DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATIONS (LCRI)

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 Any LCRI previously published but not listed below is no longer applicable and has been cancelled.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

Rule	*Number*	*Page*
1.0	103	14
1.0C	103	22
1.0E	104	14
1.0G	44	9
1.0H	44	9
1.1B1	100	17
1.1C	94	11
1.1D2	84	11
1.1E	44	10
1.1E5	98	17
1.1F1	13	4
1.1F4	14	6
1.1F6	44	11
1.1F7	44	11
1.1F11	84	11
1.1F15	17	6
1.1G1	48	10
1.1G2	97	13
1.1G3	44	11
1.2B4	102	17
1.2B5	84	11
1.2C4	84	11
1.2C5	84	11
1.2E3	84	12
1.4A2	67	14
1.4C7	15	3
1.4D1	44	12
1.4D2	84	12
1.4D3	89	10
1.4D4	100	18
1.4D5	97	17
1.4D6	66	11
1.4E	12	11
1.4E1	11	9
1.4F1	102	17
1.4F2	92	10
1.4F5	47	15

Rule	Number	Page
1.4F6	102	18
1.4F7	47	17
1.4F8	103	42
1.4G	14	9
1.4G4	84	12
1.5A3	100	22
1.5B4	84	13
1.5B5	8	9
1.5D2	84	13
1.5E1	50	23
1.6	103	43
1.6A2	103	50
1.6B	103	51
1.6C	79	12
1.6E1	76	16
1.6F	91	13
1.6G	102	19
1.6G2	77	18
1.6G3	102	21
1.6H	102	21
1.6H6	91	17
1.6H7	102	22
1.6J	103	54
1.7A1	44	16
1.7A3	46	23
1.7A4	60	14
1.7B	102	22
1.7B2	99	12
1.7B4	97	27
1.7B13	103	55
1.7B20	95	10
1.7B21	97	27
1.7B23	101	21
1.8	100	23
1.8B2	8	9
1.8E1	67	19
1.10	103	55
1.10D1	84	13
1.11A	103	55
1.11C	55	16
2.0B1	45	15
2.1C	47	30
2.2	41	14
2.2B1	44	20
2.2B3	44	20
2.2B4	84	13
2.4D1	47	30

Rule	Number	Page
7.2B4	84	14
7.4C	13	16
7.4D1	47	37
7.4E	47	37
7.4F2	33	37
7.4G2	47	37
7.5B1	47	37
7.5B2	47	37
7.7B4	47	37
7.7B7	15	6
7.7B9	13	16
8.1C	47	37
8.2B3	47	37
8.2B4	84	14
8.4C	13	17
8.4D1	47	37
8.4E	47	37
8.4F2	33	33
8.4G2	47	38
8.5B1	64	12
8.5B2	33	40
8.5B6	47	38
8.5C1g)	47	38
8.7B4	47	38
8.7B7	15	6
8.7B9	13	16
8.7B18	13	17
9.1C	47	38
9.1G1	94	12
9.1G4	94	12
9.2B3	47	38
9.2B6	84	14
9.3B1	94	13
9.4D1	47	38
9.4E	47	39
9.4F4	94	13
9.4G2	47	39
9.5B1	94	13
9.5C2	47	39
9.5D1	94	13
9.7B	101	22
9.7B4	84	14
10.1C	47	39
10.2B3	47	39
10.2B4	84	15

1.0E. LANGUAGE AND SCRIPT OF THE DESCRIPTION.

Pre-Modern Forms of Letters

In general, transcribe letters as they appear in the source. However, convert earlier forms of letters and earlier forms of diacritical marks into their modern form, as specified herein. Separate ligatures that are occasional stylistic usages (Œdipus, alumnæ, etc.) rather than standard usages in the modern orthography of the language, e.g., œ in French (as in œuvre) or æ in Danish (as in særtryk). If there is any doubt as to the correct conversion of elements to modern forms, transcribe them from the source as exactly as possible. (See also the section on *Special Letters, Diacritical Marks, and Punctuation Marks.*)

The following represent a special case: u/v, uu or vv/w. When these letters are used in Latin and some other languages without regard to their vocalic or consonantal value, so that "u" is used for a "v," etc., the transcription should be regularized. This means that for the bibliographic description of items published after 1800,

1) use v for consonants, e.g., vox, Victoria;

2) use u for vowels, e.g., uva, Ursa Major;

3) use w for consonantal uu or vv, e.g., Windelia.

Follow this guide also for publications of any date when the case is not one of bibliographic description, e.g., headings or citations from reference works.

The letters i/j should be handled differently. For the bibliographic descriptions of items published after 1800, transcribe "i" and "j" as they appear; do not attempt any regularization. Follow this stipulation also for uniform titles for series. For any other case of headings, citations from reference sources, etc.,

1) use j for consonants, e.g., jus, Julius;

2) use i for vowels, e.g., iter, Ilias.

N.B. For the transcription of any of these letters in bibliographic description for pre-1801 publications, apply *Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Books* (DCRB). For the use of uniform titles, so that DCRB titles file properly (i.e., together with the titles of post-1800 publications), see LCRI 25.1.

Matter That Cannot Be Reproduced by the Facilities Available

The rule, in effect, requires as much fidelity to the source as the capacity for printing, typewriting, database-inputting, etc., within the cataloging agency will allow. It recommends a "cataloguer's description in square brackets" for any "matter that cannot be reproduced by the facilities available." Generally, this is a practicable solution, but there are special instances in which doing other than describing the matter is appropriate. The main purposes of these instructions are to categorize all the methods to be employed, including a "cataloguer's description," and to give specific directions for each in terms of the particular character set phenomenon encountered.

In the context of machine-readable catalog records note that as used in 1.0E and in the preceding paragraph, "facilities available" means the totality of characters that can be represented in machine-readable form and displayed/printed (known as the "MARC character set"; referred to hereafter as the "character set"). Conventions appropriate to particular character set situations have been developed as follows:

> Super/subscript characters
> Greek letters
> Special marks of contraction (e.g., older printed Latin)
> Special letters, diacritical marks, punctuation marks
> Signs and symbols

Apply the appropriate conventions described in the sections below. As judged appropriate, use notes to explain and added entries to provide additional access. In the special provisions below, notes are suggested as possible models for form, not to require the use of the note.

Super/Subscript Characters

If the super/subscript placement of a character is not essential to avoid serious distortion or loss of intelligibility (e.g., n^o, 2^e, M^a), record the super/subscript character on the line in the regular manner (e.g., no., 2e). If a period is associated with the super/subscript letter (e.g., $M.^a$) and the characters are the abbreviation of a single word, record the period as the last element (e.g., Ma.). In case of serious distortion or loss of intelligibility, record the character in super/subscript position for all such characters available in the character set, namely, Arabic numerals (0-9), the minus sign (-), parentheses (()), and the plus sign (+). In all other cases use the double underscore convention described in the section on *Special Letters, Diacritical Marks, and Punctuation Marks*. Give the letter being represented in upper or lower case according to the source.

> *chief source*: The Severus scroll and $1QIs^a$
> *transcription*: 245 14 $a The Severus scroll and the 1QIs$\underline{\underline{a}}$
> *suggested note*: 500 ## $a On t.p. "$\underline{\underline{a}}$" is superscript
>
> *chief source*: Separation of $^{59}Fe^{III}$ and $^{59}Fe^{II}$ in neutron ...
> *transcription*: 245 10 $a Separation of ^{59}Fe$\underline{\underline{III}}$ and ^{59}Fe$\underline{\underline{II}}$ in neutron ...
> *suggested note*: 500 ## $a On t.p. "$\underline{\underline{III}}$" and "$\underline{\underline{II}}$" are superscript
>
> *chief source*: Estimating $L_x(1)$
> *transcription*: 245 10 $a Estimating L$\underline{\underline{x}}$(1)
> *suggested note*: 500 ## $a On t.p. "$\underline{\underline{x}}$" is subscript
>
> *chief source*: ENDOR hyperfine constants of V_k-type centers
> *transcription*: 245 10 $a ENDOR hyperfine constants of V$\underline{\underline{k}}$-type centers
> *suggested note*: 500 ## $a On t.p. "$\underline{\underline{k}}$" is subscript
>
> *chief source*: The structure of $1f_{7/2}$ nuclei
> *transcription*: 245 14 $a The structure of 1f $_{7}$$\underline{\underline{/}}$$_{2}$ nuclei
> *suggested note*: 500 ## $a On t.p. "$\underline{\underline{/}}$" is subscript

Greek Letters

Romanize all occurrences of Greek letters regardless of the facilities available (the intent is to assist filing (by persons or machines) and searching (machine) although there are characters for alpha, beta, and gamma in the character

set) and although certain Greek capital letters are identical to their roman equivalents. If the context shows that a Greek letter or letters is used to represent a letter in the International Phonetic Alphabet, however, see the section on *Special Letters, Diacritical Marks, and Punctuation Marks.*

If the letter appears separately, give the name of the letter in the language of the context (if unknown in the language of the context, use English) enclosed within brackets. For searching purposes, insure that the bracketed interpolation is not connected with other letters. Thus, if no space appears in the source on either side of the Greek letter, put a space on either side of the bracketed interpolation, except when this interpolation is already distinct from adjacent letters by the presence of characters that serve as separators. *N.B.* This provision is necessary, because brackets do not serve as separators for searching purposes.[1]

chief source: α-, β-, and γ-spectroscopy
transcription: `245 10 $a [Alpha]-, [beta]-, and [gamma]-spectroscopy`
(*A hyphen is a separator*)

chief source: Poly-α-amino acids ...
transcription: `245 10 $aPoly-[alpha]-amino acids ...`

chief source: A history of π (pi) ...
transcription: `245 12 $a A history of [pi] (pi) ...`
(*Parentheses are separators, but a space precedes* "(pi)" *in the source*)

chief source: ... at infinity of certain subclasses of $L^1 \Omega$ A(R)
transcription: `245 10 $a ... at infinity of certain subclasses of L¹ [Omega] A(R)`
(*The omega in the source is a capital letter*)

chief source: A catalogue of the Connecticut Alpha of the ΦΒΚ, August 1847
transcription: `245 12 $a A catalogue of the Connecticut Alpha of the [Phi Beta Kappa], August 1847`

chief source: The cos π λ theorem ...
transcription: `245 14 $a The cos [pi lambda] theorem ...`

chief source: ... materials lists for high-power 10.6 μ windows ...
transcription: `245 10 $a  ... materials lists for high-power 10.6 [mu] windows ...`

---

[1] "Separators" are defined as characters that divide groups of letters or numbers into multiple words, in the context of constructing search keys. The most frequent examples are the ISBD marks of punctuation, as well as opening and closing parentheses, the hyphen, and double quotes.

chief source: The bias in dT/d Δ calculated ...
transcription: 245 14 $a The bias in dT/d [Delta] calculated
                          ...

chief source: Z
transcription: 245 10 $a [Zeta]
              (*The title consists solely of the Greek letter zeta*)

When a Greek letter is used in a word that is otherwise in the roman alphabet in the source, use the romanized form of the letter (instead of its name) in brackets.

chief source: Zaraθustra and Φilo
transcription: 245 10 $a Zara[th]ustra and [Ph]ilo

chief source: Oie wowapi waŋ Lakota-Ieska
transcription: 245 10 $a Oie wowapi wan Lakota-Ieska
              (*The letter in this example is from the International
              Phonetic Alphabet; therefore, the double underscore
              convention is used (cf. the section on Special Letters,
              Diacritical Marks, and Punctuation Marks*))

Special Marks of Contraction

When special marks of contraction have been used by the printer in continuance of the manuscript tradition, expand affected words to their full form, enclosing supplied letters within brackets.

on source: Breuiarium monasticū s'm ritum　morem monacho　Ordinis S.
          Benedicti de obseruātia Casinēsis Cōgregationis ...
transcription: 245 10 $a Breuiarium monasticu[m] s[ecundu]m
                      ritum [et] morem monacho[rum]
                      Ordinis S. Benedicti de
                      obserua[n]tia Casine[n]sis
                      Co[n]gregationis ...

Do not expand conventional abbreviations in which a period follows a letter or letters. However, when an abbreviation standing for an entire word appears in the source, record instead the word itself, enclosing it in brackets, e.g., "... amico[rum] [et] ..." When the meaning of an abbreviation or contraction cannot be determined, substitute a question mark within brackets for each element in question, e.g., "... amico[?] [?] ..." When the meaning of an abbreviation or contraction is conjectural, use the question mark after the supplied letters or word within the same set of brackets, e.g., "... amico[rum?] ..."

When titles are "expanded," title added entries may be generated by the first indicator in the 245 field. The added entry will be exactly the same as the title proper (including the brackets around letters). To express a title added entry in any other form, use a 246 field.

                  246 30 #a Breviarium monasticum secundum ritum et morem
                          monachorum Ordinis Sancti Benedicti de
                          observantia Casinensis Congregationis.

Special Letters, Diacritical Marks, and Punctuation Marks

Use the double underscore (‗) as the conventional means of signaling special letters (including superscript and subscript letters), diacritical marks, and punctuation marks for which there is no exact representation in the character set. Use the double underscore with the nearest roman equivalent in cases in which the roman equivalent is obvious, e.g., ɓ = b̲; ɗ = d̲; ɖ = d̲; *f* = f̲; ħ = h̲; ŋ = n̲; ļ = l̲; ţ = t̲. When the nearest roman equivalent is not obvious or there is doubt that it is obvious, it is necessary to establish the equivalent, after which the list of equivalencies will be updated. The equivalencies below have been established to date, mostly from the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). Note that the IPA uses some Greek letters; when it is judged by the context (usually some form of linguistic study) that the Greek letter probably derives from its use in the IPA, use the double underscore convention or the equivalency indicated below, not the convention for Greek letters given above.

α = a̲

ʣ = d̲

ɛ = e̲

ɸ = f̲

ɤ = g̲

  = g̲   = G̲

ь = i̲   ь = I̲

ļ = l̲

ɔ = o̲

σ = s̲

ʃ = s̲

θ = t̲

ʊ = u̲

ʏ = u̲

ʋ = v̲

β = v̲

ɥ = w̲

ʒ = z̲

Note that the use of the double underscore convention does not always insure a one-for-one equivalency; the intent, instead, is to signal those cases in which the character used in the catalog record is not an exact replication of the

character in the source.

Exception 1: Do not use the double underscore convention in the following cases; use instead the equivalent indicated:

Old German small "e" (Fürsten) = umlaut (Fürsten)

"Scharfes s" or "ess-zet" (ß) written as ligature = ss (Ausslegung)

"Scharfes s" or "ess-zet" (ʒ̷) written as two letters = sz (Auszlegung)

Schwa (ə) = ä (e.g., as found in roman alphabet Azerbaijani)

Degree symbol ($600°$) = superscript zero (600^0)

Inch/inches, second/seconds = tvërdyĭ znak (″)

Foot/feet, minute/minutes = mi͡agkiĭ znak (́)

Superscript or subscript period = dot above (˙) or dot below (.)

IPA character for glottal stop (ʔ) = ayn (ʻ)

A ˌ below a letter (ẹ) = dot below the letter (e)

Exception 2: Do not use the double underscore convention for the inverted question mark and exclamation point in Spanish; instead, do not transcribe the inverted form of these marks at all.

Signs and Symbols

The objective in treating signs and symbols not represented in the character set is to render or convey the intention without undue time and effort and with a minimum of interpolation, using one of the techniques described in this section. Note that a minimum of interpolation is wanted because those searching the machine catalog cannot very often be expected to "second-guess" the cataloger in this respect, i.e., users will normally formulate search keys that necessarily do not take interpolations into account. As judged appropriate, use notes to explain and added entries to provide additional access; the examples below are illustrative, not prescriptive.

1) If the symbol is judged not to be an integral or essential part of the title, do not intervene in the transcription. Instead, omit the symbol; explain its presence in a note if it is judged worth mentioning.

> *transcription*: 245 10 $a "W" today! Tomorrow?
> (*On the title page the traditional female symbol
> appears under the letter "W" but the preface makes it
> clear that the symbol is not intended to form part of the
> title and gives the full title*)
> *suggested note*: 500 ## $a On t.p. the symbol for female
>   appears under the letter "W"
> *added entry*: 246 30 $a Women today! Tomorrow?

2) Use existing characters when this can be done without serious distortion or loss of intelligibility.

chief source: R̥ for tomorrow
transcription: 245 10 $a Rx for tomorrow

chief source: When I was your age
transcription: 245 10 $a When I was your age STOP
suggested note: 500 ## $a On t.p. "STOP" appears as a stop
                                              sign

    3) Use the double underscore convention (cf. the section on *Special Letters, Diacritical Marks, and Punctuation Marks.*)

chief source: Yell-θ pages : environmental resources
transcription: 245 10 $a Yell-O̲ pages : environmental
                                              resources

chief source: Where to stay USA from 50¢ to $9 a night
transcription: 245 10 $a Where to stay USA from 50c̲ to $9
                                              a night

    4) Substitute in the language of the context the word, phrase, etc., that is the obvious spoken/written equivalent (if unknown in the language of the context, use English); bracket the interpolated equivalent. If the element in the source is not preceded or followed by a space, in general precede or follow the bracketed interpolation by a space unless the preceding or following character in the source is itself also a separator or unless the use of a space would create an unintended result for searching.

chief source: Registering for ©
transcription: 245 10 $a Registering for [copyright]
suggested note: 500 ## $a On t.p. "[copyright]" appears as
                                                the copyright symbol

chief source: I ♥ a piano
transcription: 245 10 $a I [love] a piano
suggested note: 500 ## $a On t.p. "[love]" appears as a
                                                heart

chief source: A study of the ♀
transcription: 245 12 $a A study of the [ankh]
suggested note: 500 ## $a On t.p. "[ankh]" appears as the
                                                ankh symbol

chief source: Poe   and free verse
transcription: 245 10 $a Poe[try] and free verse
        (*The interpolation is not preceded by a space because that would create two words for searching (brackets are not separators)*)
suggested note: 500 ## $a On t.p. "[try]" appears as an
                                                illustration in the form of a
                                                tree

chief source: Tinglysningslovens §38

transcription: 245 10 $a Tinglysningslovens [paragraf] 38

chief source: Dokumentation der politischen Geschichte zur
    Reform des §144 STG
transcription: 245 10 $a Dokumentation der politischen
        Geschichte zur Reform des
        [Paragraphen] 144 STG

chief source: ... proposed rules governing §2255 proceedings ...
transcription: 245 10 $a ... $b ... proposed rules
        governing [section] 2255
        proceedings ...

chief source: Roman Opalka : 16 Details aus dem Werk 1965/1-∞
transcription: 245 10 $a Roman Opalka : $b 16 Details aus dem
        Werk 1965/1-[unendlich]
suggested note: 500 ## $a On t.p. "[unendlich]" appears as
         the infinity symbol)

chief source: Opalka 1965/1-∞ : 9 juin-9 juillet 1982
transcription: 245 10 $a Opalka 1965/1-[l'infinité] : $b 9
        juin-9 juillet 1982
suggested note: 500 ## $a On t.p. "[l'infinité]" appears as
         the infinity symbol

chief source: The added mass coefficient of a cylinder oscillating in shallow water
    in the limit K——➤0 and K∞
transcription: 245 14 $a The added mass coefficient of a
        cylinder oscillating in shallow
        water in the limit K --> 0
        and K [infinity]
   (*The arrow is input as two hyphens and an angle
   bracket*)
suggested note: 500 ## $a On t.p. "[infinity]" appears as
         the infinity symbol

Exception 1: Do not transcribe characters that indicate birth (e.g., an asterisk) or death (e.g., a dagger) even if such characters are in the character set. Do not use a mark of omission; instead, explain the omission in a note.

chief source: In honor of Saint Basil the Great †379
transcription: 245 10 $a In honor of Saint Basil the Great
        379
suggested note: 500 ## $a On t.p. "379" is preceded by a
        dagger

chief source: Walter : *1926 1945 an der Ostfront
transcription: 245 00 $a Walter : $b 1926 1945 an der Ostfront
suggested note: 500 ## $a On t.p. "1926" is preceded by an
        asterisk; "1945" is preceded by
        an Iron Cross

Exception 2: Ignore symbols indicating trademark (registered or otherwise), patent, copyright, etc. These include a superscript or subscript "R" enclosed in a circle (®) (ignore although included in the character set), the superscript or subscript letters "TM" (™), and a "c" enclosed within a circle (©) (copyright symbol). Do not explain their presence in a note. (Ignore such symbols also when they appear with elements used in headings.)

> *chief source*: The Gumby® books of letters
> *transcription*: 245 14 $a The Gumby books of letters

　　　　　If the spoken/written equivalent is not obvious or if there is doubt that it is obvious or if it is unknown, give an explanation or a description in the language of the context (if unknown in the language of the context, use English).

> *chief source*: ∇-structures
> *transcription*: 245 10 $a [Inverted triangle]-structures

> *chief source*: Poluprovodnikovye soedieniî̃a $A_2^I B^{VI}$
> *transcription*: 245 10 $a Poluprovodnikovye soedieniî̃a AI2B<u>VI</u>
> *suggested note*: 500 ## $a On t.p. "I" appears over "2" and
> 　　　　　　　　　　"<u>VI</u>" is superscript

> *chief source*: Some elementary properties of the category $Top_M|B$
> *transcription*: 245 10 $a Some elementary properties of the
> 　　　　　　　　　category Top<u>M</u> [vertical line] B
> *suggested note*: 500 ## $a On t.p. "<u>M</u>" is subscript

　　　　　If a title consists solely of a sign or symbol, provide an equivalent in all cases, even if the particular symbol is itself in the character set.

> *chief source*: ☥ / Gregory Corso
> *transcription*: 245 10 $a [Ankh] / $c Gregory Corso
> *suggested note*: 500 ## $a The title consists solely of the
> 　　　　　　　　　ankh symbol

> *chief source*: + : [novellaciklus] / Czakó Gábor
> *transcription*: 245 10 $a [Plusz : $b novellaciklus] / $c Czakó
> 　　　　　　　　　Gábor
> 　　　(*"+" is in the character set*)
> *suggested note*: 500 ## $a The title consists solely of a
> 　　　　　　　　　plus sign

> *chief source*: © / Free Spirits, Inc.
> *transcription*: 245 10 $a [Copyright] / $c Free Spirits, Inc.
> *suggested note*: 500 ## $a The title consists solely of the
> 　　　　　　　　　the copyright symbol

21.0D. *OPTIONAL ADDITION*. DESIGNATIONS OF FUNCTION. [Rev.]

Option Decision

LC *practice*: Do not apply the designations of function specified by AACR2. *Exception*: The designation "ill." will be added to the headings for illustrators occurring in added entries in bibliographic records for resources intended for children.

Note that LC does apply the part of the rule that provides for using designations in specialist or archival cataloging from standard lists appropriate to the material being cataloged. For example, in cataloging rare books, relator terms from *MARC Code Lists for Relators, Sources, Description Conventions* may be used in subfield $e of universal and copy-specific added entries.

21.30K2. ILLUSTRATORS. [New]

LC *practice:* Make an added entry under the heading for an illustrator in all cases of resources intended for children.

23.2. GENERAL RULES. [Rev.]

Sources

Apply the following for current place names:

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

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

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

4) For names in Great Britain, base the name on a recent edition of *The Ordnance Survey gazetteer of Great Britain*. Online access may be found at <http://www.ordsvy.gov.uk/>. Click on Place name gazetteer.

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

English or Vernacular Forms

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

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

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

Zurich

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

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

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

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

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

Modifications of the Name

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<div align="center">

151 ## $a Kintire (Minn. : Township)

(GNIS: Kintire, Township of)

151 ## $a Milo (Me. : Town)

(GNIS: Milo, Town of)

</div>

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

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

Special Decisions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

c) Use "London (England)" as the qualifier added to corporate headings for a body located in the City of London or in an inner borough. Use "London (England)" also as the qualifier added to a corporate heading for a body located in an outer borough when the body is commonly associated with London rather than with the name of the

particular outer borough. Otherwise, use the heading for the particular outer borough. (The inner London boroughs are Camden, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith and Fulham, Islington, Kensington and Chelsea, Lambeth, Lewisham, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Wandsworth, and the City of Westminster.)

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

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

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

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

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 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]. $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. ǂb 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[1]; retain any 670 field(s) as is (including "Work cat." preceding the citation), add a 670 field that justifies the heading chosen (item being cataloged or LC database citation); and change FFD 8 to value n, code FFD 12 as appropriate, and add the cataloger's code in FFD 25. Submit a proposal to delete the record from the subject authority file to the Subject Headings Editorial Team, Cataloging Policy and Support Office in accordance with procedures in *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings* H193, section 11, and H193.5. (*NACO libraries*: Submit the proposal to Cooperative Cataloging Team, Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division.)

```
110 2# $a Auschwitz (Concentration camp)
```

---

[1]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.

```
                        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 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 Philippo de Giunta
> *heading*: 110 2# $a Heredi di Philippo 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 Awnsham & Johan. Churchill [Latin name]
heading: 110 2# $a A. and J. Churchill (Booksellers :
              London, England)
       410 2# $a A. & J. Churchill (Booksellers :
              London, England)
       410 2# $a Awnsham and John Churchill (Booksellers
              : London, England)
       410 2# $a Awnsham & Johan. Churchill (Booksellers
              : London, England)
       500 1# $a Churchill, Awnsham, $d d. 1728
       500 1# $a Churchill, John

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

source: Printed for Don Allen by Grabhorn-Hoyem
source: R. Grabhorn & A. Hoyem
source: San Francisco tel. dir. (Grabhorn-Hoyem, prntrs & graphic
       desgnrs)
heading: 110 2# $a Grabhorn-Hoyem (Firm)
       500 1# $a Grabhorn, Robert
       500 1# $a Hoyem, Andrew

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

source: Printed by Robert and Edwin Grabhorn, 1928
heading: 100 1# $a Grabhon, 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

C.1. GENERAL RULE. [Rev.]

Form for Arabic Numerals

LC practice: Because the frequency of occurrence of numbers that impacts access is very low, clear searching guidelines reflecting the Library's Integrated Library System (ILS) treatment of Arabic numerals are judged more practical than extensive guidelines for providing alternative access.

In the ILS commas and periods are normalized as spaces. Thus 1,512 is treated as though it were 1 512; 1.512 is treated as 1 512, i.e., the same as it would be if the number were recorded with a space. Since searching guidelines will provide guidance related to the searching of numbers, in general, record Arabic numerals according to the style

found on the resource being cataloged or in the usage of any entity, usually a corporate body, being used as a heading.

1) Decimals. Decimals may occur with a period or a comma as the decimal point, in which case record them as found on the source or as used by any entity that is being established.

```
3.14159
3,14159
```

2) Other numbers given in Arabic numerals. Numbers of one thousand or more may occur with a space, with a comma, or without either. Record them as found on the source or as used by any entity that is being established.

```
32 987
32,987
32987
```

Reminder: Do not use a comma in a year regardless of the number of digits it contains.

1066 and all that ...

If recording a number in a portion of a record for which "found source" or "usage" may not be germane, e.g., in a note, use judgment and record the number in a manner that aims to achieve intelligibility. Do not use a comma in a year regardless of the number of digits it contains.

Do not update existing records to reflect the practice stated in this LCRI.

SUBJECT CATALOGING

SUBDIVISION SIMPLIFICATION PROGRESS

Since the Subject Subdivisions Conference took place at Airlie House, Virginia, in May 1991, progress continues to be made in simplifying subdivisions in the Library of Congress Subject Headings system. On Weekly Lists 03-44 to 03-51 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. Three subdivisions were authorized for geographic subdivision during this period, including one free-floating subdivision listed below.

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

1) *Cancellation of subdivisions that represent the same or similar concepts in different forms.* The subdivision —**Publication and distribution** was revised to —**Publishing** under the headings **Catholic literature**; **Christian literature**; **Christian literature, Early**; **Jewish literature**; **Rabbinical literature**; and **Waldensian literature**. The subdivision —**Publishing** is authorized for free-floating use under types of published materials and headings for literature on particular topics. Under the heading **Religious literature**, the subdivision —**Publication and distribution**

was split into two subdivisions: —**Distribution** and —**Publishing**.

The subdivision —**Testing equipment** was revised to —**Testing—Equipment and supplies** under the heading **Parachutes**. The subdivision —**Testing** is authorized for free-floating use under topical headings and the subdivision —**Equipment and supplies** is authorized for free-floating use under headings for types of processes and activities.

2) *Subdivisions updated to different forms.* The multiple subdivision —**Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]** was revised to —**Religious aspects—Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]**, under the heading **Humility**. The latter is the standard way to indicate how headings that represent the religious aspects of a non-religious topic from the viewpoint of a particular religion are formulated. Accordingly, the established heading **Humility—Judaism** was revised to **Humility—Religious aspects—Judaism**.

The following change to an existing free-floating subdivision took place during the fourth quarter of 2003.

CHANGED OR CANCELLED FREE-FLOATING SUBDIVISIONS
2003/44-51

Subdivision	List in SCM	Change or replacement
—Seeds	H 1180	ADD: *(May Subd Geog)*

SUBJECT HEADINGS OF CURRENT INTEREST

Weekly Lists 46-51, 2003 and 1-6, 2004

Absolute pitch *(May Subd Geog)*
Anti-apartheid activists *(May Subd Geog)*
Atom-atom collisions
Aural history *(May Subd Geog)*
Bacterial artificial chromosomes *(May Subd Geog)*
Banana splits *(May Subd Geog)*
Burial clothing *(May Subd Geog)*
Cat dolls *(May Subd Geog)*
Civil unions *(May Subd Geog)*
Community-based social services *(May Subd Geog)*
Contract bundling *(May Subd Geog)*
Cunning folk *(May Subd Geog)*
Dating services *(May Subd Geog)*
Death care industry *(May Subd Geog)*
Dirty bombs *(May Subd Geog)*
Discouraged workers *(May Subd Geog)*
Ecodistricts *(May Subd Geog)*
Emerging infectious diseases *(May Subd Geog)*
Escaped prisoners of war *(May Subd Geog)*
Harm reduction *(May Subd Geog)*
Hazard signs *(May Subd Geog)*
Hijab (Islamic clothing) *(May Subd Geog)*
Integrative medicine *(May Subd Geog)*

Internet questionnaires *(May Subd Geog)*
Library surveillance *(May Subd Geog)*
Lion dance *(May Subd Geog)*
Live food *(May Subd Geog)*
Music and the Internet *(May Subd Geog)*
Mystery shopping *(May Subd Geog)*
Online dating *(May Subd Geog)*
Pain perception *(May Subd Geog)*
Paper animal making *(May Subd Geog)*
Petite clothing *(May Subd Geog)*
Petitions *(May Subd Geog)*
Place-based education *(May Subd Geog)*
Postwar reconstruction *(May Subd Geog)*
Product placement in mass media *(May Subd Geog)*
Record stores *(May Subd Geog)*
Specialty hospitals *(May Subd Geog)*
Transient ischemic attack *(May Subd Geog)*
Viral marketing *(May Subd Geog)*
Weather protection *(May Subd Geog)*
Women and the environment *(May Subd Geog)*

REVISED LC SUBJECT HEADINGS

The list below comprises headings that were changed or cancelled on weekly lists 44-51, 2003.

Aerobee rocket	Aerobee rockets	NO
Angaco, Battle of, 1841	Angaco, Battle of, Argentina, 1841	NO
Ariane rocket	Ariane rockets	NO
Arica, Battle of, 1880	Arica, Battle of, Arica, Chile, 1880	NO
Arroyo Grande (Entre Rios, Argentina), Battle of, 1842	Arroyo Grande, Battle of, Argentina, 1842	NO
Arroyo Hondo, Battle of, 1821	Arroyo Hondo, Battle of, Mexico, 1821	NO
Avenida Central (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)	Avenida Rio Branco (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)	NO
Ayacucho, Battle of, 1824	Ayacucho, Battle of, Peru, 1824	NO
Ayacucho, Battle of, 1824—Anniversaries, etc.	Ayacucho, Battle of, Peru, 1824—Anniversaries, etc.	NO
Bayou Sauvage Urban National Wildlife Refuge (La.)	Bayou Sauvage National Wildlife Refuge (New Orleans, La.)	NO
Bildungsroman	Bildungsromans	YES
Bildungsroman	Bildungsromans—History and criticism	NO
Bomboná, Battle of, 1822	Bomboná, Battle of, Colombia, 1822	NO
Bull Creek (Utah)	Bull Creek (Wayne County and Garfield County, Utah)	NO
Caá Guazú, Battle of, 1841	Caaguazú, Battle of, Argentina, 1841	NO
Cagancha, Battle of, 1839	Cagancha, Battle of, Uruguay, 1839	NO
Caibate, Battle of, 1756	Caibaté, Battle of, Brazil, 1756	NO
Calama, Battle of, 1879	Calama, Battle of, Calama, Chile, 1879	NO
Callao Bay (Peru), Battle of, 1866	Callao, Battle of, Callao, Callao, Peru, 1866	NO
Campo Grande, Battle of, 1869	Campo Grande, Battle of, Paraguay, 1869	NO

Cañada de la Cruz (Argentina), Battle of, 1820	Cañada de la Cruz, Battle of, Argentina, 1820	NO
Carabobo, Battle of, 1821	Carabobo, Battle of, Venezuela, 1821	NO
Carabobo, Battle of, 1821—Anniversaries, etc.	Carabobo, Battle of, Venezuela, 1821—Anniversaries, etc.	NO
Caseros, Battle of, 1852	Caseros, Battle of, Argentina, 1852	NO
Catharacta	Skuas	YES
Catholic literature—Publication and distribution	Catholic literature—Publishing	YES
Cepeda, Battle of, 1859	Cepeda, Battle of, Argentina, 1859	NO
Cerro Corá, Paraguay, Battle of, 1870	Cerro Corá, Battle of, Paraguay, 1870	NO
Chacabuco, Battle of, 1817	Chacabuco, Battle of, Chile, 1817	NO
Chlamydia pneumoniae	Chlamydophila pneumoniae	YES
Chlamydia pneumoniae infections	Chlamydophila pneumoniae infections	YES
Chorros Blancos, Battle of, 1820	Chorros Blancos, Battle of, Colombia, 1820	NO
Christian literature—Publication and distribution	Christian literature—Publishing	YES
Christian literature, Early—Publication and distribution	Christian literature, Early—Publishing	YES
Cinco de Mayo, Battle of, 1862	Cinco de Mayo, Battle of, Puebla, Mexico, 1862	NO
Collective bargaining—College librarians	Collective bargaining—Academic librarians	YES
College librarians	Academic librarians	YES
College librarians—Faculty status	Academic librarians—Faculty status	YES
College librarians—Tenure	Academic librarians—Tenure	YES
College librarians as authors	Academic librarians as authors	YES
Colpahuaico, Battle of, 1824	Colpahuaico, Battle of, Peru, 1824	NO
Comrey personality scales	Comrey Personality Scales	YES
Corpus Christi, Argentine Republic, Battle of, 1536	Corpus Christi, Battle of, Argentina, 1536	NO
Cúcuta (Colombia)—History	Cúcuta (Norte de Santander, Colombia)—History	NO
Cúcuta (Colombia)—History—Siege, 1900	Cúcuta (Norte de Santander, Colombia)—History—Siege, 1900	NO
Curupaity, Battle of, 1866	Curupaity, Battle of, Curupayty, Ñeembucú, Paraguay, 1866	NO
Czech-American literature	Czech American literature	YES
Czech-American newspapers	Czech American newspapers	YES
Delta launch vehicle	Delta launch vehicles	NO
El Ebano, Battle of, 1915	El Ebano, Battle of, Ebano, Mexico, 1915	NO
El Juncal (Anzoátegui, Venezuela), Battle of, 1816	El Juncal, Battle of, Venezuela, 1816	NO
Environment and children	Children and the environment	YES
Environment and teenagers	Teenagers and the environment	YES
Free Blacks	Free blacks	YES
Galiteuthis galacialis	Galiteuthis glacialis	YES
Grasshopper mouse	Northern grasshopper mouse	YES
Himantopus	Stilts (Birds)	YES
Huamachuco, Battle of, 1883	Huamachuco, Battle of, Huamachuco, La Libertad, Peru, 1883	NO
Humility—Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]	Humility—Religious aspects—Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]	NO
Humility—Judaism	Humility—Religious aspects—Judaism	NO

Imragen (Berber tribe)	Imragen (Berber people)	YES
Incantations, Mandaic	Incantations, Mandaean	YES
Infants—Clothing—Fires and fire prevention	Infants' clothing—Fires and fire prevention	YES
Ingavi, Battle of, 1841	Ingavi, Battle of, Bolivia, 1841	NO
Iquique (Chile), Battle of, 1879	Iquique, Battle of, Iquique, Chile, 1879	NO
Jarosławice, Battle of, 1914	Jaroslawice, Battle of, I͡Aroslavychi, Ternopil′s′ka oblast′, Ukraine, 1914	NO
Jewish literature—Publication and distribution	Jewish literature—Publishing	YES
Juanambú River, Battle of the, 1814	Juanambú River, Battle of the, Colombia, 1814	NO
Junin, Battle of, 1824	Junin, Battle of, Peru, 1824	NO
Kutenai Indians—Antiquities	Kootenai Indians—Antiquities	NO
Kutenai Indians—Treaties	Kootenai Indians—Treaties	NO
La Chincúa Ranch (Mexico), Battle of, 1813	La Chincúa, Battle of, Mexico, 1813	NO
Las Piedras (Canelones, Uruguay), Battle of, 1811	Las Piedras, Battle of, Las Piedras, Canelones, Uruguay, 1811	NO
Las Salinas, Battle of, 1538	Las Salinas, Battle of, Peru, 1538	NO
Laticauda	Sea kraits	YES
Libraries and Blacks	Libraries and blacks	YES
Lomas Valentinas, Battle of, 1868	Lomas Valentinas, Battle of, Paraguay, 1868	NO
Londonderry (Northern Ireland)—History	Derry (Northern Ireland)—History	NO
Londonderry (Northern Ireland)—History—Siege, 1688-1689	Derry (Northern Ireland)—History—Siege, 1688-1689	NO
Lucanidae	Stag beetles	YES
Maipo, Battle of, 1818	Maipú, Battle of, Chile, 1818	NO
Martín García, Battle of, 1814	Martín García, Battle of, Argentina, 1814	NO
Matakam (African people)	Mafa (African people)	YES
McConnell Creek (B.C. : River)	McConnell Creek (Cassiar, B.C. : River)	NO
Mejillones, Bay of, Battle of, 1879	Angamos, Battle of, Chile, 1879	NO
Miraflores (Lima, Peru), Battle of, 1881	Miraflores, Battle of, Lima, Peru, 1881	NO
Monte de las Cruces, Battle of, 1810	Monte de las Cruces, Battle of, Mexico, 1810	NO
Music and morals	Music—Moral and ethical aspects	YES
Nanostructure materials	Nanostructured materials	YES
Nerodia fasciata	Southern water snake	YES
Nerodia sipedon	Northern water snake	YES
Niquitao, Battle of, 1813	Niquitao, Battle of, Venezuela, 1813	NO
North-West Nelson State Forest Park (N.Z.)	Kahurangi National Park (N.Z.)	NO
Obligado, Battle of, 1845	Obligado, Battle of, Argentina, 1845	NO
Oegopsida	Squids	YES
Onychomys	Grasshopper mice	YES
Ornithosis	Psittacosis	YES
Pago Largo, Battle of, 1839	Pago Largo, Battle of, Argentina, 1839	NO
Palmar, Battle of, 1838	Palmar, Battle of, Uruguay, 1838	NO
Palonegro, Battle of, 1900	Palonegro, Battle of, Colombia, 1900	NO
Pantano de Vargas, Battle of, 1819	Pantano de Vargas, Battle of, Colombia, 1819	NO
Panupali (Ecuador), Battle of, 1941	Panupali, Battle of, Panupali, Ecuador, 1941	NO
Parachutes—Testing equipment	Parachutes—Testing—Equipment and supplies	NO
Pavón, Battle of, 1861	Pavón, Battle of, Argentina, 1861	NO
Piribebuy (Paraguay), Battle of, 1869	Piribebuy, Battle of, Piribebuy, Paraguay, 1869	NO
Pitahaya	Pitahayas	YES

Portete de Tarqui, Battle of, 1829	Tarqui, Battle of, Ecuador, 1829	NO
Pozo de Vargas, Battle of, 1867	Pozo de Vargas, Battle of, Argentina, 1867	NO
Praça da Sé (São Paulo, Brazil), Battle of, 1934	Praça da Sé, Battle of, São Paulo, Brazil, 1934	NO
Primitivism and art	Art, Modern—Primitive influences	NO
Pudeto, Battle of, 1826	Pudeto, Battle of, Chile, 1826	NO
Rabbinical literature—Publication and distribution	Rabbinical literature—Publishing	YES
Rancagua, Battle of, 1814	Rancagua, Battle of, Rancagua, Chile, 1814	NO
Religious literature—Publication and distribution	Religious literature—Distribution	YES
Religious literature—Publication and distribution	Religious literature—Publishing	YES
Religious literature—Publication and distribution—Societies, etc.	Religious literature—Distribution—Societies, etc.	NO
Religious literature—Publication and distribution—Societies, etc.	Religious literature—Publishing—Societies, etc.	NO
Rembarunga (Australian people)	Rembarrnga (Australian people)	YES
Requiems, Arranged	Requiems	YES
Riachuelo, Battle of, 1865	Riachuelo, Battle of, Argentina, 1865	NO
Rockets, Sounding	Sounding rockets	YES
Rockets, Sounding—United States	Sounding rockets—United States	
San Gregorio, Battle of, 1853	San Gregorio, Battle of, Argentina, 1853	NO
San Juan de Ulúa Island (Mexico), Battle of, 1568	San Juan de Ulúa, Battle of, Mexico, 1568	NO
San Lorenzo, Battle of, 1813	San Lorenzo, Battle of, Argentina, 1813	NO
San Pablo, Battle of, 1882	San Pablo, Battle of, San Pablo, San Pablo, Peru, 1882	NO
San Pedro, Battle of, 1896	San Pedro, Battle of, Cuba, 1896	NO
Santa Ines, Battle of, 1859	Santa Inés, Battle of, Santa Inés, Barinas, Venezuela, 1859	NO
Sauce, Battle of the, 1870	Sauce, Battle of the, Uruguay, 1870	NO
Seminatrix pygaea	Black swamp snake	YES
South polar skua	South Polar skua	YES
Stercorariidae	Laridae	YES
Stercorarius	Jaegers (Birds)	YES
Stercorarius longicaudus	Long-tailed jaeger	YES
Stercorarius parasiticus	Parasitic jaeger	YES
Suipacha, Battle of, 1810	Suipacha, Battle of, Bolivia, 1810	NO
Surging Wave Pavilion (Suzhou, Jiangsu Sheng, China)	Cang Lang Ting (Suzhou, Jiangsu Sheng, China)	NO
Tabocas, Battle of, 1645	Monte das Tabocas, Battle of, Brazil, 1645	NO
Tacna, Battle of, 1880	Tacna, Battle of, Peru, 1880	NO
Tenochtitlán, Battle of, 1521	Tenochtitlán, Battle of, Mexico City, Mexico, 1521	NO
Torreón, Battle of, 1914	Torreón, Battle of, Torreón, Coahuila, Mexico, 1914	NO
Triangle Island (B.C.)	Triangle Island (Rupert Land District, B.C.)	NO
Truk language	Chuukese language	YES
Trukese (Micronesian people)	Chuukese (Micronesian people)	YES
Tucumán, Battle of, 1812	Tucumán, Battle of, San Miguel de Tucumán,	NO

	Argentina, 1812	
Tupambaé, Battle of, 1904	Tupambaé, Battle of, Uruguay, 1904	NO
Tuyuty, Battle of, 1866	Tuyuty, Battle of, Paraguay, 1866	NO
Valparaiso, Battle of, 1891	Placilla, Battle of, Chile, 1891	NO
Wakeham Bay (Québec)	Wakeham Bay (Québec : Bay)	NO
Waldensian literature—Publication and distribution	Waldensian literature—Publishing	YES
Witchey family	Witschi family	NO
Women, Matakam	Women, Mafa	YES
Women, Trukese	Women, Chuukese	YES
Wood sculpture, Nepalese	Wood sculpture, Nepali	YES
Yungay, Battle of, 1839	Yungay, Battle of, Peru, 1839	NO
Zepita, Battle of, 1823	Zepita, Battle of, Peru, 1823	NO
Zostera	Eelgrass	YES

MARC

MARC CODE LIST FOR LANGUAGES

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

Additions:
Cape Verde Creole [cpp]
Cup´ig [ypk]
Hedi [afa]
Warumungu [aus]

Change:
| *from*: | *to*: |
| Tiwi (Melville Island) | Tiwi (Australia) |

[BLANK PAGE]

ROMANIZATION

PROPOSED ALA/LC LADINO ROMANIZATION TABLE (DRAFT, JUNE 2003)

Ladino	Roman	Examples
א[1]	(-) a-	אמאר /amar/ ''love''
	'	פאה /pe'ah/ ''side curl
איי	ay	טראמב׳איי / ramvay/ ''railroad''
,ב	b	ב שקאר /bush ar/ ''look for''
ב׳ , בֿ	v	אחאארב׳אר /a arvar/ ''beat''
,ג	g	סאנ רי /sangre/ ''blood''
ג׳ , גֿ	j	ג׳א סטאר /ajus ar/ ''add''
ג	ch	ג יקיס /chi es/ ''youth''
,ד	d	דין /din/ ''religious law''
יד, דֿ	dh	ד׳וד ס /sudhor/ ''sweat''
ה[4]	-ah	סאלה /salah/ ''room''

וּ[4]		ושט / eshe / "gullet"
	o	דוס /dos/ "two"
	w	א ואה /agwah/ "water"
	u	ס קארפ / arpus/ "watermelon"
וּאִי[2]	we	מואיס /mwes/ "nut"
וֹ אִי	wi	**יאר**סו אִיב /swivar/ "follow"
יי	uy	מ יי /muy/ "much"
יי	oy	יי ב/boy/ "height, size"
ז	z	קאזאל֚ / azal/ "village"
ז' , זֹ	zh	ז״יר מ /muzher/ "woman, wife"
ח		האביר / aber/ "news"
ט		**ריטא**ד / adhre/ "late"
י	y	יוסף /Yosef/ "Joseph"
	e	ביל֚ /bel/ "waist"

יִ	i	פּ ימְליק ר /purimli / "Purim present"
יי[3]	y	ייו /yo/ "I"
	ye	**ב׳ארײ** /yevar/ "carry" דייס /dyes/ "ten"
יִי	yi	ײר סי /segyir/ "follow"
ַיי	ey	רֵיי /rey/ "king"
.	k	ב׳וד /kavod/ "honor"
כ, ך	kh	ברכה /berakhah/ "blessing" מלך /melekh/ "king"
ל	l	לאמביר /lamber/ "lick"
מ, ם	m	מייל /myel/ "honey" חאמאם / amam/ "bath house"
נ, ן	n	נה! /nah!/ "here! Behold!" לאד׳רון /ladhron/ "thief"
ס	s	טלאג ס /su lach/ "rice pudding"
ע[4]	ʻ	מערה /meʻarah/ "cave"
פ,	p	אראס /paras/ "money" קאסא / asap/ "butcher"
ף, פ ף׳, פ׳ פֿ , ף	f	פ׳ין /fin/ "end" חריף׳ / arif/ "acute"

צ, ⁴ץ⁴	ts	צדקה /tseda ah/ "charity"
ק		קאבʹזאר / avzar/ "cause"
ר	r	ראקי /ra i/ "arak"
ש	sh	שאביון /shavon/ "soap"
	ś	בש רה / beśorah/ "good news"
	t	ורה /Torah/ "Torah"

Ligature

	al	ב טה /bal ah/ "ax"

General notes

1. א is not represented in romanization when it precedes,יי ,ו or י at the beginning of a word or when it appears between any combination of the vowels /e/ or /i/ (both spelled י), /o/ or /u/ (both spelled ו) when they are adjacent. In words of Hebrew or Aramaic derivation, it is represented by /ʼ/.

2. At the beginning of a word, ואי is always preceded by ג-, as in גואירטה /gwer ah/ "garden".

3. יי may sometimes be spelled ליי when it represents /y/ and /ye/, as in לייו /yo/ "I".

4. Words of Hebrew-Aramaic origin usually retain their traditional spellings in Ladino. Such words are romanized according to the ALA/LC Hebrew romanization table. Initial ו (not וו), י (not יי), non-final כ ה, (kh), צ, ע, ש (ś), andת are usually found only in words of Hebrew-Aramaic derivation; in rare instances they may also appear in words borrowed from Arabic or Turkish. In some traditions, ש may appear where other traditions use the letter ס.

Notes on pronunciation

ג /ch/ as in "chop"   ש /sh/ as "shop
ד׳ /dh/ as in "lather"   כ /kh/ as in German "ach"
ג׳ /j/ as in "gentle"   ז׳/zh/ as in "azure"

The pairs ב /v/ and ו / /, ח / / and כ /kh/, ס /s/ and   /ś/,   /k/ andק / / are distinguished in the script but not in pronunciation.

Notes on Ladino/Judezmo diacritics

No standard orthography for Ladino/Judezmo has even been formally adopted. Words of Hebrew or Aramaic derivation usually maintain their traditional spellings. However, Ladino/Judezmo words of non-Semitic derivation do use a number of consonants no longer found in Castilian Spanish. These diacritics, such as rafé, geresh or a superscript dot, may be found with varying consistencies in publications.

Reference sources

At present, no single dictionary constitutes an authoritative or normative source for the romanization of Ladino/Judezmo. For words of Spanish derivation, refer to the 4200+ word Judezmo/Hebrew glossary at the end of David Bunis's *Leshon G'udezmo* (Jerusalem, 1999), which employs a vocalization system devised by the author employing iri , tsere, olam and shuru as vowel marks. Ladino/Judezmo words of Hebrew or Aramaic origin written in Hebrew characters appear in written texts either in traditional etymological spellings, or in phonetic or partially phonetic spellings. These words should be romanized according to the Library of Congress Hebrew romanization table. In problematic cases, where, for example, it is impossible to differentiate between "e" and "i", or "o" and "u," or when words of non-Spanish, non-Hebraic origin are in question, refer to such dictionaries as those by Joseph Nehama (*Dictionnaire du judéo-espagnol*), Elli Kohen (*Ladino-English, English-Ladino: Concise Encyclopedic Dictionary (Judeo-Spanish)*), and Pascual Pascual Recuero (*Diccionario básico ladino-español*).

References

1. Bunis, David M. [*Leshon G'udezmo*]. Jerusalem: Magnes Press, The Hebrew University, c1999: p. 465-551; [transcription system for "yod", "double yod", p. 56-57].

2. Bunis, David M. *A Lexicon of the Hebrew and Aramaic Elements in Modern Judezmo*. Jerusalem: Magnes Press, The Hebrew University; Misgav Yerushalayim, Institute for Research on the Sephardi and Oriental Jewish Heritage, 1993.

3. Nehama, Joseph. *Dictionnaire du judéo-espagnol*. Madrid: Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cient´ificas, Instituto "Benito Arias Montano", 1977.

4. Kohen, Elli. *Ladino-English, English-Ladino: Concise Encyclopedic Dictionary (Judeo-Spanish)*. New York: Hippocrene, 2000.

5. Pascual Recuero, Pascual. *Ortografía del Ladino: soluciones y evolución*. Granada: Universidad de Granada, Departamento de Estudios Semíticos, 1988.

6. Pascual Recuero, Pascual. *Diccionario básico ladino-español*. Barcelona: Ameller, 1977.

Please send comments to the Cataloging Policy and Support Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540-4305, or CPSO@loc.gov, by July 31, 2004.

MARC

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

Additions:
        Cape Verde Creole [cpp]
        Cup´ig [ypk]
        Hedi [afa]
        Warumungu [aus]

Change:

from:	*to*:
Tiwi (Melville Island)	Tiwi (Australia)