section Title Without the Title Common to All Sections

Single Series Statement Encompassing More Than One Series

Only Some Parts in a Series

If some parts of an item are issued in a series and the other parts are not, precede the series title with an indication of the particular parts to which the series title applies. Separate the indication of the particular parts from the series title with a colon-space.

300 \$a 2 v. ; \$c 28 cm.
4XX \$a v. 1: Dance and dancers to-day ; \$v 13

LC practice: When only some parts of an item are issued in a series and the series is classified as a collection, include the call number of the series, enclosed in parentheses, at the end of the series statement.

4XX \$a 1974- : Alaska local government \$1 (JS3.A4A64)
(*Series statement is on a bibliographic record for a serial; numbering of volumes in series is not included*)

Embedded Series Titles

If a series statement is not formally presented, select the series title proper carefully, ensuring that extraneous words the publisher did not intend to be part of the title proper are excluded.

p. preceding t.p.: Concrete city is the fourteenth volume in the
Essential poets series published by Guernica
Editions

4XX \$a Essential poets ; \$v 14th v.

t.p. verso: This book is #9 in the DAMASCUS ROAD continuing
series of modern writing and is published at 6271 Hill
Drive, Wescosville, Route #2, Pennsylvania.

4XX \$a Damascus road ; \$v #9

Series Title in Two or More Languages or Scripts

If a series title appears in two or more languages or scripts, choose as the title proper for the series statement the title that matches the language (or the clearly predominant language) of the particular item being cataloged. If this criterion cannot be applied, choose the first series title as the title proper. (For recording series titles in other languages or scripts as parallel titles, see AACR2 rule 1.6C and LCRI 1.6C.)

Single Letter or Group of Letters at End of Title Proper

When a letter or group of letters is presented in the item in combination with its numbering, determine whether the letter or letters constitutes a part of the title proper or part of the numbering system. Consider the letter or letters to constitute part of the title proper if, were the letter or letters omitted from the title proper and recorded as part of numbering, the resulting title would be identical to other series titles emanating from the same corporate body.

in source: Report-HTKK-TKO-A41

4XX \$a Report-HTKK-TKO-A ; \$v 41

in source: Report-HTKK-TKO-B41

4XX \$a Report-HTKK-TKO-B ; \$v 41

in source: Bulletin A1

4XX \$a Bulletin. A ; \$v 1

in source: Bulletin B1

4XX \$a Bulletin. B ; \$v 1

When information is not available or in case of doubt, treat the letter or letters as part of the numbering system (cf. LCRI 1.6G).

in source: Study AB-1

4XX \$a Study ; \$v AB-1

in source: Study AB-2
4XX \$a Study ; \$v AB-2

Recording Subseries Title When Main Series Title is Not Present

AACR2 rule 12.1B6 stipulates that "If the title of a section or supplement is presented in the chief source of information without the title that is common to all sections, give the title of the section or supplement as the title proper." For purposes of recording information in the series area, "section" refers to a subseries title and "common title" generally refers to a main series title. In some cases, the title proper comprises a configuration that would be regarded as a designation of a subseries followed by the subseries title were a main series title present.

Serie G, Estudios doctrinales
Serie E, Varios
Serie B, Forskningsrapporter

LC/NACO practice: When such configurations are being recorded in the absence of a main series title, use a dash (two adjacent hyphens) in place of a comma-space to make it absolutely clear that the entire configuration is the title.

4XX \$a Serie G—Estudios doctrinales ; \$v 26
4XX \$a Serie E—Varios / Instituto de Investigaciones
Jurídicas ; \$v 8
4XX \$a Serie B--Forskningsrapporter / Yleisradio Oy.,
Suunnittelu- ja tutkimusosasto ; \$v 3

Single Series Statement Encompassing More Than One Series

When the series statement on the resource being cataloged encompasses more than one series, transcribe the information according to the guidelines below.

a) *Single series statement.* If the information is presented with no or minimal extraneous wording, transcribe it as a single series statement.

in source: Publicación núm. 3 del Centro de Estudios Bilbitanos y
núm 750 de la Institución "Fernando el Católico"
4XX \$a Publicación núm. 3 del Centro de Estudios
Bilbitanos y núm 750 de la Institución
"Fernando el Católico"

b) *Quoted note.* If the information includes extraneous wording grammatically linked or not easily omitted, transcribe it as a quoted note.

500 \$a "Ce volume fait également partie de ...
Grandes publications tome XXIII, et de la
collection des Cahiers de l'Association
interuniversitaire de l'Est dont il
constitue le no 21."

1.7B23. ITEM DESCRIBED. [Rev.]

Serials and Integrating Resources

See LCRI 12.7B23.

Multipart Items

Include the publication date of the part in the note.

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

LC/PCC practice for multipart items: Do not add a "Latest part consulted" note when later parts are received. When the first part is received, remove the "Description based on" note and modify the description as needed.

LC/PCC practice: When cataloging a part earlier than the part listed in the "Description based on" note but not the first part (e.g., description based on v. 3 and v. 2 is now being cataloged),

compare the bibliographic data elements on that part to the description in the record. If there is a difference, modify the description as needed, give notes and access points as needed for information from the later part, and change the part numbering in the “Description based on” note.

9.7B. REMOTE ACCESS ELECTRONIC RESOURCES THAT ARE NO LONGER AVAILABLE³ [Rev.]

LC Practice

Original URI no longer active

When it is determined that a remote access electronic resource is no longer available⁴ at the Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) recorded in field 856 \$u, do the following:

1) Use Internet search engine(s) to determine if the resource described in the record is now available at a different URI. If found, update the record to reflect the new URI.

2) If searching indicates that the resource is no longer available, create a note to reflect this fact by changing subfield \$u in field 856 to subfield \$z and modifying the subfield to show that the resource is no longer available, indicating the last date that the resource was searched. If explicit information is received regarding the disappearance of the resource (e.g., a communication with the publisher), record this information in \$z as well as the date the resource ceased, and optionally reflect this date elsewhere in the record (e.g., 260\$c, 008).⁵

original record

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

revised record

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

Original URI still active, but original resource no longer available

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

12.0. GENERAL RULES. [Rev.]

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Serials Issued in Cumulations Serials Issued in Parts

³*LC catalogers only*: do **not** apply these procedures in the following situations (but do notify the Cataloging Policy and Support Office):

1) the record represents a resource from a Library of Congress domain (e.g., lcweb.loc.gov, www.loc.gov), or,

2) another 856 field in the record indicates that LC has archived the resource, or,

3) LC has a paid subscription to the resource.

⁴ Do not base the decision that a resource no longer exists on a single search. Given that servers can “go down” for various unavoidable reasons, use caution to assure that the decision is based on multiple discovery attempts on different days.

⁵*LC catalogers only*: suppress the bibliographic record from the LC OPAC.

Reprinted Issues of Non-Newspaper Serials

Newspapers

Loose-Leaf Services

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

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/PCC 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/PCC 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/PCC 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/PCC 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.

12.1E1. OTHER TITLE INFORMATION. [New]

Integrating Resources

LC/PCC practice: When an acronym or initialism of the title appears on the chief source of information with the full form of the title (see rule 12.1B2), always transcribe the acronym or initialism as other title information and make a title added entry for it.

12.6B1. SERIES STATEMENTS. [Rev.]

Serials: In Numbered Series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

440 #0 $a DHEW publication ; $v no. (NCES)
```

Serial Record for Subseries in Numbered Main Series

When a serial bibliographic record is created for a subseries in a numbered main series, also give the main series in the series area.

```
245 00 $a Research papers in psychology. $p Behavior
modification studies
440 #0 $a Research papers in psychology
```

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

Electronic Serials

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

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

~~If the coverage changes, i.e., further issues are digitized, change the information in the~~

~~coverage note without changing the description unless the first issue has been digitized.~~

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

~~same record after first issue digitized~~

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

Cancel; CONSER policy being revised

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

LC/PCC practice

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

General guidelines

1) When determining if there has been a major change or a minor change on a subsequent issue or part, compare the title on that issue or part (1) to the title proper recorded in the title and statement of responsibility area in the serial bibliographic record, or (2) to the title proper recorded in the heading of the series authority record for a monographic series or other serial.

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

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

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

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

For category g), also consider the situation to apply when the language of the title varies according to the language of the text.

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

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

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

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

Remote Access Electronic Resources

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

Serials

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

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

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

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

2) The physical medium in which the serial is issued changes as expressed in the specific material designation in the physical description area (not a reproduction or the same serial in another manifestation, e.g., a braille edition). Such a change could be from paper to microfiche, from paper to online, etc.⁶

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

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

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

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

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

Integrating Resources

LC/PCC practice:

Updating loose-leaves. If the edition statement changes and/or if the publisher issues a new base volume or volumes, apply the following guidelines:

1) Do not make a new entry for a gradual replacement edition (i.e., the author or publisher considers the publication to be a new edition and issues a replacement title page with a new edition statement but does not issue a new base volume); update the information in the edition area and give a note about the change in the edition statement (see LCRI 12.7B9.2).

⁶For an electronic resource, also make a new record if the change is from CD-ROM to DVD-ROM.

2) Generally, do not consider the following to be a new resource: a new base volume with pages having various dates in the header/footer, etc., or having other indications that the same or a different publisher has just reissued the content of an existing resource as of its latest iteration. If the resource is not yet represented in the catalog, include a "Description based on" note to clarify that the iteration being cataloged is not the first iteration of a new resource. If the edition statement changed, give a note about the new edition statement (see rule 12.7B9.2).

3) Generally, consider the following to be a new resource: a new base volume having a new date in the header/footer, etc., that is consistent throughout the base volume. If both resources lack edition statements and the main entry/title proper of the two resources are the same, in the new record supply in brackets an edition statement (e.g., using the year of publication, distribution, etc.: "[2003 ed.]") (see rule 1.2B4).

4) Generally, consider the following to be a new resource: a new base volume having pages with no revision dates but the pages in the original base volume had revision dates.

5) In case of doubt, make a new record.

Updating remote access electronic resources: If the edition statement changes (rule 12.1F1), make a new entry only if the resource described in the existing record continues to exist as a resource separate from the new resource to be cataloged.

21.28B. General rule. [Rev.]

Excerpts from Serials

If the item is a collection of excerpts from a serial, generally make a related work added entry for the serial only if the serial is mentioned in the chief source of information *and* all the items in the collection would not be entered under the same heading. If two or more serials are mentioned, make an added entry only for the latest if the titles represent a succession of changes (cf. 21.2C, 21.3B). If the titles represent different serials, make added entries for each if there are no more than three. If four or more different serials are mentioned, generally do not make an added entry for any of them.

Serial Supplements to Other Serials

Create a separate bibliographic record for a serial supplement to another serial if the supplement does not update that related serial and carries its own designation system that is distinct and independent from that used by the related serial. Make a linking note to the related serial. In addition, make an added entry for the related serial unless the supplement has a common title that is identical to the title proper of the related serial. On the bibliographic record for the related serial, make a linking note to the supplement.

Other serial supplements should be noted on the bibliographic records for the related serials. Give added entries for the supplements whenever the titles are distinctive.

Indexes

On the bibliographic record for a separately cataloged index to a published work, do not make a related work added entry for the work being indexed. Instead, access to the work being indexed will be provided through a subject heading that consists of the heading for the work followed by the subdivision **—Indexes**.

Indexes to Serials

Generally indicate the presence of an index to a serial on the bibliographic record for the serial being indexed (cf. 12.7B17). If, however, the index is published separately *and* is not issued by the entity responsible for the serial being indexed, create a separate bibliographic record (monograph or serial as appropriate) for the index. Create a separate record also whenever the index covers two or more different serials. (A serial with one or more title or main entry heading changes (cf. 21.2C, 21.3B) is regarded as one serial.)

Census Data

If a work containing data taken from an official census (e.g., a genealogy) is not treated as an edition of the census, do not make an added entry for the census. (The necessary access is

provided through one or more subject headings.)

Bible

The Library of Congress disregards the “A complete concordance to the Holy Scripture ...” and the “Les CL Pseaumes de David ...” examples in AACR2 and does not make a related work added entry for a Bible text. (Rule 25.18A requires main and added entries for Bible texts to be analytical; cf. LCRI 21.30M.)

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	[Distinctive title]
	<i>(LC practice: Do not use this value for monographs)</i>	
3	Other title	[Other title]
	<i>(LC practice: Do not use this value for monographs)</i>	
4	Cover title	[Cover title]
5	Added title page title	[Added title page title]
6	Caption title	[Caption title]
7	Running title	[Running title]
8	Spine title	[Spine title]

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

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

Note the following input conventions used with the 246 field:

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

Input first

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

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

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

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

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

Basic Guideline for Making Title Added Entries for Titles Proper

Follow the provisions of the rule as written. *Option decision*. There are no conditions covered by the option decision for making "... such added entries in accordance with the policy of the cataloging agency."

The provisions of the rule become effective September 1, 2003. *LC practice*: Catalogers may change the field from 245 00 to 245 10 only when updating a record for another reason.

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*.⁷ 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

⁷Separating punctuation in LC's system includes the hyphen (-), period (.), and slash (/).

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 ...

245 10 \$a .300 Vickers machine gun mechanism made easy
...

245 10 \$a 003° ...

245 10 \$a 3.1416 and all that ...

245 14 \$a The 5"/38 gun ...

(2) Dates

(a) *Dates representing a single year or span of years.* Do not make a 246-derived title added entry substituting the corresponding spelled-out form for dates written in arabic numerals representing a single year or a span of years. (*Exceptionally*, make such a 246-derived title added entry when it is the custom in a particular language, e.g., Chinese, to expect access through the written-out form of a date.) If, however, such dates are written in roman numerals, make a 246-derived title added entry substituting arabic numerals for the roman numerals.

245 10 \$a 1915 : \$b revue de guerre en deux actes ...

245 10 \$a 1945-1975 Italia ...

(b) *Other dates.* If dates other than those representing a single year or a span of years are written in roman numerals, make a 246-derived title added entry substituting arabic numerals for the roman numerals. Make a 246-derived title added entry substituting the corresponding spelled-out form if it is thought that some users of the catalog might reasonably expect that the form was spelled out in words in the source. Make this judgment regardless of whether the numerals in the source are arabic or roman.

245 14 \$a The XXth century citizen's atlas of the
world ...
246 3# \$a 20th century citizen's atlas of the world
246 3# \$a Twentieth century citizen's atlas of the
world

245 13 \$a Le XVIIe & XVIIIe siècles ...
 246 3# \$a 17. et 18. siècles
 246 3# \$a Dix-septième et dix-huitième siècles

245 10 \$a Australian painting, XIX and XX centuries
 ...
 246 3# \$a Australian painting, 19th and 20th centuries
 246 3# \$a Australian painting, nineteenth and
 twentieth centuries

245 10 \$a XX. századi művészet ...
 246 3# \$a 20. századi művészet
 246 3# \$a Huszadik századi művészet

245 10 \$a Arabskie dokumenty IX-XX vv. : \$b Katalog
 ...
 246 3# \$a Arabskie dokumenty 9.-20. vv.
 246 3# \$a Arabskie dokumenty deviatogo-dvadsatogo vv.

(3) *Roman numerals (excluding dates)*. Make a 246-derived title added entry substituting arabic numerals for the roman numerals. Make an additional 246-derived title added entry substituting the spelled-out form of the number in the language of the title proper if it is thought that some users of the catalog might reasonably expect that the form was spelled out in the source.

245 10 \$a World War II small arms ...
 246 3# \$a World War 2 small arms
 246 3# \$a World War Two small arms

245 10 \$a Title XX comprehensive annual services plan
 ...
 246 3# \$a Title 20 comprehensive annual services plan
 246 3# \$a Title twenty comprehensive annual services
 plan

245 10 \$a XXV s'ezd KPSS i problemy ideologicheskoi
 bor'by ...
 246 3# \$a 25. s'ezd KPSS i problemy ideologicheskoi
 bor'by v stranakh Azii i Afriki
 246 3# \$a Dvadsat' piatyï 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[u]ty ...
246 3# $a One day's dtu
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	[Distinctive title]
	<i>(LC practice: Do not use this value for monographs)</i>	
3	Other title	[Other title]
	<i>(LC practice: Do not use this value for monographs)</i>	
4	Cover title	[Cover title]
5	Added title page title	[Added title page title]
6	Caption title	[Caption title]
7	Running title	[Running title]
8	Spine title	[Spine title]

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

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

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.

21.30L. SERIES. [Rev.]

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Single Series Statement Encompassing More Than One Series

Unless a specific category is mentioned, the term "series" in this LCRI means any of these comprehensive items: monographic series, other serial, multipart item.

See AACR2 rules for the series area (1.6 ff.) and related LCRIs for information about series statements.

Option Decision

LC practice: Apply the optional provision for adding the numeric, etc., designation of the series in the series added entry. Give it in the form established in the series authority record.

Series Added Entry Guidelines

LC practice: Make added entries for all analyzed series established after August 31, 1989. For series established before September 1, 1989, do not change decisions calling for not tracing.

All the material in the remainder of this LCRI assumes the series decision recorded on the series authority record is to "trace" the series.

Form of Series Added Entries

Although a series statement may include a parallel title (1.6C), other title information (1.6D), a statement of responsibility (1.6E), or an ISSN (1.6F), the heading for a series consists only of one of the following: a title proper, a uniform title heading, a name heading/title proper, or a name heading/uniform title.

There are two ways to accommodate series added entries in the MARC record:

- 1) derive a series added entry from the series statement: 440 field (Series statement/Added entry--Title);
- 2) record a series added entry in a field defined for that purpose: 8XX (Series added entries).

LC practice: Derive a series added entry (tag the 4XX field as 440) if the series statement and the numbering (if the series is numbered) are in exactly the same form as the series heading and form of numbering on the series authority record. Also derive a series added entry if the only difference between the series statement and the established heading/form of number is one or more of the following conditions:

- 1) the presence of an initial article;
 - a) set the non-filing indicator for an article at the beginning of the series area according to the guidelines stated for the title proper in the 245 section of LCRI 21.30J;
 - b) do not derive a series added entry if the subseries title (including a subseries title preceded by a numeric or alphabetic designation) begins with an article—cf. LCRI 25.5B;
- 2) the presence of an ISSN;
- 3) the presence or absence of quotation marks around one or more words in the title;
- 4) the presence of brackets around the entire series statement or any part of it.

LC practice: Explicitly provide a series added entry (tag the 4XX field as 490 1 and add an 8XX field) if there is any difference between the series statement and the numbering (if the series is numbered) and the established form of the series heading and form of numbering on the series authority record other than the conditions mentioned above.

Multipart Item in a Series

LC practice: If the parts of a multipart item are separately numbered within a series, give the numbers in the series added entry as they are given in the series statement (cf. LCRI 1.6G2) and in the form established in the series authority record. It is no longer necessary to create an 8XX added entry solely because the numbering is not consecutive or the first number is not permanent; it is not necessary to change existing records that reflect the old practice until the record is closed.

Integrating Resource in One or More Series

LC practice: Also provide an 8XX series added entry for any traced series included in a note. (Series not present on the latest iteration will be given in the note area instead of in the series area — cf. rule 12.6B2 and 12.7B14.2b.)

existing record

```
260 ## $a Chicago : $b CJ Press, $c 1983-  
440 #0 $a Real estate professional series
```

same record updated later

260 ## \$a Chicago : \$b CJ Press, \$c 1983-
no 4XX field
500 ## \$a Series title, 1983-1995: Real estate
professional series.
500 ## \$a Description based on: release 23, published
in Jan. 1996.
830 #0 \$a Real estate professional series.

existing record

260 ## \$a Denver : \$b Smith Pub. Co.
440 #0 \$a Research in library acquisitions
500 ## \$a Description based on: update 2, published in
1991.

same record updated later

260 ## \$a Denver : \$b Smith Pub. Co.
490 1# \$a Library acquisitions
500 ## \$a Series title <1991 >: Research in library
acquisitions.
500 ## \$a Description based on: update 9, published in
2000.
830 #0 \$a Research in library acquisitions.
830 #0 \$a Library acquisitions (Denver, Colo.)

Republications

LC practice: If a republication contains the original series statement (transcribed in parentheses in the bibliographic history note—cf. LCRI 2.7B7), provide an 8XX series added entry for the series. Do not give a series added entry if the original series statement is lacking on the item even if information about the series is recorded in the bibliographic history note.

Numbering Grammatically Integrated with Series Title

If the numbering, etc., of the series volume is grammatically integrated with the series title (cf. rule 1.6B1), explicitly make the series added entry so the numbering can be omitted from the title and recorded in subfield \$v of an 8XX field.

Iowa
490 1# \$a Publication number 22 of the Southwestern
History Society
830 #0 \$a Publication ... of the Southwestern Iowa
History Society ; \$v no. 22.
490 1# \$a The twenty-sixth L. Ray Buckendale lecture
830 #0 \$a L. Ray Buckendale lecture ; \$v 26th.
490 1# \$a 31. tom Biblioteki SIB
830 #0 \$a Biblioteka SIB ; \$v 31. t.

More Than One System of Numbering

LC practice: If more than one system of numbering is transcribed in the series statement (cf. LCRI 1.6G), explicitly make the series added entry to record in subfield \$v the one system specified in the series authority record.

490 1# \$a _____ ; \$v Bd. 6, Nr. 2 = Nr. 32
830 #0 \$a _____ ; \$v Bd. 6, Nr. 2.

Numbering Errors

If the number has been corrected in the series statement (cf. rule 1.6G1), explicitly make the series added entry to give only the correct number.

490 1# \$a Kieler historische Studien ; \$v Bd. 24 [i.e.
25]
830 #0 \$a Kieler historische Studien ; \$v Bd. 25.

Number Preceded by One or More Letters

LC practice: When the numbers of items in the same series are preceded by a letter or letters varying from item to item (cf. LCRI 1.6B and LCRI 1.6G), explicitly make the series added entry to omit the letter or letters from subfield \$v.

in sources of different items in series: D1, C2, SW3, F4, etc.
490 1 \$a _____ ; \$v D1
830 #0 \$a _____ ; \$v 1.

LC practice: When the only information available is from the one item in hand, assume all items in that series will have the same letter(s) preceding the number until differing information is available. Record the letter(s) in subfield \$v.

Numbering for Publications of the U.S. Congress

LC practice: Explicitly make a series added entry for publications of the U.S. Congress to give the numbering relating to the numbering of the Congress and Session as the first part of subfield \$v, followed by the number of the publication within that Congress and Session.

490 1# \$a Mis. doc / 49th Congress, 1st Session,
Senate ; \$v no. 82
830 #0 \$a Mis. doc (United States. Congress. Senate) ;
\$v 49th Congress, 1st session, no. 82.

LC practice: Transcribe the information for series publications of other legislatures as above if the situations are the same.

Main Series and Indirectly Entered Subseries⁸

1) Main series is **unnumbered**

LC practice. Do not give a separate series added entry for the main series unless the main series has already appeared by itself on other publications. Instead, give a series added entry for the main series/subseries combination. Derive the series added entry or make it explicitly, depending upon whether the series statement and the numbering of the subseries (if the subseries is numbered) are in exactly the same form as the heading and form of numbering on the series authority record.

440 #0 \$a Progress in nuclear energy. \$n Series V, \$p
Metallurgy and fuels
490 1# \$a University publications series. The social
sciences ; \$v no. 4
830 #0 \$a University publications series. \$p Social
sciences ; \$v no. 4.
(made-up example)

Exception. If the main series appears on a later publication without any subseries, at that point establish the main series separately and make the series added entry separately for this and any other item showing only the main series. However, if later forms show both the main series and a subseries, use in the added entry only the form in which the subseries is already established.

2) Main series is **numbered**

LC practice. Give two series added entries: one for the main series and one for the main series/subseries combination.

⁸[Recommended future placement: include in a new introductory Chapter 21 LCRI addressing number of series headings]

490 1# \$a Biblioteca de arte hispánico ; \$v 8. \$a
Artes aplicadas ; \$v 1
830 #0 \$a Biblioteca de arte hispánico ; \$v 8.
830 #0 \$a Biblioteca de arte hispánico. \$p Artes
aplicadas ; \$v 1.

3) *Hierarchy of numbered and unnumbered main series/subseries*

LC practice. If a hierarchy of main series and multiple subseries is involved and only some are numbered, treat the unnumbered ones under 1) above and the numbered ones under 2) above.

Single Series Statement Encompassing More Than One Series

When a single series statement encompassing more than one series has been included in the bibliographic record either in the series area or as a quoted note, provide a series added entry for each traced series.

490 1 \$a Publicación núm. 3 del Centro de Estudios
Bilbitanos y núm 750 de la Institución
"Fernando el Católico"
830 #0 \$a Publicación ... del Centro de Estudios
Bilbitanos ; \$v no. 3.
830 #0 \$a Publicación ... de la Institución "Fernando
el Católico" ; \$v no. 750.
500 \$a "Ce volume fait également partie de ...
Grandes publications tome XXIII, et de la
collection des Cahiers de l'Association
interuniversitaire de l'Est dont il
constitue le no 21."
830 #0 \$a Collection "Grandes publications" ; \$v t.
23.
830 #0 \$a Cahiers de l'Association interuniversitaire
de l'Est ; \$v 21.

22.1. GENERAL RULE. [Rev.]

"AACR 2 Compatible" Headings

1) *General.* All headings newly coded to AACR2 after August 1982 will be done in accord with AACR2 and existing LC policy and will be designated "AACR2" (with one exception). A heading already coded "AACR2 compatible" will continue to be used in its existing form in post-August 1982 cataloging. A heading for a uniform title coded after August 1982 will be coded "AACR2 compatible" if it is entered under a name heading that has already been coded "AACR2 compatible."

Before September 1982, headings were coded "AACR2 compatible" if they had been established before 1981 and fell into one or more of the categories listed below. (Exceptions to this policy are uniform titles established after 1980 that were entered under a name heading that has already been coded "AACR2 compatible.")

2) *Categories coded "AACR2 compatible."* The categories of headings that were coded "AACR 2 compatible" were as follows:

a) *Hyphens.* The existing heading lacked a hyphen between forenames or compound surnames that would be present in the AACR 2 form.

compatible heading: 100 1# \$a Dautheville, Anne France
(AACR2 form: Dautheville, Anne-France)

b) *Pseud.* The existing heading contained the term "pseud."

compatible heading: 100 1# \$a Cecil, Henry, ‡c pseud.
(AACR2 form: Cecil, Henry)

c) *Extraneous forename/initial.* The existing heading contained a forename or

forename initial that would not be present in the AACR2 form ("forename" includes any name element that is transcribed in the forename position, e.g., a maiden name, a patronymic).

compatible heading: 100 1# \$a Williams, Gordon Willis
(AACR2 form: Williams, Gordon)

d) *Forename/initial lacking.* The existing heading lacked a forename or forename initial that would be present in the AACR2 form.

compatible heading: 100 1# \$a Capet, Marcel
(AACR2 form: Capet, Marcel F.)

e) *Forename instead of initial.* The existing heading contained a forename that would be represented by an initial in the AACR2 form.

compatible heading: 100 1# \$a Abrahamson, Max William
(AACR2 form: Abrahamson, Max W. (Max William))

f) *Initial instead of forename.* The existing heading contained a forename initial that would be represented by a forename in the AACR 2 form.

compatible heading: 100 1# \$a Dromgoole, P. H.
(AACR2 form: Dromgoole, Philip H. (Philip Henry))

g) *Romanization.* The existing heading was established in its nonsystematically romanized form according to AACR1 rules for nonroman names rather than in the systematically romanized form.

compatible heading: 100 1# \$a Maitra, Arun
(AACR2 form: Maitra, Aruna)

h) *Unused title.* The existing heading contained an unused British title of honor ("Sir," "Dame," "Lord," or "Lady").

compatible heading: 100 1# \$a Bryant, Arthur, \$c Sir
(AACR2 form: Bryant, Arthur)

i) *"Bp."/"Abp."* The existing heading contained the abbreviation "Bp." or "Abp." rather than "Bishop" or "Archbishop."

compatible heading: 100 0# \$a Ruricius \$b I, \$c Bp. of
Limoges
(AACR2 form: Ruricius I, Bishop of Limoges)

j) *"(ca.)."* The existing heading contained "(ca.)" after the date.

compatible heading: 100 1# \$a Pann, Anton, \$d 1797 (ca.)-
1854
(AACR2 form: Pann, Anton, ca. 1797-1854)

k) *"fl."* The existing heading contained a twentieth century date in the form "fl. [date]."

compatible heading: 100 1# \$a Nelson, David, \$d fl. 1967-
(AACR2 form: Nelson, David)

Note: Such a heading is changed if a birth date becomes available.

l) *English term of address, etc.* The existing heading contained a term of address, etc., in English rather than in the vernacular form.

compatible heading: 100 0# \$a Louis Antoine, \$c Father
(AACR2 form: Louis Antoine, père)

m) *Cataloger-supplied place of residence, etc.* The existing heading contained an indication of a place of residence or field of interest that was supplied by the cataloger to resolve a conflict.

compatible heading: 100 1# \$a Albrecht, Friedrich, \$c of
Leipzig

(AACR2 form: Albrecht, Friedrich)

compatible form: 100 1# \$a Miller, Jonathan, \$c writer on
rapid transit

(AACR2 form: Miller, Jonathan)

Note: Such a heading is changed if a birth date becomes available.

3) Exceptions to the "AACR2 compatible" categories listed above were as follows:

- a) The existing heading contained the term "pseud." and the person was famous.
- b) The existing heading varied from the AACR2 form in fullness and the person was famous.
- c) The existing heading contained a first forename instead of a first forename initial, or the heading contained a first forename initial instead of a first forename, and the heading had been used on a bibliographic record containing a U.S. place in the publication, distribution, etc., area.

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 *The Ordnance Survey gazetteer of Great Britain*. Online access may be found at <http://www.ordsvy.gov.uk/>. Click on Map shop, then the arrow in Explore all of Great Britain to get a search form.

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)
<i>not</i>	151 ## \$a Kyōto-fu (Japan)
	151 ## \$a Cologne (Germany)
	151 ## \$a Cologne-Deutz (Cologne, Germany)
<i>not</i>	151 ## \$a Köln-Deutz (Cologne, Germany)
<i>but</i>	151 ## \$a Garching bei München (Germany)
<i>not</i>	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	Moldova
(<i>Before 1990</i> : Moldavian S.S.R.)	
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.

24.1. GENERAL RULE. [Rev.]

Ambiguous Entities

Treat the ambiguous entities listed below as general corporate bodies and establish them under the provisions of chapter 24, AACR2, tagging them as X10.

- Airplanes, Named
- Airports
- Almshouses
- Aquariums, Public
- Arboretums
- Artificial satellites
- Bars
- Biological stations
- Boards of trade (Chambers of commerce)
- Botanical gardens
- Cemeteries
- Chambers of commerce
- Concentration camps
- Concert halls
- Country clubs
- Crematories
- Dance halls
- Ecological stations
- Factories
- Funeral homes, mortuaries
- Halfway houses
- Herbariums
- Hotels
- Markets
- Morgues
- Motels
- Night clubs
- Nursing homes
- Old age homes
- Opera houses
- Orphanages
- Planetariums

Plans (Programs)
 Poorhouses
 Port authorities
 Projects
 Railroads
 Research stations
 Restaurants
 Sanitariums
 School districts
 Service stations
 Ships
 Shipyards
 Space vehicles
 Stores, Retail
 Studies (Research projects)
 Tribes (as legal entities only)
 Undertakers
 Zoological gardens

Punctuation

Add a comma to a series of words appearing in an English-language name except before an ampersand. *Exceptions:*

1) For British headings, follow the punctuation in the publication, which normally will not include a comma before the conjunction in the series of words, e.g.,

	110 1Ø ‡a Great Britain. ‡b Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
<i>not</i>	110 1Ø ‡a Great Britain. ‡b Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food

2) For Canadian headings, follow the punctuation provided by the National Library of Canada.

Note: Headings originally established before January 1981 that are in accord with current policy except for punctuating words in series were coded "AACR2" before September 1982. Continue to use the existing form of the established heading in post-August 1982 cataloging. (Headings other than those from the National Library of Canada or British or Irish headings coded after August 1982 will be in accord with AACR2 and current LC policy.)

If the form of name selected as the heading includes quotation marks around an element or elements of the name, retain them (cf. example in rule 24.7B4). Use American-style double quotation marks in the heading, instead of other forms of quotation marks.

If the form of name selected as the heading consists of or contains initials, regularize the spacing and put one space after an initial that is followed by a word or other element that is not an initial and no space after an initial that is followed by another initial consisting of one letter.

source: F&H Denby
heading: 110 2Ø ‡a F & H Denby

source: U. S. D. A. Symposium ...
heading: 111 2Ø ‡a U.S.D.A. Symposium ...

source: B B C Symphony ...
heading: 110 2Ø ‡a BBC Symphony ...

Precede or follow initials consisting of two or more letters with a space, e.g., "Gauley Bridge (W. Va.)," "Ph. D. Associates."

If the form of name selected as the heading includes a place name at the end and the place is enclosed within parentheses or is preceded by a comma-space, retain in the heading the punctuation as found.

If the form of name selected as the heading includes a Greek letter or a letter or symbol used

to indicate a trademark, a patent, copyright, etc., follow the guidelines in LCRI 1.0E.

If the form of name selected as the heading includes an abbreviation, retain in the heading the abbreviation as found.

source: Dirección de la Energía//Div. Estadística//Secc. Información
heading: 110 1Ø †a Buenos Aires (Argentina : Province). †b Dirección de la Energía. †b Div. Estadística. †b Secc. Información

When the name of a body consists of both a numerical or alphabetical designation and words indicating the body's function, include both in the heading for the body. Separate the two parts with a dash (two hyphens).

source: Abteilung V - Vermessungswesen
heading: 110 2Ø †a [Parent body]. †b Abteilung V—Vermessungswesen

source: Social and Economic Sciences (Section K)
heading: 110 2Ø †a [Parent body]. †b Social and Economic Sciences—Section K

source: Sub-task Force I, Gas Dissolved in Water
heading: 110 2Ø †a [Parent body]. †b Sub-task Force I—Gas Dissolved in Water

If the form of name selected as the heading includes a dash or a hyphen that sets off a data element (usually a place name), regularize the punctuation by using a dash (two hyphens) without spacing on either side.

source: University of Nebraska—Lincoln
heading: 110 2Ø †a University of Nebraska—Lincoln

source: Centro abruzzese di ricerche storiche - Teramo
heading: 110 2Ø †a Centro abruzzese di ricerche storiche—Teramo

Canadian Headings

If the National Library of Canada (NLC) form differs from LC/AACR2 form for capitalization, diacritics, or punctuation, follow NLC.

If a corporate name in French includes the diphthong œ, which appears in the NLC form as separate letters, use the NLC form in the heading.

Although NLC practice is to establish corporate names in both English and French as appropriate, LC practice is to use English whenever possible. *Exception:* Generally establish Québec corporate names in French.

If the NLC French-language heading is used and that heading has a qualifying term in French, change the term to the English term used in the NLC English-language equivalent heading.

NLC: CHAU-TV (Station de télévision : Carleton, Québec)
NLC equivalent: CHAU-TV (Television station : Carleton, Québec)
heading: 110 2Ø †a CHAU-TV (Television station : Carleton, Québec)

If an NLC corporate heading contains a geographic qualifier, use the LC-established form of the geographic name as the qualifier.

NLC: Douglas Hospital (Verdun, Quebec)
heading: 110 2Ø †a Douglas Hospital (Verdun, Québec)

"AACR2 Compatible" Headings

1) *General*. All headings newly coded after August 1982 will be in accord with AACR2 and current policy and will be designated "AACR2" (with two exceptions). A heading already coded "AACR2 compatible" will continue to be used in its existing form in post-August 1982 cataloging. The two situations in which a newly coded heading will be coded "AACR2 compatible" are

a) The heading is for a body that is entered subordinately to another body whose heading has already been coded "AACR2 compatible."

b) The heading is for a uniform title entered under a name heading that has already been coded "AACR2 compatible."

Before September 1982, headings were coded "AACR2 compatible" if they had been established before 1981 and fell into one or more of the categories listed below. Also coded "AACR2 compatible" were headings established after 1980 for bodies that were entered subordinately to bodies whose headings had already been coded "AACR2 compatible" and headings for uniform titles entered under name headings that had already been coded "AACR2 compatible."

2) *Categories coded "AACR2 compatible."* The categories of headings that were coded "AACR2 compatible" were as follows:

a) *Quotation marks*. The existing heading lacked quotation marks even though the body's predominant usage showed quotation marks around one or more elements.

compatible heading: 110 2 ϕ †a Istituto tecnico C.
Gemmellaro di Catani
(AACR2 form: Istituto tecnico "C. Gemmellaro" di Catani)

b) *Acronyms*. The existing heading contained an acronym in lower-cased letters after an initial capital letter even though the body's predominant usage showed the acronym all in capital letters.

compatible heading: 110 2 ϕ †a Amacom
(AACR2 form: AMACOM (Organization))

Note: If the body was famous, the heading was re-established in its AACR2 form.

c) *Terms of incorporation*

(1) The existing heading contained a term of incorporation that did not agree with AACR2 capitalization.

compatible heading: 110 2 ϕ †a Art Nouveau, inc.
(AACR2 form: Art Nouveau, Inc.)

(2) The existing heading contained a term of incorporation that would not be retained under AACR2.

compatible heading: 110 2 ϕ †a Press Association, ltd.
(AACR2 form: Press Association)

compatible heading: 110 2 ϕ †a Schweizerisches Ost-
Institut, A.G.
(AACR2 form: Schweizerisches Ost-Institut)

(3) The existing heading lacked a term of incorporation that would be included under AACR2.

compatible heading: 110 2 ϕ †a Daumier Prints
(AACR2 form: Daumier Prints Inc.)

d) *Hierarchy*. The existing heading for a Chinese, Japanese, or Korean corporate body contained more hierarchy than AACR2 would permit.

compatible heading: 110 1 ϕ †a Japan. †b Hōmushō. †b
Keijikyoku
(AACR2 form: Japan. Keijikyoku)

Airports

Before August 1996, airports were established as geographic names under the provisions of chapter 23 AACR2, tagged X51. After July 1996, establish airports under the provisions of chapter 24, AACR2, tagged X10. If the name of the airport does not include the name of the place it serves, add the appropriate local place name qualifier. Do not make a reference through the local place in which the airport is located.

LC practice: Headings for airports existing in the name authority and bibliographic databases will be revised as a project by the Cataloging Policy and Support Office (CPSO), but revise existing headings needed in current cataloging as encountered.

```
110 2Ø †a Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport
110 2Ø †a Heathrow Airport (London, England)
110 2Ø †a Shin Tōkyō Kokusai Kūkō
110 2Ø †a Davis Airport (Luzerne County, Pa.)
110 2Ø †a Davis Airport (Montgomery County, Md.)
```

Cemeteries

Before August 1996 cemeteries were established either as name or subject headings, tagged X51. After July 1996 establish all cemeteries as name headings, tagged X10.

LC practice: Headings for cemeteries existing in the subject authority file will be converted to name headings as a project by CPSO. CPSO will also revise existing name authority and bibliographic records as a project, but revise existing headings needed in current cataloging as encountered.

Establish cemeteries according to the provisions of chapter 24, AACR2. Qualify the name of the cemetery with the name of the local geographic place in which it is located, i.e., city, county, etc., even if the cemetery is national, state, provincial, etc., in character. (Revise existing headings that do not reflect this policy when such headings are needed in current cataloging.) Do not make a reference through the place in which the cemetery is located.

```
110 2Ø †a National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific
(Honolulu, Hawaii)
110 2Ø †a Cimetière de Champeaux (Montmorency,
France)
110 2Ø †a McMillan Cemetery (Marshall County, Okla.)
110 2Ø †a Cmentarz Ewangelicko-Augsburski w Warszawie
(Warsaw, Poland)
110 2Ø †a Necrópolis Cristóbal Colón (Havana, Cuba)
```

Concentration Camps

Before August 1996, concentration camps were established either as name or subject headings, tagged X51. After July 1996, establish all concentration camps as name headings, tagged X10.

Establish concentration camps according to the provisions of chapter 24, AACR2. Construct headings based upon information found on items issued by the body or information found in authoritative reference sources. Do not routinely construct the name of a concentration camp to reflect solely the local place name. If the form of the heading cannot be determined from reference sources, use the form as found in the item being cataloged. Qualify the heading for a concentration camp that consists solely of the name of a place with “(Concentration camp).” (Revise existing headings and associated bibliographic records that do not reflect this policy when such headings are needed in current cataloging. Do not retain the post-1980, pre-August 1996 heading as a reference, unless it is a valid AACR2 reference.) Do not make a reference through the local place in which the concentration camp is located.

LC practice: Convert headings for concentration camps existing in the subject authority file to name headings as needed. In converting subject authority records to name authority records, copy the subject authority record into the name authority file. Add the control number of the subject authority record as a 010≠z; revise the form of heading and the tagging; evaluate existing references

(revise or delete), add additional references as appropriate, delete any 550 fields⁹; retain any 670 field(s) as is (including "Work cat." preceding the citation), add a 670 field that justifies the heading chosen (item being cataloged or LC database citation); and change FFD 8 to value n, code FFD 12 as appropriate, and add the cataloger's code in FFD 25. Submit a proposal to delete the record from the subject authority file to the Subject Headings Editorial Team, Cataloging Policy and Support Office in accordance with procedures in *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings* H193, section 11, and H193.5. (*NACO libraries*: Submit the proposal to Cooperative Cataloging Team, Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division.)

```

110 2# †a Auschwitz (Concentration camp)
410 2# †a KL Auschwitz
410 2# †a Konzentrationslager Auschwitz

110 2# †a Konsentrasiekamp te Bethulie
410 2# †a Bethulie (Concentration camp)

110 2# †a Nēsos Gyaros
410 2# †a Gioura (Concentration camp)

```

Plans, Programs, and Projects

Treat plans, programs, and projects as corporate bodies whether or not they have a staff. Do not consider that headings for entities with these words in their names need the addition of a qualifier that conveys the idea of a corporate body (cf. 24.4B).

Printers

The purpose of this section is to provide guidance in the formulation of headings for printers for use in the cataloging of rare materials. In the context of rare materials, the word "printer" also means "publisher," "bookseller," "associated name," etc.

Establish names of printers in the form found in modern reference sources in the language of the country in which the printer is located when that varies from the chief source of information in the item being cataloged, according to the principle for form of pre-1801 names (LCRI 22.1B) and persons not known primarily as an author (AACR2 22.1B). If a corporate name is not clearly indicative of a corporate body, add the qualifier "Printer," "Bookseller," "Firm," etc., as appropriate (cf. LCRI 24.4B). Make *see* references from unused variant forms and *see also* references from the established forms of related persons or corporate bodies.

Establish a firm as a corporate body, in direct order.

```

source: Ex Officina Elzeviriana
heading: 110 2# $a Officina Elzeviriana

```

```

source: Viduae & haeredum Ioannis Stelsii
heading: 110 2# $a Vidua & Haeredes Ioannis Stelsii

```

Heirs, Assigns, Estate

Establish phrases denoting the heirs or estate of a printer in direct order in the nominative case with a *see also* reference from the established form of the printer's name.

```

source: Gli heredi di Filippo de Giunta
heading: 110 2# $a Heredi di Filippo de Giunta
         410 2# $a Haeredes Philippi Iuntae Florentini
         410 2# $a Junta (Firm : Florence, Italy)
         410 2# $a Giunti (Firm : Florence, Italy)
         500 1# $a Giunta, Filippo, $d 1450-1517

```

⁹Note that the order of fields when copying a subject authority record differs from the traditional order of fields for name authority records. Do not reorder the fields.

source: Haeredes Christiani Egenolphi

heading: 110 2# \$a Chr. Egenolffs Erben
410 2# \$a Haeredes Christiani Egenolphi
410 2# \$a Christian Egenolffs Erben
410 2# \$a Egenolffs Erben
500 1# \$a Egenolff, Christian, \$d 1502-1555
670 ## \$a Benzing \$b (Chr. Egenolffs Erben)

source: Reprinted at Edinburgh : By the Heirs and Successors of Andrew Anderson

heading: 110 2# \$a Heirs and Successors of Andrew Anderson
500 1# \$a Anderson, Andrew, \$d d. 1676
500 1# \$a Anderson, James, \$d fl. 1676-1694
500 1# \$a Anderson, Agnes, \$d d. 1716
670 ## \$a A dict. of the printers and booksellers in England, Scotland and Ireland from 1641 to 1667, 1908:\$bp. 5 (Andrew Anderson, d. 1676, was succeeded by his widow Agnes and his son James)
670 ## \$a A dict. of the printers and booksellers In England, Scotland and Ireland from 1668 to 1725, 1922:\$bp. 5-6 (Andrew Anderson's widow Agnes, conducted the business under the style Heirs and Successors of Andrew Anderson until her death in 1716)

source: London : Printed by John Basket ... and by the Assigns of Henry Hills

heading: 110 2# \$a Assigns of Henry Hills
500 1# \$a Hills, Henry, \$d d. 1713

source: De erven F. Bohn

heading: 110 2# \$a Erven F. Bohn
500 1# \$a Bohn, F.

source: The Paul M. Fekula collection : a catalogue / published by the estate of Paul M. Fekula

heading: 110 2# \$a Estate of Paul M. Fekula
500 1# \$a Fekula, Paul M.

Officina, etc.

source: Ex officina Oporiniana

heading: 110 2# \$a Officina Oporiniana
500 1# \$a Oporinus, Joannes, \$d 1507-1568

source: Typographia Komarek in Via Cursus [Latin name]

source: Nella Stamperia del Komarek [Vernacular name]

source: Stamperia Komarek, a spese di G. Ughetti [Vernacular variant]

heading: 110 2# \$a Stamperia del Komarek
410 2# \$a Typographia Komarek
410 2# \$a Stamperia Komarek
410 2# \$a Komarek (Firm : Rome, Italy)
500 1# \$a Komarek, Francesco Bezzarrini
500 1# \$a Komarek, Giovanni Jacopo

source: Ex Officina Plantiniana [Latin name]

source: Plantijnsche Drukkerij [Vernacular name]

heading: 110 2# \$a Plantijnsche Drukkerij
410 2# \$a Officina Plantiniana
500 1# \$a Plantin, Christophe, \$d ca. 1520-1589

Partnerships, etc.

1) If there is clear evidence that the partnership is a formally established, stable entity, establish the phrase as a corporate body with a qualifier as appropriate. Make *see also* references

from the headings for the partners.

source: Books Printed for A. and J. Churchill at the Black Swan in Pater Noster Row [Vernacular name]

source: Impensis Awnsham & Johan. Churchill [Latin name]

heading: 110 2# \$a A. and J. Churchill (Booksellers :
London, England)
410 2# \$a A. & J. Churchill (Booksellers :
London, England)
410 2# \$a Awnsham and John Churchill (Booksellers
: London, England)
410 2# \$a Awnsham & Johan. Churchill (Booksellers
: London, England)
500 1# \$a Churchill, Awnsham, \$d d. 1728
500 1# \$a Churchill, John

source: In aedibus viduae & haeredum Ioannis Stelsii

heading: 110 2# \$a Vidua & Haeredes Ioannis Stelsii
410 2# \$a Vidua et Haeredes Joannis Stelsii
410 2# \$a Vidua & Haeredes Ioannis Steelsii
410 2# \$a Veuve et Héritiers de Jean Steelsius
500 0# \$a Veuve de Jean Steelsius
500 1# \$a Steelsius, Jean, \$d 1533-1575

source: Printed for Don Allen by Grabhorn-Hoyem

source: R. Grabhorn & A. Hoyem

source: San Francisco tel. dir. (Grabhorn-Hoyem, prntrs & graphic
desgnrs)

heading: 110 2# \$a Grabhorn-Hoyem (Firm)
500 1# \$a Grabhorn, Robert
500 1# \$a Hoyem, Andrew

2) In the absence of clear evidence that the relationship is a formal or legal partnership, do not establish as a corporate body. Rather, establish the names of the various persons, and any related corporate body, separately. On a specific bibliographic record, make added entries as indicated in the imprint and colophon of the item being cataloged.

source: Printed by Robert and Edwin Grabhorn, 1928

heading: 100 1# \$a Grabhorn, Robert
510 2# \$a Grabhorn Press

heading: 100 1# \$a Grabhorn, Edwin E.
510 2# \$a Grabhorn Press

source: Printed at the Grabhorn Press for the Book Club of California,
1940

heading: 110 2# \$a Grabhorn Press
500 1# \$a Grabhorn, Edwin E.
500 1# \$a Grabhorn, Robert

source: Per Andream de Torresanis de Asula 1496

heading: 100 1# \$a Torresanus, Andreas, \$c de Asula, \$d
1451-1529
400 1# \$a Asulanus, Andreas, \$d 1451-1529
400 1# \$a Torresani, Andrea, \$c de Asula, \$d
1451-1529
400 0# \$a Andrea, \$c socerus, \$d 1451-1529
400 0# \$a Andrea, \$c d'Asola, \$d 1451-1529
400 1# \$a Torrigiani, Andrea dei, \$c de Asula,
\$d 1451-1529
510 2# \$a Aedes Aldi et Andreae Soceri

source: In aedibus Aldi et Andreae Soceri 1515

heading: 110 2# \$a Aedes Aldi et Andreae Soceri
500 1# \$a Manuzio, Aldo, \$d 1449 or 50-1515
500 1# \$a Torresanus, Andreas, \$c de Asula, \$d
1451-1529

source: Ex Officina Plantiniana, apud Franciscum Raphelengium
heading: 110 2# \$a Plantijnsche Drukkerij
heading: 100 1# \$a Raphelengius, Franciscus, \$d 1539-1597

25.5B CONFLICT RESOLUTION. [Rev.]

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- 3) *Conflict with another phrase heading*

Title/Phrase Heading in Series Authority Record Identical to Personal or Corporate Name

Radio and Television Programs

U.S. Census Publications

Comics

Motion Pictures

Choreographic Works

- 1) *Background*
- 2) *Uniform titles for choreographic works*

Named Individual Works of Art

The first part of this LCRI addresses conflict resolution for serials (including numbered and unnumbered monographic series). This part of the LCRI represents *LC/PCC practice*.

Also, see the sections "Monographs" and "Integrating Resources" below for guidelines about the use of qualifiers for single-volume monographs, multipart items, and integrating resources.

Note: Indicators are not given in the examples when the heading could be used in either an authority or a bibliographic record because the indicators in authority and bibliographic records are not the same for the 130 field.

General

1) *The "catalog" when testing for conflict.* When searching the catalog to determine if a uniform title is needed for a serial/series or multipart item, define the "catalog" as the file against which the searching and cataloging is being done. In addition, catalogers (including LC overseas offices' catalogers and PCC participants) may take into account *any* serial/series or multipart item with the same title of which they know, whether or not it is in the catalog.

2) *Eligible title fields for conflict*

a) Take into account the title proper of a serial/series/multipart item; such a title proper can be found in the 245, 247, 4XX, 730, 760-787, 8XX fields of bibliographic records and the 1XX field of series authority records (SARs).

b) Do not take into account variant forms of title represented by added entries (246, 740 fields) in bibliographic records or by cross references (4XX fields) in name and series authority records. (*Note:* according to LCRI 26.5A, a qualifier is added to a cross reference in the authority record to break the conflict with a title proper in the same or another record.)

3) Resolve the conflict by using a uniform title heading or name heading/uniform title in the bibliographic or series authority record being created. Do not also add a uniform title heading or a name heading/uniform title to the existing record.

Exceptions

a) See 5) in the "Serials (Including Numbered and Unnumbered Monographic Series) ..." section below for adding "(Unnumbered)" as qualifier.

b) See 1)b) and 1)c) in the "Monographs" section below.

c) See 2) in the "Title/Phrase Heading in Series Authority Record Identical to Personal or Corporate Name" section below.

4) Use the uniform title heading or name heading/uniform title whenever the serial/series or multipart item is referred to in other access points (added or subject entries, subseries headings, etc.) and in linking notes.

5) Do not predict a conflict.

6) *Republications.* When a serial/series/multipart item is republished or reproduced (as a text, as a microform, as large print, as a braille edition, as a digitized reproduction, etc.), do not use a uniform title to distinguish one of these republications from the original. If the original itself has a uniform title, use the same uniform title for the republication.

Serials (Including Numbered and Unnumbered Monographic Series) Series Entered Under Title

1) *General.* When creating a bibliographic record for a serial, a series authority record for a serial/series, or a name authority record for a serial, construct a uniform title made up of the title proper plus a parenthetical qualifier to distinguish the serial/series from another with the same title proper in a bibliographic record, in the heading of any series authority record (for series, multipart item, phrase, or serial), or in the heading of any name authority record. Also construct a uniform title when a serial becomes an integrating resource (or vice versa) but doesn't change its title proper.

2) *Choice of qualifying term*

a) *Title proper is a "generic" title (i.e., it consists solely of an indication of type of publication and/or periodicity, exclusive of articles, prepositions, and conjunctions).* Use as the qualifier the heading for the body issuing or publishing the serial/series. If more than one corporate body is associated with the work, choose the body responsible for issuing the serial/series, rather

than the one only publishing it. If multiple bodies are performing the same function, generally choose the one named first.

```
130 $a Bulletin (American Dairy Products Institute)
130 $a Bulletin (British Columbia. Dept. of Mines and
    Petroleum Resources)
130 $a Bulletin (Université libre de Bruxelles. Service
    de physique des particules élémentaires)

130 $a Occasional paper (Australia. Bureau of Industry
    Economics)
130 $a Occasional paper (King's College (University of
    London). Dept. of Geography)
130 $a Occasional paper (Spark M. Matsunaga Institute for
    Peace)
```

b) *Other situations.* Use judgment in determining the *most appropriate* qualifier for the serial/series being cataloged. Possible qualifiers are given in the following list; the listing is not prescriptive and is not in priority order. If none of these qualifiers is appropriate, use any word(s) that will serve to distinguish the one serial/series from the other. Use more than one qualifier if needed to make the uniform title unique.

- corporate body
- date of publication¹⁰
- descriptive data elements, e.g., edition statement, GMD, physical medium
- place of publication¹¹

```
130 0# $a Social sciences index (CD-ROM)
245 00 $a Social sciences index $h [electronic resource]

130 0# $a Peterson's financial aid service (IBM version)
245 00 $a Peterson's financial aid service $h [electronic
    resource]

130 0# $a Peterson's financial aid service (Macintosh
    version)
245 00 $a Peterson's financial aid service $h [electronic
    resource]
```

3) *Form of qualifying term*

a) *Corporate body.* Use the AACR2 form of the name exactly as given on the name authority record for the corporate body.

```
130 $a Special report (Northern Illinois University.
    Center for Southeast Asian Studies)

130 $a Occasional publication (Popular Archaeology
    (Firm))
```

b) *Place of publication.* Use the AACR2 form from the name authority record for the place minus any cataloger's addition (cf. AACR2 24.4C1); record the name of the larger place preceded by a comma (cf. AACR2 23.4A1).

```
130 $a African primary texts (Madison, Wis.)
130 $a Rural development studies (Uppsala, Sweden)
130 $a New age journal (Brighton, Boston, Mass.)
```

¹⁰Choose the date of publication (not date from chronological designation) of the first issue published or the earliest issue in hand, in that order of preference.

¹¹If the serial/series is published in more than one place, choose as the qualifying term the place that would be named first in the publication, distribution, etc., area for the first issue published, the earliest issue for which a place is known, or the earliest issue in hand, in that order of preference. If the name of the local place has changed, use in the qualifier the name the place had at the time the first/earliest issue was published.

c) *Multiple qualifiers.* If more than one qualifier is needed, separate the qualifiers with a space-colon-space within one set of parentheses. Exception: if one of the qualifiers is "(Series)," give that qualifier first and enclose each qualifier in its own set of parentheses.

130 \$a Bulletin (Canadian Association of University
Teachers : 1973)
130 \$a Washington gazette (Washington, D.C. : Daily)
130 \$a WP (Series) (United States. Bureau of the Census)

4) *Change in qualifier*

a) *Body used as qualifier*

i) If the name of the body changes or the body is no longer involved with the serial/series, create a new record for the serial/series.

130 \$a Monograph series (American Bar Association.
Special Committee on Alternative Means of Dispute
Resolution)
130 \$a Monograph series (American Bar Association.
Special Committee on Dispute Resolution)

ii) If the name of the body changes but one name authority record is used for both forms of name or if the heading on the one name authority record is revised, do not create a new record for the serial/series. Change the form of name in the qualifier, as necessary, to match the heading in the name authority record.

130 \$a _____ (Instytut belaruskaj kul'tury
(Minsk, Byelorussian S.S.R.))
would be changed to
130 \$a _____ (Instytut belaruskaj kul'tury
(Minsk, Belarus))

b) *Place used as qualifier.*

i) If the serial/series "moves" to another city, do not create a new record. On a series authority record, add a reference from title proper with the new place as qualifier. In a serial bibliographic record, add information about the change in place of publication.

130 \$a _____ (Chicago, Ill.)
430 \$a _____ (Boston, Mass.)

ii) If the name of the place changes and a separate name authority record is created for that name, do not create a new record for the serial/series. Do not change the qualifier. In a series authority record, give a reference using the later form as the qualifier.

130 \$a _____ (Leningrad, R.S.F.S.R.)
430 \$a _____ (Saint Petersburg, Russia)
(two name authority records exist)

iii) if the name for the place changes but one name authority record is used for both forms of name or if the heading on the one name authority record is revised, do not create a new record for the serial/series. Change the form of name in the qualifier, as necessary, to match the heading in the name authority record.

130 \$a _____ (Kinshasa, Zaire)
would be changed to:
130 \$a _____ (Kinshasa, Congo)

c) *Other qualifiers.* If the information used as qualifier changes in form or fact, do not create a new record. In a series authority record, add a reference from the title proper and the changed qualifier if it would help in identification. In a serial bibliographic record, add information if appropriate.

130 \$a _____ (Middle Atlantic ed.)
(current items labelled as "Mid-Atlantic edition")

5) *Unnumbered/numbered titles from the same body.* If one body issues both an unnumbered series and a numbered series/serial with the same title, add the qualifier "(Unnumbered)" to the title for the unnumbered series in all cases of such a conflict. (For example, if the new title is numbered and the existing title is unnumbered, change the existing unnumbered series to add "(Unnumbered)" to the title.) Do not apply this technique when some issues of a series lack numbering.

6) *Serial section title or subseries title with initial article.* If the title of a section of a serial or the title of a subseries begins with an initial article, create a uniform title to delete that initial article. Delete the initial article even if the section or subseries title is preceded by a numeric or alphabetic designation. In the series statement in an analytic record or in the title proper and statement of responsibility area of a serial record, give the title as found.

title proper: American men and women of science. The medical sciences

serial record:

130 \$a American men and women of science. \$p
Medical sciences.

245 \$a American men and women of science. \$p
The medical sciences.

title proper: Progress in nuclear energy. Series VIII, The economics of nuclear power

analytic record:

490 1 \$a Progress in nuclear energy. Series
VIII, The economics of nuclear
power

830 0 \$a Progress in nuclear energy. \$n,
Series VIII, \$p Economics of
nuclear power

series authority record:

130 \$a Progress in nuclear energy. \$n Series
VIII, \$p Economics of nuclear power

7) *Numbering grammatically integrated with title proper.* If the title proper with grammatically-integrated numbering is not in the nominative case, create a uniform title to change the title to the nominative case. In the series statement in an analytic record, give the title as found (i.e., including the grammatically-integrated numbering). In the title proper and statement of responsibility area in a serial record, apply rule 12.1B7.

title proper: 31. tom Biblioteki SIB

analytic record:

490 1# \$a 31. tom Biblioteki SIB

830 #0 \$a Biblioteka SIB ; \$v 31. tom.

series authority record:

130 #0 \$a Biblioteka SIB

430 #0 \$a Biblioteki SIB

serial record:

130 0# \$a Biblioteka SIB

245 10 \$a Biblioteki SIB

title proper: Monumenta. Epistolarum tomus 1

analytic record:

490 1# \$a Monumenta. Epistolarum tomus 1

830 #0 \$a Monumenta. \$p Epistolae ; \$v tomus 1.

series authority record:

130 #0 \$a Monumenta. \$p Epistolae

430 #0 \$a Monumenta. \$p Epistolarum

serial record:

130 0# \$a Monumenta. \$p Epistolae
245 10 \$a Monumenta. \$p Epistolarum ...

8) *Serial common title or main series title not issued alone or lacking numbering.* Do not test such a serial common title or main series title for conflict by itself. Test the entire title proper (the serial common title and its section title or the unnumbered main series and its subseries) for conflict. If the entire title proper conflicts with another title proper, add a qualifier at the end of the title proper.

title proper: Bulletin. Series W
search in catalog for entire title = no conflict
130 \$a Bulletin. \$n Series W

title proper: Bulletin. Series A
search in catalog for entire title = a conflict with another "Bulletin.
Series A"
130 \$a Bulletin. \$n Series A ([qualifier])

9) *Serial common title or main series title has been issued alone or has numbering.* First, test the serial common title or the main series title by itself for conflict and add a qualifier if needed at the end of that title. Then, test that title (plus qualifier if needed) and the section or subseries title together for conflict; add a qualifier if needed at the end of the section or subseries title.

title proper of numbered main series & subseries: University
papers. History series
search in catalog for main series title = a conflict with
another "University papers"
130 \$a University papers ([qualifier])

search in catalog for main series title plus qualifier
and subseries title = no conflict
130 \$a University papers ([qualifier]). \$p History series

10) *Supplement title entered subordinately to main title.* If the main title is already in the catalog, use its heading (may or may not have a qualifier) in the heading for the supplement. If the main title is not in the catalog, establish its AACR2 form (cf. LCRI 26.5B). Then, test the main title (plus qualifier if needed) and the supplement title together for conflict; add a qualifier if needed at the end of the supplement title.

title proper of main title with supplement: Statistical
bulletin. Supplement
search in catalog for main title = a conflict with another "Statistical
bulletin"
130 \$a Statistical bulletin ([qualifier])

search in catalog for main title plus qualifier and
supplement title = no conflict
130 \$a Statistical bulletin ([qualifier]). \$p Supplement

Serials (Including Numbered and Unnumbered Monographic Series) Entered Under Name Heading

1) *General.* When creating a bibliographic record for a serial, a series authority record for a serial/series, or a name authority record for a serial, construct a uniform title made up of the title proper plus a parenthetical qualifier to distinguish the serial/series from another with the same title proper entered under the same name heading in a bibliographic record, in the heading of any series authority record (for series, multipart item, phrase, serial), or in the heading of any name authority record. Also construct a uniform title when a serial becomes an integrating resource (or vice versa) but doesn't change its title proper.

2) *Choice of qualifying term.* Use judgment in determining the *most appropriate* qualifier for the serial/series being cataloged. Possible qualifiers are given in the following list; the listing is not in priority order. If none of these qualifiers is appropriate, use any word(s) that will serve to distinguish the one serial/series from the other. Use more than one qualifier if needed to make the uniform title unique.

- date of publication¹²
- descriptive data elements, e.g., edition statement

```
110 2# $a World Food Programme.
240 10 $a Annual report (1993)
245 10 $a Annual report
```

Monographs¹³

LC practice:

1) *Single-part monograph or not-analyzed multipart item*

a) *Conflict in the database.* If the main entry is the same as the main entry of another work represented by a bibliographic record or name/series authority record, do not assign a uniform title to either work simply to distinguish them, even if there are multiple editions of either work.

```
245 00 $a France / $c préface de Pierre Mendès-France.
260 ## $a Genève ; $a New York :$b Nagel, $c 1955.
```

```
245 00 $a France.
260 ## $a Paris : $b Librairie Larousse, $c 1967.
```

```
245 00 $a France.
260 ## $a Paris : $b Documentation française, $c 1972.
```

b) *Needed for subject or related work added entry.* If the main entry is the same as the main entry of another work represented by a bibliographic record or name/series authority record, construct a uniform title consisting of the title proper plus a parenthetical qualifier.

i) Determine the qualifier according to the guidelines below in 2)a) for title proper main entry or 3)a) for name heading main entry.

ii) Change existing records in which the work appears as an access point (main entry, added entry, subject heading).

```
245 00 $a Gazetteer of Argentina : $b names approved by
the United States Board on Geographic Names.
250 ## $a 3rd ed.
260 ## $a Washington : $b Defense Mapping Agency,
$c 1992.
500 ## $a Rev. ed. of: Argentina. 1968.
730 0# $a Argentina (United States. Office of Geography)
```

revised bibliographic record for the 1968 work cited in 500 field above

¹²Choose the date of publication (not date from chronological designation) of the first issue published or the earliest issue in hand, in that order of preference.

¹³Past practice for monographic electronic resources:

Prior to June 1990, a qualifier was added to the title of monographic electronic resources whenever the heading was needed in a secondary entry, without regard to conflict. Generally continue to use such headings in main, subject, and added entries on records for items cataloged after May 1990 (name authority records created in accord with these policies are routinely retained although they would not necessarily be needed under current policies).

Prior to December 2002, the qualifier used on monographic electronic resources was the general material designation "(Computer file)," sometimes in combination with the name of the producer of the resource. Headings that exist with this qualifier should not be changed to reflect current policy unless the heading needs to be changed for another reason.

130 0# \$a Argentina (United States. Office of Geography)
245 10 \$a Argentina : \$b official standard names approved
by the United States Board on Geographic Names.
260 ## \$a Washington : \$b Office of Geography, Dept. of
the Interior, \$c 1968.

c) *Another manifestation requiring a uniform title.* If the main entry of the original is the same as the main entry of another work represented by a bibliographic record or name/series authority record, construct a uniform title for the original consisting of the title proper plus a parenthetical qualifier. Then assign a uniform title to the manifestation (cf. AACR2 25.5C for translations, AACR2 25.6B3 for excerpts, etc.).

i) Determine the qualifier for the original according to the guidelines below in 2)a) for title proper main entry or 3)a) for name heading main entry.

ii) Change existing records in which the original work appears as an access point (main entry, added entry, subject heading).

translation of the 1955 work above

130 0# \$a France (Geneva, Switzerland). \$l English.
245 00 \$a France / \$c preface by Pierre Mendès-France ;
translated by William H. Parker.
260 ## \$a Geneva ; \$a New York : \$b Nagel, \$c 1956.

revised bibliographic record for the 1955 work above

130 0# \$a France (Geneva, Switzerland)
245 00 \$a France / \$c préface de Pierre Mendès-France.
260 ## \$a Genève ; \$a New York : \$b Nagel, \$c 1955.

2) *Analyzed multipart item entered under a title proper*

a) *Conflict in the database.* If the title proper of the multipart item is the same as the title proper of another work represented by a bibliographic record or a name/series authority record, construct a uniform title made up of the title proper plus a parenthetical qualifier.

(i) Use judgment in determining the *most appropriate* qualifier. Possible qualifiers are given in the following list; the listing is *not* prescriptive and is *not* in priority order.

- corporate body
- date of publication¹⁴
- descriptive data elements, e.g., edition statement, GMD, physical medium
- place of publication¹⁵

130 \$a Continents of the world (Chicago, Ill.)

(ii) If none of these qualifiers is appropriate, use any word(s) that will serve to distinguish the one work from the other. Use more than one qualifier if needed to make the uniform title unique.

b) *Needed for subject or related work added entry.* Use the heading in the series authority record for that multipart item.

c) *Another manifestation requiring a uniform title.* Use the heading in the series authority record for the original multipart item. Then assign a uniform title to the manifestation (cf. AACR2 25.5C for translations, AACR2 25.6B3 for excerpts, etc.).

¹⁴Choose the date of publication of the first part published or the earliest part in hand, in that order of preference.

¹⁵If the multipart item is published in more than one place, choose as the qualifying term the place that would be named first in the publication, distribution, etc. area for the first part published, the earliest part for which a place is known, or the earliest part in hand, in that order of preference. If the name of the local place has changed, use in the qualifier the name the place had at the time the first/earliest part was published.

3) *Analyzed multipart item entered under a name heading*

a) *Conflict in the database.* If that name heading/title proper of the multipart item is the same as the name heading/title proper of another work represented by a bibliographic record or a name/series authority record, construct a uniform title made up of the title proper plus a parenthetical qualifier.

(i) Use judgment in determining the *most appropriate* qualifier. Possible qualifiers are given in the following list; the listing is not in priority order.

- date of publication¹⁶
- descriptive data elements, e.g., edition statement, GMD, physical medium
- place of publication¹⁷

100 1# \$a Elias, Norbert. \$t Über den Prozess der
Zivilisation. \$l English (Oxford, England)

(ii) If none of these qualifiers is appropriate, use any word(s) that will serve to distinguish the one work from the other. Use more than one qualifier if needed to make the uniform title unique.

b) *Needed for subject or related work added entry.* Use the heading in the series authority record for that multipart item.

c) *Another manifestation requiring a uniform title.* Use the heading in the series authority record for the original multipart item. Then assign a uniform title to the manifestation (cf. AACR2 25.5C for translations, AACR2 25.6B3 for excerpts, etc.).

Integrating Resources

LC/PCC practice: Apply the guidelines given above under "Monographs" also to integrating resources. Also construct a uniform title when a serial becomes an integrating resource (or vice versa) but doesn't change its title proper.

Series-Like Phrases

1) *Entry under title.* Construct a uniform title made up of the phrase plus a parenthetical qualifier for any phrase entered under title if the phrase is identical to the title proper of a serial/series found in the catalog in a bibliographic record or the title proper in the heading of a series authority record for a series, multipart item, or serial. Follow the guidelines for adding a qualifier to a serial/series title (above).

130 \$a Interim reports (Australian National Antarctic
Research Expeditions)

2) *Entry under name heading.* Construct a uniform title made up of the phrase plus a parenthetical qualifier for any phrase entered under a name heading if the phrase is identical to a title proper of a serial/series entered under the same name heading in the catalog in a bibliographic record or in the heading of a series authority record for a series, multipart item, or serial. Follow the guidelines for adding a qualifier to a serial/series title (above).

3) *Conflict with another phrase heading.* Do not create a separate series authority record for the second series-like phrase, constructing a uniform title made up of the phrase plus a parenthetical qualifier. Instead, modify the existing series authority record to make it an undifferentiated phrase record.

¹⁶Choose the date of publication of the first part published or the earliest part in hand, in that order of preference.

¹⁷If the multipart item is published in more than one place, choose as the qualifying term the place that would be named first in the publication, distribution, etc. area for the first part published, the earliest part for which a place is known, or the earliest part in hand, in that order of preference. If the name of the local place has changed, use in the qualifier the name the place had at the time the first/earliest part was published.

130 \$a Yolla Bolly Press book
130 \$a Quarto book

Title/Phrase Heading in Series Authority Record Identical to Personal or Corporate Name

1) If the title or phrase is identical to a personal or corporate (including geographic) name, construct a uniform title made up of the title proper or phrase plus the parenthetical qualifier "(Series)." That name may be found on the item being cataloged or in a heading or reference in a name authority record related or not related to the item being cataloged. Apply this technique also to subseries titles entered subordinately.

130 \$a Centre de recherches d'histoire ancienne (Series)
130 \$a Oxford Historical Society (Series)
130 \$a HAZ (Series)
130 \$a Facultat de Dret de l'Estudi General de Lleida
(Series)
130 \$a Marco Polo (Series)
130 \$a United States (Series)
130 \$a DOD (Series)
130 \$a Metropolitan Books (Series)
130 \$a Posebna izdanja (Crnogorska akademija nauka i
umjetnosti). \$p Odjeljenje društvenih nauka
(Series)

2) If an existing title or phrase heading later conflicts with a name, add the qualifier "(Series)" to the series authority record heading.

Radio and Television Programs

LC practice. Add the qualifier "(Radio program)" or "(Television program)" to the title of a radio or television program whenever the program is needed in a secondary entry and the title is the same as a Library of Congress subject heading or the title has been used as the title of another work. (It does not matter if the other work is entered under title or under a name heading.) This same uniform title for the radio or television program must be used in all entries for the particular work. (Existing records in which the radio or television program has been used as a main or added entry must be adjusted.)

U.S. Census Publications

For U.S. Bureau of the Census publications that contain the census or parts of it, use a uniform title consisting of the name of the census, qualified by the year of the census. Add to this basic uniform title parts of the census as subdivisions.

title proper: 1972 census of construction industries
uniform title: 130 \$a Census of construction industries
(1972)

title proper: Numerical list of manufactured products: 1972
census of manufactures
uniform title: 130 \$a Census of manufactures (1972). \$p
Numerical list of manufactured
products

title proper: Census of housing, 1960
uniform title: 130 \$a Census of housing (1960)

Comics

If a comic strip, single panel cartoon, etc., is entered under its title, establish a uniform title for the work that consists of its title, followed by an appropriate parenthetical qualifier (e.g., "Batman (Comic strip)").

Motion Pictures

LC practice. If a motion picture is entered under a title proper that is the same as the title proper of another motion picture (or other work), do not assign a uniform title to either to distinguish them, even if there are multiple editions of either work. However, if a motion picture is needed in

a secondary entry and the title of the motion picture is the same as a Library of Congress subject heading or the title is the same as the title of another work, add the qualifier "(Motion picture)" to the title of the motion picture. This same uniform title must be used in all entries for the particular work. (Existing records in which the motion picture is used as a main or secondary entry must be adjusted.)

New work

100 1# \$a Copland, Aaron, \$d 1900-
245 14 \$a The red pony ...
(*Music for the motion picture of the same title*)

Existing works

100 1# \$a Steinbeck, John, \$d 1902-1968
245 14 \$a The red pony ...
(*A book*)
245 04\$a The red pony \$h [motion picture] ...

Added entry on the new work

730 0# \$a Red pony (Motion picture)

Revised record for the motion picture

130 0# \$a Red pony (Motion picture)
245 04 \$a The red pony \$h [motion picture] ...

Choreographic Works

1) *Background*

In catalogs dealing with dance material, there is a need both to collocate different versions of the same basic work under the same title and to differentiate between the different versions of the work in a meaningful way. A choreographic dance work, i.e., a dance created by a specific person, will often have a title that is the same as or similar to a musical or literary work that accompanies or is related to it. In addition, many dance works, though known by the same title, have been revised or adapted by different choreographers. The Dance Heritage Coalition, a group of several institutions, including the Library of Congress, has received funding for a project to prepare a catalog of primary research resources in dance history, including manuscript and archival materials, audio and videotape, printed texts and music, and visual collections. The coalition will add authority records to the national authority file for these materials, including newly created authority records and retrospective records from the files of the Dance Collection of the New York Public Library.

AACR2 does not include specific rules for the creation of uniform titles for choreographic works, and in the past LC has treated headings for individual choreographic dance works as subject headings, rather than name headings. However, because they do represent individual creative works and to meet the needs of the dance cataloging community, these headings should now be treated as name headings, and uniform titles for them will be constructed according to the guidelines below recommended by the Dance Heritage Coalition.

2) *Uniform titles for choreographic works*

a) *Qualifiers*. When the title of a choreographic dance work is needed as a subject or added entry, construct a uniform title consisting of the title of the work followed by the qualifier "(Choreographic work)." In addition, when the item represents a particular choreographer's version of the work, include the surname of the choreographer as part of the qualifier. Use the form of the surname found in the 100 field of the authority record for the choreographer.

130 \$a Romeo and Juliet (Choreographic work)
(*for a book of photographs from various productions of choreographic works based on Shakespeare's play*)

130 \$a Romeo and Juliet (Choreographic work : Smuin)
(*for a series of photographs taken during a dress rehearsal of the first production of Michael Smuin's choreographic adaptation of Shakespeare's play*)

If two or more choreographers share responsibility for the work, give their names in alphabetical order, unless one person is clearly principally responsible for the choreography, in which case that name should be listed first. Connect the names with the word "and."

130 \$a Return of the native (Choreographic work : Jones
and Zane)
130 \$a Giselle (Choreographic work : Coralli and Perrot)

As appropriate, also include the following additions to the qualifier:

i) Choreographer's surname, after the original choreographer's surname.

If the choreographic work is derived from another choreographic work, follow the name of the choreographer with a comma, the word "after," and the surname of the original choreographer.

130 \$a How long brethren (Choreographic work : Tamiris)
130 \$a How long brethren (Choreographic work : McIntyre,
after Tamiris)
(for a notation score for a reconstruction of Helen Tamiris's
original work)

ii) Date of a reconstruction

Optionally, if the material being cataloged relates to a reconstruction of a choreographic work that was originally staged at an earlier date, include in the qualifier the date of the reconstruction.

130 \$a Afternoon of a faun (Choreographic work :
Nijinsky)
130 \$a Afternoon of a faun (Choreographic work :
Markova, after Nijinsky : 1935)

b) *Language of the title*

Use as the uniform title the title in the original language unless the work has become generally known in another language through extensive adaptation, e.g., when the choreographic work has been restaged in a number of different countries. In such cases, use the title found in the following reference work, making references from the title in other languages:

New York Public Library. *Dictionary Catalog of the Dance Collection*. Boston : G.K. Hall, 1974. 10 v. Annual supplement, *Bibliographic Guide to Dance*, 1975-

If the title is not found in the above source, consult the sources below, which are listed in order of precedence.

Beaumont, C.W. *Complete Book of Ballets*
Chujoy, A., and Manchester, P.W. *The Dance Encyclopedia*. Rev. ed.
Enciclopedia dello spettacolo
The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians
Koegler, H. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Ballet*. 2nd ed.
McDonagh, D. *The Complete Guide to Modern Dance*

130 \$a Cinderella (Choreographic work)
430 \$a Cendrillon (Choreographic work)
430 \$a Cenerentola (Choreographic work)

130 \$a Sylphide (Choreographic work)
430 \$a Sylph of the Highlands (Choreographic work)

Named Individual Works of Art

Add in parentheses an appropriate designation or designations (e.g., date, medium, size, owner, *catalogue raisonné* number, alternative title, location, state, color, owner's accession

number) to distinguish between identical uniform titles for works entered under the same heading.¹⁸

```
100 1# $a Eyck, Jan van, $d 1390-1440. $t Saint Francis
    receiving the stigmata (Galleria sabauda
    (Turin, Italy))
100 1# $a Eyck, Jan van, $d 1390-1440. $t Saint Francis
    receiving the stigmata (Philadelphia Museum of
    Art)

100 1# $a Cézanne, Paul, $d 1839-1906. $t Card players
    (Barnes Foundation)
100 1# $a Cézanne, Paul, $d 1839-1906. $t Card players
    (Courtauld Institute Galleries)
100 1# $a Cézanne, Paul, $d 1839-1906. $t Card players
    (Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York, N.Y.))
100 1# $a Cézanne, Paul, $d 1839-1906. $t Card players
    (Musée d'Orsay)

100 1# $a Pollock, Jackson, $d 1912-1956. $t Untitled
    (1936)
100 1# $a Pollock, Jackson, $d 1912-1956. $t Untitled
    (1937)
    (Title of both works is Untitled)

100 1# $a Picasso, Pablo, $d 1881-1973. $t Frugal repast
    (1904, 1913 printing : etching)
100 1# $a Picasso, Pablo, $d 1881-1973. $t Frugal repast
    (1904, 1913 printing : etching : 2nd state)
```

26. REFERENCES. [Rev.]

Reference Evaluation

All cross references on authority records in the automated name authority file must eventually be in accordance with LC/AACR 2 practice in matters of form, style, and choice of references. Although much work was done prior to the adoption of AACR2 to identify the correct AACR2 heading, it was not possible to do this in advance for references. Near the end of 1980, a new fixed field (008/29) was added to the authorities format to indicate explicitly the status of the references with regard to the heading. The values in this byte of the fixed field are

a = references have been evaluated
b = references have not been evaluated
n = there are no references in the record

For records in the automated file *and* coded for AACR2 at the time of the "flip" of the name authority file on November 15, 1980, the value "b" was automatically added to all records with cross references and "n" to all records without references. Records on the file but not coded for AACR2 at the time of the "flip" and records created before 1981 but added to the database after November 15 had the fixed field value "b" set as the result of the master file conversion completed March 22, 1984.

When making any change to an authority record on which the references have not been evaluated, the descriptive cataloger must evaluate and adjust the references for AACR2 and LC practice. This must be done even if no actual changes are made to the reference tracings.

In evaluating references, search the necessary related authority records to verify the AACR2 forms. If the *headings* on the related authority records are already in correct AACR2 form (and coded so to indicate this), it is not necessary also to evaluate the references on these records unless some other change to the record is needed. Otherwise, apply LCRI 26.3B-C, *Evaluating Existing References*.

Linking References

¹⁸While date or owner (usually a museum) will often be the best qualifier, "appropriate" will depend upon the particular work of art, e.g., for a print, the state may be the best qualifier.

References need not be made from the form used in pre-1981 cataloging to the form used under AACR2. Such references may be made, however, if judged useful by the cataloger or for specified projects. Although no longer routinely made, linking references are retained in existing authority records. The provisions below are being retained for use in those instances when the linking reference is judged useful and for historical purposes.

1) *Functions of linking references.* Linking references may serve in one or more of three different capacities: 1) As actual connections between different pre-1981 and post-1980 headings used; 2) As valid cross references leading to the form chosen as the post-1980 heading; and 3) As a mechanism for updating headings in pre-AACR2 bibliographic records to the AACR2 form.

a) *Connections between pre-1981 and post-1980 headings.* When the heading has been changed for AACR2, the pre-1981 heading will generally be retained as a linking reference in the name authority file. Value "a" in byte 2 (position 3) of the \$w control subfield of the 4xx fields is used to indicate the pre-1981 heading. It is the responsibility of the descriptive cataloger to trace the reference from the pre-1981 heading.

b) *Valid cross references.* The tracing from the pre-1981 heading may also be used to produce a valid cross reference to the post-1980 heading if it is appropriate in exactly the same form as the pre-1981 heading. Based on this decision of validity as an appropriate AACR2 reference, add or delete value "a" in byte 3 (position 4) of the \$w control subfield (do not make) as necessary. If the pre-1981 heading reference is valid in substance but not in form, make another tracing in the correct form. In this case the pre-1981 heading must have the value "a" in byte 3. The examples below reflect the values that resulted from the name authority "flip."

```
110 2# $a Delaware Racing Commission
      (008/10 = c)
410 1# $w nnaa $a Delaware. $b Racing Commission..
```

The reference is a valid AACR2 reference. Delete the period from the end of the tracing remove the value in position 4.

```
110 1# $w nna $a Delaware. Racing Commission
151 ## $a McAlester (Okla.)
      (008/10 = c)
451 ## $w nnaa $a McAlester, Okla.
```

The reference is not a valid AACR2 reference; allow the tracing to remain exactly as it is to produce the linking reference only.

```
110 2# $a Illinois State Museum
      (008/10 = c)
410 1# $w nna $a Illinois. $b State Museum, Springfield,
      Ill.
```

The reference is valid for AACR2 in substance but not in form; add position 4 as value "a" (do not make) in the tracing and trace another reference in the correct AACR2 form.

```
110 1# $w nnaa $a Illinois. $b State Museum, Springfield,
      Ill.
110 1# $a Illinois. $b State Museum
```

c) *Mechanism for updating headings.* The linking reference from the old catalog heading was used as a mechanism for updating headings on pre-AACR2 bibliographic records. At LC, it was done through the "bib flip" projects. Since June 3, 1985, LC catalogers have been responsible for initiating individual changes to update pre-AACR2 headings when establishing or coding a heading for AACR2 and there are bibliographic records in the machine file on which the heading appears in its pre-AACR2 form.

Nevertheless, linking references will still be traced on authority records for the benefit of other libraries.

2) *Guidelines for when to trace linking references*

a) *General.* Trace a linking reference from the LC pre-AACR2 heading whenever the reference tracing would serve to identify exactly the pre-AACR2 form of heading found in MARC bibliographic records or would serve as a connection between the pre-AACR2 and post-AACR2 records. Do not trace a linking reference when there is no exact one-to-one correlation between the AACR2 heading(s) and the pre-AACR2 heading(s) or when the linking reference normalizes to the same form as the heading (see e) *Exceptions* below). Note that only one linking reference can be traced; when multiple linking references appear to be needed, the linking reference technique is probably not appropriate.

b) *Bibliographic records.* When establishing a new name authority record or assigning an AACR2 heading to an existing name authority record and there are bibliographic records in the machine file with the heading in pre-AACR2 form, initiate individual changes to update the heading to the AACR2 form. Change only the particular heading being newly established or coded for AACR2, although this may result in a mixture of AACR2 and pre-AACR2 headings on records that were originally cataloged under pre-AACR2 rules. When working with a name heading, do not change name/title series added entries to update the name portion of the added entry. (The entire series will be updated when the series authority record is prepared.) When the name of a conference is represented by an authority record that omits the number, date, and place qualifiers from the heading (cf. LCRI 24.7B) and there are pre-AACR2 MARC bibliographic records under the heading for the conference that show qualifiers in pre-AACR2 form, update the qualifiers to AACR2 form and order.

c) *New name authority records.* Trace a linking reference from a pre-AACR2 heading found on bibliographic records in the master books, serials, visual materials, maps, or music files when it differs from the AACR2 heading. In rare cases when the manual authority card is examined, also trace a linking reference from the pre-AACR2 heading even if there are no LC MARC records. Code the reference for "do not make" when it is not appropriate in the AACR2 context.

NACO participants should trace linking references only from pre-AACR2 headings found in LCMARC records; do not trace linking references from headings found in LC non-MARC bibliographic records or from headings in MARC records that were not created or input by LC.

Note: It will be necessary to standardize some obsolete pre-AACR2 heading forms when tracing a linking reference, although the linking reference will be coded "do not make."

pre-AACR2 heading

100 1# \$a Plunket, Hon. Emmeline M[ary], \$d 1835-

linking reference

400 1# \$w nnaa \$a Plunket, Emmeline Mary, \$c Hon., \$d 1835-

pre-AACR2 heading

100 1# \$a Glocker, Ruby Moser (Clift)

linking reference

400 1# \$w nnaa \$a Glocker, Ruby Moser Clift

pre-AACR2 heading

100 1# \$a Prince, C[harles] L[eeson], \$d 1821-1899

linking reference

400 1# \$w nna \$a Prince, Charles Leeson, \$d 1821-1899

d) *Existing automated authority records.* When the linking reference is already traced, retain it unless one of the exceptions below is applicable. Do not routinely examine the file to see if there are MARC bibliographic records. Add or delete coding for "do not make," as appropriate.

When coding an uncoded authority record for AACR2, convert the pre-AACR2 heading into a linking reference when it differs from the AACR2 heading (unless one of the exceptions below is applicable). Code the reference for "do not make" if it is not appropriate in the current catalog. Initiate changes to the MARC bibliographic records on which the old heading has been used.

When changing the heading on an authority record that has already been coded as AACR2 or AACR2 compatible and the former heading is retained as an appropriate see reference, code the reference as an earlier established form of heading by using the value "e" in \$w, position 3.¹⁹ Initiate changes to the MARC bibliographic records on which the old heading has been used.

e) *Exceptions.* Do not trace a linking reference when there is no one-to-one correlation between the AACR2 heading(s) and the pre-AACR2 heading(s) or when the linking reference normalizes to the same form as the heading.

When the linking reference is not used, supply information about the old catalog heading in the 667 field of the authority record, and initiate updates to MARC bibliographic records.

¹⁹For LC descriptive catalogers only: See DCM Z1 4XX, p. 1

f) *Examples*

(1) *Multiple pre-AACR2 forms being combined into a single AACR2 heading*

pre-AACR2 headings

151 ## \$a Hawaiian Islands

151 ## \$a Hawaii (Ter.)

151 ## \$a Hawaii

AACR2 heading

151 ## \$a Hawaii

Retain only one authority record for "Hawaii"; do not trace any linking references. In the 667 field add the information: 667 ## \$a Includes the old catalog headings: Hawaiian Islands; Hawaii (Ter.). Initiate changes to MARC bibliographic records.

22.2B) (2) *Single pre-AACR2 form being divided into multiple AACR2 headings (e.g.,*

pre-AACR2 heading

100 1# \$a Linington, Elizabeth

AACR2 headings

100 1# \$a Linington, Elizabeth

100 1# \$a Shannon, Dell, \$d 1921-

100 1# \$a Egan, Lesley, \$d 1921-

100 1# \$a O'Neill, Egan, \$d 1921-

100 1# \$a Blaisdell, Anne, \$d 1921-

Prepare authority records for all headings, connecting them with explanatory *see also* references; do not trace linking references. In the 667 field on the authority records for Shannon, Egan, O'Neill, and Blaisdell, make the note: 667 ## \$a Old catalog heading: Linington, Elizabeth.

Examine the bibliographic file under Linington and initiate changes to the headings on those records written under the names Shannon, Egan, O'Neill, and Blaisdell.

involved (3) *Non exact one-to-one relationship, although only two headings may be*

pre-AACR2 heading

110 2# \$a National Research Council of Canada

AACR2 headings

110 2# \$a National Research Council of Canada
(for pre-1972 imprints)

110 2# \$a National Research Council Canada
(for 1972- imprints)

Retain the authority record for "National Research Council of Canada" and create one for "National Research Council Canada," coding both as AACR2. Trace *see also* references between the headings but do not trace a linking reference. In the 667 field of the authority record for "National Research Council of Canada" add the information: 667 ## \$a For pre-1972 imprints only. On the authority record for "National Research Council Canada" add in the 667 field the information: 667 ## \$a For 1972- imprints; old catalog heading: National Research Council of Canada. Examine the bibliographic files under "National Research Council of Canada" and initiate changes to the headings on those records with 1972- imprints.

changing the existing heading (4) *Conflicting personal name headings when the conflict is resolved by*

new heading

100 1# \$a Smith, Paul

(No additional information is available)

existing heading

100 1# \$a Smith, Paul

(The birth date is known and added to the heading to resolve the conflict: 100 1# \$a Smith, Paul, \$d 1939-)

Change the authority record for the existing heading. Initiate changes to bibliographic records to agree with the new form of heading. Do not trace a linking reference or make a note

about the old catalog heading. The change is not caused by a change for AACR2.

(5) *Linking reference would normalize to the same form as the heading*

pre-AACR2 heading

100 1# \$a Pluchart, Jean Jacques

AACR2 heading

100 1# \$a Pluchart, Jean-Jacques

Do not trace a linking reference because it would normalize to the same form as the heading. In the 667 field make the note: 667 ## \$a Old catalog heading: Pluchart, Jean Jacques. Initiate changes to MARC bibliographic records.

3) *Special instructions on linking references for uniform titles.* For name/title uniform titles, trace or retain a linking reference from the old catalog heading 1) whenever a single pre-AACR2 uniform title is replaced by a single AACR2 uniform title or 2) whenever a pre-AACR uniform title included a form subheading (e.g., laws, statutes, etc.) in the name portion of the uniform title.

100 0# \$a Homer. \$t Iliad

400 0# \$w nnaa \$a Homerus. \$t Ilia

110 1# \$a Argentina. \$t Ley no. 17.237

410 1# \$w nnaa \$a Argentine Republic. \$k Laws, statutes,
etc. \$t Ley no. 17.237

With regard to linking references for uniform titles traced on existing authority records, note the following situations:

a) For name-title headings when there is no change in the title portion of the heading, do not retain the reference from the pre-AACR2 heading unless it included a form subheading (e.g., Laws, statutes, etc.).

100 1# \$a Schillebeeckx, Edward, \$d 1914- \$t
Gerechtigheld en liefde. \$l English

400 1# \$w nnaa \$a Schillebeeckx, Edward Cornelis
Florentius Alfons, \$d 1914- \$t
Gerechtigheld en liefde. \$l English

The reference is a name-title one with no change in the title portion; do not retain the reference tracing.

b) When the *choice* of entry for a uniform title heading differs between AACR2 and the old catalog entry, do not retain the reference from the old catalog heading, since there is to be no update of the pre-1981 bibliographic records for *choice* of entry.

130 #0 \$a History of the American aircraft industry. \$l
Japanese

400 #0 \$w nnaa \$a Simonson, Gene Roger, \$d 1927- \$e comp.
\$t History of the American aircraft
industry. \$l Japanese

The choice of entry differs for AACR2; delete the entire reference tracing.

c) Collective uniform titles when there is no one-to-one relationship between the AACR2 and pre-AACR2 headings.

100 1# \$a Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von, \$d 1749-1832. \$t
Selections. \$f 1980

400 1# \$w nnaa \$a Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von, \$d 1749-
1832. \$t Selected works

Delete the entire reference tracing.

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 in of AACR2 rule 26.2A3; 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 last 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)

not also

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)

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 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)

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.)

Special Considerations

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

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

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

CATALOGING SERVICE BULLETIN, NO. 100

In the publication of Cataloging Service Bulletin, no. 100, the marginal lines on six pages were erroneously eliminated in the preparation of the issue by the printing contractor. The lines omitted are

p. 13 under Situations Requiring ...: first line.

p. 17, bottom: paragraph beginning "None of these statements ..." and paragraph beginning "When replacing ..."

p. 29, bottom: line after example Environment reporter ...

p. 31: 245 field in each of the bottom three examples.

p. 33: 245 field in first example at bottom, 245 and 500 fields in second example.

p. 35: Line below paragraph at top beginning "Other specific changes ..." and all of 21.28B1.

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 03-05 to 03-16, 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. Four subdivisions were authorized for geographic subdivision during this period, including two free-floating subdivisions listed below.

Recommendation #6. During the first quarter 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 —**Exercises** was replaced with the subdivision —**Problems, exercises, etc.** under the heading **Grammar, Comparative and general**. The latter subdivision is the standard free-floating form subdivision used under topical headings for workbooks and compilations of practice problems and exercises pertinent to the study of a topic.

2) *Phrase headings replaced with subdivisions.* Seven phrase headings were cancelled and replaced with main heading/subdivision combinations during this period. The headings **Fasting (Buddhism)**, **Fasting (Hinduism)**, **Fasting (Islam)**, and **Fasting (Judaism)** were replaced by the headings **Fasting—Religious aspects—Buddhism**, **Fasting—Religious aspects—Hinduism**, **Fasting—Religious aspects—Islam**, and **Fasting—Religious aspects—Judaism**. The headings **Good and evil (Hinduism)**, **Good and evil (Islam)**, and **Good and evil (Judaism)** were replaced by the headings **Good and evil—Religious aspects—Hinduism**, **Good and evil—Religious aspects—Islam**, and **Good and evil—Religious aspects—Judaism**. The construction **[topic]—Religious aspects—[religion]** is now the standard way of coordinating a topic with an individual religion in *LCSH*.

3) *Subdivisions updated to different forms.* The subdivision —**Slovene authors** was revised to —**Slovenian authors** under the headings **Australian literature** and **Canadian literature**. The subdivision —**Slovene American authors** was revised to —**Slovenian American authors** under the heading **American literature**.

The following changes to existing free-floating subdivisions took place during the first quarter of 2003.

CHANGED OR CANCELLED FREE-FLOATING SUBDIVISIONS
WL03/05-03/16

Subdivision	List in SCM	Change or replacement
—Embryos	H 1147	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
	H 1180	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
—Magnetic properties	H 1149	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)
	H 1158	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)

SUBJECT HEADINGS OF CURRENT INTEREST

Weekly Lists 6-20, 2003

Accessible Web sites for people with disabilities (*May Subd Geog*)
Adventure travel (*May Subd Geog*)
African American gay men (*May Subd Geog*)
Antique and classic trucks (*May Subd Geog*)
Boating with dogs (*May Subd Geog*)
Boating with cats (*May Subd Geog*)
Bounty hunters (*May Subd Geog*)
Christian conservatism (*May Subd Geog*)
Chronic wasting disease (*May Subd Geog*)
Cluster bombs (*May Subd Geog*)
Concert etiquette (*May Subd Geog*)
Custom-made clothing (*May Subd Geog*)
Dance halls (*May Subd Geog*)
Direct democracy (*May Subd Geog*)
DNA data banks (*May Subd Geog*)
Dogs—Elimination training (*May Subd Geog*)
Electronic program guides (Television) (*May Subd Geog*)
Energy psychology (*May Subd Geog*)
Female gang members (*May Subd Geog*)
Flip chip technology (*May Subd Geog*)
Frat rock music (*May Subd Geog*)
Garage rock music (*May Subd Geog*)
Gas fireplaces (*May Subd Geog*)
Hardcore (Music) (*May Subd Geog*)
Honor killings (*May Subd Geog*)
Human Rights Day (*May Subd Geog*)
Individual investors (*May Subd Geog*)
Intermediate care (Nursing care) (*May Subd Geog*)
Introducing brokers (*May Subd Geog*)
Joint-use libraries (*May Subd Geog*)
Legal assistance to Hispanic Americans (*May Subd Geog*)
Maritime museums (*May Subd Geog*)
Martian meteorites (*May Subd Geog*)
Nachos (*May Subd Geog*)
Naming ceremonies (*May Subd Geog*)
Northern snakehead (*May Subd Geog*)
ONIX format
Open letters (*May Subd Geog*)
Paruresis (*May Subd Geog*)
Pinch hitting (Baseball) (*May Subd Geog*)
Plant genomes (*May Subd Geog*)
Play-Doh (Toy)
Quarterbacks (Football) (*May Subd Geog*)
Results mapping (*May Subd Geog*)
Robotic pets (*May Subd Geog*)
Rudiments (Drumming) (*May Subd Geog*)
SARS (Disease) (*May Subd Geog*)

Science camps (*May Subd Geog*)
 Scootering (*May Subd Geog*)
 Shark watching (*May Subd Geog*)
 Showgirls (*May Subd Geog*)
 Slasher films (*May Subd Geog*)
 Straight-edge (Music) (*May Subd Geog*)
 Teenage beauty contestants (*May Subd Geog*)
 Teenagers' dreams (*May Subd Geog*)
 Trace evidence (*May Subd Geog*)
 Unbuilt architectural projects (*May Subd Geog*)
 Voluntary simplicity movement (*May Subd Geog*)
 Web-based instruction (*May Subd Geog*)
 Web services (*May Subd Geog*)
 Weblogs (*May Subd Geog*)
 World Trade Center Site (New York, N.Y.)
 Zoophilia (*May Subd Geog*)

REVISED LC SUBJECT HEADINGS

The list below comprises headings that were changed or cancelled on weekly lists 05-16, 2003

<i>Cancelled Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Heading</i>	<i>May Subd Geog</i>
Abū 'Ujaylah (Egypt), Battle of, 1956	Abu Ageila, Battle of, Abū 'Ujaylah, Egypt, 1956	NO
Abū 'Ujaylah (Egypt), Battle of, 1967	Abu Ageila, Battle of, Abū 'Ujaylah, Egypt, 1967	NO
Adwa (Ethiopia), Battle of, 1896	Adwa, Battle of, Adwa, Ethiopia, 1896	NO
Albumin	Albumins	YES
Albumin in animal nutrition	Albumins in animal nutrition	YES
Alexandria, Battle of, 1801	Alexandria, Battle of, Alexandria, Egypt, 1801	NO
Algiers, Battle of, 1816	Algiers, Battle of, Algiers, Algeria, 1816	NO
Altenoythe (Germany), Battle of, 1623	Altenoythe, Battle of, Altenoythe, Germany, 1623	NO
Amazons (Fictitious characters : Ransom)	Amazons (Fictitious characters : Ransome)	NO
American literature—Slovene American authors	American literature—Slovenian American authors	NO
Anaspidea	Sea hares (Mollusks)	YES
Angle	Angles (Geometry)	NO
Annoual (Morocco), Battle of, 1921	Anual, Battle of, Annoual, Morocco, 1921	NO
Apache National Forest (Ariz.)	Apache National Forest (Ariz. and N.M.)	NO
Arcole (Italy), Battle of, 1796	Arcole, Battle of, Arcole, Italy, 1796	NO
Arronches (Portugal), Battle of, 1801	Arronches, Battle of, Arronches, Portugal, 1801	NO
Artificial satellites—Jupiter	Artificial satellites—Jupiter (Planet)	
Artificial satellites—Jupiter—Orbits	Artificial satellites—Jupiter (Planet)—Orbits	NO
Artificial satellites—Mars	Artificial satellites—Mars (Planet)	
Artificial satellites—Mars—Orbits	Artificial satellites—Mars (Planet)—Orbits	NO
Artificial satellites—Venus	Artificial satellites—Venus (Planet)	NO
Artificial satellites—Venus—Orbits	Artificial satellites—Venus (Planet)—Orbits	NO
Arts, Yergum	Arts, Tarok	YES
Assietta, Battle of, 1747	Assietta, Battle of, Italy, 1747	NO
Astrology—United States	Astrology, American	YES
Austerlitz, Battle of, 1805	Austerlitz, Battle of, Czech Republic, 1805	NO
Australian literature—Slovene authors	Australian literature—Slovenian authors	NO
Balaklava (Ukraine), Battle of, 1854	Balaklava, Battle of, Balaklava, Ukraine, 1854	NO
Beeghly family	Bickley family	NO
Berezina River (Belarus), Battle of, 1920	Berezina River, Battle of, Belarus, 1920	NO
Bible. O.T. Genesis III—Pictorial works	Bible. O.T. Genesis III—Illustrations	NO

Blenheim, Battle of, 1704	Blenheim, Battle of, Blindheim, Bavaria, Germany, 1704	NO
Book clubs	Book clubs (Bookselling)	YES
Book clubs	Book clubs (Discussion groups)	YES
Book clubs—Law and legislation	Book clubs (Bookselling)—Law and legislation	YES
Borodino, Battle of, 1812	Borodino, Battle of, Borodino, Mozhaiskiĭ, raĭon, Russia, 1812	NO
Bouvines, Battle of, 1214	Bouvines, Battle of, Bouvines, France, 1214	NO
Bulgnéville (France), Battle of, 1431	Bulgnéville, Battle of, France, 1431	NO
Bussaco, Battle of, 1810	Bussaco, Battle of, Portugal, 1810	NO
Canadian literature—Slovene authors	Canadian literature—Slovenian authors	NO
Canter (Horsemanship)	Cantering (Horsemanship)	YES
Cassel (France), Battle of, 1328	Cassel, Battle of, Cassel, France, 1328	NO
Cassel (France), Battle of, 1677	Cassel, Battle of, Cassel, France, 1677	NO
Castiglione delle Stiviere (Italy), Battle of, 1796	Castiglione delle Stiviere, Battle of, Castiglione delle Stiviere, Italy, 1796	NO
Cecora, Battle of, 1620	Cecora, Battle of, Moldova, 1620	NO
Cedynia, Battle of, 972	Cedynia, Battle of, Cedynia, Poland, 972	NO
Cephalonia Massacre, 1943	Cephalonia Massacre, Greece, 1943	NO
Çeşme, Battle of, 1770	Çeşme, Battle of, Çeşme, Turkey, 1770	NO
China—Social conditions—1976-	China—Social conditions—1976-2000	NO
China—Social conditions—1976-	China—Social conditions—2000-	NO
Cholet (France), Battle of, 1793	Cholet, Battle of, Cholet, France, 1793	NO
Ch'ŏngwadae (Korea)	Ch'ŏngwadae (Seoul, Korea)	NO
Civita Castellana (Italy), Battle of, 1798	Civita Castellana, Battle of, Italy, 1798	NO
Clifton Suspension Bridge (Clifton, Avon, England)	Clifton Suspension Bridge (Clifton, Bristol, England)	NO
Clontarf, Battle of, 1014	Clontarf, Battle of, Clontarf, Ireland, 1014	NO
Colenso (South Africa), Battle of, 1899	Colenso, Battle of, Colenso, South Africa, 1899	NO
Colle di Val d'Elsa, Italy, Battle of, 1269	Colle, Battle of, Colle di Val d'Elsa, Italy, 1269	NO
Coluber constrictor	Racer snake	YES
Communion-service music	Communion service music	YES
Coruña, Battle of, 1809	La Coruña, Battle of, La Coruña, Spain, 1809	NO
Cottus bairdii	Mottled sculpin	YES
Cottus beldingi	Paiute sculpin	YES
Crécy, Battle of, 1346	Crécy, Battle of, Crécy-en-Ponthieu, France, 1346	NO
Crescent Lake National Wildlife Refuge (Neb.)	Crescent Lake National Wildlife Refuge (Neb.)	NO
Crnica (Montenegro)	Crnica (Montenegro : Region)	NO
Cuba—History—Revolution, 1895-1898—Foreign participants	Cuba—History—Revolution, 1895-1898—Participation, Foreign	NO
Cubulco Achi language	Achi language	YES
Curtatone and Montanara, Italy, Battle of, 1848	Curtatone and Montanara, Battle of, Italy, 1848	NO
Custoza, Battle of, 1848	Custoza, Battle of, Italy, 1848	NO
Custoza, Battle of, 1866	Custoza, Battle of, Italy, 1866	NO
Cyców (Poland), Battle of, 1920	Cyców, Battle of, Cyców, Poland, 1920	NO
Dayr al-Bahrī Site (Egypt)	Deir el-Bahri Site (Egypt)	NO
Denain (France), Battle of, 1712	Denain, Battle of, Denain, France, 1712	NO
Dennewitz, Battle of, 1813	Dennewitz, Battle of, Dennewitz, Germany, 1813	NO
Dettingen (Karlstein, Unterfranken, Germany), Battle of, 1743	Dettingen, Battle of, Karlstein, Unterfranken, Germany, 1743	NO
Dogo Argentino	Argentine Dogo	YES
Drenica (Serbia)	Drenica (Serbia : Region)	NO
Dumlupınar, Battle of, 1922	Dumlupınar, Battle of, Dumlupınar, Kütahya İli, Turkey, 1922	NO
Dunes, Battle of the, 1658	Dunes, Battle of the, France, 1658	NO
Dürnstein, Battle of, 1805	Dürnstein, Battle of, Dürnstein, Austria, 1805	NO
Dytiatyn (Ukraine), Battle of, 1920	Dytiatyn, Battle of, Dytiatyn, Ukraine, 1920	NO
Eastern American mole	Eastern mole	YES
El Bruch (Spain), Battle of, 1808	Bruch, Battles of the, Spain, 1808	NO

Elandslaagte (South Africa), Battle of, 1899	Elandslaagte, Battle of, Elandslaagte, South Africa, 1899	NO
Elchingen, Battle of, 1805	Elchingen, Battle of, Elchingen, Germany, 1805	NO
Electrophorus	Electrophori	YES
Electrophorus	Electrophorus (Fish)	YES
Enzheim, Battle of, 1674	Enzheim, Battle of, Entzheim, France, 1674	NO
Explorer (Artificial satellite)—Orbits	Explorer 1 (Artificial satellite)—Orbit	NO
Faher, Tel (Syria), Battle of, 1967	Tel Faher, Battle of, Golan Heights, 1967	NO
Fasting—Dispensations	Fasting (Canon law)—Dispensations	NO
Fasting (Buddhism)	Fasting—Religious aspects—Buddhism	NO
Fasting (Hinduism)	Fasting—Religious aspects—Hinduism	NO
Fasting (Islam)	Fasting—Religious aspects—Islam	NO
Fasting (Islam)—Koranic teaching	Fasting—Religious aspects—Islam—Koranic teaching	NO
Fasting (Judaism)	Fasting—Religious aspects—Judaism	NO
Fiddler-crabs	Fiddler crabs	YES
First of June, 1794, Battle of	First of June, Battle of the, 1794	NO
Fleurus, Battle of, 1690	Fleurus, Battle of, Fleurus, Belgium, 1690	NO
Fleurus, Battle of, 1794	Fleurus, Battle of, Fleurus, Belgium, 1794	NO
Folk dancing, Slovene	Folk dancing, Slovenian	YES
Fontenoy, Battle of, 1745	Fontenoy, Battle of, Fontenoy, Hainaut, Belgium, 1745	NO
Fornovo di Taro (Italy), Battle of, 1495	Fornovo, Battle of, Fornovo di Taro, Italy, 1495	NO
Freiburg im Breisgau (Germany), Battle of, 1644	Freiburg, Battle of, Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany, 1644	NO
Friedland, Battle of, 1807	Friedland, Battle of, Pravdinsk, Kaliningradskaiia oblast', Russia, 1807	NO
Gaeta (Italy), Battle of, 1806	Gaeta, Battle of, Gaeta, Italy, 1806	NO
Gallatin Valley (Wyo. and Mont.)	Gallatin River Valley (Wyo. and Mont.)	NO
Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgendered Book Award	Stonewall Book Awards	NO
Glaucidium	Pygmy owls	YES
Glaucidium passerinum	Eurasian pygmy owl	YES
Goniometry	Angles (Geometry)—Measurement	NO
Good and evil (Hinduism)	Good and evil—Religious aspects—Hinduism	NO
Good and evil (Islam)	Good and evil—Religious aspects—Islam	NO
Good and evil (Islam)—Koranic teaching	Good and evil—Religious aspects—Islam—Koranic teaching	NO
Good and evil (Judaism)	Good and evil—Religious aspects—Judaism	NO
Grammar, Comparative and general—Exercises	Grammar, Comparative and general—Problems, exercises, etc.	NO
Gravelines, Battle of, 1558	Gravelines, Battle of, Gravelines, France, 1558	NO
Graz (Austria), Battle of, 1809	Graz, Battle of, Graz, Austria, 1809	NO
Greek wit and humor, Modern, Pictorial	Greek wit and humor, Pictorial	YES
Grossbeeren, Battle of, 1813	Grossbeeren, Battle of, Grossbeeren, Germany, 1813	NO
Harrison, Fort, Battle of, 1812	Fort Harrison, Battle of, Ind., 1812	NO
Hollabrunn (Hollabrunn, Austria), Battle of, 1805	Hollabrunn, Battle of, Hollabrunn, Austria, 1805	NO
Hondschoote, Battle of, 1793	Hondschoote, Battle of, Hondschoote, France, 1793	NO
Icon painting—Yugoslavia—Serbia	Icon painting—Serbia and Montenegro—Serbia	
Icon painting—Yugoslavia—Serbia—Byzantine influences	Icon painting—Serbia and Montenegro—Serbia—Byzantine influences	NO
Īmbabu, Ethiopia, Battle of, 1882	Imbabo, Battle of, Ethiopia, 1882	NO
Inkerman (Ukraine), Battle of, 1854	Inkerman, Battle of, Ukraine, 1854	NO
İnönü, Battle of, 1921	İnönü, Battles of, İnönü, Bilecik İli, Turkey, 1921	NO
Isandlwana (South Africa), Battle of, 1879	Isandlwana, Battle of, South Africa, 1879	NO
Ivankovac (Serbia), Battle of, 1805	Ivankovac, Battle of, Ivankovac, Serbia, 1805	NO

Jankau, Battle of, 1645	Jankau, Battle of, Jankov, Středočeský kraj, Czech Republic, 1645	NO
Jemappes (Belgium), Battle of, 1792	Jemappes, Battle of, Jemappes, Belgium, 1792	NO
Jews, Yugoslavian	Jews, Yugoslav	YES
Karāmah (Jordan), Battle of, 1968	Karameh, Battle of, Karāmah, Jordan, 1968	NO
Khotyn (Ukraine), Battle of, 1621	Chocim, Battle of, Khotyn, Ukraine, 1621	NO
Khotyn (Ukraine), Battle of, 1673	Chocim, Battle of, Khotyn, Ukraine, 1673	NO
Kliszów (Poland), Battle of, 1702	Kliszow, Battle of, Kliszów, Poland, 1702	NO
Ključ (Serbia)	Ključ (Serbia : Region)	NO
Køge Bay (Denmark), Battle of, 1677	Koge Bight, Battle of, Denmark, 1677	NO
Køoge Bugt, Battle of, 1677	Koge Bight, Battle of, Denmark, 1677	NO
Kosovo, Battle of, 1389	Kosovo, Battle of, Serbia and Montenegro, 1389	NO
Kosovo, Battle of, 1389, in literature	Kosovo, Battle of, Serbia and Montenegro, 1389, in literature	NO
Kosovo, Battle of, 1448	Kosovo, Battle of, Serbia and Montenegro, 1448	NO
Kruty (Ukraine), Battle of, 1918	Kruty, Battle of, Ukraine, 1918	NO
Kulikovo, Battle of, 1380	Kulikovo, Battle of, Russia, 1380	NO
Kulikovo, Battle of, 1380, in art	Kulikovo, Battle of, Russia, 1380, in art	NO
Kulikovo, Battle of, 1380, in literature	Kulikovo, Battle of, Russia, 1380, in literature	NO
Kumasi (Ghana), Battle of, 1874	Kumasi, Battle of, Kumasi, Ghana, 1874	NO
Kurnai language	Kurnai languages	YES
Kut (Iraq)—History	Al Kūt (Iraq)—History	NO
Kut (Iraq)—History—Siege, 1915-1916	Al Kūt (Iraq)—History—Siege, 1915-1916	NO
La Hogue, Battle of, France, 1692	La Hogue, Battle of, 1692	NO
La Roche-l'Abeille, Battle of, 1569	La Roche-l'Abeille, Battle of, France, 1569	NO
Least Siberian shrew	Sorex minutissimus	YES
Lechfeld, Battle of, 955	Lechfeld, Battle of, Germany, 955	NO
Legnano, Battle of, 1176	Legnano, Battle of, Legnano, Italy, 1176	NO
Leipzig, Battle of, 1631	Breitenfeld, Battle of, Germany, 1631	NO
Lepanto, Battle of, 1571	Lepanto, Battle of, Greece, 1571	NO
Lepanto, Battle of, 1571, in literature	Lepanto, Battle of, Greece, 1571, in literature	NO
Lida (Belarus), Battle of, 1920	Lida, Battle of, Lida, Belarus, 1920	NO
Lübeck (Germany), Battle of, 1806	Lübeck, Battle of, Lübeck, Germany, 1806	NO
Lutter am Barenberge, Battle of, 1626	Lutter, Battle of, Germany, 1626	NO
Lützen, Battle of, 1632	Lützen, Battle of, Lützen, Germany, 1632	NO
Lützen, Battle of, 1813	Lützen, Battle of, Germany, 1813	NO
Magersfontein, South Africa, Battle of, 1899	Magersfontein, Battle of, South Africa, 1899	NO
Magh Rath, Battle of, 637	Magh Rath, Battle of, Ireland, 637	NO
Mak'edalā, Ethiopia, Battle of, 1868	Magdala, Battle of, Āmba Maryam, Ethiopia, 1868	NO
Malplaquet, Battle of, 1709	Malplaquet, Battle of, Malplaquet, France, 1709	NO
Manda (African people)	Mendankwe (African people)	YES
Marciano della Chiana (Italy), Battle of, 1554	Scannagallo, Battle of, Italy, 1554	NO
Marriage—Dispensations	Marriage (Canon law)—Dispensations	NO
Mbunda language (Zambia)	Mbunda language (Angola and Zambia)	YES
Melegnano, Battle of, 1515	Marignano, Battle of, Melegnano, Italy, 1515	NO
Mentana (Italy), Battle of, 1867	Mentana, Battle of, Mentana, Italy, 1867	NO
Metohija (Serbia)	Metohija (Serbia : Plain)	NO
Missions—Music	Mission music	YES
Montaperti (Italy), Battle of, 1260	Montaperti, Battle of, Italy, 1260	NO
Montlhéry, Battle of, 1465	Montlhéry, Battle of, Montlhéry, France, 1465	NO
Montreuil-Bellay (France), Battle of, 1793	Montreuil-Bellay, Battle of, Montreuil-Bellay, France, 1793	NO
Morgarten, Battle of, 1315	Morgarten, Battle of, Switzerland, 1315	NO
Morning-service music	Morning service music	YES
Mühlviertel (Austria)	Mühlviertel (Austria : Region)	NO

Mural painting and decoration, Medieval—Yugoslavia—Serbia	Mural painting and decoration, Medieval— Serbia and Montenegro—Serbia	
Mural painting and decoration, Medieval—Yugoslavia—Serbia— Byzantine influences	Mural painting and decoration, Medieval— Serbia and Montenegro—Serbia— Byzantine influences	NO
Muret, Battle of, 1213	Muret, Battle of, Muret, Haute-Garonne, France, 1213	NO
Musical instruments—Yugoslavia— Serbia	Musical instruments—Serbia and Montenegro — Serbia	
Nambudiri	Nambudiris	YES
Nancy (France), Battle of, 1477	Nancy, Battle of, Nancy, France, 1477	NO
Nancy (France), Battle of, 1477, in art	Nancy, Battle of, Nancy, France, 1477, in art	NO
Navarino, Battle of, 1827	Navarino, Battle of, Pylos, Greece, 1827	NO
Nikopoli, Battle of, 1396	Nicopolis, Battle of, Nikopol, Bulgaria, 1396	NO
Nile, Battle of the, 1798	Nile, Battle of the, Egypt, 1798	NO
Nkambule (South Africa), Battle of, 1879	Kambula, Battle of, South Africa, 1879	NO
Nocomis biguttatus	Hornyhead chub	YES
Noguera (Spain)	Noguera Region (Spain)	NO
Novi Ligure (Italy), Battle of, 1799	Novi, Battle of, Novi Ligure, Italy, 1799	NO
Octopodidae	Octopuses	YES
Octopus	Octopuses	YES
Octopus dofleini	North Pacific giant octopus	YES
Octopus vulgaris	Common octopus	YES
Oldendorf, Battle of, 1633	Oldendorf, Battle of, Germany, 1633	NO
Oliwa (Poland), Battle of, 1627	Oliwa, Battle of, Poland, 1627	NO
Omdurman (Sudan), Battle of, 1898	Omdurman, Battle of, Omdurman, Sudan, 1898	NO
Orbetello (Italy), Battle of, 1646	Orbetello, Battle of, Orbetello, Italy, 1646	NO
Organ-point	Pedal point	YES
Paakantyi language	Barkindji language	YES
Parallelepiped	Parallelepipeds	NO
Parallelogram	Parallelograms	NO
Pavia (Italy), Battle of, 1525	Pavia, Battle of, Pavia, Italy, 1525	NO
Pectinase	Polygalacturonase	YES
Peipus, Lake (Estonia and Russia), Battle of, 1242	Lake Peipus, Battle of, 1242	NO
P'eng family	Peng family	NO
Periyapatna, India, Battle of, 1799	Periyapatna, Battle of, Piriyaapatna, India, 1799	NO
Perth, Battle of, 1396	Perth, Battle of, Perth, Scotland, 1396	NO
Pine River (Osceola County-Manistee County, Mich.)	Pine River (Osceola County-Manistee County, Mich.)	NO
Plassey, Battle of, 1757	Plassey, Battle of, Palāshi, India, 1757	NO
Platygobio gracilis	Flathead chub	YES
Poitiers, Battle of, 1356	Poitiers, Battle of, France, 1356	NO
Poitiers, Battle of, 732	Tours, Battle of, France, 732	NO
Ponts-de-Cé (France), Battle of, 1793	Ponts-de-Cé, Battle of, France, 1793	NO
Preussisch-Eylau, Battle of, 1807	Eylau, Battle of, Bagrationovsk, Russia, 1807	NO
Proofreading—Music	Proofreading of music	YES
Quarterback (Football)	Quarterbacking (Football)	YES
Rabinal Achi chronology	Achi chronology	YES
Rabinal Achi Indians	Achi Indians	YES
Rabinal Achi language	Achi language	YES
Rabinal Achi pottery	Achi pottery	YES
Rabinal Achi women	Achi women	YES
Radius	Radius (Anatomy)	NO
Radzymin (Poland), Battle of, 1920	Radzymin, Battle of, Radzymin, Poland, 1920	NO
Raszyn, Battle of, 1809	Raszyn, Battle of, Raszyn, Poland, 1809	NO
Rectangle	Rectangles	NO
Rectangle in art	Rectangles in art	NO
Rhinichthys osculus	Speckled dace	YES
Ridgeway, Ont., Battle of, 1866	Ridgeway, Battle of, Ridgeway, Ont., 1866	NO
Rivoli (Italy), Battle of, 1797	Rivoli, Battle of, Rivoli Veronese, Italy, 1797	NO
Roc	Roc (Mythical bird)	NO
Rocroi, Battle of, 1643	Rocroi, Battle of, Rocroi, France, 1643	NO

Roosebeke, Battle of, 1382	Roosebeke, Battle of, Rozebeke, Belgium, 1382	NO
Rorke's Drift (South Africa), Battle of, 1879	Rorke's Drift, Battle of, South Africa, 1879	NO
Rota (Spain), Battle of, 1702	Rota, Battle of, Rota, Spain, 1702	NO
Rovca (Montenegro)	Rovca (Montenegro : Region)	NO
Russia—History—Theodore, 1676-1682	Russia—History—Fyodor III, 1676-1682	NO
Saint-Quentin (Aisne, France), Battle of, 1557	Saint-Quentin, Battle of, Saint-Quentin, Aisne, France, 1557	NO
Saint Vincent, Cape (Portugal), Battle of, 1797	Cape Saint Vincent, Battle of, 1797	NO
Šajkaška (Serbia)	Šajkaška (Serbia : Region)	NO
Sakarya, Battle of, 1921	Sakarya, Battle of, Turkey, 1921	NO
San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge (Calif.)	Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge (Calif.)	NO
San Martino, Battle of, 1859	San Martino, Battle of, San Martino della Battaglia, Italy, 1859	NO
Sankt Michael in Obersteiermark (Austria), Battle of, 1809	Sankt Michael, Battle of, Sankt Michael in Obersteiermark, Austria, 1809	NO
Sarrians (France), Battle of, 1791	Sarrians, Battle of, Sarrians, France, 1791	NO
Scapanus	Western moles	YES
Schwechat (Austria), Battle of, 1848	Schwechat, Battle of, Schwechat, Austria, 1848	NO
Scutari Lake (Albania and Montenegro)	Scutari, Lake (Albania and Montenegro)	NO
Seneffe, Battle of, 1674	Seneffe, Battle of, Seneffe, Belgium, 1674	NO
Senigallia (Italy), Battle of, 1643	Senigallia, Battle of, Senigallia, Italy, 1643	NO
Serbian wit and humor—Yugoslavia—Montenegro	Serbian wit and humor—Serbia and Montenegro — Montenegro	
Shipka Pass (Bulgaria), Battle of, 1877	Shipka Pass, Battle of, Bulgaria, 1877	NO
Sinop (Turkey), Battle of, 1853	Sinope, Battle of, Sinop, Turkey, 1853	NO
Slivnitsa (Bulgaria), Battle of, 1885	Slivnitsa, Battle of, Slivnitsa, Bulgaria, 1885	NO
Slovene Americans	Slovenian Americans	YES
Solebay, Battle of, 1672	Southwold Bay, Battle of, England, 1672	NO
Solferino, Battle of, 1859	Solferino, Battle of, Solferino, Italy, 1859	NO
Sorex monticolus	Montane shrew	YES
Sorex pacificus	Pacific shrew	YES
Sorex vagrans	Vagrant shrew	YES
Spioenkop, Battle of, 1900	Spion Kop, Battle of, South Africa, 1900	NO
Stokes, Norah (Fictitious character)	Stoakes, Norah (Fictitious character)	NO
Stormberg, Battle of, 1899	Stormberg, Battle of, South Africa, 1899	NO
Sula dactylatra	Masked booby	YES
Šumadija (Serbia)	Šumadija (Serbia : Region)	NO
Syniukha River (Ukraine), Battle of, 1363	Blue Waters, Battle of the, Ukraine, 1363	NO
Szentgotthárd (Hungary), Battle of, 1664	Saint Gotthard, Battle of, 1664	NO
Tagliacozzo (Italy), Battle of, 1268	Tagliacozzo, Battle of, Tagliacozzo, Italy, 1268	NO
Talana (South Africa), Battle of, 1899	Talana Hill, Battle of, South Africa, 1899	NO
Talavera de la Reina (Spain), Battle of, 1809	Talavera, Battle of, Talavera de la Reina, Spain, 1809	NO
Talpa	Eurasian moles	YES
Talpa caeca	Mediterranean mole	YES
Talpa europaea	European mole	YES
Talpa streeti	Persian mole	YES
Tasmanian wit and humor	Australian wit and humor—Australia—Tasmania	
Tasmanian wit and humor, Pictorial	Australian wit and humor, Pictorial—Australia—Tasmania	NO
Temple of Kalabsha (Elephantine, Egypt)	Sanctuary of Kalabsha (Elephantine, Egypt)	NO
Temple of Thutmose III (Dayr al-Bahrī Site, Egypt)	Temple of Thutmose III (Deir el-Bahri Site, Egypt)	NO

Texel, Battle of the, 1673	Texel, Battle of the, Netherlands, 1673	NO
Tinchebray (France), Battle of, 1106	Tinchebray, Battle of, Tinchebray, France, 1106	NO
Tizapan Site (Mexico)	Tizatlan Site (Mexico)	NO
Tlaxcalan Indians—Writing	Nahuatl language—Writing	NO
Tobago, Battle of, 1677	Tobago, Battle of, Trinidad and Tobago, 1677	NO
Toplica (Serbia)	Toplica (Serbia : Region)	NO
Torfou, Battle of, 1793	Torfou, Battle of, Torfou, Pays de la Loire, France, 1793	NO
Tourcoing, Battle of, 1794	Tourcoing, Battle of, Tourcoing, France, 1794	NO
Townsend mole	Townsend's mole	YES
Trent, River (England)	Trent, River (Staffordshire-North Lincolnshire, England)	NO
Trent, River, Watershed (England)	Trent, River, Watershed (Staffordshire-North Lincolnshire, England)	NO
Tsaritsyn, Battle of, 1918-1919	Tsaritsyn, Battle of, Volgograd, Russia, 1918-1919	NO
Tungue Bay (Mozambique), Battle of, 1887	Tungue Bay, Battle of, Mozambique, 1887	NO
Ulundi (Kwazulu, South Africa), Battle of, 1879	Ulundi, Battle of, Ulundi, South Africa, 1879	NO
United States Naval Expedition to Japan, 1852-1854 — Juvenile literature	United States Naval Expedition to Japan (1852-1854)—Juvenile literature	NO
Valmy, Battle of, 1792	Valmy, Battle of, Valmy, France, 1792	NO
Valmy, Battle of, 1792, in art	Valmy, Battle of, Valmy, France, 1792, in art	NO
Varna, Battle of, 1444	Varna, Battle of, Varna, Bulgaria, 1444	NO
Velletri, Battle of, 1744	Velletri, Battle of, Velletri, Italy, 1744	NO
Velletri, Battle of, 1849	Velletri, Battle of, Velletri, Italy, 1849	NO
Vigo, Battle of, 1702	Vigo Bay, Battle of, Spain, 1702	NO
Villa of N. Popidi Narcissi Maioris (Scafati, Italy)	Villa of N. Popidus Narcissus Maior (Scafati, Italy)	NO
Vilnius (Lithuania), Battles of, 1919-1920	Vilnius, Battles of, Vilnius, Lithuania, 1919-1920	NO
Vitoria (Spain), Battle of, 1813	Vitoria, Battle of, Vitoria, Spain, 1813	NO
Voltorno, Battle of the, 1860-1861	Voltorno, Battle of the, Italy, 1860-1861	NO
Vyborg, Battle of, 1710	Vyborg, Battle of, Vyborg, Russia, 1710	NO
Wagram, Battle of, 1809	Wagram, Battle of, Deutsch-Wagram, Austria, 1809	NO
Waima (Sierra Leone), Battle of, 1893	Waima, Battle of, Waima, Sierra Leone, 1893	NO
Wattignies (France), Battle of, 1793	Wattignies, Battle of, France, 1793	NO
Weisser Berg, Battle of, 1620	White Mountain, Battle of, Czech Republic, 1620	NO
Wildlife and nature television programs	Nature television programs	YES
Wildlife and nature television programs	Wildlife television programs	YES
Wittstock, Battle of, 1636	Wittstock, Battle of, Germany, 1636	NO
Women, Giziga	Women, Gisiga	YES
Women, Yergum	Women, Tarok	YES
Yergum (African people)	Tarok (African people)	YES
Yugoslavia—Economic conditions—1992-	Yugoslavia—Economic conditions—1992-2003	NO
Yugoslavia—Economic policy—1992-	Yugoslavia—Economic policy—1992-2003	NO
Yugoslavia—Foreign relations—1945-	Yugoslavia—Foreign relations—1945-1980	NO
Yugoslavia—Foreign relations—1945-	Yugoslavia—Foreign relations—1980-1992	NO
Yugoslavia—Foreign relations—1945-	Yugoslavia—Foreign relations—1992-2003	NO
Yugoslavia—Foreign relations—1992-	Yugoslavia—Foreign relations—1992-2003	NO
Yugoslavia—History—1992-	Yugoslavia—History—1992-2003	NO
Yugoslavia—Intellectual life—1992-	Yugoslavia—Intellectual life—1992-2003	NO
Yugoslavia—Politics and government—1992-	Yugoslavia—Politics and government —1992-2003	NO
Yugoslavia—Social policy—1992-	Yugoslavia—Social policy—1992-2003	NO

Zamość (Poland), Battle of, 1813	Zamość, Battle of, Zamość, Poland, 1813	NO
Znojmo (Czech Republic), Battle of, 1809	Znaim, Battle of, Znojmo, Czech Republic, 1809	NO

SUBJECT HEADINGS REPLACED BY NAME HEADINGS

<i>Cancelled Subject Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Name Heading</i>
Bethulie (South Africa : Concentration camp)	Bethulie (Concentration camp)
Explorer (Artificial satellite)	Explorer 1 (Artificial satellite)
Froslevlejren (Froslev, Sønderjyllands amt, Denmark : Concentration camp)	Froslevlejren
International Antarctic Expedition, 1901-1903	International Antarctic Expedition (1901-1903)
Macbeth, Lady (Fictitious character)	Gruoch, Queen, consort of Macbeth, King of Scotland
Mount Everest Expedition, 1922	Mount Everest Expedition (1922)
Mount Everest Expedition, 1938	Mount Everest Expedition (1938)
Oflag VI C (Osnabruck, Germany : Concentration camp)	Oflag VI C (Concentration camp)
Smederevska Palanka (Smederevska Palanka, Serbia : Concentration camp)	Koncentracioni logor u Smederevskoj Planci
Stalag 12 D (Trier, Germany : Concentration camp)	Stalag 12 D
Stalag 344 (Łambinowice, Poland : Concentration camp)	Stalag 344
Stalag IV B (Muhlberg, Bad Liebenwerda, Germany : Concentration camp)	Stalag IV B
Stalag IX C (Bad Sulza, Germany : Concentration camp)	M-Stammlager IX C
Stalag VI A (Hemer, Germany : Concentration camp)	Stalag VI A Hemer
Stalag XVII A (Kaisersteinbruch, Austria : Concentration camp)	Stalag XVII A
Tournament of Roses, Pasadena, Calif.	Tournament of Roses
United States Naval Expedition to Japan, 1852-1854	United States Naval Expedition to Japan (1852-1854)

LC CLASSIFICATION

OBSOLETE AND OPTIONAL NUMBERS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSIFICATION

The Library of Congress Classification schedules have traditionally used parentheses around certain class numbers to indicate one of two conditions: (1) the number was formerly valid but is now obsolete and no longer used by LC, or (2) the number is an optional number that was never used by LC but is provided for those libraries that wish to follow an arrangement that differs from LC practice. In either case, a see reference or explanatory note generally appears at the location of the parenthesized number to indicate to the user the valid number currently used by LC.

The Library has introduced a change in the display conventions for these two types of numbers. Numbers of the first type continue to be displayed in parentheses, but numbers of the second type are now displayed in angle brackets. See references or explanatory notes continue to appear under both types of numbers. This change in displays has already been implemented in *Classification Web*, the Library's online Web-based classification product. Angle brackets will also appear in new printed editions of the classification schedules dated 2003 or later.

Examples of numbers that were formerly parenthesized but now appear in angle brackets are at JZ5528 , KF175, and PS8001-8599.

MARC

The 2003 edition of the *MARC Code List for Languages* is now available. The following additions and changes should be noted for inclusion:

Additions:

Awutu [nic]
Chimariko [nai]
Eggon [nic]
Gunian [aus]
Ha [bnt]
Hedi [afa]
Kaba (Central Sudanic) [ssa]
Konni [nic]
Male (Ethiopia) [afa]
Mbunda (Angola and Zambia) [bnt]
Ogbronuagum [nic]
Orma [orm]
Senya [nic]
Talinga-Bwisi [bnt]
Tariana [sai]
Vela (Artificial language) [art]
Yugumbir [aus]
Yurok [alg]
Zway [sem]

Changes:

from Letzeburgesch [ltz] *to* Luxembourgish [ltz]