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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

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## 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 Any LCRI previously published but not listed below is no longer applicable and has been cancelled.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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**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.<sup>1</sup>

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 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.

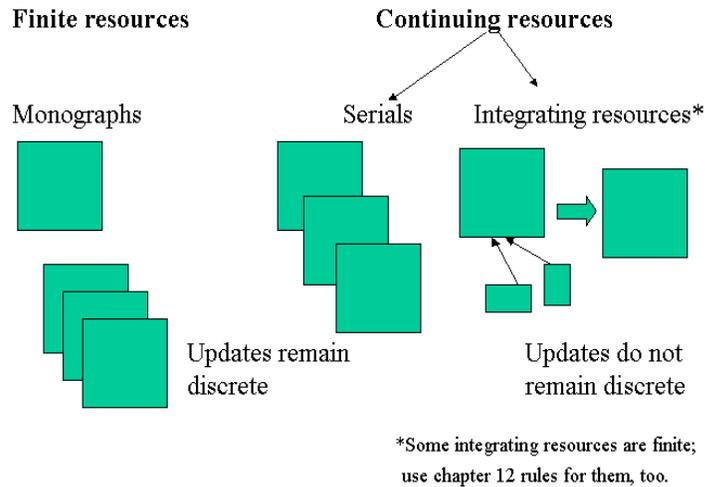
*Integrating resource*: A bibliographic resource that is added to or changed by means of updates that do not remain discrete and are integrated into the whole. Integrating resources can be finite or continuing.

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

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<sup>1</sup>These 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).

## *Type of Issuance*



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 title<sup>2</sup> unique to each issue appearing on the chief source, and/or
- ii) are issued as part of a numbered monographic series.

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

When CONSER serial records exist for conferences represented by LC monograph records, LC serial catalogers will use “xlc” in the 042 field but *will not* de-authenticate the records.

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).

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<sup>2</sup>Such 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.

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).

Use judgment when deciding whether to cancel existing monograph records. If more than a few monograph records exist, generally do not cancel them; instead, add a note to the serial record saying that LC's earlier issues are cataloged as monographs.

500 ## \$a Issues for the 1992-1999 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/cpsol/>) 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.

## **1.0C. PUNCTUATION/SPACING.**

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### **Introduction**

1) *General.* This is an overall statement related to punctuation/spacing conventions. For convenience, it addresses in one place conventions applicable to access points in bibliographic and name authority records and those applicable to other parts of the bibliographic record. Also as a matter of convenience, statements on punctuation/spacing are being retained at their relevant location throughout the LCRIS. As appropriate, there are references to these other LCRIS; in the other LCRIS there are references to this LCRI.

2) *Manual mode.* In the card catalog environment there were spacing and punctuation conventions appropriate to that environment. Blank spaces were used when it was thought data would be written in, for example following an open date. In general, two spaces were used between data elements in the "body of the entry" and to separate the units of headings. Double punctuation was to be avoided.

3) *Computerized mode.* The computerized environment calls for a different set of conventions. Much of the data in a MARC record are explicitly identified by content designation (tags, indicators, subfield codes). Upon output

or display, the content designation is used to determine various display conventions including spacing. Internally there is often no spacing at all but instead content designation, particularly subfield codes. In displays that do not show content designation, spacing is substituted. How much spacing is at the discretion of a particular system. In the displays illustrated in this LCRI, one space is substituted for a subfield code. However, for data that are not subfielded (e.g. the constituent elements of a corporate name serving as a qualifier, the unsubfielded units in a linking entry field (hereafter “linking entry”), unsubfielded statements or data in the title and statement of responsibility area), it is necessary to establish the spacing to be input. The computerized environment is oriented to a single-space convention throughout authority and bibliographic records.

Note that some systems display a space on either side of a subfield code to aid the comprehension of subfielded data. Such “spaces” are also a function of display, i.e., they are not carried internally. In the examples in this LCRI, no spaces are used on either side of a subfield code to insure that there is no confusion about the spacing convention being illustrated.

<i>display:</i>	110 1# \$aCalifornia.\$bDept. of Water Resources. California. Dept. of Water Resources.
<i>display:</i>	130 #0 \$aBulletin (California. Dept. of Water Resources) Bulletin (California. Dept. of Water Resources)
<i>display:</i>	490 1# \$aBiblioteca de arte hispánico ;\$v8.\$aArtes aplicadas ;\$v1 Biblioteca de arte hispánico ; 8. Artes aplicadas ; 1
<i>display:</i>	700 1# \$aEliot, T. S.\$q(Thomas Stearns), \$d1888- 1965.\$tCocktail party. Eliot, T. S. (Thomas Stearns), 1888-1965. Cocktail party.
<i>display:</i>	780 00 \$aLibrary of Congress. Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.\$tNews Library of Congress. Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. News
<i>display:</i>	785 00 \$tJournal of polymer science. Part A, General papers Journal of polymer science. Part A, General papers

The examples show a display form meant only to illustrate suppression of subfields on display. How data are actually displayed is at the discretion of individual systems and agencies.

4) *Application.* To the extent that a particular system allows, apply the conventions stated in this and other LCRIs in lieu of any other explicit or implicit instructions in the rules (e.g., 1.IG3 regarding spacing following a period for certain cases of items without a collective title).

#### **Access Points in Name Authority and Bibliographic Records (General)**

Follow these general conventions applicable to MARC 21 fields 1XX, 4XX, 5XX in authority records and fields 1XX, 240, 246/247, 4XX, 6XX, 70X-75X, and 8XX in bibliographic records. For bibliographic linking entries (MARC 21 fields 76X-78X) see the section: **Bibliographic Linking Entries.**

1) *Punctuation/spacing within headings.* Use internal punctuation to set off unambiguously the units of headings or reference tracings (including name/title portions of name/title fields). The marks of punctuation for this purpose are a period ( . ), a comma ( , ), a quotation mark ( " ), a question mark ( ? ), an exclamation mark ( ! ), and a hyphen ( - ).

a) *Spaces following periods.* Leave one space after a period or other mark of ending punctuation (see 1) immediately above) that serves to separate units of access points. If the period or other mark of ending punctuation is followed by a subfield code, the space can be generated on display. If no subfield code follows, e.g., as in units of parenthetical qualifiers, input the space. See the examples above in the **Introduction**.

b) *Ampersand.* Input one space on either side of an ampersand or an ampersand equivalent used in a heading.

130 #0 \$aR & D report (University of Texas at Austin.  
Research and Development Center for Teacher  
Education)  
(Heading on name authority record)

130 0# \$aAmerica's favorite inns, B & Bs & small hotels.  
\$pMiddle Atlantic.  
(Heading on bibliographic record)

c) *Parenthesis.* If a unit of a heading or reference tracing other than the last ends in a closing parenthesis, input after the closing parenthesis the same punctuation, usually a period, that would be used if there were no parenthesis.

110 1# \$aNew York (State).\$bGovernor (1929-1932 :  
Roosevelt)  
(Heading on either a bibliographic or name authority record)

110 2# \$aCatholic Church.\$bPope (1978- : John Paul  
II).\$tRedemptor hominis.\$lEnglish  
(Heading on a name authority record)

400 1# \$aSmith, A. G.\$q(Albert Gray), \$d1945-\$tDiscovering  
Canada  
(Reference on a name authority record)

d) *Quotation mark.* Use American-style double quotation marks instead of other forms of quotation marks. If a unit of a heading or reference tracing other than the last ends in a quotation mark, input a period or other mark of ending punctuation inside the quotation mark.

110 2# \$aCasa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana "Benjamín  
Carrión."\$bNúcleo de Bolívar  
(Heading on a name authority record)

111 2# \$aSimposio "Antropólogos y Misioneros: Posiciones  
Incompatibles?"\$d(1985 :\$cBogotá, Colombia)  
(Heading on either a bibliographic or name authority record)

130 #0 \$aCollection "Bibliothèque des matières  
premières."\$pSérie "Energie"  
(Heading on a name authority record)  
710 2# \$aName with "quote (qualifier and question  
mark)?"\$tTitle.  
(Heading on a bibliographic record)

e) *Open date.* Leave one space between an open date and any data that follow it within the same subfield.

110 1# \$aVirginia.\$bGovernor (2002- : Warner)  
(Heading on either a bibliographic or name authority record)

When a subfield code immediately follows an open date do *not* leave a space

600 10 \$aCapote, Truman,\$d 1924-\$tBreakfast at Tiffany's.  
(Open date followed by a subfield code)

2) *Ending mark of punctuation.* For heading access points, an ending mark of punctuation is a period ( . ), closing parenthesis ( ) ), closing bracket ( ] ), quotation mark ( " ), question mark ( ? ), exclamation mark ( ! ), hyphen ( - ; usually used at the end of an open date).

a) *Name authority records.* Do not end headings or reference tracings with an ending mark of punctuation except when it is part of the data (e.g., a period in an abbreviation) or is called for by the cataloging rules (e.g., a parenthetical qualifier).

100 1# \$aSmith, John  
100 1# \$aSmith, John A.  
100 1# \$aSmith, J. A.\$q(John A.)  
100 1# \$aSmith, John,\$db. 1648?  
100 1# \$aSmith, John,\$d1924-  
110 2# \$aLibrary of Congress  
110 1# \$aNew York (State).\$bGovernor (1929-1932 :  
Roosevelt)  
110 2# \$aMoskovskiĭ fotoklub "Novator"  
130 #0 \$aCollection "Bibliothèque des matières  
premières."\$pSérie "Energie"

b) *Bibliographic records.* Except for a uniform title (field 240), a variant title (field 246), a former title (field 247), and 4XX series fields, end access points with either a period or other ending mark of punctuation. End a 240 uniform title, 246 variant title, 247 former title, and 4XX series with an ending mark of punctuation only when such a mark of punctuation is part of the data. Note that these guidelines relate to punctuation at the end of the data constituting

an access point itself. Under certain circumstances, a field may actually end with MARC 21 subfield \$4 (Relator code) or \$5 (Institution to which field applies), in which case there is no punctuation at the end of the field.

```
100 1# $aSmith, John.
100 1# $aSmith, John A.
100 1# $aSmith, John,$db. 1648?
100 1# $aSmith, John,$d1924-
110 2# $aLibrary of Congress.
110 1# $aNew York (State).$bGovernor (1929-1932 :
      Roosevelt)
700 1# $aBrett, Jan,$d1949-$e ill.
700 1# $aDemus, Jorg,$d1928-$4prf
710 2# $aBeecham Choral Society.$4prf
710 2# $aRaymond Foye Editions,$edonor.$5DLC
```

Note that, as the last example shows, when a heading ends in a designation of function, it may also be followed by subfield \$4 or \$5 and the field itself does not end with punctuation.

When a heading ends in a quotation mark, place any mark of final punctuation that is also part of the data inside the quotation mark. Otherwise, place a period inside the mark of punctuation.

```
710 2# $aName with "quote (qualifier and question mark)?"
710 2# $aMoskovskiĭ gorodskoĭ klub "Kontakty-1."
830 #0 $aCollection "Bibliothèque des matières
      premières."$pSérie "Energie."
```

### **Personal Name Heading Access Points in Name Authority and Bibliographic Records**

These guidelines appear also in LCRI 22.1B.

#### *1) Initials/letters*

##### *a) Name portion of heading*

*Periods.* If the name of a person consists of or contains initials, input a period after an initial if it is certain that the letter is an initial. In case of doubt, do not input a period.

```
100 1# $aEliot, T. S.
100 0# $aH. D.
```

If the name consists of separate letters that are presumed not to be initials, omit or include periods according to the predominant usage of the person.

100 0# \$aX Y Z

*Spaces.* If the name contains two or more forenames represented by initials, consists entirely of initials, or consists entirely of separate letters that are not initials, input a single space between the initials/letters in all cases.

100 1# \$aEliot, T. S.

100 0# \$aH. D.

100 0# \$aX Y Z

b) *"Additions" to name headings*

*Periods.* With initials, include periods unless the author's predominant usage makes it clear that the author omits them.

*Spaces.* Do not leave spaces between single initials/letters.

100 1# \$aBrown, G. B., \$cF.I.P.S.

Treat an abbreviation consisting of more than a single letter as if it were a distinct word, separating it with a space from preceding and succeeding words or initials/letters.

100 1# \$aBrown, G. B., \$cPh. D.

2) *Names with portions abbreviated or missing.* If a part of a name is abbreviated (two or more letters present as opposed to a single letter used as an initial) or if a forename is missing from a name entered under surname, do not leave open space after the abbreviation or missing forename. Instead, insert, as appropriate,

a period:

100 1# \$aTissot

*(Add period at end in bibliographic record, but not in authority record)*

100 1# \$aCorpeleijn, W. F. Th.

100 1# \$aJunager, Sv.-Aa.

*(The hyphen reflects the usage of the language of the name)*

a period and one space:

100 1# \$aEnschedé, Ch. J.

a period and a comma:

100 1# \$aJones, Th., \$d1910-

100 1# \$aCalles Ll., Alfonso

100 1# \$aDahlan Aman, Mohd., \$cHaji

*(For these names, add period at end in bibliographic record, but not in authority record)*

3) *Surnames alone including prefixes/particles.* If a name heading consisting entirely of one or more surnames also contains a separately written prefix/particle, see instructions in LCRI 22.5D.

4) *Bibliographic description.* Note that the spacing and punctuation conventions applied to personal names used in access points differ from those used in the descriptive portion of a bibliographic record; for the latter, see the section below: **Other Parts of the Bibliographic Record (General)**.

### **Corporate Name Heading Access Points, Including Meetings, in Name Authority and Bibliographic Records**

These guidelines appear also in LCRI 24.1.

1) *Quotation marks.* 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.

2) *Initials.* 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 2# \$aF & H Denby

*source:* U. S. D. A. Symposium ...  
*heading:* 111 2# \$aU.S.D.A. Symposium ...

*source:* B B C Symphony ...  
*heading:* 110 2# \$aBBC Symphony ...

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

4) *Place name at end.* 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.

110 2# \$aCalifornia State University, Northridge

5) *Numerical or alphabetical designation.* 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 2# \$a[Parent body].\$bAbteilung V--Vermessungswesen

*source:* Social and Economic Sciences (Section K)  
*heading:* 110 2# \$a[Parent body].\$bSocial and Economic  
Sciences--Section K

*source:* Sub-task Force I, Gas Dissolved in Water  
*heading:* 110 2# \$a[Parent body].\$bSub-task Force I--Gas  
Dissolved in Water

6) *Dash or hyphen.* 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 2# \$aUniversity of Nebraska--Lincoln

*source:* Centro abruzzese di ricerche storiche - Teramo  
*heading:* 110 2# \$aCentro abruzzese di ricerche storiche--Teramo

7) *Year in conference name.* If the form of name of a conference selected as the heading contains an abbreviated or full form of a year, regularize the spacing by insuring that one space precedes the year regardless of the configuration of the year (e.g., use of an apostrophe or other character as a substitute for a portion of the year; the full form of a year combined with another element without spacing).

*source:* CDS2000  
*heading:* 111 2# \$aCDS 2000 ...

*source:* CP 2000  
*heading:* 111 2# \$aCP 2000 ...

*source:* CP98  
*heading:* 111 2# CP 98 ...

*source:* ECOOP'99 SCM-9 Symposium  
*heading:* 111 2# \$aECOOP '99 SCM-9 Symposium...

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

a) 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 1# \$aGreat Britain.\$bMinistry of Agriculture,  
Fisheries and Food  
*not* 110 1# \$aGreat Britain.\$bMinistry of Agriculture,  
Fisheries, and Food

b) 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.)

### **Bibliographic Linking Entries**

For linking entries (MARC 21 fields 76X-78X), in general follow the conventions in the sections above with respect to punctuation/spacing. Note, however, unlike name authority headings and references, the individual components of names in subfields \$a (Main entry heading), \$s (Uniform title), and \$t (Title) are not subfielded.

Subfields \$a and \$s end with a period or other mark of ending punctuation. Subfield \$t does not end in a mark of ending punctuation except when such a mark is part of the data. When subfield \$b (Edition) follows subfield \$t, subfield \$t ends in a period or other mark of ending punctuation. *Exception:* The National Library of Canada inputs a period at the end of subfield \$t. LC/CONSER and PCC practice is to retain the period when using these records.

Subfields \$x (ISSN) and \$g (Relationship information) are not preceded by a comma.

*LC practice:* In subfield \$w (Record control number) LC does not, for system reasons, supply the blank (space) at the end of a two-digit year LCCN called for by MARC 21.

### Other Parts of the Bibliographic Record (General)

1) *Elements that are not initials, etc.* Leave only one space after a period. If a personal name consists of separate letters, record the letters without internal spaces, regardless of how they are presented in the source of information.

*chief source:* X Y Z  
(Letters representing a personal name)

*transcription:* XYZ

2) *Initials, etc.* Record initials, initialisms, and acronyms without internal spaces, regardless of how they are presented in the source of information. Apply this provision also whether these elements are presented with or without periods.

Pel battesimo di S.A.R. Ludovico ...  
KL Ianuarius habet dies xxxi  
Monasterij B.M.V. campililioru[m]  
J.J. Rousseau  
\$aNew York :\$bW.W. Morrow,\$c1980.

In some cases personal name initials may be presented in a source without periods. When they are known to be initials, regularize the punctuation by inserting a period after each letter. In case of doubt, do not insert periods.

*chief source:* by T S Eliot  
*transcription:* by T.S. Eliot

*but* *chief source:* Dr. X goes to the movies  
*transcription:* Dr. X goes to the movies

Input 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  
*transcription:* F & H Denby ...

*source:* AT&T Bell Laboratories technical journal  
*transcription:* AT & T Bell Laboratories technical journal ...

*source:* R&D report  
*transcription:* R & D report ...

*source:* U. S. D. A. Symposium ...  
*transcription:* U.S.D.A. Symposium ...

*source:* B B C Symphony ...  
*transcription:* BBC Symphony ...

Treat an abbreviation consisting of more than a single letter as if it were a distinct word, separating it with a space from preceding and succeeding words or initials.

Ph. D.  
 Ad bibliothecam PP. Franciscan. in Anger  
 Mr. J.P. Morgan  
 Paratium camukamum /\$cMa. Pa. Periyacamit Turan  
 \$aCharleston, W. Va. :\$b[s.n.], \$c1980.  
 ... by Wm. A. Brown

If two or more distinct initialisms (or set of initials), acronyms, or abbreviations appear in juxtaposition, separate each from the other with a space.

M. J.P. Rabaut  
 (*i.e., Monsieur J.P. Rabaut*)

par R.F. s. d. C. Paris ...  
 (*i.e., par Roland Fréart, sieur de Chambray ...*)

3) *Year in the name of a conference.* When transcribing the name of a conference that contains an abbreviated or full form of a year, regularize the spacing by insuring that one space precedes the year regardless of the configuration of the year (e.g., use of an apostrophe or other character as a substitute for a portion of the year; the full form of a year combined with another element without spacing).

*source:* CDS2000  
*transcription:* CDS 2000

*source:* CP 2000  
*transcription:* CP 2000

*source:* CP98  
*transcription:* CP 98

*source:* ... ECOOP'98 workshop reader ...  
*transcription:* ... ECOOP '98 workshop reader ...

*source:* ECOOP'99 SCM-9 Symposium  
*transcription:* ECOOP '99 SCM-9 Symposium

4) *Dash in a title.* When transcribing a title that contains a dash and it is to be retained because the data element(s) following the dash are part of the title proper, transcribe the dash as two adjacent hyphens, with no space on

either side of the hyphens.

*source:* Bridge reinspection report[dash]phase I ...  
*transcription:* Bridge reinspection report--phase I ...

*source:* Byrd family in Indiana[dash]1880-1990  
*transcription:* Byrd family in Indiana--1880-1990

5) *Variant title.* Do not end a variant title (field 246) with a mark of ending punctuation except when it is part of the data (e.g., a period in an abbreviation).

### **Punctuation in Titles Proper that is also ISBD Punctuation**

For the very particular treatment of punctuation occurring in titles proper that is also ISBD punctuation, see LCRI 1.1B1.

### **Punctuation at the End of Fields 245, 250, 260, 300, 310/321, 362**

As rule 1.0C indicates, the ISBD punctuation between areas (period-space-dash-space) is omitted only when the next area is paragraphed. By long-standing practice, fields 245, 250, and 260 constitute a paragraph as do fields 300-4XX. That same long-standing practice treats MARC 21 5XX as individual paragraphs. Thus, the period-space-dash-space would not be used to separate the physical description area from the publication, distribution, etc., area or to separate the first note of the note area from the physical description or the series areas.

1) *Fields 245, 250.* If either field 245 or 250 does not end in a period, add one. Such a period is needed to generate the period-space-dash-space separator in a potential paragraphed display. In the following examples of paragraphed displays, the period of the period-space-dash-space separator is in the record but the "space-dash-space" is not; it is generated by the display software.

```
245 00 $aWhy me?.  
260 ## $aBirmingham, Ala. :$bWesting Co.,$c1982.  
display: Why me?. -- Birmingham, Ala. : Westing Co., 1982.
```

```
245 00 $aWestlake's A study of "Singin' in the rain".  
260 ## $aBridgeport, Utah :$b[s.n.],$c1983.  
display: Westlake's A study of "Singin' in the rain". --  
Bridgeport, Utah : [s.n.], 1983.
```

```
250 ## $a[1st ed.].  
260 ## $aChicago, Ill. :$bPogner Corp.,$c1984-  
display: . -- [1st ed.]. -- Chicago, Ill. : Pogner Corp.,  
1984-
```

2) *Field 260.* Field 260 ends with a period, a closing parenthesis, a closing bracket, a question mark, or a hyphen). *Exceptionally*, when no date is present in a serial or integrating resource description, the field does not end in a mark of ending punctuation unless it is part of the name of the publisher (i.e., in the absence of a date, no punctuation is added). Since it is *LC practice* for monographs to enclose temporary data within angle brackets (see **LC/CONSER Practice for Temporary/Uncertain Data** below), this field may also end in an angle bracket.

3) *Field 300.* Field 300 ends in a period or a closing parenthesis. When field 300 is followed by a 4XX field,

insure that it ends in a period. In the following examples, the parentheses surrounding the series statements are not in the record; instead, they are generated by the display software.

```
300 ## $a271 p. ;$c21 cm. +$e1 atlas (37 p., 19 leaves
; 37 cm.).
490 1# $aResearch series
display: 271 p. ; 21 cm. + 1 atlas (37 p., 19 leaves ; 37
cm.). -- (Research series)

300 ## $a96 p. :$bill. ;$c18 cm.
440 #0 $aR & D publications
display: 96 p. : ill. ; 18 cm. -- (R & D publications)
```

4) *Fields 310/321*. These fields do not end in a period unless it is part of the data. They can end in a hyphen (open date), a right parenthesis (qualifying information), or an angle bracket (LC/CONSER practice for temporary data).

5) *Field 362*. For the ending mark of punctuation, apply the convention stated below in 2) *Ending mark of punctuation (5XX)* in the section **Punctuation in Notes**.

### **Punctuation in Notes**

1) *Additional information expected*. When additional information is expected, precede or follow a hyphen with one space.

```
246 1# $iIssues for Oct. 1975- have title:$aCrime &
delinquency

500 ## $aVol. 9- edited by G. Svehla has title ...

500 ## $aVols. -10 translated by ...

500 ## $aVols. for -1979 also have additional section
called ...
```

2) *Ending mark of punctuation (5XX)*. See also the section “g) *Notes area (5XX)*” below under **LC/CONSER Practice for Temporary/Uncertain Data**.

For 5XX notes, an ending mark of punctuation is a period ( . ), quotation mark ( ” ), question mark ( ? ), exclamation mark ( ! ), hyphen ( - ; used at the end of an open date, etc.), and (LC/CONSER practice) angle bracket ( > ). End each note with a period or other mark of ending punctuation.

```
504 ## $aIncludes bibliographical references (p. 310-
325).
```

Note that these guidelines relate to punctuation at the end of the data constituting a note itself. Under certain circumstances, a field may actually end with MARC 21 subfields as follows:

a) \$5 (Institution to which field applies), in which case there is no punctuation at the end of the field.

```
500 ## $aLC set incomplete: v. 12 wanting. $5DLC
```

b) \$u (Uniform Resource Identifier), in which case the last character in the field is whatever is the last character of the URI.

```
530 ## $aElectronic version also available to purchase
      at:$u http://www.thelearner.com
```

*but* 530 ## \$aAvailable online at the U.S. Census Bureau Web  
site (http://www.census.gov).

c) \$7 (Fixed-length data elements of reproduction) defined for used in field 533; when used, there is no punctuation at the end of the field.

```
533 ## $aMicrofilm.$m1962-1966.$bAnn Arbor, Mich.
      :$cUniversity Microfilms
      International,$d1988.$e1 microfilm reel ; 35
      mm.$7d19621965miuuua
```

*EXCEPTIONS:*

*Incomplete 505 field, fields 510, 535, 536, 583, 586.* These fields do not end in a period or other mark of ending punctuation unless it is part of the data, e.g., a period that is part of an abbreviation or a hyphen at the end of an open date, etc.

### **LC/CONSER Practice for Temporary/Uncertain Data**

1) *General.* Indicate that data are temporary or uncertain by enclosing them within angle brackets (<>). Such data display in all cases. Treat angle brackets as regular characters, applying normal spacing conventions preceding and following them as illustrated in the examples.

When a date is enclosed within angle brackets, do not use spacing to show that it is an open one: "<1981->"  
When an open date occurs outside angle brackets, use normal spacing preceding or following a hyphen unless preceded or followed by a temporary date enclosed within angle brackets, e.g., "1979-<1980>" or "<1979>-1980."

When spans of beginning and/or ending dates or numbers include temporary data, give the hyphen within or outside the angle brackets as shown in the following examples:

```
<1966->
<-no. 47>
<May 2001-v. 3, no. 2>
1998-<fall 2001>
<Bd. 4>-Bd. 12
```

When holdings are enclosed within angle brackets, do not use spacing to show that they are temporary.

```
300 ## $av. <1>
505 1# $a-- v. 2. La foto-restituzione grafico-numerica.
      pt. 1. Generalita (2 v.). pt. 2. Photographie
      oblique <v. 1>
```

2) *Detailed guidelines for recording temporary/uncertain data.*

a) Changes in title data (246/247).

246 1# \$iAdded title page title <release 5, published 1999>:\$aMath education scholarships  
(Updating loose-leaf)

246 1# \$iParallel title in HTML header <Jan. 13, 2002>:\$aChildren and young persons  
(Updating Web site)

246 14 \$aState publications monthly checklist\$f<July 1976->  
(Serial)

247 10 \$aMembership directory\$f<update 2, published 1999>  
(Updating loose-leaf)

b) *Publication, distribution, etc. area (260).* These conventions do not apply to serials or integrating resources (temporary data not recorded in this field).

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

, 1980-  
not <1980-> or , 1980-< >  
(v. <1>; v. 1 published in 1980)

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

, 1980-<1981>  
(v. <1-2>; v. 2. published in 1981)  
  
, <1981->  
(v. <2>; v. 1-2 published in 1981; LC has only v. 2)  
  
, <1979>-1981.  
(v. <2-3>; 3 v. set; LC does not have v. 1)  
  
, <c1978-c1980>  
(v. <2-3>; 5 v. set; LC does not have v. 1 or v. 5)

*Non-Christian era date.* When the expression of date includes one from the non-Christian era and that date is temporary (as when cataloging a multipart item from other than volume 1), consider the whole expression of date as temporary and give the whole in angle brackets, e.g., <Shōwa 57- [1982->

c) *Physical description area (300).* These conventions do not apply to serials or integrating resources (temporary data not recorded in this field).

*General.* Holdings are recorded in holdings and item records. In general, record holdings for

incomplete (“open entry”) multipart items in the bibliographic record as well.

*Bibliographic record.* Record holdings in angle brackets following the specific material designation until the item is complete and the record is closed.

1) When a single piece of a multipart item is held, record only the piece/number designation.

v. <1> :  
sheets <3> :  
sound discs <2> :  
film cassettes <B> :  
maps <4> :

2) When more than one piece of a multipart item is held, indicate the piece numbers/designations held inclusively, if they are consecutive, or individually if they are not consecutive.

v. <1-2> :  
film cassettes <3, 5> :  
microfilm reels <4, 6, 7-10> :  
microscope slides <A-C, E> :  
1 atlas (v. <1> ; maps (some col.) ; 43 cm.) + <1>  
texts (30 cm.)

3) For multipart items in which the number of bibliographic units differs from the number of physical units (as originally issued in contrast to subsequent binding (cf. LCRI 2.5B18)), formulate an intelligible statement of the situation as follows:

a) Record the numbers/designations of the bibliographic units held followed by a semicolon, the word “in” and the number of physical units; enclose the entire statement within angle brackets following the specific material designation.

v. <v. 1-2; in 3> :

b) In complicated situations it is necessary to judge the best formulation on a case-by-case basis. In general, when bibliographic units are themselves further divided into parts, etc., indicate this by using the numbers/designations applicable to each unit, separating this information by semicolons.

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

The formulation given in the physical description area may depend upon whether a contents note is given, and if so, the information included there. For example, if all parts of a volume are held and are recorded in the notes area, it is not necessary to itemize them in the extent of item statement as well.

v. <v. 1, pts. A-B; v. 2, pts. A-B; v. 3, pts. A-B; v.  
4, pts. A-B; v. 5-14; in 18> :  
(No contents note given)

v. <v. 1; v. 2, pts. A-B; in 3> :  
505 1# \$aNo. 1, pt. 1. Inorganic ligands / compiled by  
Lars Gunnar Sillén. Pt. 2. Organic including  
macromolecule ligands / compiled by Arthur E.  
Martell -- [No. 2.] Pt. A. Inorganic ligands /  
compiled by Erik Högfeldt. Pt. B. Organic  
ligands / compiled by Douglas D. Perrin (2 v.)

v. <v. 1, pt. 1; v. 2; in 3>  
505 1# \$av. 1. Introduction <pt. 1> - v. 2. Guide (2.  
v.).

4) For multipart items in which the number of pieces is very large or the pieces have no individual numbering/designations, give in angle brackets the cumulative number of pieces held. If the set is incomplete, give the number *preceding* the specific material designation.

<50> playing cards  
(Complete in 52 playing cards)

<179> sheets  
(Complete in 200 sheets)

d) *Frequency information (310/321)*

310 ## \$aUpdated monthly, \$b<May 15, 2001>  
321 ## \$aUpdated quarterly, \$b<Sept. 9, 1999>  
(Updating loose-leaf)

310 ## \$aUpdated daily, \$b<Aug. 15, 2002>  
321 ## \$aFrequency varies, \$b<Feb. 2, 1999>  
(Updating Web site)

310 ## \$aQuarterly, \$b<Nov. 1984-v. 16, no. 3>  
321 ## \$aSemimonthly, \$b<Oct./Nov. 1971->  
(Serial)

e) *Series area: open entry multipart items in series (4XX)*. When a multipart item itself is in a series and the multipart item is classified as a collection, record the numbering of the series in the collected set record according to the following guidelines until the multipart item is complete.

1) Record the series numbering for the first or last volume as permanent data, i.e., not within angle brackets.

2) Record all the series numbering as permanent data when the first or last volume is in hand with other consecutive volumes of the multipart item and the series numbering is scattered.

3) In all other situations, record the series numbering as temporary data, i.e., within angle brackets.

Use a hyphen to separate consecutive numbers and a comma to separate scattered numbers. When the multipart

item is complete, show all numbering as permanent data.

*First or last volume of multipart item being cataloged*

*no other volumes*

245 \$aMultipart item title  
300 \$av. <1>  
4XX \$a\_\_\_\_\_ ; \$vv. 13  
(v. 1 of multipart item is v. 13 of series)

245 \$aMultipart item title  
300 \$av. <5>  
4XX \$a\_\_\_\_\_ ; \$vno. 22  
(v. 5 of multipart item is no. 22 of series)

*other volumes and series numbering consecutive*

245 \$aMultipart item title  
300 \$av. <1-2>  
4XX \$a\_\_\_\_\_ ; \$vno. 3-<4>  
(v. 1-2 of multipart item are no. 3-4 of series)

*other volumes and series numbering scattered*

245 \$aMultipart item title  
300 \$av. <1-3>  
4XX \$a\_\_\_\_\_ ; \$vv. 5, 7, 10  
(v. 1-3 of multipart item are v. 5, 7, 10 of series)

245 \$aMultipart item title  
300 \$av. <1, 3>  
4XX \$a\_\_\_\_\_ ; \$vno. 24, <30>  
(v. 1, 3 of multipart item are no. 24, 30 of series)

*Volumes other than first or last volume of multipart item being cataloged*

*only one volume in hand:*

245 \$aMultipart item title  
300 \$av. <2>  
4XX \$a\_\_\_\_\_ ; \$vno. <18>  
(v. 2 of multipart item is no. 18 of series)

*more than one volume in hand and series numbering consecutive*

245 \$aMultipart item title  
300 \$av. <2-4>  
4XX \$a\_\_\_\_\_ ; \$vno. <9-11>  
(v. 2-4 of multipart item are no. 9-11 of series)

*more than one volume in hand and series numbering scattered*

```
245 $aMultipart item title
300 $av. <2, 4>
4XX $a_____ ; $vno. <31, 42>
      (v. 2, 4 of multipart item are no. 31, 42 of series)
```

*Change from previous practice:* Note that 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. Optionally, such a record may be changed before it is closed subject to any directions made by a unit and applicable at the unit level. If it is necessary to create an 8XX added entry for some other reason, give the numbering in the same manner as for 4XX fields.

*f) Series area: only some issues of a serial or parts of a multipart item in a series (4XX).* If some issues of a serial or parts of a multipart item are in a series and others are not, precede the series title with an indication of the particular issues or parts to which the series applies. Separate the indication from the series title with a colon-space.

```
490 1# $a<1981->: Reference works
490 1# $a<1979>-May 1980: Department of State
      publication ;$v7894
490 1# $av. 1: Dance and dancers to-day ;$v13
```

*g) Notes area (5XX).*

*Dates.* Record dates as provided in 1) *General* above.

```
500 ## Issued by: [body], 1888- ; by: [body], <1993->
```

*Volume numbers.* Record volume numbers as provided in 2) c) above.

```
500 ## $aVols. <1.3, 2.1> edited by P.G. Durniok and
      published by P. Hanstein, Cologne.
500 ## $aVol. <2> has imprint ...
500 ## $aVols. 1-6 prepared by H. Lepage; v. 7-<8> by E.
      Duvernoy.
```

Do not use “empty” angle brackets; instead, insert one space after or before a hyphen if additional information is expected.

```
500 ## $aVol. 9- edited by G. Svehla has title ...
500 ## $aVols. -10 translated by ...
```

*Contents notes.* If the first volume is not held, begin the field with two adjacent hyphens followed by a space and the number of the first volume actually held.

```
300 ## $a<v. 2, pt. 1-2; in 3>
505 1# $a-- v. 2. La foto-restituzione grafico-numerica.
      pt. 1. Generalita (2 v.). pt. 2. Photographie
      oblique <v. 1>
```

When the number of bibliographic units differs from the number of physical units and the parts of each bibliographic unit are indicated in the contents note, record the numbers/designations of the parts that are incomplete in angle brackets. In general, include in the angle brackets any designation of the part, especially if this varies from the designation of the larger unit of which it is a part.

```
300 ## $a<pt. 1; pt. 2, v. 1; in 3>
505 1# $apt. 1. Historical study. v. 1, Text. v. 2,
      Notes. -- pt. 2. Annexes: alphabetic repertory
      of noble families <v. 1>
```

h) *Bibliographic linking entry notes (76X-78X)*. Record dates and/or numbers as provided in 1) *General* above in this section.

```
777 08 $iVols. for 1997-<2000> issued with:$tXYZ
      newsletter
770 0# $tDonneés statistiques pour la Haute
      -Normandie$g<1982->
```

#### 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 \$c. 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:* See LCRI 1.0C, **LC/CONSER Practice for Temporary/Uncertain Data.**

## 1.6. SERIES AREA. [Rev.]

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#### **Series or Phrases**

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#### **Republications**

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## Series Title Grammatically Connected to Title of Item

### Motion Pictures, Television Programs, and Videorecordings

#### One or Several Series Headings

- 1) Language editions
  - 2) Changes in numbering (addition, omission, etc.)
  - 3) Different physical media
- 

#### Introduction

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

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

#### Organization of the LCRIs on Series

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

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

#### Series Statement Present Only in Cataloging Data/Bibliography

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

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

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

#### Series or Phrases

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

---

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

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

*in source:* An American Astronautical Society Publication  
260 ## \$a San Diego, Calif. : \$b Published for the  
American Astronautical Society by Univelt, \$c  
1992.

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

*in source:* An Evangelical Theological Society Publication  
260 ## \$a Grand Rapids : \$b Zondervan, \$c 1987.  
500 ## \$a "An Evangelical Theological Society  
publication."

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

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

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

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

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

*in source:* DAW Books No. 761  
260 ## \$a New York : \$b DAW Books, \$c 1991.

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

*in source:* A Raccoon Pamphlet  
260 ## \$a Memphis, Tenn. : \$b Raccoon Books, \$c 1982

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

*in source:* An Interscience publication  
260 ## \$a New York : \$b Wiley, \$c 1993  
500 ## \$a "An Interscience publication."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*in source: 25 años de paz*  
*(Reject the phrase as a series)*

*in source: 50-letiiu pobedy posviashchaetsia*  
*("Dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the victory")*  
*(Reject the phrase as a series)*

*in source: Workers of the whole world, unite!*  
*(Reject the phrase as a series)*

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Republications

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

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

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

## Selected Issues of Periodicals Published Separately

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

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

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

## Supplements and Special Numbers to Serials

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

*in source:* Supplement to Word  
monograph number 3

4XX \$a Supplement to Word ; \$v monograph no. 3

*in source:* Journal of Ultrastructure Research  
Supplement 7

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

*Special numbers and unnumbered supplements*

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

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

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

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

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

## Series Title Grammatically Connected to Title of Item

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

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

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

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

100 1# \$a Mackintosh, Alan.

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

## Motion Pictures, Television Programs, and Videorecordings

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

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

## **One or Several Series Headings**

### 1) *Language editions*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) a numbered series becomes unnumbered.

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

### 3) *Different physical media*

a) *Single series.* Consider that a single series exists if the physical medium varies within the series (not a change from only one medium to only a different medium).

b) *Successive entry of a single monographic series.* If there is a change from only one medium to only a different medium, create a successive entry heading for the monographic series published in the different medium (cf. LCRI 21.3B).

c) *Multiple series.* Consider that multiple series exist if all parts of the series are each published in two or more different physical media. If the headings for the series are the same, add a qualifier to break the conflict in the headings. If the headings are not the same, connect the headings by simple see also references.

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

## 1.6A2. SOURCES OF INFORMATION. [Rev.]

### Sources

The sources for series in the “Prescribed sources of information” in the monograph chapters (2.0B2, 3.0B3, 5.0B2, 6.0B2, etc.) are in priority order, reflecting the principle in 12.0B2.

*LC/NACO practice:* For main series and subseries, however, use a source within the prescribed sources that has both titles – cf. LCRI 1.6H.

### Clarification of Eligible Sources

In chapters 2, 5, and 12, the first of the sources in the priority-order list is “series title page.” That source is a physical location within the bibliographic resource: either the page opposite the analytical title page or the page in the position of the half t.p. if the series title is present. “Series title page” is not a general term implying whatever source has the series title (e.g., the cover or the analytic t.p. verso is not a series title page).

In chapters 2, 5, and 12, the second source is variously identified as “monograph title page,” “title page,” and “analytical title page.” In all cases, only the recto of the title page is to be considered as this second source. (As noted in the definition of “Preliminaries,” the verso of a title page is a different location.)

### Other Sources for Series Statements

If the series statement appears on a label or is stamped on the item, transcribe the series statement without brackets. If the series statement appears on the jacket, transcribe the series statement within brackets. Record in a note the source of the series statement.

*LC practice:* Do not modify existing bibliographic records created when LC's practice excluded series statements appearing on jackets.

```
500 ## $a Series statement from label on t.p.  
500 ## $a Series statement stamped on cover.  
500 ## $a Series statement on jacket.
```

### Information Embedded in Text

A series statement does not need to be formally presented.

*LC/NACO practice:* Generally, for printed material, accept information embedded within text in the preliminaries, in the colophon, or on the jacket as a source for the series title. However, if the extraneous information cannot be readily omitted or its omission would be confusing, transcribe the whole as a quoted note. Generally, do not accept information embedded within prefatory matter or the text proper as a source for the series; instead, transcribe the information as a quoted note and follow the quotation by an indication of its source.

500 ## \$a "First book in the Guide to reading the Bible series"—Pt. 1, p. 4.

*LC practice:* If information was previously considered to constitute a series and that series is classified as a collection in LC, continue to transcribe the information as a series statement without brackets. Record in a note the source of the series statement.

500 ## \$a Series statement from p. xxvii.

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

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#### Single Letter or Group of Letters at End of Title Proper

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#### Single Series Statement Encompassing More Than One Series

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### Revision of Rule 1.6B1

The Joint Steering Committee for the Revision of AACR, at its September 2003 meeting, approved the revision of rule 1.6B1 to delete the reference to rule 12.1B and approved the early implementation of this revision in the United States.

#### *LC/PCC practice*

a) As a result, catalogers should not correct an inaccuracy in the title proper of a series; transcribe such an inaccuracy according to rule 1.0F1. If the series title proper appears in full and in the form of an acronym or initialism in the prescribed source for the series area, the choice of which form to transcribe as series title proper in the series area is cataloger's judgment.

b) When determining headings in series authority records for serials (including monographic series) and integrating resources: 1) if there is an inaccuracy in the title proper, correct that inaccuracy in the heading (rule 12.1B1); 2) if the series title appears in full and as an acronym or initialism in the prescribed source, use the full form in the heading (rule 12.1B2). For multipart monograph headings, correct any inaccuracy; the choice of full form vs. acronym or initialism in the heading for a multipart monograph is cataloger's judgment.

### 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.  
490 \$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.

490 \$a 1974- : Alaska local government \$l (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 XXVIII, et de la  
collection des Cahiers de l'Association  
interuniversitaire de l'Est dont il  
constitue le no 21."

#### 1.6J. MORE THAN ONE SERIES STATEMENT

If some parts or issues of a multipart item or serial are published in one series and other parts/issues are published in another series, precede each series title with an indication of the particular parts or issues to which that series title applies. If a series has changed its title (cf. AACR2 21.2A and its LCRI), treat each title as a separate series. Separate the indication of the particular parts from the series title with a colon-space.

300 \$a 5 v. ; \$c 14 cm.  
490 \$a v. 1, 3-5: Music bibliographies ; \$v 12, 15, 21-  
22  
490 \$a v. 2: Baroque musical studies ; \$v 2  
*(Volumes of multipart item are in different series)*

300 \$a 10 v. : \$b ill. ; \$c 28 cm.  
490 \$a v. 1-8: Anthropological monographs ; \$v no. 23-  
30  
490 \$a v. 9-10: Art and anthropological monographs ;  
\$v no. 31-32  
*(Title of series changed with no. 31)*

300 \$a v. ; \$c 28 cm.  
490 \$a 1969-1979: DHEW publication  
490 \$a 1980- : DHHS publication  
*(Title of series changed. Series statement is on a bibliographic record for  
a serial; numbering of volumes in series is not included)*

If all the parts or issues appear in one series and some of the parts or issues appear also in another series, precede the second series title with an indication of the particular parts or issues applicable to that title.

300 \$a 3 v. ; \$c 20 cm.  
4XX \$a Testi del Risorgimento ; \$v 4-6  
490 \$a v. 2: Saggi e documentazioni ; \$v 17

*LC practice:* In the two situations listed above, if any series is classified as a collection, include its call number, enclosed in parentheses, at the end of the appropriate series statement unless the same call number applies to all the series given.

```
300  $a 5 v. ; $c 30 cm.
490  $a v. 1-4: Bulletin of the American Museum of
      Natural History ; $v v. 135-138
490  $a v. 5: American Museum novitates ; $v no. 36 $1
      (QL1.A36)
```

#### 1.7B13. DISSERTATIONS. [Rev.]

Use the formal thesis note for editions that bear a formal thesis statement naming the institution or faculty to which the thesis was presented and the degree for which the author was a candidate. (It does not matter whether the edition being cataloged actually is the one so presented.) When formulating a formal thesis note, apply the provisions of the rule and include in the note the word "thesis," the degree, the institution, and the date. For details not covered by the rule, use judgment.

```
502 ## $a Thesis (Ph. D.)--University of Toronto, 1974
```

If the edition lacks a formal thesis statement, state its origin as a thesis in a general note when this information is readily available. Include in the note only the elements (degree, institution, date) that are present.

```
500 ## $a Originally presented as the author's thesis
      (Stockholm) under title: ...
500 ## Revision of the author's thesis
```

#### 1.10. ITEMS MADE UP OF SEVERAL TYPES OF MATERIAL. [Rev.]

*LC practice for general cataloging:* For items that are made up of two or more components, treat one component as the predominant component (1.10B); treat the other component(s) as accompanying material (1.5E). Do not apply 1.10C.

#### 1.11A. FACSIMILES, PHOTOCOPIES, AND OTHER REPRODUCTIONS. [Rev.]

##### **Non-Microform Reproductions<sup>3</sup>**

---

<sup>3</sup> A reproduction is a manifestation that replicates an item (or a group of items) or another manifestation (e.g., a reprint with no changes) that is intended to function as a substitute. The reproduction may be in a different physical format from the original. Reproduction is generally a mechanical rather than an intellectual process. The physical characteristics of the reproduction such as color, image resolution, or sound fidelity are influenced by the particular process used to create it, and therefore may differ from those of the original. Reproductions are usually made for such

---

*LC practice:* Follow these guidelines for reproductions of previously existing materials that are made for: preservation purposes in formats other than microforms; non-microform dissertations and other reproductions produced "on demand"; and, electronic reproductions.

These guidelines identify the data elements to be used in the record for the reproduction, separate from the record for the original. For some electronic reproductions, however, LC may delineate details of the reproduction on the record for the original manifestation rather than create a separate record for the reproduction. LC catalogers should consult "Draft Interim Guidelines for Cataloging Electronic Resources" <[http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/dcmb19\\_4.html](http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/dcmb19_4.html)> for more information (other cataloging agencies may have developed their own guidelines in this regard).

1) Transcribe the bibliographic data appropriate to the *original* work being reproduced in the following areas:

- title and statement of responsibility
- edition
- material (or type of publication) specific details
- publication, distribution, etc.
- physical description
- series

2) If appropriate, give in the title and statement of responsibility area the general material designation that is applicable to the format of the *reproduction* (cf. LCRI 1.1C).

3) Give in a single note (533 field) all other details relating to the *reproduction* and its publication/availability. Include in the note the following bibliographic data in the order listed:

- format of the reproduction
- dates of publication and/or sequential designation of issues reproduced (for serials)
- place and name of the agency responsible for the reproduction<sup>4</sup>
- date of the reproduction
- physical description of the reproduction if different from the original
- series statement of the reproduction (if applicable)

---

reasons as the original's limited availability, remote location, poor condition, high cost, or restricted utility.

Cataloger judgment will be required to distinguish electronic reproductions from electronic republications or simultaneous publication in analog and digital form (only reproductions are covered by this LCRI). For example, an electronic reproduction produced using scanning techniques that results in a facsimile reproduction may be easily identified as a reproduction. Other non-facsimile electronic reproductions may also be considered under this LCRI when they purport to be a reproduction of the original and can serve as a surrogate for the original. Other cataloging agencies choosing to follow this LCRI may need to develop their own criteria for distinguishing reproductions from manifestations judged not to be reproductions. In cases of doubt, or in cases where there is inadequate information about the original on which to base a description, do not consider the electronic manifestation to be a reproduction.

<sup>4</sup> Consider the "agency responsible for the reproduction" to be the agency that selected the material to be reproduced, arranged for reproducing the material, exercised control over production formats, has overall responsibility for quality, etc. If the agency is unknown, give "[s.n.]"; if place and agency are unknown, use "[S.l. : s.n.]." Transcribe also the name of the agency from which to secure copies or the agency that made the reproduction if the agency is named in one of the prescribed sources for the publication, distribution, etc., area of the reproduction.

notes relating to the reproduction (if applicable)<sup>5</sup>

Apply rules 1.4-1.7 for the formulation of the bibliographic data in the 533 field note. Enclose cataloger-supplied data in brackets. Omit the area divider (space-dash-space).

4) Use a physical description fixed field (007) applicable to the reproduction. For electronic reproductions, also supply information about the electronic location and access (856 field).

Examples (do not necessarily include all applicable data elements):

```
007 st#pmndmb|||||
245 10 $a Barcarolle, op. 10, piano solo $h [sound
      recording] / $c Sergei Rachmaninoff. Valse
      in A♭, op. 64, no. 3, piano solo / Chopin.
260 ## $a [West Orange, N.J.] : $b Edison, $c [1921]
300 ## $a 1 sound disc : $b analog, 78 rpm, vertical,
      mono. ; $c 10 in.
511 0# $a Sergei Rachmaninoff, piano.
500 ## $a Recorded at Edison Studios, New York, Apr.
      19 (2nd work) and Apr. 23 (1st work), 1919.
500 ## $a Acoustic recording.
533 ## $a Sound tape reel. $b College Park, Md. : $c
      International Piano Archives at Maryland, $d
      1989. $e 1 sound tape reel : analog, 15 ips,
      2 tracks, mono. ; 10 in., ¼ in. tape.

245 10 $a American colorplate books, 1800-1900 / $c by
      Daniel Francis McGrath.
260 ## $c 1966.
300 ## $a iv, 231 leaves.
500 ## $a Typescript.
502 ## $a Thesis (Ph. D.)—University of Michigan,
      1966.
504 ## $a Includes bibliographical references (leaves
      226-231).
533 ## $a Photocopy. $b Ann Arbor, Mich. : $c
      University Microfilms, $d 1970. $e 23 cm.
```

```
007 cr|||||
```

---

<sup>5</sup>Other cataloging agencies choosing to follow this LCRI may have compelling local reasons (e.g., data manipulation) for recording notes relating to the reproduction in other than the 533 field (e.g., system requirements (538), restrictions on access (506)).

245 10 \$a Introduction to United States government  
information sources \$h [electronic resource]  
/ \$c Joe Morehead.

250 ## \$a 6th ed.

260 ## \$a Englewood, Colo. : \$b Libraries Unlimited,  
\$c 1999.

300 ## \$a xxv, 491 p. ; \$c 25 cm.

440 #0 \$a Library and information science text series

504 ## \$a Includes bibliographical references and  
indexes.

533 ## \$a Electronic reproduction. \$b Boulder, Colo. :  
\$c NetLibrary,\$d 1999. \$n Mode of access:  
World Wide Web. \$n Access restricted to  
NetLibrary subscribers.

856 4# \$3 Display record \$u  
<http://www.netlibrary.com/summary.asp?ID=11187>

007 cr||||

245 10 \$a Breeding design considerations for coastal  
Douglas-fir \$h [electronic resource] / \$c  
Randy Johnson.

260 ## \$a Portland, OR : \$b U.S. Dept. of Agriculture,  
Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research  
Station, \$c [1998]

300 ## \$a 34 p. : \$b ill. ; \$c 28 cm.

500 ## \$a Cover title.

500 ## \$a "February 1998."

533 ## \$a Electronic reproduction. \$b Portland, OR :  
\$c PNW Publications,\$d 1998. \$n Mode of  
access: World Wide Web. \$n System  
requirements: Adobe Acrobat reader.

856 4# \$u <http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/pubs/gtr%5F411.pdf>

*Note:* Items that are reproductions of materials prepared or assembled specially for bringing out an original edition (e.g., republished for inclusion in a collection, commemorative editions, published with new introductory material) are cataloged as editions, not as reproductions.

12.7B23. ITEM DESCRIBED. [Rev.]

## Serials

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

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

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

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

500 ## \$a Latest issue consulted: 21, no. 1 (1990) = 58.

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

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

500 ## \$a Description based on: 8. barṣa, 1. saṅkhyā (Śarada saṅkalana, 1395 [Sept.-Nov. 1988]).

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

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

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

500 ## \$a Latest issue consulted: Nr. 3, published in 2002.

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

## Remote Access Resources

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

### 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 or title 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.

22.1B. GENERAL RULE. [Rev.]

*Form of Name*

1) *Surname alone—single author.* For a person known primarily as an author, if the chief source of information shows this person as the single author and shows his/her surname without other names, search briefly to see if there are other publications that are his/her works. If the search is successful, use the form found most frequently. Otherwise, use the surname without other names as the heading. Change the heading if subsequently received items show other names with the surname in the chief source of information. *N.B.* See LCRI 22.5C4 for a different treatment of authors writing in Portuguese.

2) *Surname alone—multiple authors.* For persons known primarily as authors, if the chief source of information shows more than one person as author and shows each surname without other names, add the forenames provided they can be found in the item being cataloged. Otherwise, follow the preceding instructions for single authors represented by surnames alone.

3) *Phrase or other appellation.* For persons (either authors or others) known by only a phrase or other appellation that does not contain a real name (cf. 22.11), use the form found in English-language reference sources if the phrase, etc., was not used by the person but was assigned to him/her by scholars later.

4) *Abbreviated name.* If the name selected for the heading for a person known primarily as an author contains

a name represented by an abbreviation rather than by an initial, use the abbreviated form in the heading. (If the full form of the name for the particular person is available at the time the heading is established, add it within parentheses, cf. 22.18.)

*name:* Wm. Brownridge

*heading:* 100 1# \$a Brownridge, Wm. \$q (William)  
400 1# \$a Brownridge, William

*name:* Manuel Fdez.-Rivera García

*heading:* 100 1# \$a Fdez.-Rivera García, Manuel \$q  
(Fernández-Rivera García)  
400 1# \$a Fernández-Rivera García, Manuel

*name:* Sa. Freeman

*heading:* 100 1# \$a Freeman, Sa. \$q (Samuel)  
400 1# \$a Freeman, Samuel

*name:* Th. Ziehen

*heading:* 100 1# \$a Ziehen, Th. \$q (Theodor)  
400 1# \$a Ziehen, Theodor

*name:* Th. de Waal

*heading:* 100 1# \$a Waal, Th. de

*name:* Mohd. Taib Osman

*heading:* 100 0# \$a Mohd. Taib Osman

## Form of Name and Sources

### 1) *Authors*

a) The rule does not limit the consideration of chief source of information to publications issued during the person's lifetime; this is deliberate: consider also posthumous publications.

b) For authors before 1801, when chief sources of information show one form of name and another form is used in modern reference sources in the person's language, prefer the latter.

c) For purposes of the distinction between persons known as authors and others, treat music composers as authors and determine the name from the form found in the chief sources of information in publications of the printed music. If no form in these chief sources of information is in the composer's language, determine the name from reference sources of the composer's country of residence or activity. If the name is not listed there, use the form found in the chief sources of information.

### 2) *Others*

a) Treat persons involved in the graphic aspects of cartographic materials (cartographers, engravers, etc.) as working in a nonverbal context and so as non-authors.

b) For artists, etc., and for people who appear primarily as subjects rather than as authors, note that the "reference sources" mentioned in footnote 1 must be issued in the person's language or in the language of his/her

country of residence or activity.

c) When using reference sources for some persons who are found both in the usual reference tools (encyclopedias, etc.) and in other sources such as works about the person, two different forms may be seen, each consistently appearing in one of the two types of sources. In that case, use judgment and pick the form that is most likely to be the one sought by library users.

d) If the only reference source is the item being cataloged, generally use the fullest form found anywhere in the item whenever the name varies in fullness. If the item gives both a nickname and a real name, generally use the real name. When a less full form or a nickname is clearly the one by which the person is best known, however, use this less full form or the nickname in the heading.

### **Punctuation/Spacing Conventions in Personal Name Heading Access Points in Name Authority and Bibliographic Records**

These guidelines appear also in LCRI 1.0C.

#### 1) *Initials/letters*

##### a) *Name portion of heading*

*Periods.* If the name of a person consists of or contains initials, input a period after an initial if it is certain that the letter is an initial. In case of doubt, do not input a period.

```
100 1# $a Eliot, T. S.  
100 0# $a H. D.
```

If the name consists of separate letters that are presumed not to be initials, omit or include periods according to the predominant usage of the person.

```
100 0# $a X Y Z
```

*Spaces.* If the name contains two or more forenames represented by initials, consists entirely of initials, or consists entirely of separate letters that are not initials, input a single space between the initials/letters in all cases.

```
100 1# $a Eliot, T. S.  
100 0# $a H. D.  
100 0# $a X Y Z
```

##### b) *"Additions" to name headings*

*Periods.* With initials, include periods unless the author's predominant usage makes it clear that the author omits them.

*Spaces.* Do not leave spaces between single initials/letters.

```
100 1# $a Brown, G. B., $c F.I.P.S.
```

Treat an abbreviation consisting of more than a single letter as if it were a distinct word, separating it with a

space from preceding and succeeding words or initials/letters.

100 1# \$a Brown, G. B., \$c Ph. D.

2) *Names with portions abbreviated or missing.* If a part of a name is abbreviated (two or more letters present as opposed to a single letter used as an initial) or if a forename is missing from a name entered under surname, do not leave open space after the abbreviation or missing forename. Instead, insert, as appropriate,

a period;

100 1# \$a Tissot.

*(Add period at end in bibliographic record, but not in authority record)*

100 1# \$a Corpeleijn, W. F. Th.

100 1# \$a Junager, Sv.-Aa.

*(The hyphen reflects the usage of the language of the name)*

a period and one space;

100 1# \$a Enschedé, Ch. J.

a period and a comma.

100 1# \$a Jones, Th., \$d 1910-

100 1# \$a Calles Ll., Alfonso

100 1# \$a Dahlan Aman, Mohd., \$c Haji

*(For these names, add period at end in bibliographic record, but not in authority record)*

3) *Surnames alone including prefixes/particles.* If a name heading consisting entirely of one or more surnames also contains a separately written prefix/particle, see instructions in LCRI 22.5D.

4) *Bibliographic description.* Note that the spacing and punctuation conventions applied to personal names used in access points differ from those used in the descriptive portion of a bibliographic record; for the latter, see LCRI 1.0C.

#### 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

### **Special Letter/Symbol**

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.

### **Punctuation/Spacing**

These guidelines appear also in LCRI 1.0C.

1) *Quotation marks.* 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.

2) *Initials.* 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 2# \$a F & H Denby

*source:* U. S. D. A. Symposium ...  
*heading:* 111 2# \$a U.S.D.A. Symposium ...

*source:* B B C Symphony ...  
*heading:* 110 2# \$a BBC Symphony ...

3) *Abbreviations.* 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 an abbreviation, retain in the heading the abbreviation as found.

*source:* Dirección de la Energía//Div. Estadística//Secc.Información  
*heading:* 110 1# \$a Buenos Aires (Argentina : Province).  
\$b Dirección de la Energía. \$b Div.  
Estadística. \$b Secc. Información

4) *Place name at end.* 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.

110 2# \$a California Statue University, Northridge

5) *Numerical or alphabetical designation.* 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 2# \$a [Parent body]. \$b Abteilung V--  
Vermessungswesen

*source:* Social and Economic Sciences (Section K)  
*heading:* 110 2# \$a [Parent body]. \$b Social and Economic  
Sciences--Section K

*source:* Sub-task Force I, Gas Dissolved in Water  
*heading:* 110 2# \$a [Parent body]. \$b Sub-task Force I--Gas  
Dissolved in Water

6) *Dash or hyphen.* 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 2# \$a University of Nebraska--Lincoln

*source:* Centro abruzzese di ricerche storiche - Teramo  
*heading:* 110 2# \$a Centro abruzzese di ricerche storiche--Teramo

7) *Year in conference name.* If the form of name of a conference selected as the heading contains an abbreviated or full form of a year, regularize the spacing by insuring that one space precedes the year regardless of the configuration of the year (e.g., use of an apostrophe or other character as a substitute for a portion of the year; the full form of a year combined with another element without spacing).

*source:* CDS2000  
*heading:* 111 2# \$aCDS 2000 ...

*source:* CP 2000  
*heading:* 111 2# \$aCP 2000 ...

*source:* CP98  
*heading:* 111 2# CP 98 ...

*source:* ECOOP'99 SCM-9 Symposium  
*heading:* 111 2# \$aECOOP '99 SCM-9 Symposium...

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

a) 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 1# \$a Great Britain. \$b Ministry of Agriculture,  
Fisheries and Food  
*not* 110 1# \$a Great Britain. \$b Ministry of Agriculture,  
Fisheries, and Food

b) 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.)

### 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 *all* corporate names in both English and French, 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, Quebec)  
*heading:* 110 2# \$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 2# \$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# \$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# \$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# \$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# \$a Press Association, ltd.  
(AACR2 form: Press Association)

*compatible heading:* 110 2# \$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# \$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# \$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 2# \$a Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport  
110 2# \$a Heathrow Airport (London, England)  
110 2# \$a Shin Tōkyō Kokusai Kūkō  
110 2# \$a Davis Airport (Luzerne County, Pa.)

110 2# \$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 2# \$a National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific  
(Honolulu, Hawaii)

110 2# \$a Cimetière de Champeaux (Montmorency, France)

110 2# \$a McMillan Cemetery (Marshall County, Okla.)

110 2# \$a Cmentarz Ewangelicko-Augsburski w Warszawie  
(Warsaw, Poland)

110 2# \$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 fields<sup>6</sup>; 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

---

<sup>6</sup>Note 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.

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 Konzentrationslager Auschwitz  
410 2# \$a KL 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

*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 Awنشam & 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 Awنشam and John Churchill (Booksellers  
: London, England)  
410 2# \$a Awنشam & Johan. Churchill (Booksellers  
: London, England)  
500 1# \$a Churchill, Awنشam, \$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# \$q 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

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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 the paragraph for physical medium under “Choice of qualifying term” in “Serials (Including Numbered and Unnumbered Monographic Series) ...” entered under title and under name heading.

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

c) See 1)b), 1)c), 4), and 5) in the "Monographs" section below.

d) 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 publication<sup>7</sup>
- descriptive data elements, e.g., edition statement, GMD, physical medium

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<sup>7</sup>Choose 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.

- place of publication<sup>8</sup>

130 0# \$a Social sciences index (CD-ROM)  
245 10 \$a Social sciences index \$h [electronic resource]

130 0# \$a Peterson's financial aid service (IBM version)  
245 10 \$a Peterson's financial aid service \$h [electronic resource]

130 0# \$a Peterson's financial aid service (Macintosh version)  
245 10 \$a Peterson's financial aid service \$h [electronic resource]

Generally avoid use of the terms “print” and “text” as qualifiers because they are vague and there is not a consensus as to their appropriate use. When breaking the conflict between separate headings for the same title published in multiple physical media, add a qualifier to the heading for the physical medium that isn't printed text on paper (even if that means assigning a qualifier to a heading in an existing record).

130 \$a Genetic research update

130 \$a Genetic research update (CD-ROM)

### 3) Form of qualifying term

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

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

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

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

130 \$a African primary texts (Madison, Wis.)

130 \$a Rural development studies (Uppsala, Sweden)

130 \$a New age journal (Brighton, Boston, Mass.)

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

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<sup>8</sup>If 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.

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 publication<sup>9</sup>
- descriptive data elements, e.g., edition statement

110 2# \$a World Food Programme.

240 10 \$a Annual report (1993)

245 10 \$a Annual report

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<sup>9</sup>Choose 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.

Generally avoid use of the terms “print” and “text” as qualifiers because they are vague and there is not a consensus as to their appropriate use. When breaking the conflict between separate headings for the same title published in multiple physical media, add a qualifier to the heading for the physical medium that isn’t printed text on paper (even if that means assigning a qualifier to a heading in an existing record).

## Monographs<sup>10</sup>

*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).

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<sup>10</sup>Past 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.

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*

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 10 \$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 10 \$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 publication<sup>11</sup>
- descriptive data elements, e.g., edition statement, GMD, physical medium
- place of publication<sup>12</sup>

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.).

### 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 publication<sup>13</sup>
- descriptive data elements, e.g., edition statement, GMD, physical medium
- place of publication<sup>14</sup>

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

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<sup>11</sup>Choose the date of publication of the first part published or the earliest part in hand, in that order of preference.

<sup>12</sup>If 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.

<sup>13</sup>Choose the date of publication of the first part published or the earliest part in hand, in that order of preference.

<sup>14</sup>If 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.

(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.).

4) *Collective uniform title headings “Works” and “Selections”:* NAR and SAR for different multipart items.

*LC/PCC practice:* To break the conflict between the headings, add a brief form of the publisher’s name in subfield \$s of the series authority record (even if that means revising a heading in an existing record).

5) Generally avoid use of the terms “print” and “text” as qualifiers because they are vague and there is not a consensus as to their appropriate use. When breaking the conflict between separate headings for the same title published in multiple physical media, add a qualifier to the heading for the physical medium that isn’t printed text on paper (even if that means assigning a qualifier to a heading in an existing record).

### **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.

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

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

1) If the title or phrase is identical to a personal or corporate (including geographic) name, construct a uniform

title made up of the title proper or phrase plus the parenthetical qualifier "(Series)." That name may be found on the item being cataloged or in a heading or reference in a name authority record related or not related to the item being cataloged. Apply this technique also to subseries titles entered subordinately.

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

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

## Radio and Television Programs

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

## U.S. Census Publications

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

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

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

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

## Comics

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

## Motion Pictures

*LC practice.* If a motion picture is entered under a title proper that is the same as the title proper of another motion picture (or other work), do not assign a uniform title to either to distinguish them, even if there are multiple editions of either work. However, if a motion picture is needed in a secondary entry and the title of the motion picture is the same as a Library of Congress subject heading or the title is the same as the title of another work, add the qualifier "(Motion picture)" to the title of the motion picture. This same uniform title must be used in all entries for the particular work. (Existing records in which the motion picture is used as a main or secondary entry must be adjusted.)

### *New work*

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

### *Existing works*

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

### *Added entry on the new work*

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

### *Revised record for the motion picture*

130 0# \$a Red pony (Motion picture)  
245 14 \$a The red pony \$h [motion picture] ...

## Choreographic Works

### 1) *Background*

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

records to the national authority file for these materials, including newly created authority records and retrospective records from the files of the Dance Collection of the New York Public Library.

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

## 2) *Uniform titles for choreographic works*

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

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

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

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

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

130 \$a Giselle (Choreographic work : Coralli and Perrot)

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

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

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

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

ii) Date of a reconstruction

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

130 \$a Afternoon of a faun (Choreographic work :  
Nijinsky)

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

#### b) *Language of the title*

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

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

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

Beaumont, C.W. *Complete Book of Ballets*  
Chujoy, A., and Manchester, P.W. *The Dance Encyclopedia*. Rev. ed.  
*Enciclopedia dello spettacolo*  
*The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*  
Kogler, 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.<sup>15</sup>

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

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<sup>15</sup>While 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.

- 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)

## SUBJECT CATALOGING

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### 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 03-31 to 03-43 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. Fifteen subdivisions were authorized for geographic subdivision during this period, including four free-floating subdivisions listed below.

*Recommendation #6.* During the third quarter of 2003, progress in simplifying subdivisions was made in the following areas:

1) *Phrase headings replaced with subdivisions.* The heading **Color of animals** was revised to **Animals—Color**. The phrase headings **Birds, Protection of** and **Fishery conservation** were replaced by the headings **Birds—Conservation** and **Fishes—Conservation**. The subdivision—**Conservation** is now authorized for free-floating use under headings for individual animals and groups of animals.

One hundred fifty-six inverted phrase headings of the type **Plants, Effect of [phenomenon or substance] on** were cancelled and replaced by headings of the type **Plants—Effect of [phenomenon or substance] on**.

Nine inverted phrase headings of the type **Sociology, Christian (denomination)** were revised to the uninverted phrase form **Christian sociology** subdivided by Christian denominations, for example, **Christian sociology—Baptists**; **Christian sociology—Catholic Church**.

2) *Subdivisions replaced with phrase headings.* Three subdivisions that referred to aspects of plants and had been established under the heading **Botany** were revised to phrase headings. **Botany—Anatomy**, **Botany—Embryology**, and **Botany—Morphology** became **Plant anatomy**, **Plant embryology**, and **Plant morphology**.

3) *Subdivisions updated to different forms.* The heading **Botany—Analysis blanks** was cancelled and replaced by **Plants—Analysis—Forms**. The chronological subdivision **—Yi dynasty, 1392-1910**, which had been established under seventeen headings for Korean history, cultural phenomena, and art and was free-floating under headings for forms and types of Korean art, was revised to **—Chosŏn dynasty, 1392-1910**.

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

**CHANGED OR CANCELLED FREE-FLOATING SUBDIVISIONS**  
**WL03/31-03/43**

<b>Subdivision</b>	<b>List in SCM</b>	<b>Change or replacement</b>
—Electronic equipment	H 1153	ADD: ( <i>May Subd Geog</i> )
	H 1195	ADD: ( <i>May Subd Geog</i> )
—Inspection—Risk assessment	H 1147	Delete from list <sup>15</sup>
—Paralysis	H 1164	ADD: ( <i>May Subd Geog</i> )
—Physiological effect	H 1095	ADD: ( <i>May Subd Geog</i> )
	H 1149	ADD: ( <i>May Subd Geog</i> )
	H 1158	ADD: ( <i>May Subd Geog</i> )
	H 1180	ADD: ( <i>May Subd Geog</i> )
—Psychosomatic aspects	H 1150	ADD: ( <i>May Subd Geog</i> )
—Yi dynasty, 1392-1910	H 1148	—Chosŏn dynasty, 1392-1910

**SUBJECT HEADINGS OF CURRENT INTEREST**

*Weekly Lists 33-45, 2003*

- Accounting fraud (*May Subd Geog*)
- Animated videos (*May Subd Geog*)
- Auction catalogs (*May Subd Geog*)
- Bali Bombings, Kuta, Bali, Indonesia, 2002
- Bear markets (*May Subd Geog*)
- Binge drinking (*May Subd Geog*)
- Biological diversity—Monitoring (*May Subd Geog*)

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<sup>15</sup>This subdivision is still valid but is being deleted from H 1147 because the subdivision **—Risk assessment** is now listed on H 1095 as a free-floating subdivision authorized for use under topical headings with which risk is associated.

Bull markets (*May Subd Geog*)  
Cafés philo (*May Subd Geog*)  
Card counting (*May Subd Geog*)  
Changing of the guard (*May Subd Geog*)  
Currency crises (*May Subd Geog*)  
Distracted driving (*May Subd Geog*)  
Dust Bowl Era, 1931-1939  
Executive coaching (*May Subd Geog*)  
Expatriate authors (*May Subd Geog*)  
Forest monitoring (*May Subd Geog*)  
Gastric bypass (*May Subd Geog*)  
Gingerbread men (*May Subd Geog*)  
Head shaving (*May Subd Geog*)  
Homebound instruction (*May Subd Geog*)  
Internet voting (*May Subd Geog*)  
Jam bands (*May Subd Geog*)  
Jive (Dance) (*May Subd Geog*)  
Judicial independence (*May Subd Geog*)  
Jump ropes (*May Subd Geog*)  
Library anxiety (*May Subd Geog*)  
Lumpectomy (*May Subd Geog*)  
Narration for silent films (*May Subd Geog*)  
Nests (*May Subd Geog*)  
Neural stem cells  
News Web sites (*May Subd Geog*)  
Newtonian cosmology  
Omega-6/omega-3 fatty acid ratio (*May Subd Geog*)  
Open marriage (*May Subd Geog*)  
Parallel logic programming (*May Subd Geog*)  
Personal coaching (*May Subd Geog*)  
Physiological genomics  
Pingers (*May Subd Geog*)  
Pingers in bycatch prevention (*May Subd Geog*)  
Playpens (*May Subd Geog*)  
Post-apartheid era (*May Subd Geog*)  
Presentation graphics software (*May Subd Geog*)  
Professional skating (*May Subd Geog*)  
Program transformation (Computer programming) (*May Subd Geog*)  
Race riots (*May Subd Geog*)  
Receivership (*May Subd Geog*)  
Reflective teaching (*May Subd Geog*)  
Shutouts (Sports) (*May Subd Geog*)  
Stock Market Bubble, 1995-2000  
Suburban police (*May Subd Geog*)  
Television/video combinations (*May Subd Geog*)  
Terrorism investigation (*May Subd Geog*)  
Tissue remodeling (*May Subd Geog*)  
Virtual LANs (*May Subd Geog*)  
Western countries

## **REVISED LC SUBJECT HEADINGS**

The list below comprises headings that were changed or cancelled on weekly lists 31-43, 2003

<i>Cancelled Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Heading</i>	<i>May Subd Geog</i>
Accordion orchestra music	Accordion band music	YES
Alfarrobeira, Battle of, 1449	Alfarrobeira, Battle of, Portugal, 1449	NO
Amiens, Battle of, 1870	Amiens, Battle of, Amiens, France, 1870	NO
Anconas (Poultry)	Ancona chicken	YES
Andalusians (Poultry)	Andalusian chicken	YES
Aneides	Climbing salamanders	YES
Aneides hardii	Sacramento Mountain salamander	YES
Aneides lugubris	Arboreal salamander	YES
Ar 196 (Seaplane)	Arado Ar 196 (Seaplane)	NO
Ar 234 bomber	Arado Ar 234 (Jet bomber)	NO
Aranea	Araneus	YES
Aranea diadematus	Araneus diadematus	YES
Araucana	Araucana chicken	YES
Arbedo, Battle of, 1422	Arbedo, Battle of, Switzerland, 1422	NO
Architecture–Korea–Yi dynasty, 1392-1910	Architecture–Korea–Chosŏn dynasty, 1392-1910	NO
Armiñon, Battle of, 1837	Armiñon, Battle of, Spain, 1837	NO
Art, Korean–Yi dynasty, 1392-1910	Art, Korean–Chosŏn dynasty, 1392-1910	NO
Art, Sikh	Sikh art	YES
Auerstedt (Germany), Battle of, 1806	Auerstedt, Battle of, Auerstedt, Germany, 1806	NO
Augustusplatz (Leipzig, Germany)	Augustusplatz (Leipzig, Germany)	NO
Authors, French Guadeloupe	Authors, Guadeloupe	YES
Bad Frankenhausen (Germany), Battle of, 1525	Frankenhausen, Battle of, Bad Frankenhausen, Germany, 1525	NO
Bait	Fishing baits	YES
Bait industry	Fishing bait industry	YES
Bantams	Bantam chickens	YES
Baritone (Musical instrument)– Orchestra studies	Baritone (Musical instrument)–Orchestral excerpts	NO
Barranquita Hill (Dominican Republic), Battle of, 1916	La Barranquita, Battle of, Dominican Republic, 1916	NO
Bassoon–Orchestra studies	Bassoon–Orchestral excerpts	NO
Batrachoseps	Slender salamanders	YES
Batrachoseps relictus	Relictual slender salamander	YES
Batrachoseps simatus	Kern Canyon slender salamander	YES
Batrachoseps stebbinsi	Tehachapi slender salamander	YES
Beaune-la-Rolande, Battle of, 1870	Beaune-la-Rolande, Battle of,	NO

	Beaune-la-Rolande, France, 1870	
Belfort, Battle of, 1871	Belfort, Battle of, France, 1871	NO
Benedictus Dominus Deus Israel	Benedictus Dominus Deus Israel (Music)	YES
Bioterrorism—Law and legislation	Bioterrorism	YES
Birds, Protection of	Birds—Conservation	YES
Birds, Protection of—Law and legislation	Birds—Conservation—Law and legislation	YES
Birds, Protection of—Societies, etc.	Birds—Conservation—Societies, etc.	NO
Blomesletta Peninsula (Spitsbergen Island, Norway)	Blomesletta Peninsula (Norway)	NO
Boquerón, Battle of, 1932	Boquerón, Battle of, Paraguay, 1932	NO
Botany—Analysis blanks	Plants—Analysis—Forms	NO
Botany—Anatomy	Plant anatomy	YES
Botany—Classification	Plants—Classification	NO
Botany—Classification—Molecular aspects	Plants—Classification—Molecular aspects	NO
Botany—Classification—Statistical methods	Plants—Classification—Statistical methods	NO
Botany—Embryology	Plant embryology	YES
Botany—Morphology	Plant morphology	YES
Botany—Nomenclature	Plants—Nomenclature	NO
Brahmas (Poultry)	Brahma chicken	YES
Bray (France)	Bray (France : Region)	NO
Browse	Browse (Animal food)	YES
Brush-tailed phalangers	Brush-tailed possums	YES
Bystryk (Belarus), Battle of, 1920	Bystryk, Battle of, Bystryk, Belarus, 1920	NO
Campines	Campine chicken	YES
Canyon Lake (Tex.)	Canyon Lake (Comal County, Tex. : Lake)	NO
Cer, Battle of, Serbia, 1914	Cer, Battle of, Serbia and Montenegro, 1914	NO
Cérisoles, Battle of, 1544	Ceresole, Battle of, Ceresole Alba, Italy, 1544	NO
Champigny-sur-Marne (France), Battle of, 1870	Champigny, Battle of, Champigny-sur-Marne, France, 1870	NO
Change Islands (N.L.)	Change Islands (N.L. : Islands)	NO
Chanteclers	Chantecler chicken	YES
Chechen	Chechens	YES
Chicago Skyway	Chicago Skyway (Chicago, Ill.)	NO
Children's poetry, Trinidad and Tobago (English)	Children's poetry, Trinidadian and Tobagonian (English)	YES
Children's stories, Trinidad and Tobago	Children's stories, Trinidadian and Tobagonian	YES
Chios Island (Greece), Battle of, 1694	Chios, Battle of, Greece, 1694-1695	NO
Chornobyl' (Ukraine), Battle of, 1920	Chornobyl', Battle of, Chornobyl', Ukraine, 1920	NO
Clavacin	Patulin	YES
Clear Fork River (Tenn. and Ky.)	Clear Fork (Tenn. and Ky.)	NO
Clear Fork River Valley (Tenn. and Ky.)	Clear Fork Valley (Tenn. and Ky.)	NO
Cochin bantams	Cochin bantam chicken	YES

Color of animals	Animals–Color	YES
Color-variation (Biology)	Color variation (Biology)	YES
Cookery, Korean–History–Yi dynasty, 1392-1910	Cookery, Korean–History–Chosŏn dynasty, 1392-1910	NO
Cornet–Orchestra studies	Cornet–Orchestral excerpts	NO
Cornish fowl	Cornish chicken	YES
Costume–Korea–History–Yi dynasty, 1392-1910	Costume–Korea–History–Chosŏn dynasty, 1392-1910	NO
Cuautla (Mexico)–History	Cuautla Morelos (Mexico)–History	NO
Cuautla (Mexico)–History–Siege, 1812	Cuautla Morelos (Mexico)–History– Siege, 1812	NO
Cussey, Battle of, 1870	Cussey, Battle of, Cussey-sur-l'Ognon, France, 1870	NO
Cydnidae	Burrower bugs	YES
Dangadi (Australian people)	Dhungutti (Australian people)	YES
Decoration and ornament–Korea– Yi dynasty, 1392-1910	Decoration and ornament–Korea– History–Chosŏn dynasty, 1392-1910	NO
Decorative arts–Korea–History– Yi dynasty, 1392-1910	Decorative arts–Korea–History–Chosŏn dynasty, 1392-1910	NO
Desmognathus	Dusky salamanders	YES
Desmognathus fuscus	Northern dusky salamander	YES
Diplomatic and consular service, Mozambique	Diplomatic and consular service, Mozambican	YES
Dorkings	Dorking chicken	YES
Double bass–Orchestra studies	Double bass–Orchestral excerpts	NO
El Carmen, Battle of, 1934	El Carmen, Battle of, Paraguay, 1934	NO
Elvas, Linhas de, Battle of, 1659	Linhas de Elvas, Battle of, Elvas, Portugal, 1659	NO
English horn–Orchestra studies	English horn–Orchestral excerpts	NO
Epinal (France), Battle of, 1870	Epinal, Battle of, Epinal, France, 1870	NO
Eurycea	Brook salamanders	YES
Eurycea bislineata	Northern two-lined salamander	YES
F-22 (Jet fighter plane)	F/A-22 (Jet fighter plane)	NO
Fairview Farm (Cape of Good Hope, South Africa)	Fairview Farm (Western Cape, South Africa)	NO
False Bay (Cape of Good Hope, South Africa)	False Bay (Western Cape, South Africa)	NO
Fan painting, Korean–Yi dynasty, 1392-1910	Fan painting, Korean–Chosŏn dynasty, 1392-1910	NO
Fehrbellin, Battle of, 1675	Fehrbellin, Battle of, Fehrbellin, Germany, 1675	NO
Financial statements, Misleading	Misleading financial statements	YES
Fishery conservation	Fishes–Conservation	YES
Fort Amherst--Port-la-Joye National Historic Site (Charlottetown, P.E.I.)	Port-la-Joye--Fort Amherst National Historic Site (P.E.I.)	NO
Fort George (Fla.)	Fort George (Fla. : Fort)	NO
Fort Griffin (Tex.)	Fort Griffin (Tex. : Fort)	NO
Fort Steilacoom County Park (Lakewood, Wash.)	Fort Steilacoom County Park (Lakewood, Pierce County, Wash.)	NO

Franz Josef Glacier (N.Z.)	Franz Josef Glacier (N.Z. : Glacier)	NO
Freesia	Freesias	YES
Furniture–Korea–History–Yi dynasty, 1392-1910	Furniture–Korea–History–Chosŏn dynasty, 1392-1910	NO
Gap analysis (Conservation biology)	Biological diversity conservation	YES
Gap analysis (Conservation biology)	Gap analysis (Planning)	YES
Gibbs' Hill Lighthouse and Park (Bermuda Island, Bermuda Islands)	Gibbs' Hill Lighthouse and Park (Bermuda Islands)	NO
Gjæslingan	Gjæslingan (Norway : Islands)	NO
Globe Theatre (Southwark, London, England)	Globe Theatre (London, England : 1599-1644)	NO
Gondra, Battle of, 1933	Gondra, Battle of, Paraguay, 1933	NO
Grادهede, Battle of, 1157	Grathe Heath, Battle of, Denmark, 1157	NO
Grahovac, Battle of, 1858	Grahovac, Battle of, Serbia and Montenegro, 1858	NO
Grassy Narrows Indian Reservation (Ont.)	English River Indian Reserve No. 21 (Ont.)	NO
Gravelotte, Battle of, 1870	Gravelotte, Battle of, France, 1870	NO
Halla Mountain (Cheju-do, Korea)	Halla Mountain (Korea)	NO
Hamburgs (Poultry)	Hamburg chicken	YES
Harp–Orchestra studies	Harp–Orchestral excerpts	NO
Havsfjord, Battle of, 872	Hafrsfjord, Battle of, Norway, 872	NO
Heiligerlee, Battle of, 1568	Heiligerlee, Battle of, Netherlands, 1568	NO
Hemmingstedt, Battle of, 1500	Hemmingstedt, Battle of, Germany, 1500	NO
Hiltersried, Battle of, 1433	Hiltersried, Battle of, Germany, 1433	NO
Hohenfriedberg, Battle of, 1745	Hohenfriedberg, Battle of, Poland, 1745	NO
Horn (Musical instrument)– Orchestra studies	Horn (Musical instrument)–Orchestral excerpts	NO
Hoti and Gruda, Battle of, Montenegro, 1880	Hoti and Gruda, Battle of, Serbia and Montenegro, 1880	NO
Houdans (Poultry)	Houdan chicken	YES
Huto River (China)	Hutuo River (China)	NO
Hydromantes	Web-toed salamanders	YES
Hydromantes platycephalus	Mount Lyell salamander	YES
Ibibobo (Bolivia), Battle of, 1934	Ibibobo, Battle of, Bolivia, 1934	NO
Inscriptions, Buddhist	Buddhist inscriptions	YES
Inscriptions, Christian	Christian inscriptions	YES
Inscriptions, Islamic	Islamic inscriptions	YES
Inscriptions, Jaina	Jaina inscriptions	YES
Inscriptions, Jewish	Jewish inscriptions	YES
Ituzaingó, Battle of, 1827	Ituzaingó, Battle of, Brazil, 1827	NO
Ivory-nut	Ivory nuts	YES
Jena (Germany), Battle of, 1806	Jena, Battle of, Jena, Germany, 1806	NO
Kanjiža (Serbia), Battle of, 1601	Kanizsa, Battle of, Nagykanizsa, Hungary, 1601	NO
Kesselsdorf, Battle of, 1745	Kesselsdorf, Battle of, Kesselsdorf, Germany, 1745	NO
Kirchholm, Battle of, 1605	Kirchholm, Battle of, Salaspils, Latvia, 1605	NO
Königgrätz, Battle of, 1866	Königgrätz, Battle of, Sadová,	NO

	Czech Republic, 1866	
Korea–History–Yi dynasty, 1392-1910	Korea–History–Chosŏn dynasty, 1392-1910	NO
Krusi (Montenegro), Battle of, 1796	Krusi, Battle of, Krusi, Montenegro, 1796	NO
Kung family	Kong family	NO
Kutenai Indians	Kootenai Indians	YES
Kutenai language	Kootenai language	YES
La Mojonera Ranch (Jalisco, Mexico), Battle of, 1873	La Mojonera, Battle of, Mexico, 1873	NO
Landscape painting, Korean–Yi dynasty, 1392-1910	Landscape painting, Korean–Chosŏn dynasty, 1392-1910	NO
Lao Mountain (China)	Lao Mountains (China)	NO
Leghorns (Poultry)	Leghorn chicken	YES
Leptochilus	Leptochilus (Insects)	YES
Leurognathus	Dusky salamanders	YES
Lewis Mountain (Greene and Rockingham Counties, Va.)	Lewis Mountain (Greene County and Rockingham County, Va.)	NO
Lithospermum ruderale	Western stoneseed	YES
Lloyd D. George Federal Building and United States Courthouse (Las Vegas, Nev.)	Lloyd D. George United States Courthouse (Las Vegas, Nev.)	NO
Loigny-Poupry, Battle of, 1870	Loigny-Poupry, Battle of, France, 1870	NO
Long Branch (Va.)	Long Branch (Va. : Plantation)	NO
Madame Island (Québec)	Madame Island (L'Île d'Orléans, Québec)	NO
Mani (Greece)	Mani Peninsula (Greece)	NO
Mar Chiquita Lake (Córdoba, Argentina : Province)	Mar Chiquita Lake (Córdoba, Argentina)	NO
Mareth Line	Mareth Line (Tunisia)	NO
Marine geographic information systems	Marine sciences–Geographic information systems	YES
Marsh daisies (Poultry)	Marsh daisy chicken	YES
Mars-la-Tour (France), Battle of, 1870	Mars-la-Tour, Battle of, France, 1870	NO
Martinići (Montenegro), Battle of, 1796	Martinici, Battle of, Martinići, Montenegro, 1796	NO
Minorcas (Poultry)	Minorca chicken	YES
Moklos Island (Greece)	Mochlos Island (Greece)	NO
Montes Claros, Battle of, 1665	Montes Claros, Battle of, Portugal, 1665	NO
Morat, Battle of, 1476	Morat, Battle of, Murten, Switzerland, 1476	NO
Mühldorf, Battle of, 1322	Mühldorf, Battle of, Germany, 1322	NO
Murdock, Matt (Fictitious character)	Murdock, Matt (Fictitious character : Ray)	NO
Mythology, Buddhist	Buddhist mythology	YES
Mythology, Jewish	Jewish mythology	YES
Mythology, Taoist	Taoist mythology	YES
Näfels, Switzerland, Battle of, 1388	Näfels, Battle of, Switzerland, 1388	NO
Nanawa, Battle of, 1933 (Jan. 20-24)	Nanawa, Battle of, Paraguay, 1933 (January 20-24)	NO
Nanawa, Battle of, 1933 (July 4-6)	Nanawa, Battle of, Paraguay, 1933	NO

	(July 4-6)	
Narrative painting, Korean–Yi dynasty, 1392-1910	Narrative painting, Korean–Chosŏn dynasty, 1392-1910	NO
National characteristics, Trinidad and Tobago	National characteristics, Trinidadian and Tobagonian	NO
Navas de Tolosa, Battle of, 1212	Navas de Tolosa, Battle of, Spain, 1212	NO
Nembutsu	Nenbutsu	YES
Newton Creek Watershed (Chemung County, N.Y.)	Newtown Creek Watershed (Chemung County, N.Y.)	NO
No-hitter (Baseball)	No-hitters (Baseball)	YES
Noisseville, Battle of, 1870	Noisseville, Battle of, Noisseville, France, 1870	NO
Nordenskiöld Land (Spitsbergen Island, Norway)	Nordenskiöld Land (Norway)	NO
Nothingness in literature	Nothing (Philosophy) in literature	NO
Nubian goats	Nubian goat	YES
Oboe–Orchestra studies	Oboe–Orchestral excerpts	NO
Ochakiv (Ukraine), Battle of, 1737	Ochakov, Battle of, Ochakiv, Ukraine, 1737	NO
Old English Game (Chickens)	Old English Game chicken	YES
Old English Game bantams	Old English Game bantam chicken	YES
Old Executive Office Building (Washington, D.C.)	Dwight D. Eisenhower Executive Office Building (Washington, D.C.)	NO
Oriamendi, Battle of, 1837	Oriamendi, Battle of, Spain, 1837	NO
Orléans, Battle of, 1870	Orléans, Battle of, Orléans, France, 1870	NO
Orpingtons	Orpington chicken	YES
Otlukbeli, Battle of, 1473	Otlukbeli, Battle of, Turkey, 1473	NO
Ourique, Battle of, 1139	Ourique, Battle of, Portugal, 1139	NO
Oxyrhyncha	Crabs	YES
Painting, Korean–Yi dynasty, 1392-1910	Painting, Korean–Chosŏn dynasty, 1392-1910	NO
Pampa Grande, Battle of, 1933	Pampa Grande, Battle of, Paraguay, 1933	NO
Pat, Postman (Fictitious character)	Postman Pat (Fictitious character)	NO
Pentatomidae	Stinkbugs	YES
Personal paraphernalia	Personal belongings	YES
Pettaquamscutt Cove National Wildlife Refuge (R.I.)	John H. Chafee National Wildlife Refuge (R.I.)	NO
Pichincha, Battle of, 1822	Pichincha, Battle of, Ecuador, 1822	NO
Picuiba-Yrendagué, Battle of, 1934	Picuiba-Yrendagué, Battle of, Paraguay, 1934	
Pidhaïtsi (Ukraine), Battle of, 1698	Pidhaïtsi, Battle of, Pidhaïtsi, Ukraine, 1698	NO
Plants, Effect of acaricides on	Plants–Effect of acaricides on	YES
Plants, Effect of acid deposition on	Plants–Effect of acid deposition on	YES
Plants, Effect of acid precipitation on	Plants–Effect of acid precipitation on	YES
Plants, Effect of acids on	Plants–Effect of acids on	YES
Plants, Effect of agricultural chemicals on	Plants–Effect of agricultural chemicals on	YES
Plants, Effect of air pollution on	Plants–Effect of air pollution on	YES

Plants, Effect of air pollution on— Genetic aspects	Plants—Effect of air pollution on—Genetic aspects	NO
Plants, Effect of alcohol on	Plants—Effect of alcohol on	YES
Plants, Effect of alkaloids on	Plants—Effect of alkaloids on	YES
Plants, Effect of altitude on	Plants—Effect of altitude on	YES
Plants, Effect of aluminum on	Plants—Effect of aluminum on	YES
Plants, Effect of amino acid chelates on	Plants—Effect of amino acid chelates on	YES
Plants, Effect of ammonia on	Plants—Effect of ammonia on	YES
Plants, Effect of ammonium sulphate on	Plants—Effect of ammonium sulphate on	YES
Plants, Effect of anaerobiosis on	Plants—Effect of anaerobiosis on	YES
Plants, Effect of antibiotics on	Plants—Effect of antibiotics on	YES
Plants, Effect of arsenic on	Plants—Effect of arsenic on	YES
Plants, Effect of atmospheric carbon dioxide on	Plants—Effect of atmospheric carbon dioxide on	YES
Plants, Effect of atmospheric deposition on	Plants—Effect of atmospheric deposition on	YES
Plants, Effect of atmospheric nitrogen dioxide on	Plants—Effect of atmospheric nitrogen dioxide on	YES
Plants, Effect of atmospheric ozone on	Plants—Effect of atmospheric ozone on	YES
Plants, Effect of atrazine on	Plants—Effect of atrazine on	YES
Plants, Effect of auxin on	Plants—Effect of auxin on	YES
Plants, Effect of benzylaminopurine on	Plants—Effect of benzylaminopurine on	YES
Plants, Effect of blue light on	Plants—Effect of blue light on	YES
Plants, Effect of boron on	Plants—Effect of boron on	YES
Plants, Effect of cadmium on	Plants—Effect of cadmium on	YES
Plants, Effect of calcium chloride on	Plants—Effect of calcium chloride on	YES
Plants, Effect of calcium on	Plants—Effect of calcium on	YES
Plants, Effect of carbon dioxide on	Plants—Effect of carbon dioxide on	YES
Plants, Effect of carbon on	Plants—Effect of carbon on	YES
Plants, Effect of chelates on	Plants—Effect of chelates on	YES
Plants, Effect of chemicals on	Plants—Effect of chemicals on	YES
Plants, Effect of chlorides on	Plants—Effect of chlorides on	YES
Plants, Effect of chlorine on	Plants—Effect of chlorine on	YES
Plants, Effect of chloroform on	Plants—Effect of chloroform on	YES
Plants, Effect of cobalt on	Plants—Effect of cobalt on	YES
Plants, Effect of cold on	Plants—Effect of cold on	YES
Plants, Effect of copper chlorides on	Plants—Effect of copper chlorides on	YES
Plants, Effect of copper on	Plants—Effect of copper on	YES
Plants, Effect of DDT on	Plants—Effect of DDT on	YES
Plants, Effect of deicing chemicals on	Plants—Effect of deicing chemicals on	YES
Plants, Effect of detergents on	Plants—Effect of detergents on	YES
Plants, Effect of dichlorophenoxyacetic acid on	Plants—Effect of dichlorophenoxyacetic acid on	YES
Plants, Effect of diquat on	Plants—Effect of diquat on	YES
Plants, Effect of diuron on	Plants—Effect of diuron on	YES
Plants, Effect of drought on	Plants—Effect of drought on	YES
Plants, Effect of electricity on	Plants—Effect of electricity on	YES
Plants, Effect of endrin on	Plants—Effect of endrin on	YES
Plants, Effect of essential oils on	Plants—Effect of essential oils on	YES

Plants, Effect of ethephon on	Plants—Effect of ethephon on	YES
Plants, Effect of ether on	Plants—Effect of ether on	YES
Plants, Effect of ethylene on	Plants—Effect of ethylene on	YES
Plants, Effect of evaporation on	Plants—Effect of evaporation on	YES
Plants, Effect of factory and trade waste on	Plants—Effect of factory and trade waste on	YES
Plants, Effect of ferrous sulphate on	Plants—Effect of ferrous sulphate on	YES
Plants, Effect of fires on	Plants—Effect of fires on	YES
Plants, Effect of floods on	Plants—Effect of floods on	YES
Plants, Effect of flue gases on	Plants—Effect of flue gases on	YES
Plants, Effect of fluorides on	Plants—Effect of fluorides on	YES
Plants, Effect of fluorine on	Plants—Effect of fluorine on	YES
Plants, Effect of freezes on	Plants—Effect of freezes on	YES
Plants, Effect of fungicides on	Plants—Effect of fungicides on	YES
Plants, Effect of galactose on	Plants—Effect of galactose on	YES
Plants, Effect of gamma rays on	Plants—Effect of gamma rays on	YES
Plants, Effect of gases on	Plants—Effect of gases on	YES
Plants, Effect of gibberellic acid on	Plants—Effect of gibberellic acid on	YES
Plants, Effect of gibberellins on	Plants—Effect of gibberellins on	YES
Plants, Effect of global warming on	Plants—Effect of global warming on	YES
Plants, Effect of glyphosate on	Plants—Effect of glyphosate on	YES
Plants, Effect of grazing on	Plants—Effect of grazing on	YES
Plants, Effect of greenhouse gases on	Plants—Effect of greenhouse gases on	YES
Plants, Effect of hail on	Plants—Effect of hail on	YES
Plants, Effect of heat on	Plants—Effect of heat on	YES
Plants, Effect of heavy metals on	Plants—Effect of heavy metals on	YES
Plants, Effect of herbicides on	Plants—Effect of herbicides on	YES
Plants, Effect of humidity on	Plants—Effect of humidity on	YES
Plants, Effect of hydrogen fluoride on	Plants—Effect of hydrogen fluoride on	YES
Plants, Effect of hydrogen-ion concentration on	Plants—Effect of hydrogen-ion concentration on	YES
Plants, Effect of ice on	Plants—Effect of ice on	YES
Plants, Effect of insecticides on	Plants—Effect of insecticides on	YES
Plants, Effect of iron on	Plants—Effect of iron on	YES
Plants, Effect of lead on	Plants—Effect of lead on	YES
Plants, Effect of light on	Plants—Effect of light on	YES
Plants, Effect of magnesium carbonate on	Plants—Effect of magnesium carbonate on	YES
Plants, Effect of magnesium on	Plants—Effect of magnesium on	YES
Plants, Effect of manganese on	Plants—Effect of manganese on	YES
Plants, Effect of MCPA on	Plants—Effect of MCPA on	YES
Plants, Effect of metals on	Plants—Effect of metals on	YES
Plants, Effect of minerals on	Plants—Effect of minerals on	YES
Plants, Effect of molybdenum on	Plants—Effect of molybdenum on	YES
Plants, Effect of music on	Plants—Effect of music on	YES
Plants, Effect of mycotoxins on	Plants—Effect of mycotoxins on	YES
Plants, Effect of nitrates on	Plants—Effect of nitrates on	YES
Plants, Effect of nitrogen on	Plants—Effect of nitrogen on	YES
Plants, Effect of nonanal on	Plants—Effect of nonanal on	YES
Plants, Effect of oxygen on	Plants—Effect of oxygen on	YES

Plants, Effect of ozone on	Plants—Effect of ozone on	YES
Plants, Effect of patulin on	Plants—Effect of patulin on	YES
Plants, Effect of pentachlorophenol on	Plants—Effect of pentachlorophenol on	YES
Plants, Effect of pesticides on	Plants—Effect of pesticides on	YES
Plants, Effect of petroleum on	Plants—Effect of petroleum on	YES
Plants, Effect of petroleum waste on	Plants—Effect of petroleum waste on	YES
Plants, Effect of phenol on	Plants—Effect of phenol on	YES
Plants, Effect of phenols on	Plants—Effect of phenols on	YES

Plants, Effect of phosphorus on	Plants–Effect of phosphorus on	YES
Plants, Effect of photochemical smog on	Plants–Effect of photochemical smog on	YES
Plants, Effect of photooxidative stress on	Plants–Effect of photooxidative stress on	YES
Plants, Effect of poisons on	Plants–Effect of poisons on	YES
Plants, Effect of pollution on	Plants–Effect of pollution on	YES
Plants, Effect of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons on	Plants–Effect of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons on	YES
Plants, Effect of polyoxymethylene on	Plants–Effect of polyoxymethylene on	YES
Plants, Effect of potassium on	Plants–Effect of potassium on	YES
Plants, Effect of potassium permanganate on	Plants–Effect of potassium permanganate on	YES
Plants, Effect of prayer on	Plants–Effect of prayer on	YES
Plants, Effect of radiation on	Plants–Effect of radiation on	YES
Plants, Effect of radioactive pollution on	Plants–Effect of radioactive pollution on	YES
Plants, Effect of salt on	Plants–Effect of salt on	YES
Plants, Effect of salts on	Plants–Effect of salts on	YES
Plants, Effect of sewage on	Plants–Effect of sewage on	YES
Plants, Effect of shade on	Plants–Effect of shade on	YES
Plants, Effect of silicates on	Plants–Effect of silicates on	YES
Plants, Effect of smoke on	Plants–Effect of smoke on	YES
Plants, Effect of sodium on	Plants–Effect of sodium on	YES
Plants, Effect of soil acidity on	Plants–Effect of soil acidity on	YES
Plants, Effect of soil compaction on	Plants–Effect of soil compaction on	YES
Plants, Effect of soil moisture on	Plants–Effect of soil moisture on	YES
Plants, Effect of solar radiation on	Plants–Effect of solar radiation on	YES
Plants, Effect of space flight on	Plants–Effect of space flight on	NO
Plants, Effect of stress on	Plants–Effect of stress on	YES
Plants, Effect of stress on–Genetic aspects	Plants–Effect of stress on–Genetic aspects	NO
Plants, Effect of stress on–Molecular aspects	Plants–Effect of stress on–Molecular aspects	NO
Plants, Effect of strontium on	Plants–Effect of strontium on	YES
Plants, Effect of succinic acid on	Plants–Effect of succinic acid on	YES
Plants, Effect of sulphates on	Plants–Effect of sulphates on	YES
Plants, Effect of sulphur dioxide on	Plants–Effect of sulphur dioxide on	YES
Plants, Effect of sulphur on	Plants–Effect of sulphur on	YES
Plants, Effect of surface active agents on	Plants–Effect of surface active agents on	YES
Plants, Effect of temperature on	Plants–Effect of temperature on	YES
Plants, Effect of the moon on	Plants–Effect of the moon on	YES
Plants, Effect of thermal pollution on	Plants–Effect of thermal pollution on	YES
Plants, Effect of trace elements on	Plants–Effect of trace elements on	YES
Plants, Effect of trampling on	Plants–Effect of trampling on	YES
Plants, Effect of trichloroethylene on	Plants–Effect of trichloroethylene on	YES
Plants, Effect of trisodium nitrilotriacetate on	Plants–Effect of trisodium nitrilotriacetate on	YES
Plants, Effect of turbidity on	Plants–Effect of turbidity on	YES

Plants, Effect of turbulence on	Plants–Effect of turbulence on	YES
Plants, Effect of ultraviolet radiation on	Plants–Effect of ultraviolet radiation on	YES
Plants, Effect of underwater light on	Plants–Effect of underwater light on	YES
Plants, Effect of vitamin C on	Plants–Effect of vitamin C on	YES
Plants, Effect of volcanic eruptions on	Plants–Effect of volcanic eruptions on	YES
Plants, Effect of water levels on	Plants–Effect of water levels on	YES
Plants, Effect of water pollution on	Plants–Effect of water pollution on	YES
Plants, Effect of water waves on	Plants–Effect of water waves on	YES
Plants, Effect of weightlessness on	Plants–Effect of weightlessness on	YES
Plants, Effect of wind on	Plants–Effect of wind on	YES
Plants, Effect of X-rays on	Plants–Effect of X-rays on	YES
Plants, Effect of xenobiotics on	Plants–Effect of xenobiotics on	YES
Plants, Effect of zinc on	Plants–Effect of zinc on	YES
Plethodon	Woodland salamanders	YES
Plethodontidae	Lungless salamanders	YES
Plymouth Rocks (Poultry)	Plymouth Rock chicken	YES
Porcelain, Korean–Yi dynasty, 1392-1910	Porcelain, Korean–Chosŏn dynasty, 1392-1910	NO
Pottery, Korean–Yi dynasty, 1392-1910	Pottery, Korean–Chosŏn dynasty, 1392-1910	NO
Pozoblanco (Spain), Battle of, 1937	Pozoblanco, Battle of, Pozoblanco, Spain, 1937	NO
Praia, Battle of, 1829	Praia, Battle of, Praia da Vitória, Azores, 1829	NO
Prothallium	Prothallia	YES
Proverbs, Trinidad and Tobago	Proverbs, Trinidadian and Tobagonian	YES
Purple grackle	Common grackle	YES
Rambervillers, Battle of, 1870	Rambervillers, Battle of, Rambervillers, France, 1870	NO
Refugees, Bangladeshi	Refugees–Bangladesh	
Rhipidoglossa	Archaeogastropoda	YES
Rhode Island reds	Rhode Island red chicken	YES
Round Mountain (Nev.)	Round Mountain (Nye County, Nev. : Mountain)	NO
Royal albatross	Northern royal albatross	YES
Royal albatross	Southern royal albatross	YES
Russia–History–Rebellion of Stenka Razin, 1667-1671	Russia–History–Rebellion of Stepan Razin, 1667-1671	NO
Saint George's Cay (Belize), Battle of, 1798	Saint George's Caye, Battle of, Belize, 1798	NO
Sakhalin (Russia)	Sakhalin (Sakhalinskai̇a oblast', Russia)	NO
Sankt Jakob an der Birs, Battle of, 1444	Sankt Jakob an der Birs, Battle of, Switzerland, 1444	NO
Sarandi, Battle of, 1825	Sarandi, Battle of, Uruguay, 1825	NO
Sarospataki vár (Sárospatak, Hungary)	Sárospataki vár (Sárospatak, Hungary)	NO
Scrolls, Korean–Yi dynasty, 1392-1910	Scrolls, Korean–Chosŏn dynasty, 1392-1910	NO
Sebright bantam	Sebright bantam chicken	YES
Seeley Lake (Mont.)	Seeley Lake (Mont. : Lake)	NO
Sempach, Battle of, 1386	Sempach, Battle of, Switzerland, 1386	NO

Sempach, Battle of, 1386, in art	Sempach, Battle of, Switzerland, 1386, in art	NO
Shark River (N.J.)	Shark River (N.J. : River)	NO
Sievershausen, Battle of, 1553	Sievershausen, Battle of, Sievershausen, Hannover, Germany, 1553	NO
Slimy salamander	Northern slimy salamander	YES
Sociology, Buddhist	Buddhist sociology	YES
Sociology, Christian	Christian sociology	YES
Sociology, Christian–History	Christian sociology–History	NO
Sociology, Christian–History– Early church, ca. 30-600	Christian sociology–History– Early church, ca. 30-600	NO
Sociology, Christian–History– Middle Ages, 600-1500	Christian sociology–History– Middle Ages, 600-1500	NO
Sociology, Christian (Baptist)	Christian sociology–Baptists	NO
Sociology, Christian (Catholic)	Christian sociology–Catholic Church	NO
Sociology, Christian (Coptic Church)	Christian sociology–Coptic Church	NO
Sociology, Christian (Lutheran)	Christian sociology–Lutheran Church	NO
Sociology, Christian (Mennonite)	Christian sociology–Mennonites	NO
Sociology, Christian (Methodist)	Christian sociology–Methodist Church	NO
Sociology, Christian (Mormon)	Christian sociology–Mormon Church	NO
Sociology, Christian (Orthodox Eastern)	Christian sociology–Orthodox Eastern Church	NO
Sociology, Christian (Reformed Church)	Christian sociology–Reformed Church	NO
Sociology, Christian, in literature	Christian sociology in literature	NO
Sociology, Confucian	Confucian sociology	YES
Sociology, Hindu	Hindu sociology	YES
Sociology, Islamic	Islamic sociology	YES
Sociology, Jewish	Jewish sociology	YES
Sociology, Shinto	Shinto sociology	YES
Squaw Peak Parkway (Phoenix, Ariz.)	Piestewa Freeway (Phoenix, Ariz.)	NO
SR-71 (Jet reconnaissance plane)	SR-71 Blackbird (Jet reconnaissance plane)	NO
Staveren (Netherlands), Battle of, 1345	Staveren, Battle of, Netherlands, 1345	NO
Stiklestad, Battle of, 1030	Stiklestad, Battle of, Stiklestad, Norway, 1030	NO
Strongest, Battle of, 1934	Strongest, Battle of, Paraguay, 1934	NO
Table Mountain (Cape of Good Hope, South Africa)	Table Mountain (Western Cape, South Africa)	NO
Tariff on silver objects	Tariff on silverwork	YES
Tavora family	Távora family	NO
Thiais (France), Battle of, 1870	Thiais, Battle of, France, 1870	NO
Tianchi Lake (China and Korea)	Tian Lake (China and Korea)	NO
Toledo, Battle of, 1933	Toledo, Battle of, Paraguay, 1933	NO
Tolomé (Mexico), Battle of, 1832	Tolomé, Battle of, Tolomé, Mexico, 1832	NO
Trancoso, Battle of, 1385	Trancoso, Battle of, Portugal, 1385	NO
Trautenau, Battle of, 1866	Trautenau, Battle of, Trutnov, Czech Republic, 1866	NO
Trinidad and Tobago fiction	Trinidadian and Tobagonian fiction	YES
Trinidad and Tobago literature	Trinidadian and Tobagonian literature	YES

Trinidad and Tobago literature (English)	Trinidadian and Tobagonian literature (English)	YES
Trinidad and Tobago literature (English Creole)	Trinidadian and Tobagonian literature (English Creole)	YES
Trinidad and Tobago poetry (English)	Trinidadian and Tobagonian poetry (English)	YES
Trinidad and Tobago poetry (English Creole)	Trinidadian and Tobagonian poetry (English Creole)	YES
Trombone–Orchestra studies	Trombone–Orchestral excerpts	NO
Trumpet–Orchestra studies	Trumpet–Orchestral excerpts	NO
Ts'ao-hai Lake (China)	Cao Lake (China)	NO
Tuba–Orchestra studies	Tuba–Orchestral excerpts	NO
Typhlomolge	Brook salamanders	YES
Typhlomolge rathbuni	Texas blind salamander	YES
United States. Navy–History–War with Mexico, 1845-1848	United States. Navy–History–Mexican War, 1846-1848	NO
Valencia, Battle of, 1938	Valencia, Battle of, Spain, 1938	NO
Villa Montes, Bolivia, Battle of, 1935	Villa Montes, Battle of, Villamontes, Bolivia, 1935	NO
Viola–Orchestra studies	Viola–Orchestral excerpts	NO
Violin–Orchestra studies	Violin–Orchestral excerpts	NO
Violoncello–Orchestra studies	Violoncello–Orchestral excerpts	NO
Visby, Battle of, 1361	Visby, Battle of, Visby, Sweden, 1361	NO
Vittsjö, Battle of, 1612	Vittsjö, Battle of, Vittsjö, Sweden, 1612	NO
Volkovysk, Battle of, 1920	Volkovysk, Battle of, Vaŭkavysk, Belarus, 1920	NO
Walnut Creek (Wayne County, N.C.)	Walnut Creek (Wayne County, N.C. : River)	NO
Warsaw (Poland), Battle of, 1920	Warsaw, Battle of, Poland, 1920	NO
Watercolor painting, Korean–Yi dynasty, 1392-1910	Watercolor painting, Korean–Chosŏn dynasty, 1392-1910	NO
Weissenburg, Battle of, 1870	Wissembourg, Battle of, Wissembourg, France, 1870	NO
Wilson, Mount (Calif.)	Wilson, Mount (Calif. : Mountain)	NO
Women authors, Exiled	Exiled women authors	YES
Woodwork–Korea–History–Yi dynasty, 1392-1910	Woodwork–Korea–History–Chosŏn dynasty, 1392-1910	NO
Worringen, Battle of, 1288	Worringen, Battle of, Germany, 1288	NO
Wörth, Battle of, 1870	Wörth, Battle of, France, 1870	NO
Wyandottes	Wyandotte chicken	YES
Wynaad (India)	Wayanad (India : Plateau)	NO
Yüan family	Yuan family	NO
Zbarazh̄ (Ukraine), Battle of, 1920	Zbarazh̄, Battle of, Zbarazh̄, Ukraine, 1920	NO
Zenteno-Gondra, Battle of, 1933	Zenteno-Gondra, Battle of, Paraguay, 1933	NO
Zoology–Classification	Animals–Classification	NO
Zoology–Nomenclature	Animals–Nomenclature	NO
Zoology–Nomenclature (Popular)	Animals–Nomenclature (Popular)	NO
Zoology–Variation	Animals–Variation	YES
Zülpich (Germany), Battle of, 496	Tolbiac, Battle of, Germany, 496	NO
Zürich, Battle of, Sept. 25-26, 1799	Zürich, Battle of, Zürich, Switzerland, 1799 (September 25-26)	NO

## SUBJECT HEADINGS REPLACED BY NAME HEADINGS

<i>Cancelled Subject Heading</i>	<i>Replacement Name Heading</i>
Alexandria National Cemetery (Alexandria, La.)	Alexandria National Cemetery (Pineville, La.)
Andrew Johnson National Cemetery (Greeneville, Tenn.)	Andrew Johnson National Cemetery
Antietam National Cemetery (Md.)	Antietam National Cemetery
Biloxi National Cemetery (Biloxi, Miss.)	Biloxi National Cemetery
Birmingham Botanical Gardens (Birmingham, West Midlands, England)	Birmingham Botanical Gardens (Birmingham, England)
Camp Nelson National Cemetery (Nicholasville, Ky.)	Camp Nelson National Cemetery
Carreño (Spain)	Candás (Spain)
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad	Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company
Danville National Cemetery (Danville, Ill.)	Danville National Cemetery
Fort Gibson National Cemetery (Fort Gibson, Okla.)	Fort Gibson National Cemetery
Fort McPherson National Cemetery (Maxwell, Neb.)	Fort McPherson National Cemetery
Golden Gate National Cemetery (San Bruno, Calif.)	Golden Gate National Cemetery
Keokuk National Cemetery (Keokuk, Iowa)	Keokuk National Cemetery
Long Island National Cemetery (N.Y.)	Long Island National Cemetery
Melbourne Cup, Melbourne, Vic.	Melbourne Cup (Horse race)
Montelupich (Kraków, Poland : Concentration camp)	Montelupich (Concentration camp)
Münchmühle (Germany : Concentration camp)	Allendorf (Concentration camp)
Münchmühle/Nobel (Stadtallendorf, Germany : Concentration camp)	Allendorf (Concentration camp)
National Botanic Garden of the Philippines (Luzon, Philippines)	National Botanic Garden (Philippines)
National Memorial Cemetery of Arizona (Ariz.)	National Memorial Cemetery of Arizona
Neue Bremm (Saarbrücken, Germany : Concentration camp)	Neue Bremm (Concentration camp)
Ngari (China)	Ngari Diqu (China)
Orto Botanico di Parma (Parma, Italy)	Orto Botanico di Parma
Police (Szczecin, Poland : Concentration camp)	Police (Concentration camp)
Salisbury National Cemetery (Salisbury, N.C.)	Salisbury National Cemetery
Sandakan (Sabah : Concentration	Sandakan (Concentration camp)

camp)	
Shirogane Kaigun Bochi (Tokyo, Japan)	Shirogane Kaigun Bochi (Japan)
Soldiers' Home National Cemetery (Washington, D.C.)	Soldiers' Home National Cemetery (U.S.)
T'ai shan shen ch'i pi hui luan t'u (Mural)	Tai Shan shen qi bi hui luan tu
Vredefortweg (South Africa : Concentration camp)	Vredefortweg (Concentration camp)
Wuhlheide (Berlin, Germany : Concentration camp)	Wuhlheide (Concentration camp)

## MARC

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

Additions:

Avikam [nic]  
Hote [map]  
Ndau [bnt]  
Trio [sai]

Changes:

*from:*  
Kutenai [kut]  
Truk [chk]

*to:*  
Kootenai [kut]  
Chuukese [chk]

## ROMANIZATION

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Below is a draft revised romanization for Kurdish. This table covers Kurdish in both the Arabic and Cyrillic scripts and the romanization of the characters in those scripts corresponds to the letters as used in the roman script. Please send comments by April 30, 2004, to the Cataloging Policy and Support Office (cpso@loc.gov).

**KURDISH**

