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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATIONS (LCRI)

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 Any LCRI previously published but not listed below is no longer applicable and has been cancelled.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

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1.0A3. CHIEF SOURCE OF INFORMATION. [Formerly 1.0H]

When the item is a bilingual dictionary or other work not involving "original language" or translation or it is a work that does not contain words (e.g., some music), select the source in the language or script of the issuing body. This means using the criterion of the issuing body after considering sections ii)(a) and ii)(b) of paragraph a), but before considering section ii)(c) of paragraph a).

1.0E. LANGUAGE AND SCRIPT OF THE DESCRIPTION.

When applicable, apply these guidelines, including the use of brackets, to headings.

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 (**Œ**dipus, alumnæ, etc.) rather than standard usages in the modern orthography of the language, e.g., **œ** in French (as in **œ**uvre) 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^0 , 2° , 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 IQIs^a
transcription: 245 14 \$a The Severus scroll and the IQIs^a
suggested note: 500 ## \$a On t.p. "^a" is superscript

chief source: Separation of ⁵⁹Fe^{III} and ⁵⁹Fe^{II} in neutron ...
transcription: 245 10 \$a Separation of ⁵⁹Fe^{III} and ⁵⁹Fe^{II} in
neutron ...
suggested note: 500 ## \$a On t.p. "^{III}" and "^{II}" are
superscript

chief source: Estimating L_x(1)
transcription: 245 10 \$a Estimating L_x(1)
suggested note: 500 ## \$a On t.p. "_x" is subscript

chief source: ENDOR hyperfine constants of V_k-type centers
transcription: 245 10 \$a ENDOR hyperfine constants of V_k-
type centers
suggested note: 500 ## \$a On t.p. "_k" is subscript

chief source: The structure of $1f_{7/2}$ nuclei
transcription: 245 14 \$a The structure of 1f $_{7/2}$ nuclei
suggested note: 500 ## \$a On t.p. "/" 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 L^1 [Omega] A(R)
(The omega in the source is a capital letter)

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

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 $\cos \pi \lambda$ 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 ...

chief source: The bias in $dT/d \Delta$ 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: Zara θ ustra and Φ ilo
transcription: 245 10 \$a Zara[th]ustra and [Ph]ilo

chief source: Oie wowapi wa η Lakota-Ieska
transcription: 245 10 \$a Oie wowapi wa $\underline{\underline{\eta}}$ 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 3# \$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., $\mathfrak{b} = \underline{\underline{b}}$; $\mathfrak{d} = \underline{\underline{d}}$; $\mathfrak{q} = \underline{\underline{q}}$; $f = \underline{\underline{f}}$; $\mathfrak{h} = \underline{\underline{h}}$; $\eta = \underline{\underline{n}}$; $\lambda = \underline{\underline{l}}$; $\mathfrak{t} = \underline{\underline{t}}$. 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.

$\alpha = \underline{\underline{a}}$

$\mathfrak{b} = \underline{\underline{d}}$

$\varepsilon = \underline{\underline{e}}$

$\phi = \underline{\underline{f}}$

$\mathfrak{x} = \underline{\underline{g}}$

$= \underline{\underline{g}} \quad = \underline{\underline{G}}$

$\mathfrak{b} = \underline{\underline{i}} \quad \mathfrak{b} = \underline{\underline{I}}$

$\lambda = \underline{\underline{l}}$

$\mathfrak{o} = \underline{\underline{o}}$

$\sigma = \underline{\underline{s}}$

$\int = \underline{\underline{s}}$

$\theta = \underline{\underline{t}}$

$\mathfrak{v} = \underline{\underline{u}}$

$\mathfrak{v} = \underline{\underline{u}}$

$\mathfrak{v} = \underline{\underline{v}}$

$\beta = \underline{\underline{v}}$

u = u

z = z

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" (ſ) written as two letters = sz (Auslegung)

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

Degree symbol (600°) = superscript zero (600⁰)

Inch/inches, second/seconds = hard sign, double prime (tvěrdýi znak) (")

Foot/feet, minute/minutes = soft sign, prime (mĭagkĭi znak) (´)

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

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

A ₁ below a letter (ė) = dot below the letter (ė)

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 queries 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: R̄ 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-θ pages : environmental
resources

chief source: Where to stay USA from 50¢ to \$9 a night
transcription: 245 10 \$a Where to stay USA from 50¢ 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 $K \rightarrow 0$ and $K \infty$
transcription: 245 14 \$a The added mass coefficient of a
cylinder oscillating in shallow
water in the limit $K \rightarrow 0$
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 soedieniã A₂B^{VI}
transcription: 245 10 \$a Poluprovodnikovye soedieniã AI2B^{VI}
suggested note: 500 ## \$a On t.p. "I" appears over "2" and "VI" is superscript

chief source: Some elementary properties of the category Top_M | B
transcription: 245 10 \$a Some elementary properties of the category Top_M | B
suggested note: 500 ## \$a On t.p. "M" is subscript

If a title consists solely of a sign or symbol or one or more marks of punctuation, 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

chief source: ---- / Edvardas Gudavičius
transcription: 245 10 \$a [Keturi brūkšniai] / \$c Edvardas
Gudavičius.
suggested note: 500 ## The title consists solely of four
hyphens

but

chief source: ????? Steele's answers, by Daniel Steele ...
transcription: 245 10 \$a ????? Steele's answers / \$c by
Daniel Steele ...
(Although the title begins with marks of punctuation, it also contains
indexable data and no special intervention is required) ~~1.0H. Items with
several chief sources of information. [Rev.]~~

~~1.0H. Items with several chief sources of information. [Rev.]~~

~~————— When the item is a bilingual dictionary or other work not involving "original language" or translation or it is a work that does not contain words (e.g., some music), select the source in the language or script of the issuing body. This means using the criterion of the issuing body after considering sections i)-ii) of paragraph d), but before considering section iii):~~

CANCEL; Covered by revised LCRI 1.0A3

1.6. SERIES AREA. [Rev.]

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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-letiiū pobedy posviashchaetsiā
("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 1.0A3. 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.

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

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Inaccuracy in Title Proper of a Series

LC/PCC practice

a) 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 XXIII, et de la
 collection des Cahiers de l’Association
 interuniversitaire de l’Est dont il
 constitue le no 21.”

1.6H. SUBSERIES. [Rev.]

Applicability

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

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

Additional Guidelines

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

- 1) If the titles represent resources with different modes of issuance (e.g., one title is a multipart item and the other is a serial), treat each as a separate series.
- 2) If both titles are multipart items, apply LCRI 25.6A to determine if the two titles are to be treated

as one entity or established separately.

Access Points for Main Series and Subseries

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

Changes Affecting Heading for Subseries²

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

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

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 21.2C 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,

²[Recommended future placement: add to the new LCRI for the new introductory rule in AACR2 Chapter 21]

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)

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

International Standard Book Number

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

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

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

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

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

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

2) *Previous numbering system.* Prior to the adoption of the existing system, Standard Book Numbers (SBN) consisted of nine digits. The only difference between ISBNs and SBNS is that the latter do not contain a group identifier. SBNS were used only in the United Kingdom and the United States. With the inception of the ISBN system, all nine-digit

numbers present in the LC MARC database were transformed into ISBNs by the addition of an initial zero to each number by means of computer program. See below for information on expansion of the ISBN from 10 to 13 digits.

Transcription

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

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

Qualification

Always add the qualifier “(loose-leaf)” in cases of updating loose-leaves per 12.8E2.

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

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

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

13-DIGIT ISBN

The ISBN is being expanded from 10 digits to 13. The date for fully adopting ISBN 13 is January 1, 2007. The revised International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standard is due to be published at the beginning of 2005. Publishers then have two years to implement ISBN 13 fully into all aspects of their businesses. For the interim period between 2005 and 2007, publishers are encouraged to supply both an ISBN 10 and an ISBN 13 for the same manifestation, based on guidelines issued by the International ISBN Agency (IIA). Beginning in 2007 publishers will supply only ISBN 13.

LC practice: In response to the desire of publishers to begin supplying ISBN 13 prior to 2005 to be included in Cataloging in Publication (CIP) data for books to be published in the interim period and beyond, the Library of Congress will begin accommodating ISBN 13 on October 1, 2004.

For CIP and other bibliographic records created after October 1, 2004 and before January 1, 2007, that contain pairs of ISBN 13 and ISBN 10, group them by manifestation in repeated MARC 21 020 fields, with the ISBN 13 input preceding the ISBN 10, each number qualified as appropriate.

020 ## \$a 9781873671000 (hardbound)

020 ## \$a 1873671008 (hardbound)

Continue to follow the guidelines stated above for ISBN 10 **except** to insure clarity, qualify each ISBN 13/ISBN 10 pair by the manifestation to which it relates. Prefer the term used in the source when it is judged to convey a condition intelligibly. For a hardbound resource, there is no attempt to use a consistent term other than to use one that conveys the condition intelligibly. Continue the practice of giving the ISBN, now a pair, related to the manifestation represented by the bibliographic record first. **Note:** If only an ISBN 13 is provided without an ISBN 10, do not input the ISBN 13; during the period January 1, 2005-January 1, 2007 when ISBN 13 is provided it is always to be paired with ISBN 10.

The guidelines for printing ISBN pairs in a book call for grouping the pairs of numbers by manifestation, giving the ISBN 13 first with each number preceded by a print constant as follows:

ISBN-13: 978-1-873671-00-0

ISBN-10: 1-873671-008

Note that in cases of multiple pairs, the guidelines call for the pairs to be printed on separate lines down the page one pair after the other. This is in contrast to the current style used in CIP data (printed across the page as part of a single paragraph, each instance of an ISBN separated by a space-dash-space). If any books published prior to October 1, 2004 contain an ISBN 13/ISBN 10 pair, add any ISBN 13 or ISBN 10 or both as appropriate at the time the bibliographic record is updated to reflect the book.

Note that all ISBN 13 begin with the digits "978," and consist of 13 digits. Note also, that because of the different lengths of ISBN 10 and ISBN 13, the formula for calculating the check digit for each is different and will most often result in a different check digit.

2.5B16. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AREA. [Rev.]

Multipart Item Incomplete

LC practice: Record holdings for an incomplete multipart item according to the guidelines in the section of LCRI 1.0C headed **LC/CONSER Practice for Temporary/Uncertain Data**.

2.7B4. VARIATIONS IN TITLE. [Rev.]

Option Decision

Do not apply the optional provision of the rule.

Variant Titles

If the variant title being recorded in a note appears in a source that meets the criteria for an added title page, record the note as "Title on added t.p." followed by a colon-space and the title. If the variant title appears in another source, specify its location (e.g., "Title on p. [4] of cover:"). There is no situation for which the notes "Added title." or "Added title:" or "Added t.p.:" are appropriate.

If a title in another language appears prominently on the publication, record the title in a note and make an

added entry for it. (It does not matter if the source is an added title page or if there is text in the language of the title.)

Binder's Title

If a binder's title varies significantly from the title proper of the item, record it in a note and make an added entry for it. If a monograph has been bound only for LC's collections (i.e., it was not bound by the publisher or it was not one of the multiple copies that were bound subsequent to publication as part of a cooperative acquisitions program), give only the note and not the added entry. In such a case, make the note a copy-specific one (LCRI 1.7B20), e.g., "LC copy has binder's title: ..." In case of doubt, do not assume that the item was bound only for LC.

6.5B1. EXTENT OF ITEM (INCLUDING SPECIFIC MATERIAL DESIGNATION) [Rev.]

Specific Material Designation

LC practice: Rule 6.5B1 authorizes the following terms for use in recording the specific material designation for a sound recording: sound cartridge, sound cassette, sound disc, sound tape reel, sound track film.

Effective May 1, 2000, add the term "sound disc cartridge" to the list. Use it to describe digitally encoded discs permanently encased in a cartridge (magneto optical disks, MiniDiscs, etc.)

Add as the third example:

300 ## \$a 2 sound disc cartridges

Option Decisions

First option

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

Second option

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

7.5B1. EXTENT OF ITEM (INCLUDING SPECIFIC MATERIAL DESIGNATION) [Rev.]

Option Decisions

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

~~9.3B1. TYPE AND EXTENT OF RESOURCE AREA. TYPE OF RESOURCE.~~

~~— *Amendments 2001* to AACR2 revised rule 9.3B1 to replace "type of file" with "type of electronic resource"; to replace the terms "computer data," "computer program(s)," and "computer data and program(s)" with "electronic data," "electronic program(s)," and "electronic data and program(s)"; to remove the provision to give the type of file "when the information is readily available"; and to remove the optional provision that permitted the term "computer" to be omitted when a GMD had been assigned to the record.~~

~~————— *LC practice:* Do not supply terms for the type of electronic resource in LC original cataloging. Accept such terms when found in records originally created by other cataloging agencies and used by LC in its own cataloging.~~

Cancel; Area 3 deleted from Chapter 9.

9.5B1. EXTENT OF ITEM (INCLUDING SPECIFIC MATERIAL DESIGNATION). [Rev.]

Option Decisions

First option

LC practice: Effective December 2001, apply the first optional provision of the rule and use a term in common usage in LC original cataloging. Accept the terms prescribed by 9.5B1 when such terms are found in records originally created by other cataloging agencies and used by LC in its own cataloging. (*Note:* Prior to December 2001, LC used the terms prescribed by 9.5B1. Existing records are generally not changed to reflect current policy.)

Second option

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

9.5B3. [New]

Option Decision

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

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

Integrating Resources

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

Cancel; covered by rule 1.0A3

~~12.1E1. OTHER TITLE INFORMATION. [New]~~

Integrating Resources

~~————— *LC/PCC practice:* When an acronym or initialism of the title appears on the chief source of information with the full form of the title (see rule 12.1B2), always transcribe the acronym or initialism as other title information and make~~

a title added entry for it.

CANCEL; practice statement added to revised rule.

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

Integrating Resources

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

existing record

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

same record updated

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

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

Electronic Serials That Don't Retain Earlier Titles

If an electronic serial is reformatted so that all evidence of the earlier title is removed, give the earlier title in a note. Give a note explaining that the earlier title no longer appears in the serial.

existing record

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

same record updated

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

~~21.2A. 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.~~

Cancel; covered by the revised LCRI 21.2C

21.2A1. CHANGES IN TITLES PROPER. MULTIPART MONOGRAPHS. [FORMERLY 21.2B2]

Change in LC/PCC policy: There should be only one record for an unnumbered multipart item. Prior to Dec. 1, 2002, separate series authority records were made for an unnumbered multipart item when the title proper changed; do not change or condense any records created before Dec. 1, 2002. (The LC/PCC policy has always been to have only one record for a numbered multipart item when the title proper changed.)

LC/PCC practice: Follow rule 1.0A2 and always use the first part if possible as the basis of the description for the collected set bibliographic record or as the basis of the heading in the series authority record. If that is not possible, use the first part that is available; in the collected set bibliographic record, make a “Description based on” note (see rule 1.7B23 and its LCRI).

~~21.2B2. MONOGRAPHS IN MORE THAN ONE PHYSICAL PART.~~

~~*Change in LC/PCC policy:* There should be only one record for an unnumbered multipart item. Prior to Dec. 1, 2002, separate series authority records were made for an unnumbered multipart item when the title proper changed; do not change or condense any records created before Dec. 1, 2002. (The LC/PCC policy has always been to have only one record for a numbered multipart item when the title proper changed.)~~

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

Cancel; revised to LCRI 21.2A1

21.2C. CHANGES IN TITLES PROPER. SERIALS. [FORMERLY 21.2A and 21.2C]

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 i) of 21.2C2b, 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 iii), 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 v), 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 vii), also consider the situation to apply when the language of the title varies according to the language of the text.

For categories v) and vii), 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 viii), consider that “a list” means at least three terms.

In applying category ix), 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.

Serials: Exceptions

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

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

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

Change in LC/PCC policy: There should be only one record for an unnumbered multipart item. Prior to Dec. 1, 2002, separate series authority records were made for an unnumbered

multipart item when the responsible person or body changed; do not change or condense any records created before Dec. 1, 2002. (The LC/PCC policy has always been to have only one record for a numbered multipart item when the responsible person or body changed.)

LC/PCC practice: Follow rule 1.0A2 and always use the first part if possible as the basis of the description for the collected set bibliographic record or as the basis of the heading in the series authority record. If that is not possible, use the first part that is available; in the collected set bibliographic record, make a “Description based on” note (see rule 1.7B23 and its LCRI).

21.30J. TITLES. [Rev.]

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Title Changes Related to Subsequent Editions of Monographs

Title Change for Parts of a Multipart Item

Minor Change in Title of a Serial

Title Added Entries for Integrating Resources

- 1) *Titles proper*
- 2) *Other title information and titles other than the title proper*

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

Introduction

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

Within the machine-readable environment, the MARC format content designation conventions support the formal

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1) *Title added entry derived from 245 field*. A title added entry is derived from the 245 title field on the basis of indicator position 1 (use value "1" (Title added entry)). The data constituting such a derived added entry are those of the \$a (Title), \$n (Number of part/section of a work), and \$p (Name of a part/section of a work) subfields as appropriate. In most cases a derived added entry equates to the title proper. Except for alternative titles and parts/designations of parts, the extent of a derived added entry is governed by the first mark of prescribed punctuation

in the 245 field. When the added entry desired does not equate to the \$a, \$n, or \$p subfields of the 245 field as appropriate, it is necessary to use the 246 field for the added entry.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<i>Ind. 2</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Display constant the value indicates</i>
#	No information provided	[no display constant]
0	Portion of title	[no display constant]
1	Parallel title	[no display constant]

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

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

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

Note the following input conventions used with the 246 field:

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

Input first

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

followed by any others in the order judged best.

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

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

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

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

Basic Guideline for Making Title Added Entries for Titles Proper

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

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

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

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

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

```
245 10 $a XX centuries & Mt. St. Helens ...
246 3# $a 20 centuries and Mount Saint Helens
246 3# $a Twenty centuries and Mount Saint Helens
```

2) *Alternate forms*

a) *Abbreviations.* When an abbreviation occurs as one of the first five words filed on in a title proper, make a 246-derived title added entry substituting the corresponding spelled-out form of the abbreviation if it is thought that some catalog users might reasonably expect that the form was spelled out in the source.

```
245 10 $a Messrs. Ives of Bridgeport ...
246 3# $a Messieurs Ives of Bridgeport
```

```
245 10 $a Mt. St. Helens ...
246 3# $a Mount Saint Helens ...
```

```
245 10 $a St. Louis blues ...
246 3# $a Saint Louis blues ...
```

but

```
245 10 $a M'Liss and Louie ...
      (Spelled out form of abbreviation unknown)
```

b) *Ampersand.* When an ampersand (or other symbol, e.g., +, representing the word "and") occurs as one of the first five words filed on in a title proper, make a 246-derived title added entry substituting the word "and" in the language of the title.

```
245 10 $a A & B roads & motorways atlas of Great
      Britain ...
246 3# $a A and B roads and motorways atlas of Great
      Britain
```

c) *Letters and initialisms (including acronyms).* When a series of letters or an initialism occurs as one of the first five words filed on in a title proper, apply the following:

(1) *With separating punctuation.*⁷ If the transcription shows separating punctuation, make a 246-derived title added entry in the form without any separating punctuation if it is thought that some catalog users might expect that the letters would be recorded in that form in the source.

```
245 10 $a A.-G. Chemie ...
246 3# $a AG Chemie
```

```
245 14 $a The A-B-C-D of successful college writing ...
246 3# $a ABCD of successful college writing
```

(2) *Without spacing or separating punctuation.* If the transcription does not show spacing or separating punctuation, normally do not make a 246-derived title added entry with spacing or separating punctuation.

d) *Numbers.* When a number occurs as one of the first five words filed on in a title proper, make a 246-derived title added entry as follows:

(1) *Arabic numbers (excluding dates).* Make a 246-derived title added entry substituting the corresponding spelled-out form of the number in the language of the title proper if it is thought that some users of the catalog might reasonably expect that the form was spelled out in words in the source. In spelling out numbers in English, follow the style indicated in *The Chicago Manual of Style*, University of Chicago Press. For other languages, follow the preferred style of the language.

```
101 = one hundred one; use also one hundred and one
      (An exceptional form provided because of its frequent use.)
425 = four hundred twenty-five, not four hundred and twenty-five
1001 = one thousand one; use also one thousand and one
      (An exceptional form provided because of its frequent use.)
1226 = one thousand two hundred twenty-six, not twelve hundred
      twenty-six or twelve hundred and twenty-six
2500 = twenty-five hundred, not two thousand five hundred
```

```
245 14 $a The 1-2-3 guide to libraries ...
246 3# $a One-two-three guide to libraries
```

```
245 10 $a 1 and 2 Thessalonians ...
246 3# $a First and Second Thessalonians
```

```
245 10 $a 1a Mostra Toscana/scultura ...
246 3# $a Prima Mostra Toscana/scultura
```

```
245 10 $a 3 point 2 and what goes with it ...
246 3# $a 3.2 and what goes with it
246 3# $a Three point two and what goes with it
```

```
245 14 $a The 3.2 beer law ...
246 3# $a Three-point-two beer law
```

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

245 10 \$a 3:10 to Yuma ...
246 3# \$a Three ten to Yuma

245 10 \$a 27 wagons full of cotton ...
246 3# \$a Twenty-seven wagons full of cotton

but

245 10 \$a A4D desert speed run ...

245 10 \$a 1/3 of an inch of French bread ...

245 10 \$a 1/10th fours of 48 hours ...

245 10 \$a 2° minute talk treasury ...

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

245 10 \$a 003° ...

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

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

(2) *Dates*

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

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

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

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

245 14 \$a The XXth century citizen's atlas of the
world ...

246 3# \$a 20th century citizen's atlas of the world

246 3# \$a Twentieth century citizen's atlas of the
world

245 13 \$a Le XVIIe & XVIIIe siècles ...

246 3# \$a 17. et 18. siècles

246 3# \$a Dix-septième et dix-huitième siècles

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

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

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

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

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

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

245 10 \$a XXV s'ezd KPSS i problemy ideologicheskoi
 bor'by ...
 246 3# \$a 25. s'ezd KPSS i problemy ideologicheskoi
 bor'by v stranakh Azii i Afriki
 246 3# \$a Dvadsat' piatyi s'ezd KPSS i problemy
 ideologicheskoi bor'by v stranakh Azii i
 Afriki

but

245 10 \$a Neotropical Microlepidoptera XIX ...
 246 3# \$a Neotropical Microlepidoptera 19
 (No derived added entry from spelled-out form)

(4) *Spelled-out form*. Make a 246-derived title added entry substituting an arabic numeral for the spelled-out form if it is thought that some users of the catalog might reasonably expect that was the form in the source.

245 14 \$a The road of a thousand wonders ...
 246 3# \$a Road of 1000 wonders

245 12 \$a A thousand and one facts about Soviet

Estonia ...
 246 3# \$a 1001 facts about Soviet Estonia

 245 10 \$a Eighty blocks from Tiffany's ...
 246 3# \$a 80 blocks from Tiffany's

but 245 10 \$a Two years before the mast ...

e) *Signs and symbols.* When a sign or symbol occurs as one or in one of the first five words filed on in a title proper, make a 246-derived title added entry substituting the name or a written form for the corresponding sign or symbol if this can be done concisely and if it is thought that some users of the catalog might reasonably expect that the sign/symbol would be recorded in that form in the source.

245 10 \$a Transforming #1 ...
 246 3# \$a Transforming number one

 245 10 \$a 100% cooperation with the United States ...
 246 3# \$a One hundred percent cooperation with the
 United States

 245 14 \$a The \$2 window on Wall Street ...
 246 3# \$a Two dollar window on Wall Street

 245 10 \$a Poe[try] : \$b a simple introduction ...
 246 3# \$a Poe
 246 30 \$a Simple introduction to experimental poetry
 500 ## \$a On t.p. "[try]" appears as an illustration
 of a tree.

but 245 10 \$a Tables of the error function and its
 derivative, [reproduction of equations for
 the functions] ...

f) *Other.* If a title proper contains data within the first five words filed on for which there could be an alternate form that would be filed differently, make a 246-derived title added entry under that form if it is thought that some users of the catalog might reasonably expect that form to be given in the source.

245 10 \$a Actfive and other poems ...
 246 3# \$a Act five and other poems

3) *Alternative titles.* See the subsection 7) *Portion of title proper* below.

4) *Corrected titles proper.* (For corrected titles other than titles proper, see subsection 10) under "**Guidelines for Making Title Added Entries for Other Titles Borne by an Item**" below.) In encountering titles proper that contain an incorrect form of some kind, insure that there is title access through both the incorrect and the corrected forms.

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

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

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

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

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

246 3# \$a Wolrd of television

246 3# \$a World of television

100 1# \$a Patriot, John.

245 10 \$a One day's d[u]ty ...

246 3# \$a One day's dtu

246 3# \$a One day's duty

Previous LC practice: From November 1995 through November 2002, LC did not use the 246-derived added entry technique to provide access to a title in its uncorrected form. This reflected LC's use of a previous system in which certain data enclosed within brackets in field 245 were ignored in filing arrangements. There will be no systematic attempt to update these records.

b) *Titles of serials and integrating resources (cf. 12.0F, 12.1B1).* When the title proper has been transcribed in a corrected form without using brackets, also make a 246-derived title added entry for the title as it appears in the source. (This treatment assumes that the title on later issues will be in the correct form on the pieces.)

245 00 \$a Housing starts ...

246 1# \$i Title appears on v. 1, no. 1 as: \$a Housing
sarts

110 2# \$a JLN Association.

245 10 \$a Annual report ...

246 1# \$i Title appears on 1999 report as: \$a Annul
report

362 0# \$a 1999-

5) *Items with a collective title. LC practice:* If an item containing more than one work has a collective title, make a 245-derived title added entry only for the collective title.

6) *Items without a collective title.* See below the separate section "**Items Without Collective Title.**"

7) *Portion of title proper*

a) *Alternative title.* For titles proper that contain an "alternative title," insure title access as follows:

- 1) to the complete title proper (245-derived title added entry);
- 2) to the first part of the title proper up to the word "or" or its equivalent in another language (246-derived title added entry);
- 3) to the part following the word "or" or its equivalent in another language (246-derived title

added entry).

```
100 1# $a Hoffmann, Heinrich, $d 1809-1894.
240 10 $a Struwelpeter. $l English
245 10 $a Slovenly Peter, or, Cheerful stories and funny
      pictures for good little folks.
246 30 $a Slovenly Peter
246 30 $a Cheerful stories and funny pictures for good
      little folks
```

b) *Part or designation of part.* If the title proper contains a part or a designation of a part or both, make a 246-derived title added entry (usually for the part) when it is judged intelligible enough to be a likely candidate for access.

```
245 04 $a The sophisticated traveler. $p Winter, love
      it or leave it / $c edited by A.M. Rosenthal
      ...
246 30 $a Winter, love it or leave it
```

c) *Partial title.* Make a 246-derived title added entry for a portion of a title proper when it is judged that some users would consider the portion as the title proper.

```
100 1# $a Byrne, Robert, $d 1928-
245 14 $a The New York times book of great chess
      victories and defeats / $c Robert Byrne.
246 30 $a Book of great chess victories and defeats
246 30 $a Great chess victories and defeats
```

This is often the case with art books whose title transcription begins with the artist's name; many users might perceive that name as a statement of responsibility rather than a title.

```
245 10 $a Paul Jenkins, anatomy of a cloud ...
246 30 $a Anatomy of a cloud
```

d) *Statement of responsibility.* When a title proper begins with a separable statement of responsibility, make a 246-derived title added entry for the title without the initial statement of responsibility. Note that this applies regardless of whether a uniform title has been assigned the work or not, since the function of providing access through a varying form of title is separate and distinct from the function of collocation provided through a uniform title.

```
100 1# $a Shakespeare, William, $d 1564-1616.
240 10 $a Midsummer night's dream
245 10 $a Shakespeare's A midsummer night's dream ...
246 30 $a Midsummer night's dream
```

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

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

9) *Uniform title. LC practice:* Do not make title added entries for uniform titles. There may, however, be instances in which a title added entry is the same as the uniform title (e.g., cf. subsection 7) d) immediately above).

Items Without Collective Title

1) *Change in AACR2/content designation.* For items without a collective title, *Amendments 1993* to the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* changed the placement of the general material designation ("GMD"), which in turn changed the manner of providing title access in such cases. The GMD now follows the first title transcribed instead of the last. That change stimulated a change in the content designation for items without a collective title: the second title immediately adjacent to the first is now treated as "remainder of title" (subfield \$b). This change, effective 1994, applies in all cases even when a GMD is not being assigned to the item.

With GMD

pre-1994 policy

245 10 \$a Title A ; Title B ; Title C \$h [GMD] / \$c
statement of responsibility

1994- policy

245 10 \$a Title A \$h [GMD] ; \$b Title B ; Title C /
\$c statement of responsibility

Without GMD

pre-1994 policy

245 10 \$a Title A ; Title B / \$c statement of
responsibility

1994- policy

245 10 \$a Title A ; \$b Title B / \$c statement of
responsibility

This change in content designation meant some changes in the existing policy on providing access to the titles being recorded in the title and statement of responsibility area, since the titles immediately following the first are no longer included in the same subfield as the first (subfield \$a). Subfield \$a now ends before any other data element that follows the first title (the GMD, the second title, the first parallel title, the first other title information, the first statement of responsibility).

2) *Title access to independent titles.* Make a title added entry for each title being recorded if there are two or three titles. Usually make a 245-derived title added entry for the first. The second and third titles must be provided for explicitly by using the redefined 740 field (Added entry — Uncontrolled related/analytical title) and recording value "2" in the second indicator position (Analytical entry). (Cf. the examples in 3) *Title access to 245 title string* immediately below). If there are four or more titles being recorded, make a 245-derived title added entry only for the first.

NOTE: record in a 246 field varying forms of an independent title occurring in a 245 \$a subfield; record in a 740 field varying forms of an independent title occurring elsewhere.

3) *Title access to 245 title string. Previous LC practice:* For the period February 1994 to November 2002, LC made a title added entry for the complement of titles immediately adjacent to one another appearing at the beginning of the title and statement of responsibility area and treated as a unit by recording the titles without the GMD but with the prescribed punctuation used in the title and statement of responsibility area. For the period February 1994-November 1995, field 740 0# was used to provide this added entry; from December 1995 to November 2002 field 246 3# was used. As of December 2002, LC follows the current practice described above in 2) *Title access to independent titles*. There will be no systematic attempt to update records done under the previous practice.

Previous practice (December 1995-November 2002) showing use of field 246 3# to provide access to the 245 title string as it appears on the source.

```
100 1# $a Berkeley, George, $d 1685-1753.
240 10 $a Treatise concerning the principles of human
      knowledge
245 10 $a Principles of human knowledge ; $b and,
      Three dialogues / $c edited with
      introduction by Howard Robinson.
246 3# $a Principles of human knowledge ; and, Three
      dialogues
700 12 $a Berkeley, George, $d 1685-1753. $t Three
      dialogues.
740 02 $a Three dialogues.
```

Current practice (December 2002-) showing that field 246 3# is no longer used to provide access to the 245 title string as it appears on the source.

```
100 1# $a Berkeley, George, $d 1685-1753.
240 10 $a Treatise concerning the principles of human
      knowledge
245 10 $a Principles of human knowledge ; $b and,
      Three dialogues / $c edited with
      introduction by Howard Robinson.
700 12 $a Berkeley, George, $d 1685-1753. $t Three
      dialogues.
740 02 $a Three dialogues.
```

4) *Models illustrating title access.* The following models illustrate the various conditions of title access that may occur for items without a collective title. These models are **LIMITED** to showing the various patterns that may occur. They do **NOT** include any controlled forms of added entries, e.g., controlled analytic added entries, that might also be appropriate.

```
245 10 $a Title A $h [GMD] ; $b Title B / $c statement
      of responsibility.
740 02 $a Title B.

245 10 $a Title A ; $b Title B / $c statement of
      responsibility.
```

740 02 \$a Title B.

245 10 \$a Title A \$h [GMD]. \$b Title B.

740 02 \$a Title B.

245 10 \$a Title A. \$b Title B.

740 02 \$a Title B.

245 10 \$a Title A \$h [GMD] ; \$b Title B ; Title C / \$c
statement of responsibility.

740 02 \$a Title B.

740 02 \$a Title C.

245 10 \$a Title A ; \$b Title B ; Title C / \$c
statement of responsibility.

740 02 \$a Title B.

740 02 \$a Title C.

245 10 \$a Title A \$h [GMD]. \$b Title B : other title
information. Title C.

740 02 \$a Title B.

740 02 \$a Title C.

245 10 \$a Title A. \$b Title B : other title
information. Title C.

740 02 \$a Title B.

740 02 \$a Title C.

245 10 \$a Title A \$h [GMD] / \$c statement of
responsibility. Title B / statement of
responsibility.

740 02 \$a Title B.

245 10 \$a Title A / \$c statement of responsibility.
Title B / statement of responsibility.

740 02 \$a Title B.

245 10 \$a Title A \$h [GMD] : \$b other title
information / \$c statement of
responsibility. Title B : other title
information / statement of responsibility.

740 02 \$a Title B.

245 10 \$a Title A : \$b other title information / \$c
statement of responsibility. Title B : other
title information / statement of
responsibility.

740 02 \$a Title B.

245 10 \$a Title A \$h [GMD] = \$b Parallel title A / \$c statement of responsibility. Title B = Parallel title B / statement of responsibility.

246 31 \$a Parallel title A

740 02 \$a Title B.

740 02 \$a Parallel title B.

245 10 \$a Title A = \$b Parallel title A / \$c statement of responsibility. Title B = Parallel title B / statement of responsibility.

246 31 \$a Parallel title A

740 02 \$a Title B.

740 02 \$a Parallel title B.

245 10 \$a Title A \$h [GMD] = \$b Parallel title A ; Title B = Parallel title B / \$c statement of responsibility.

246 31 \$a Parallel title A

740 02 \$a Title B.

740 02 \$a Parallel title B.

245 10 \$a Title A = \$b Parallel title A ; Title B = Parallel title B / \$c statement of responsibility.

246 31 \$a Parallel title A

740 02 \$a Title B.

740 02 \$a Parallel title B.

245 10 \$a Title A \$h [GMD] : \$b other title information ; Title B : other title information / \$c statement of responsibility.

740 02 \$a Title B.

245 10 \$a Title A : \$b other title information ; Title B : other title information / \$c statement of responsibility.

740 02 \$a Title B.

Guidelines for Making Title Added Entries for Other Titles Borne by an Item

1) *246 indicators.* For ease of reference, the values of the indicator positions of the 246 field are repeated here. For more complete information, see above the subsection 2) *Title added entry derived from 246 field* under the section "**Data Constituting Title Added Entries/Means of Carrying Them in the MARC Record.**"

Ind. 1

Condition the value indicates

- 0 Generate a note but not a title added entry
- 1 Generate a note and also a title added entry
- 2 Do not generate a note or a title added entry
- 3 Do not generate a note but do generate a title added entry

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

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

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

2) *Scope.* The guidelines in the following subsections represent an attempt to standardize, to a certain extent, practice in giving additional title added entries. They address varying forms of title other than those related to the title proper. They are not meant to be an exhaustive treatment. Apply cataloger's judgment to situations not addressed here. When a single title exhibits several conditions, limit the additional title added entries to those judged to be most useful.

a) *General guideline.* Make 246-derived title added entries more or less automatically for cover titles, parallel titles, and added title page titles when they are significantly different from the title proper. *LC practice:* Be more restrictive about caption titles, half titles, running titles for monographs, and other title information. Generally, make added entries for these only if one of the following is true:

- 1) the work was also published under the title;
- 2) the work is cited in reference sources under the title;
- 3) the title is given such prominence by typography or by other means that it is reasonable to assume that the publication may be known by it or that persons examining the item might think that it is the main title of the publication.

b) *Source vs. type.* In the 246 field, the categories for types of titles expressed by the second indicator are not mutually exclusive. *LC practice:* In general, for titles from sources other than 245, for monographs, prefer to give the source using either one of the following second indicator values for source

- 4 Cover title
- 5 Added title page title

- 6 Caption title
- 7 Running title
- 8 Spine title

or subfield \$i

```
245 10 $a Title of work ...
246 1# $i Title from colophon: $a Varying form of title
```

```
245 10 $a Title of work ...
246 1# $i Title on container: $a Parallel title on
      container
```

instead of stating the "nature" of the title itself, e.g.,

- 1 Parallel title
- 2 Distinctive title
- 3 Other title

Thus, for a title from a source other than 245 that is also a particular kind of title, e.g., a parallel title, prefer its source over the fact that it is a parallel title:

```
245 10 $a Title of work ...
246 14 $a Parallel title from cover
```

This does not preclude, however, also stating the "nature" of the title in subfield \$i when judged appropriate:

```
245 10 $a Title of work ...
246 0# $i Subtitle on jacket: $a Varying form of title
      that is subtitle on jacket
```

3) *Alternate forms. LC practice:* With respect to making 246-derived title added entries for alternate forms (cf. subsection 2) *Alternate forms* under "**Guidelines for Making Title Added Entries for Permutations Related to Titles Proper**" above), use judgment on a case-by-case basis. If in doubt, do not make a 246-derived title added entry for a "variant of a variant."

4) *Accompanying material.* Treat the title of an accompanying item as an independent title of a work contained within the item. Provide a title added entry using field 740 with indicator values 02. In general, provide title access through varying forms of the title of an accompanying item in those cases judged to provide useful access, using the 740 02 field also as the means of stating any varying forms of independent titles.

```
245 00 $a OSHA plan writer $h [electronic resource]
      ...
300 ## $a 1 computer disk ; $c 5 1/4 in. + $e 1 manual
      (1 v.) ...
500 ## $a Title on manual: Dr. Young's OSHA plan
      writer.
740 02 $a Dr. Young's OSHA plan writer.
```

5) *Added title page title*

```
100 1# $a Abbott, R.
245 14 $a The supply of liner shipping to Canada / $c
      by R. Abbott, Z. Mockus, N. Farinaccio.
246 15 $a Offre de transport maritime de ligne
      régulière au Canada
```

6) *At head of title.* When title data appear at head of title, use a 246 field.

```
110 1# $a Colorado. $b Office of State Auditor.
245 10 $a Highway users tax fund performance audit.
246 1# $i At head of title: $a Report of the State
      Auditor
```

When data other than title data appear at head of title that are to be combined with the title proper in an added entry, record the "at head of title" data in a 500 note, and provide the title added entry through a 246 3# field:

```
110 2# $a Rand McNally and Company.
245 10 $a Chicago & vicinity 6 county StreetFinder /
      $c Rand McNally ...
246 3# $a Chicago and vicinity six county StreetFinder
246 3# $a Rand McNally, Chicago Tribune, Chicago &
      vicinity 6 county StreetFinder
500 ## $a At head of cover title: Rand McNally,
      Chicago Tribune.
```

7) *Binder's title.* If a binder's title varies significantly from the title proper, record the title in 246 1#.

```
100 1# $a Shaver, John I.
245 10 $a Mixed Commission on British and American
      Claims, John I. Shaver vs. United States, no.
      51 : $b brief for claim.
246 1# $i Binder's title: $a Shaver vs. United States
```

LC practice: If a monograph has been bound only for LC's collections (i.e., it was not bound by the publisher or it was not one of the multiple copies that were bound subsequent to publication as part of a cooperative acquisitions program), record only the note and not the added entry. In such a case, make the note a copy-specific one (LCRI 1.7B20), e.g., "LC copy has binder's title: ..." In case of doubt, do not assume that the item was bound only for LC.

8) *Caption title*

```
100 1# $a Ettlting, E. $q (Emile)
245 10 $a Suite de valse sur l'opéra L'Africaine de
      Meyerbeer / $c E. Ettlting.
246 16 $a Africaine
```

9) *Colophon title*

```
100 1# $a Melit'auri, K.
```

245 10 \$a Varzia ...
 246 1# \$i Title in colophon: \$a Vardzia

100 1# \$a Deng, Xiaoping, \$d 1904-
 240 10 \$a Selections. \$f 1983
 245 10 \$a Deng Xiaoping wen xuan, 1975-1982 nian ...
 246 1# \$i Colophon title: \$a Deng Xiaoping wenxuan

10) *Corrected titles other than title proper* (cf. 1.0F1) above under "**Guidelines for Making Title Added Entries for Permutations Related to Titles Proper.**") In encountering titles other than title proper that contain an incorrect form of some kind, use judgment to determine when to give access to incorrect and/or corrected forms.

a) *Titles of monographs corrected by "[i.e. ...]" and "[sic]."* When either the "[i.e. ...]" or "[sic]" technique is used, make two title added entries: a 246-derived one for the title in its uncorrected form, and one in its correct form.

110 2# \$a Katholiek Sociaal-Kerkelijk Instituut.
 245 10 \$a Etude cartographique de la structure économique et démographique de l'Europe occidentale = \$b Kleiner Atlas der oekonomischen und demografischen Struktur von West Europa = Cartografic [sic] study on the economic and demografic [sic] structure of western Europe.
 246 31 \$a Kleiner Atlas der oekonomischen und demografischen Struktur von West Europa
 246 31 \$a Cartografic study on the economic and demografic structure of western Europe
 246 3# \$a Cartographic study on the economic and demographic structure of western Europe

b) *Titles of monographs with missing letters.* If the varying title contains a missing letter or letters, use one 246 field to provide a 246-derived title added entry for the variation as it appears in the source.

100 1# \$a Gold, Robert.
 245 14 \$a The hills of home ...
 246 34 \$a Hlls of home
 (Varying form of title on cover)

c) *Titles of serials and integrating resources.* When the varying title has been transcribed in a corrected form without using brackets, also make a 246-derived title added entry for the varying title as it appears in the source.

245 00 \$a Linguistic research today ...
 246 18 \$a Research in linguistics
 246 1# \$i Spine title on v. 1: \$a Resarch in linguistics

11) *Cover title*

111 2# \$a SPWD-NABARD Seminar on Economics of Wastelands Development \$d (1984 : \$c Suraj Kund, India)
 245 10 \$a SPWD-NABARD Seminar on Economics of Wastelands

Development : \$b proceedings of the seminar
held at Suraj Kund on March 8th, 9th, 10th 1984
/ \$c sponsored by National Bank for Agriculture
and Rural Development ; editor, Kamal Sharma.
246 14 \$a Economics of wastelands development

12) *Distinctive title. LC practice:* Do not use for monographs.

13) *Half title*

111 2# \$a Bruckner-Symposion \$n (8th : \$d 1986 : \$c
Linz, Austria)
245 10 \$a Bruckner Symposion ...
246 1# \$i Half title: \$a Bruckner-Symposion Linz 1986

14) *No title added entry derived from varying form of title data recorded.* There may be occasions when the information in a varying form of title is judged useful in aiding identification or showing the nature/scope of a work, but an added entry is judged not to be needed.

245 03 \$a La fabbrica eterna / \$c [coordinamento del
Convegno e del volume, Ernesto Brivio].
246 0# \$i Subtitle on jacket: \$a Cultura, logica
strutturale, conservazione delle cattedrali
gotiche

15) *Other title.* This category is available as a general kind of source not otherwise specified by another value in the second indicator position of 246. *LC practice:* Do not use for monographs; use subfield \$i to state the specific location.

245 00 \$a Ammunition.
246 13 \$a UAW ammunition
(*The publication is a serial*)

16) *Other title information from 245*

a) *General*

111 2# \$a Bruckner-Symposion \$n (8th : \$d 1986 : \$c
Linz, Austria)
245 10 \$a Bruckner Symposion : \$b Bruckner, Liszt, Mahler
und die Moderne, im Rahmen des Internationalen
Brucknerfestes Linz 1986, 17.-21. September 1986
: Bericht ...
246 30 \$a Bruckner, Liszt, Mahler und die Moderne

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

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

17) *Parallel titles*. If a title in another language appears prominently on the publication, make a 246-derived title added entry for it. (It does not matter if the source is an added title page or if there is text in the language of the title.)

In the 246 field, the categories for types of titles expressed by the second indicator are not mutually exclusive. *LC practice*: In general, for titles from sources other than 245, prefer, for monographs, to give the source (using either one of the second indicator values for source exclusive of values "2-3") or subfield \$i instead of stating the "nature" of the title itself. Thus for a title from a source other than 245 that is also a parallel title, prefer its source over the fact that it is a parallel title.

a) *Parallel title from 245*

```
100 1# $a Mossolow, N.
245 14 $a Die Geschichte von Namutoni $b = Die Verhaal
        van Namutoni = The history of Namutoni / $c
        N. Mossolow.
246 31 $a Verhaal van Namutoni
246 31 $a History of Namutoni
```

b) *Parallel title from other than 245*. Insure that the source is always indicated.

(1) *Indicate source by indicator*

```
100 1# $a Abbott, R.
245 14 $a The supply of liner shipping to Canada / $c
        by R. Abbott, Z. Mockus, N. Farinaccio.
246 15 $a Offre de transport maritime de ligne
        régulière au Canada
```

(2) *Indicate source by \$i subfield*

```
100 1# $a Brander Jonsson, Hedvig, $d 1949-
245 10 $a Bild och fromhetsliv i 1800-talets Sverige /
        $c Hedvig Brander Jonsson.
246 1# $i Parallel title on p. [4] of cover: $a
        Picture and piety in 19th century Sweden
```

18) *Running title*

```
100 0# $a Gregory, $c of Nyssa, Saint, $d ca. 335-ca.
        394.
240 10 $a Commentarius in Canticum canticorum
245 10 $a Gregorii Nysseni In Canticum canticorum ...
246 17 $a Commentarius in Canticum canticorum

245 00 $a Bangladesh Education Extension Centre
        bulletin.
246 17 $a B.E.E.C. bulletin
```

19) *Spine title*

```
100 1# $a Parmentier, Henri.
245 10 $a On vacation / $c [illustrations by Henri
```

Parmentier].
246 18 \$a Animal pals on vacation

20) *Other source*

245 00 \$a Recent developments in real property law
practice, 1984/1985 \$h [sound recording].
246 1# \$i Title on container: \$a Recent developments
in real property law practice (spring 1985)

Title Changes Related to Subsequent Editions of Monographs

LC practice: When the title or choice of entry, or both, changes between editions cataloged separately (LCRI 1.7A4), state the fact of the change in a 500 note and link the two editions by means of a 700-730 controlled related work added entry for the heading for the previous edition in the record for the edition being cataloged.

100 1# \$a Fortuyn, Pim, \$d 1948-
245 13 \$a De islamisering van onze cultuur ...
500 ## \$a Rev. ed. of: Tegen de islamisering van onze
cultuur
700 1# \$a Fortuyn, Pim, \$d1948- \$t Tegen de
islamisering van onze cultuur

Title Change for Parts of a Multipart Item

If the title proper changes between parts of a multipart item, give the other title proper in 246 1# . Identify the part(s) with that title in subfield \$i.

245 00 \$a Reactions and processes ...
246 1# \$i Pt. H has title: \$a Chemometrics in
environmental chemistry

100 1# \$a Wood, Neil S.
245 10 \$a Evolution of the pedal car and other riding
toys, with prices ...
246 1# \$i Vols. 2-<4> have title: \$a Evolution of
the pedal car, with price guide

Minor Change in Title of a Serial

If the change in title proper of a later issue or part of a serial is only a minor change (cf. rule 21.2C2 give that title proper in a 246 1#. Identify the issue(s) or part(s) with that title in subfield \$i.

245 00 \$a Research report on literacy efforts.
246 1# \$i No. 17- have title: \$a Research reports
on literacy efforts

Title Added Entries for Integrating Resources

1) *Title proper.* When the title proper on the latest iteration (e.g., on replacement title page of an updating loose-leaf, on updated Web site) differs from the earlier title proper, give the later title proper in the 245 field; give an added entry for the earlier title proper in a 247 field. See LCRI 12.7A2 for the content of the 247 field.

2) *Other title information and titles other than the title proper.* When other title information or a title other than the title proper has been added, changed, or deleted on the latest iteration and it is considered important to make a note, give the other title information or the title in a 246 field and explain the situation in subfield \$i. See LCRI 12.7B4.1, LCRI 12.7B5.2, and LCRI 12.7B6.2.

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

If an electronic serial is reformatted so that all evidence of the earlier title is removed, give an added entry for the earlier title proper in a 247 11 field. See LCRI 12.7B4.2 for information about the related 547 field. Also give such added entries if an aggregator presents a range of issues and does not retain earlier titles.

existing record

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

same record updated

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

25.3A. [Rev.]

Named Individual Works of Art

Construct a uniform title for a named work of art when it is needed for an access point (main entry, added entry, subject entry) on a bibliographic record.⁸ Use as the uniform title the title found in English-language reference sources.⁹ If not found in English-language reference sources, use other reference sources. However, a reference source that routinely uses one language for all titles should not be used unless necessary. If the evidence is inconclusive, use (in this order of preference) the title found in:

- encyclopedias or dictionaries
- indexes
- a catalogue raisonné for the artist
- catalogs issued by the body owning the work of art.

Make name/title (or title, if responsibility for the work is unknown) references from titles not chosen as the uniform title.

Follow the rules in chapter 21 for the choice of access points.

```
100 1⌀ ‡a Cole, Thomas, ‡d 1801-1848. ‡t Garden of
```

⁸The term “bibliographic record” is here used to refer to a cataloging record that describes an item and provides access to the description. Such an item may be a book, serial, slide, picture, art original, etc. The term is used to distinguish such records from authority records for headings.

⁹Reference sources include books and articles written about a work of art. Cf. Footnote 1 to of AACR2 rule 22.1B.

Eden

100 1Ø †a Picasso, Pablo, †d 1881-1973. †t Demoiselles
d'Avignon

400 1Ø †a Picasso, Pablo, †d 1881-1973. †t Young
ladies of Avignon

100 0Ø †a Leonardo, †c da Vinci, †d 1452-1519. †t Mona
Lisa

400 0Ø †a Leonardo, †c da Vinci, †d 1452-1519. †t
Gioconda

400 0Ø †a Leonardo, †c da Vinci, †d 1452-1519. †t
Joconde

100 0Ø †a Sebastián, †d 1947- †t Caballito

100 0Ø †a Christo, †d 1935- †t Wrapped Reichstag

400 0Ø †a Christo, †d 1935- †t Verhüllte Reichstag

400 0Ø †a Jeanne-Claude, †d 1935- †t Wrapped Reichstag

*(N.B.: This reference is an exception to the principles of AACR2 whereby
secondary access is made for joint creators on the bibliographic record
for the item. References in name authority records are made here
because most uses of headings for individual works of art will be as
subject secondary entries)*

Orthographic Reform

For items published in countries where orthographic reform has taken place (Indonesia and Malaysia, the Netherlands, Soviet Union, etc.), record the data appearing in the area preceding the physical description area and in the series area exactly as found in the source of information with regard to orthography.

For monographs, on the bibliographic record for any edition of a work whose title proper contains a word in the old orthography, provide a uniform title reflecting the new orthography, although no edition with the reformed orthography has been received.

For serials, apply 21.2C.

25.5B CONFLICT RESOLUTION. [Rev.]

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General

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- 1) *General*
- 2) *Choice of qualifying term*

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- 8) *Serial common title or main series title not issued alone or lacking numbering*
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Serials (Including Numbered and Unnumbered Monographic Series) Entered Under Name Heading

- 1) *General*
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Monographs

- 1) *Single-part monograph or not-analyzed multipart item*
- 2) *Analyzed multipart item entered under a title proper*
- 3) *Analyzed multipart item entered under a name heading*
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Integrating Resources

Series-Like Phrases

- 1) *Entry under title*
- 2) *Entry under name heading*
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Title/Phrase Heading in Series Authority Record Identical to Personal or Corporate Name

Radio and Television Programs

U.S. Census Publications

Comics

Motion Pictures

Choreographic Works

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

Named Individual Works of Art

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

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

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

General

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

2) *Eligible title fields for conflict*

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

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

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

Exceptions

a) See 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 publication¹⁰
- descriptive data elements, e.g., edition statement, GMD, physical

medium

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

● place of publication¹¹

```
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

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

qualifiers is "(Series)," give that qualifier first and enclose each qualifier in its own set of parentheses.

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

4) *Change in qualifier*

a) *Body used as qualifier*

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

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

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

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

b) *Place used as qualifier.*

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

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

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

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

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

to match the heading in the name authority record.

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

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

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

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

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

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

serial record:

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

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

analytic record:

490 1 \$a Progress in nuclear energy.
 Series VIII, The economics of
 nuclear power
830 0 \$a Progress in nuclear energy. \$n,
 Series VIII, \$p Economics of
 nuclear power

series authority record:

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

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

title proper: 31. tom Biblioteki SIB

analytic record:

490 1# \$a 31. tom Biblioteki SIB
830 #0 \$a Biblioteka SIB ; \$v 31. tom.

series authority record:

130 #0 \$a Biblioteka SIB
430 #0 \$a Biblioteki SIB

serial record:

130 0# \$a Biblioteka SIB
245 10 \$a Biblioteki SIB

title proper: Monumenta. Epistolarum tomus 1

analytic record:

490 1# \$a Monumenta. Epistolarum tomus 1
830 #0 \$a Monumenta. \$p Epistolae ; \$v
tomus 1.

series authority record:

130 #0 \$a Monumenta. \$p Epistolae
430 #0 \$a Monumenta. \$p Epistolarum

serial record:

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

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

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

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

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

title.

title proper of numbered main series & subseries: University papers. History series
search in catalog for main series title = a conflict with another "University papers"

130 \$a University papers ([qualifier])

search in catalog for main series title plus qualifier and subseries title = no conflict

130 \$a University papers ([qualifier]). \$p History series

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

title proper of main title with supplement: Statistical bulletin. Supplement
search in catalog for main title = a conflict with another "Statistical bulletin"

130 \$a Statistical bulletin ([qualifier])

search in catalog for main title plus qualifier and supplement title = no conflict

130 \$a Statistical bulletin ([qualifier]). \$p Supplement

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

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

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

- date of publication¹²

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

- descriptive data elements, e.g., edition statement

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

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).

Monographs¹³

LC practice:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ii) Change existing records in which the work appears as an access point

¹³Past practice for monographic electronic resources:

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

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

(main entry, added entry, subject heading).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

100 1# \$a Elias, Norbert. \$t Über den Prozess der

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

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

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

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

(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 headings created per LCRIS for rules 25.8 and 25.9, 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). If there is still a conflict, add a parenthetical qualifier at the end of subfield \$s.

100 1# \$a Twain, Mark, \$d 1835-1910. \$t Works. \$f 1996
(name authority record for a multipart item)

100 1# \$a Twain, Mark, \$d 1835-1910. \$t Works. \$f 1996.
\$s Whiting
(series authority record for a different multipart item)

100 1# \$a Twain, Mark, \$d 1835-1910. \$t Works. \$f 1996.
\$s Whiting (Annotated ed.)
(series authority record for a different multipart item also
published by Whiting in 1996)

Exception: *LC music practice for analyzed multipart items with uniform title heading “Selections”:* Subfield \$f is not used to break a conflict between music headings. Instead, add a parenthetical qualifier at the end of subfield \$t. Use judgment in determining the most appropriate qualifier; give the qualifier in a brief form.

100 1# \$a Britten, Benjamin, \$d 1913-1976. \$t Selections
100 1# \$a Britten, Benjamin, \$d 1913-1976. \$t Selections
(Collins Classics)

100 1# \$a Telemann, Georg Philipp, \$d 1681-1767. \$t
Selections

100 1# \$a Telemann, Georg Philipp, \$d 1681-1767. \$t
Selections (Telemann-Archiv)

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.¹⁸

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

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

100 1# \$a Cézanne, Paul, \$d 1839-1906. \$t Card players (Barnes Foundation)

100 1# \$a Cézanne, Paul, \$d 1839-1906. \$t Card players (Courtauld Institute Galleries)

100 1# \$a Cézanne, Paul, \$d 1839-1906. \$t Card players (Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York, N.Y.))

100 1# \$a Cézanne, Paul, \$d 1839-1906. \$t Card players (Musée d'Orsay)

100 1# \$a Pollock, Jackson, \$d 1912-1956. \$t Untitled (1936)

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

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

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

26.5A. REFERENCES TO ADDED ENTRIES FOR SERIES AND SERIALS. SERIES. [Rev.]

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

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-

Introduction

This LCRI represents *LC/NACO practice*.

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

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

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

General Guidelines for See References

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

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

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

Do *not* break a conflict between see references.

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

Types of See References

1) *Alternative forms not selected as series heading*

a) *Heading is uniform title*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

b) *Heading is name/title proper*

(1) Give a reference from title proper.

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

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

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

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

c) *Heading is name/uniform title*

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

100 1# \$a James, Henry, \$d 1811-1882. \$t Selections. \$f
1983
430 #0 \$a Selected works of Henry James, Sr. \$f 1983
100 1# \$a Sterne, Laurence, \$d 1713-1768. \$t Works. \$f
1978
430 #0 \$a Florida edition of the works of Laurence
Sterne. \$f 1978

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

100 1# \$a James, Henry, \$d 1811-1882. \$t Selections. \$f
1983
430 #0 \$a Selected works of Henry James, Sr. \$f 1983
400 1# \$a James, Henry, \$d 1811-1882. \$t Selected
works of Henry James, Sr. \$f 1983
100 1# \$a Sterne, Laurence, \$d 1713-1768. \$t Works. \$f
1978
430 #0 \$a Florida edition of the works of Laurence
Sterne. \$f 1978
400 1# \$a Sterne, Laurence, \$d 1713-1768. \$t Florida
edition of the works of Laurence Sterne. \$f
1978

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

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

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

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

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

series/parallel subseries reference(s).

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

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

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

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

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

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

3) *Partial titles*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 130 #0 \$a Veröffentlichungen des Kölnischen
Geschichtsvereins e.V.
430 #0 \$a Veröffentlichung des Kölnischen
Geschichtsvereins e.V.
(*later issue had title: Veröffentlichung des Kölnischen
Geschichtsvereins e.V.; singular/plural change isn't a major change*)
- 130 #0 \$a Bulletin (Southern Humanities Conference)
430 #0 \$a Bulletin of the Southern Humanities Conference
(*later issues had title: Bulletin of the Southern Humanities
Conference; same body's name added to or subtracted from the title
isn't a major change*)
- 130 #0 \$a Wiley series in psychology of crime, policing,
and law
430 #0 \$a Wiley series in the psychology of crime,
policing, and law
(*later issue had title: Wiley series in the psychology of crime,
policing, and law; addition/omission of article isn't a major change*)
- 130 #0 \$a Ankara Üniversitesi Hukuk Fakültesi
yayınları. \$p Döner sermaye yayınları
430 #0 \$a Ankara Üniversitesi Hukuk Fakültesi
yayınları. \$p AÜHF döner sermaye yayınları
(*later issue had title: Ankara Üniversitesi Hukuk Fakültesi yayınları.
AÜHF döner sermaye yayınları; addition of body's initialism isn't a
major change*)
- 130 #0 \$a Seriiã "Bibliofil'skie redkosti"
430 #0 \$a Bibliofil'skie redkosti
(*addition/deletion of type of resource isn't a major change*)

5) *Fluctuating titles*

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

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

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

6) *Other situations*

a) *Substitutions.* Use judgment when deciding whether a reference that is a modification of the form used in the heading (spelled out form for an abbreviation, word for symbol, word for numeral, arabic numeral for roman numeral, two words for compound word, initialism without periods for initialism with periods, etc.) is appropriate. Consider whether users might expect that form to have been the established form and whether the substitution would

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

c) *Title of series/serial.*

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

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

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

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

d) *Multipart item: change of title or change in person or body responsible.* If the title proper changes (AACR2 21.2A1), give a reference from the later title. If the person or body responsible for the multipart item changes (AACR2 21.3A2), give a name/title proper reference from the later person or body.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```
130 #0 $a APA private practice series
667 ## $a Includes the old catalog headings: American
Psychological Association. APA private practice
series; American Psychological Association.
A.P.A. private practice series
```

(made-up example; not a one-to-one relationship: only one heading needed for AACR2 but two headings needed earlier)

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

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

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

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

General Guidelines for See Also References

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

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

See Also References by Category of Series Authority Record

1) *Monographic series and other serials*

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

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

130 #0 \$a Royal Institute of Philosophy lectures
530 #0 \$w b \$a Royal Institute of Philosophy supplement

130 #0 \$a Royal Institute of Philosophy supplement
530 #0 \$w a \$a Royal Institute of Philosophy lectures

130 #0 \$a Weidenfeld psychology series
530 #0 \$a Weidenfeld modern psychology series
(series is unnumbered: subfield \$w is not coded)

130 #0 \$a Weidenfeld modern psychology series
530 #0 \$a Weidenfeld psychology series
(series is unnumbered: subfield \$w is not coded)

2) Multipart items

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

3) Series-like phrases

If a new series authority record is required by AACR2 21.2C or 21.3B and related LCRIS, connect the series authority records for the earlier and later headings with *see also* references. Generally, do not code subfield \$w.

130 #0 \$a Golden Press book
530 #0 \$a Golden Press modern book

130 #0 \$a Golden Press modern book
530 #0 \$a Golden Press book

SUBJECT CATALOGING

SUBDIVISION SIMPLIFICATION PROGRESS

Since the Subject Subdivisions Conference took place at Airlie House, Virginia, in May 1991, progress continues to be made in simplifying subdivisions in the Library of Congress Subject Headings system. On Weekly Lists 04-01 to 04-15 changes were made in the following areas:

Recommendation #1. Toward achieving the recommended standard order of **[topic]—[place]—[chronology]—[form]** where it can be applied in LC subject heading strings, new topical subdivisions for which geographic orientation is possible are established with the designation (*May Subd Geog*). On a case-by-case basis, subdivisions not previously divided by place are authorized for geographic subdivision. One free-floating subdivision, which is listed below, was authorized for geographic subdivision during this period.

Recommendation #6. During the first quarter of 2004, progress in simplifying subdivisions was made in the following areas:

1) *Phrase headings replaced with subdivisions.* Three phrase headings, **Disqualification of judges**; **Disqualification of notaries**; and **Disqualification of public prosecutors**, were revised to subdivision form: **Judges—Disqualification**; **Notaries—Disqualification**; and **Public prosecutors—Disqualification**.

2) *Subdivisions replaced with phrase headings.* The heading **Egyptian language—Inscriptions** was revised to **Inscriptions, Egyptian** to bring the heading for inscriptions in ancient Egyptian in line with other headings for inscriptions in specific languages. The subdivision —**Inscriptions** is normally established under headings for objects on which inscriptions appear. Headings for inscriptions in specific languages are established in the form **Inscriptions, [language]**.

3) *Subdivisions updated to different forms.* The heading **Fisheries—Licenses—Limited entry** was revised to **Fisheries—Limited entry licenses**.

4) *Subdivisions no longer needed.* The subdivision —**Health programs** was cancelled under the heading **Executives** and replaced with the standard free-floating subdivision —**Health and hygiene**, which is used under classes of persons and ethnic groups.

The subdivision —**Reconstruction** was cancelled under headings for four individual wars. Separate phrase headings are established for postwar reconstruction relating to the U.S. Civil War, World War I, and World War II. Works on reconstruction following other wars should now receive a subject entry for **Postwar reconstruction** with further subdivision by place. Additional subject entries may be made for the war (with subdivision —**Destruction and pillage** or other subdivisions, as appropriate) and for place with the subdivision —**History** and period subdivision, depending on the content of the work being cataloged.

The following changes to existing free-floating subdivisions took place during the first quarter of 2004.

CHANGED OR CANCELLED FREE-FLOATING SUBDIVISIONS 2004/01-15

Subdivision	List in SCM	Change or replacement
—Materials	H 1095 H 1195	ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>) ADD: (<i>May Subd Geog</i>)

SUBJECT HEADINGS OF CURRENT INTEREST

Weekly Lists 7-18, 2004

AIDS malignancies (*May Subd Geog*)
Alien films
Automotive telematics (*May Subd Geog*)
Autonomic computing (*May Subd Geog*)
Baseball statisticians (*May Subd Geog*)
Brain fingerprinting (*May Subd Geog*)
Cakewalk (Dance) (*May Subd Geog*)
Cancer of unknown primary origin (*May Subd Geog*)
Car-chase films (*May Subd Geog*)

Casualty aversion (Military science) (*May Subd Geog*)
 Comparative genomic hybridization (*May Subd Geog*)
 Ectogenesis (*May Subd Geog*)
 Educational Web sites (*May Subd Geog*)
 Enterprise application integration (Computer systems) (*May Subd Geog*)
 Fairy godmothers (*May Subd Geog*)
 Film composers (*May Subd Geog*)
 Gay conservatives (*May Subd Geog*)
 Gospel singers (*May Subd Geog*)
 Hinnies (*May Subd Geog*)
 Holistic education (*May Subd Geog*)
 Internet in children's libraries (*May Subd Geog*)
 Judicial supremacy (*May Subd Geog*)
 Medicaid beneficiaries (*May Subd Geog*)
 Medically uninsured children (*May Subd Geog*)
 Mexican American mothers (*May Subd Geog*)
 Museum theater (*May Subd Geog*)
 Natural rate of unemployment (*May Subd Geog*)
 Neighbors (*May Subd Geog*)
 Online journalism (*May Subd Geog*)
 Pairs trading (*May Subd Geog*)
 Parties for dogs (*May Subd Geog*)
 Poetry slams (*May Subd Geog*)
 Positive psychology (*May Subd Geog*)
 Reasonable doubt (*May Subd Geog*)
 Reindeer farming (*May Subd Geog*)
 Romantic comedy films (*May Subd Geog*)
 Semantic integration (Computer systems) (*May Subd Geog*)
 Software architecture (*May Subd Geog*)
 Teenagers—Sleep (*May Subd Geog*)
 Total war
 Transparency in architecture (*May Subd Geog*)
 Ugly contests (*May Subd Geog*)
 Vegans (*May Subd Geog*)
 Wedding speeches (*May Subd Geog*)
 Z39.50 (Standard) (*May Subd Geog*)

REVISED LC SUBJECT HEADINGS

The list below comprises headings that were changed or cancelled on weekly lists 1-15, 2004.

Abused aged	Abused elderly	YES
Achillea	Yarrow	YES
African American aged	Older African Americans	YES
African American aged women	Older African American women	YES
Aged	Older people	YES
Aged—Abuse of	Older people—Abuse of	YES
Aged—Abuse of—Investigation	Older people—Abuse of—Investigation	YES
Aged—Abuse of—Reporting	Older people—Abuse of—Reporting	YES
Aged—Alaska	Older people—Alaska	
Aged—Anthropometry	Older people—Anthropometry	YES

Aged—Arctic regions	Older people—Arctic regions	
Aged—Canada	Older people—Canada	
Aged—Canada, Northern	Older people—Canada, Northern	
Aged—Care	Older people—Care	YES
Aged—Clothing	Older people—Clothing	YES
Aged—Communication	Older people—Communication	YES
Aged—Crimes against	Older people—Crimes against	YES
Aged—Cross-cultural studies	Older people—Cross-cultural studies	NO
Aged—Dental care	Older people—Dental care	YES
Aged—Diseases	Older people—Diseases	YES
Aged—Diseases—Treatment	Older people—Diseases—Treatment	YES
Aged—Dwellings	Older people—Dwellings	YES
Aged—Economic conditions	Older people—Economic conditions	NO
Aged—Education	Older people—Education	YES
Aged—Education—Law and legislation	Older people—Education—Law and legislation	YES
Aged—Employment	Older people—Employment	YES
Aged—Employment—Law and legislation	Older people—Employment—Law and legislation	YES
Aged—Energy assistance	Older people—Energy assistance	YES
Aged—Energy assistance—Law and legislation	Older people—Energy assistance—Law and legislation	YES
Aged—Family relationships	Older people—Family relationships	NO
Aged—Functional assessment	Older people—Functional assessment	YES
Aged—Government policy	Older people—Government policy	YES
Aged—Health and hygiene	Older people—Health and hygiene	YES
Aged—Health risk assessment	Older people—Health risk assessment	YES
Aged—Home care	Older people—Home care	YES
Aged—Home care—Law and legislation	Older people—Home care—Law and legislation	YES
Aged—Hospital care	Older people—Hospital care	YES
Aged—Institutional care	Older people—Institutional care	YES
Aged—International cooperation	Older people—International cooperation	NO
Aged—Legal status, laws, etc.	Older people—Legal status, laws, etc.	YES
Aged—Life skills guides	Older people—Life skills guides	NO
Aged—Long-term care	Older people—Long-term care	YES
Aged—Long-term care—Law and legislation	Older people—Long-term care—Law and legislation	YES
Aged—Medical care	Older people—Medical care	YES
Aged—Medical care—Law and legislation	Older people—Medical care—Law and legislation	YES
Aged—Medical care—United States	Older people—Medical care—United States	
Aged—Mental health	Older people—Mental health	YES
Aged—Mental health services	Older people—Mental health services	YES
Aged—Northwest, Pacific	Older people—Northwest, Pacific	
Aged—Nutrition	Older people—Nutrition	NO
Aged—Orientation and mobility	Older people—Orientation and mobility	YES
Aged—Periodicals	Older people—Periodicals	NO
Aged—Pharmaceutical assistance	Older people—Pharmaceutical assistance	YES
Aged—Political activity	Older people—Political activity	YES
Aged—Prayer-books and devotions	Older people—Prayer-books and devotions	NO
Aged—Psychological testing	Older people—Psychological testing	YES
Aged—Psychology	Older people—Psychology	NO
Aged—Rating of	Older people—Rating of	YES
Aged—Recreation	Older people—Recreation	YES
Aged—Religious life	Older people—Religious life	YES
Aged—Respite care	Older people—Respite care	YES

Aged—Russia (Federation)	Older people—Russia (Federation)	
Aged—Self-rating of	Older people—Self-rating of	YES
Aged—Services for	Older people—Services for	YES
Aged—Sexual behavior	Older people—Sexual behavior	YES
Aged—Social conditions	Older people—Social conditions	NO
Aged—Social networks	Older people—Social networks	YES
Aged—Societies and clubs	Older people—Societies and clubs	NO
Aged—Suffrage	Older people—Suffrage	YES
Aged—Surgery	Older people—Surgery	YES
Aged—Taxation	Older people—Taxation	YES
Aged—Taxation—Law and legislation	Older people—Taxation—Law and legislation	YES
Aged—Transportation	Older people—Transportation	YES
Aged—Transportation—Law and legislation	Older people—Transportation—Law and legislation	YES
Aged—Travel	Older people—Travel	YES
Aged—United States	Older people—United States	
Aged—Wounds and injuries	Older people—Wounds and injuries	YES
Aged, Aboriginal Australian	Older Aboriginal Australians	YES
Aged, Black	Older blacks	YES
Aged, Deaf	Older deaf people	YES
Aged, Deaf—Means of communication	Older deaf people—Means of communication	YES
Aged, Killing of the	Killing of the elderly	YES
Aged, Killing of the, in literature	Killing of the elderly in literature	NO
Aged, Maori	Older Maori (New Zealand people)	YES
Aged, Tuareg	Older Tuaregs	YES
Aged, Writings of the	Older people's writings	NO
Aged, Writings of the, American	Older people's writings, American	YES
Aged, Writings of the, British	Older people's writings, British	YES
Aged, Writings of the, Canadian	Older people's writings, Canadian	YES
Aged, Writings of the, Czech	Older people's writings, Czech	YES
Aged, Writings of the, French-Canadian	Older people's writings, French-Canadian	YES
Aged, Writings of the, Slovenian	Older people's writings, Slovenian	YES
Aged artists	Older artists	YES
Aged athletes	Older athletes	YES
Aged authors	Older authors	YES
Aged automobile drivers	Older automobile drivers	YES
Aged consumers	Older consumers	YES
Aged gay men	Older gay men	YES
Aged gays	Older gays	YES
Aged immigrants	Older immigrants	YES
Aged in advertising	Older people in advertising	YES
Aged in art	Older people in art	NO
Aged in mass media	Older people in mass media	NO
Aged in mental health	Older people in mental health	YES
Aged in popular culture	Older people in popular culture	YES
Aged in the Bible	Older people in the Bible	NO
Aged lesbians	Older lesbians	YES
Aged men	Older men	YES
Aged men in literature	Older men in literature	NO
Aged musicians	Older musicians	YES
Aged offenders	Older offenders	YES
Aged on television	Older people on television	NO
Aged people with disabilities	Older people with disabilities	YES

Aged people with disabilities—Long-term care	Older people with disabilities—Long-term care	YES
Aged people with mental disabilities	Older people with mental disabilities	YES
Aged people with visual disabilities	Older people with visual disabilities	YES
Aged politicians	Older politicians	YES
Aged prisoners	Older prisoners	YES
Aged slaves	Older slaves	YES
Aged veterans	Older veterans	YES
Aged volunteers	Older volunteers	YES
Aged volunteers in education	Older volunteers in education	YES
Aged volunteers in hospitals	Older volunteers in hospitals	YES
Aged volunteers in social service	Older volunteers in social service	YES
Aged women	Older women	YES
Aged women—Diseases	Older women—Diseases	YES
Aged women—Employment	Older women—Employment	YES
Aged women—Surgery	Older women—Surgery	YES
Aged women—United States	Older women—United States	
Aged women in art	Older women in art	NO
Aged women in literature	Older women in literature	NO
Allium canadense	Meadow garlic	YES
Aloe barbadensis	Aloe vera	YES
Anatosaurus	Edmontosaurus	YES
Antipathidea	Black corals	YES
Architecture and the aged	Barrier-free design for older people	YES
Art, Tiwi	Art, Tiwi (Australia)	YES
Art and the aged	Art and older people	YES
Art therapy for the aged	Art therapy for older people	YES
Arts and the aged	Arts and older people	YES
Asian American aged	Older Asian Americans	YES
Azua de Compostela (Dominican Republic), Battle of, 1844	Azua, Battle of, Azua de Compostela, Dominican Republic, 1844	NO
Baoshan Site (China)	Baoshan Site (Hubei Sheng, China)	NO
Behavior therapy for the aged	Behavior therapy for older people	YES
Berada (Indic people)	Berads	YES
Bishop's Palace (Orkney, Scotland)	Bishop's Palace (Kirkwall, Scotland)	NO
Black business enterprises	Business enterprises, Black	YES
Blind aged	Older blind people	YES
Blind aged—Services for	Older blind people—Services for	YES
Bodybuilding for the aged	Bodybuilding for older people	YES
Boyacá, Battle of, 1819	Boyacá, Battle of, Boyacá, Boyacá, Colombia, 1819	NO
Brávellir, Battle of	Bråvalla, Battle of, Sweden, 8th century?	NO
Bute Island (Scotland)	Bute, Island of (Scotland)	NO
Camel (Fighter planes)	Camel (Fighter plane)	NO
Camps for the aged	Camps for older people	YES
Ceramic sculpture, Tiwi	Ceramic sculpture, Tiwi (Australia)	YES
Chaeronea, Battle of, 338 B.C.	Chaeronea, Battle of, Greece, 338 B.C.	NO
Chechni̇a (Russia)—History—Civil War, 1994- —Reconstruction	Chechni̇a (Russia)—History—Civil War, 1994- —Reconstruction	NO
Chechni̇a (Russia)—History—Civil War, 1994- —Reconstruction	Chechni̇a (Russia)—History—Civil War, 1994— Destruction and pillage	NO
Chechni̇a (Russia)—History—Civil War, 1994- —Reconstruction	Postwar reconstruction—Russia—Chechni̇a	
Children and the aged	Children and older people	YES

Children and the aged—Religious aspects	Children and older people—Religious aspects	NO
Children and the aged—Religious aspects— Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]	Children and older people—Religious aspects— Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]	NO
Chinese American aged	Older Chinese Americans	YES
Chipewyan aged	Older Chipewyan Indians	YES
Choctaw aged	Older Choctaw Indians	YES
Christian aged	Older Christians	YES
Christian education of the aged	Christian education of older people	YES
Church work with the aged	Church work with older people	YES
Church work with the aged—Baptists, [Catholic Church, etc.]	Church work with older people—Baptists, [Catholic Church, etc.]	NO
Clarinet, harp, celesta with string orchestra	Celesta, clarinet, harp with string orchestra	YES
Clarinet, harp, celesta, violin with string orchestra	Celesta, clarinet, harp, violin with string orchestra	YES
Clemmys insculpta	Wood turtle	YES
Community health services for the aged	Community health services for older people	YES
Community health services for the aged— Law and legislation	Community health services for older people— Law and legislation	YES
Computer and piano music	Piano and computer music	YES
Computers and the aged	Computers and older people	YES
Concertos (Harpsichords (3) with string orchestra)	Concertos (Harpsichord ensemble with string orchestra)	YES
Concertos (Harpsichords (4) with string orchestra)	Concertos (Harpsichord ensemble with string orchestra)	YES
Concertos (Harpsichords (4))	Concertos (Harpsichord ensemble)	YES
Concertos (Harpsichords (4)), Arranged	Concertos (Harpsichord ensemble), Arranged	YES
Concertos (Organs (3))	Concertos (Organ ensemble)	YES
Concertos (Pianos (3))	Concertos (Piano ensemble)	YES
Core Creek (N.C. : Stream)	Core Creek (Jones County and Craven County, N.C.)	NO
Costume—Chinese influences	Clothing and dress—Chinese influences	NO
Costume—Erotic aspects	Clothing and dress—Erotic aspects	YES
Costume—Japanese influences	Clothing and dress—Japanese influences	NO
Costume—Religious aspects	Clothing and dress—Religious aspects	NO
Costume—Social aspects	Clothing and dress—Social aspects	YES
Costume—Turkish influences	Clothing and dress—Turkish influences	NO
Costume, Islamic	Islamic clothing and dress	YES
Costume, Islamic, in art	Islamic clothing and dress in art	NO
Costume, Jewish	Jewish clothing and dress	YES
Costume, Prehistoric	Clothing and dress, Prehistoric	YES
Costume design—Law and legislation	Fashion design—Law and legislation	YES
Costume in art	Clothing and dress in art	NO
Costume in literature	Clothing and dress in literature	NO
Crocus	Crocuses	YES
Curves, Modular	Modular curves	NO
Dakota aged women	Older Dakota women	YES
Dance for the aged	Dance for older people	YES
Day care centers for the aged	Adult day care centers	YES
Dennis the Menace (Fictitious character)	Dennis the Menace (Fictitious character : Ketcham)	NO
Developmentally disabled aged	Developmentally disabled older people	YES
Dichelostemma pulchellum	Dichelostemma capitatum	YES
Diet therapy for the aged	Diet therapy for older people	YES
Discounts for the aged	Discounts for older people	YES

Disqualification of judges	Judges—Disqualification	YES
Disqualification of notaries	Notaries—Disqualification	YES
Disqualification of public prosecutors	Public prosecutors—Disqualification	YES
Dotterel	Eurasian dotterel	YES
Earl's Palace (Orkney, Scotland)	Earl's Palace (Kirkwall, Scotland)	NO
Echimys	Arboreal spiny rats	YES
Egyptian language—Inscriptions	Inscriptions, Egyptian	YES
El Jigüe (Cuba), Battle of, 1958	El Jigüe, Battle of, Cuba, 1958	NO
Electronic and organ music	Organ and electronic music	YES
Electronic and piano music	Piano and electronic music	YES
Electronic organ music (Conn registration)	Electronic organ music	YES
Electronic organ music (Electronic organs (4))	Electronic organ ensembles	YES
Electronic organ music (Hammond registration)	Electronic organ music	YES
Electronic organ music (Silvertone registration)	Electronic organ music	YES
Electronic organ music (Thomas registration)	Electronic organ music	YES
Elm Fork (Tex.)	Elm Fork (Montague County-Dallas County, Tex.)	NO
Embroidery, Hindu	Hindu embroidery	YES
Eptatretus stouti	Pacific hagfish	YES
Eskimo aged	Older Eskimos	YES
Ethics, Jewish	Jewish ethics	YES
Ethics, Positivist	Positivist ethics	NO
European American aged	Older European Americans	YES
Executives—Health programs	Executives—Health and hygiene	YES
Exercise for the aged	Exercise for older people	YES
Exercise therapy for the aged	Exercise therapy for older people	YES
Famine in literature	Famines in literature	NO
Filoli Gardens (Calif.)	Filoli Mansion and Gardens (Woodside, Calif.)	NO
Financial institutions—Services to the aged	Financial institutions—Services to older people	YES
Fire Island (N.Y.)	Fire Island (N.Y. : Island)	NO
Fisheries—Licenses—Limited entry	Fisheries—Limited entry licenses	YES
Food preferences in the aged	Food preferences in older people	YES
Fort San Lorenza (Panama), Battle of, 1740	Fort San Lorenzo (Panama)—Bombardment, 1740	NO
Gardening for the aged	Gardening for older people	YES
Gaza, Battles of, 1917	Gaza, Battles of, Gaza, 1917	NO
Ghana—Politics and government—1979-	Ghana—Politics and government—1979-2001	NO
Ghana—Politics and government—1979-	Ghana—Politics and government—2001-	NO
Gifted aged	Gifted older people	YES
Golf for the aged	Golf for older people	YES
Group psychotherapy for the aged	Group psychotherapy for older people	YES
Gualán (Guatemala), Battle of, 1954	Gualán, Battle of, Gualán, Guatemala, 1954	NO
Guararapes, Battle of, 1648	Guararapes, Battle of, Brazil, 1648	NO
Guararapes, Battle of, 1649	Guararapes, Battle of, Brazil, 1649	NO
Gwich'in aged	Older Gwich'in Indians	YES
Harpsichord music (Harpsichords (3))	Harpsichord ensembles	YES
Harpsichord music (Harpsichords (4))	Harpsichord ensembles	YES
Helix aspersa	Brown garden snail	YES
Hiking for the aged	Hiking for older people	YES
Hispanic American aged	Older Hispanic Americans	YES
Hispanic American aged women	Older Hispanic American women	YES
Hockey for the aged	Hockey for older people	YES
Homeless aged	Older homeless persons	YES
Homestead Steel Works National Historic	Steel Industry National Historic Site (Pa.)	NO

Site (Pa.)		
Hymns—Orchestrations	Hymns—Instrumental settings	NO
Iams family	Imes family	NO
Immunization of the aged	Immunization of older people	YES
Indian aged	Older Indians	YES
Indian aged—Mental health	Older Indians—Mental health	YES
Internet and the aged	Internet and older people	YES
Iraq War, 2003—Reconstruction	Iraq War, 2003	NO
Iraq War, 2003—Reconstruction	Iraq War, 2003—Destruction and pillage	YES
Iraq War, 2003—Reconstruction	Postwar reconstruction—Iraq	
Irish American aged	Older Irish Americans	YES
Isla de Pinos, Battle of, 1596	Isle of Pines, Battle of the, Cuba, 1596	NO
Japanese American aged	Older Japanese Americans	YES
Jewish aged	Older Jews	YES
Jinancheng (Extinct city)	Jinan Cheng (Extinct city)	NO
Juchitán, Battle of, 1866	Juchitán, Battle of, Juchitán de Zaragoza, Mexico, 1866	NO
Jura Island (Scotland)	Jura (Scotland)	NO
Kenya—Politics and government—1978-	Kenya—Politics and government—1978-2002	NO
Kenya—Politics and government—1978-	Kenya—Politics and government—2002-	NO
Kodziowce, Battle of, Belarus, 1939	Kodziowce, Battle of, Kodzeŭtsy, Belarus, 1939	NO
Koma (African people)	Koma (Sudanese and Ethiopian people)	YES
Künstlerroman	Künstlerromane	YES
Künstlerroman	Künstlerromane—History and criticism	NO
Kutenai aged	Older Kootenai Indians	YES
La Palma (Pinar del Río, Cuba), Battle of, 1896	La Palma, Battle of, La Palma, Pinar del Río, Cuba, 1896	NO
Laguna aged	Older Laguna Indians	YES
Lampwork (Paperweights)	Lampwork	YES
Lampwork (Paperweights)	Paperweights	YES
Landscape architecture for the aged	Landscape architecture for older people	YES
Las Carreras, Battle of, 1849	Las Carreras, Battle of, Dominican Republic, 1849	NO
Lebanese American aged	Older Lebanese Americans	YES
Leeks	Leek	YES
Legal assistance to the aged	Legal assistance to older people	YES
Leitmotiv	Leitmotif	YES
Libraries and the aged	Libraries and older people	YES
Liomys	Spiny pocket mice	YES
Liomys spectabilis	Jaliscan spiny pocket mouse	YES
Lo family	Luo family	NO
Mahseer	Tor mosal	YES
Marimba and computer music	Computer and marimba music	YES
Marimba and vibraphone music	Percussion ensembles	YES
Mass media and the aged	Mass media and older people	YES
Mech (Indic people)	Mech (South Asian people)	YES
Medullosa noel	Medullosa noei	YES
Mentally ill aged	Mentally ill older people	YES
Mexican American aged	Older Mexican Americans	YES
Mexican American aged women	Older Mexican American women	YES
Minority aged	Minority older people	YES
Minority aged—United States	Minority older people—United States	
Minshall-Estey organ—Methods	Electronic organ—Methods	NO

Mirobriga (Extinct city : Spain)	Mirobriga (Spain : Extinct city)	NO
Mormon aged	Older Mormons	YES
Morozov Strike of 1885	Morozov Strike, Nikol'skoye, Orekhovo-Zuevskii raion, Russia, 1885	NO
Moscow Trial, 1945	Moscow Trial, Moscow, Russia, 1945	NO
Music therapy for the aged	Music therapy for older people	YES
Nationalism and costume	Nationalism and clothing	YES
Navajo aged	Older Navajo Indians	YES
Northern Yukon National Park (Yukon)	Ivvavik National Park (Yukon)	NO
Occupational therapy for the aged	Occupational therapy for older people	YES
Octets (Piano, clarinet, flute, guitar, mandolin, accordion, percussion, double bass)	Octets (Accordion, piano, clarinet, flute, guitar, mandolin, percussion, double bass)	YES
Ojibwa aged	Older Ojibwa Indians	YES
Organ music (Organs (3))	Organ ensembles	YES
Pachuca, Battle of, 1861	Pachuca, Battle of, Pachuca, Mexico, 1861	NO
Pacific Islander American aged	Older Pacific Islander Americans	YES
Pacific sardine	Sardinops sagax	YES
Palazzo Pretorio (Pistoria, Italy)	Palazzo Pretorio (Pistoia, Italy)	NO
Percussion and computer music	Computer and percussion music	YES
Percussion and electronic music	Electronic and percussion music	YES
Personality tests for the aged	Personality tests for older people	YES
Physical education for the aged	Physical education for older people	YES
Physical fitness for the aged	Physical fitness for older people	YES
Physical therapy for the aged	Physical therapy for older people	YES
Police services for the aged	Police services for older people	YES
Poor aged	Elderly poor	YES
Preaching to the aged	Preaching to older people	YES
Preventive health services for the aged	Preventive health services for older people	YES
Preventive health services for the aged—Law and legislation	Preventive health services for older people—Law and legislation	YES
Preventive health services for the aged—Utilization	Preventive health services for older people—Utilization	YES
Private flying for the aged	Private flying for older people	YES
Psychotherapy for the aged	Psychotherapy for older people	YES
Puca-Urco, Peru, Battle of, 1933	Puca Urco, Battle of, Puca Urco, Putumayo, Peru, 1933	NO
Pueblo aged	Older Pueblo Indians	YES
Reconstruction	Reconstruction (U.S. history, 1865-1877)	YES
Reconstruction—African American troops	Reconstruction (U.S. history, 1865-1877)—African American troops	NO
Reconstruction—Virginia	Reconstruction (U.S. history, 1865-1877)—Virginia	
Recorded accompaniments (Hammond organ)	Recorded accompaniments (Electronic organ)	YES
Recreational therapy for the aged	Recreational therapy for older people	YES
Rivas, Battle of, 1856	Rivas, Battle of, Rivas, Nicaragua, 1856	NO
Roland (Fictitious character)	Roland (Fictitious character : King)	NO
Romney Marsh (England)	Romney Marsh (England : Marsh)	NO
Rosefish	Sebastes marinus	YES
Rosetta, Battle of, 1807	Rosetta, Battle of, Rosetta, Egypt, 1807	NO
Running for the aged	Running for older people	YES
Rural aged	Rural elderly	YES
Saint Kitts, Battle of, 1782	Frigate Bay, Battle of, Saint Kitts and Nevis, 1782	NO
Saint Lucia, Battle of, 1778	Saint Lucia, Battle of, Saint Lucia, 1778	NO

Salish aged	Older Salish Indians	YES
San Romano, Battle of, 1432	San Romano, Battle of, Italy, 1432	NO
San Romano, Battle of, 1432, in art	San Romano, Battle of, Italy, 1432, in art	NO
Santa Cruz Massacre, Dili, Indonesia, 1991	Santa Cruz Massacre, Dili, East Timor, 1991	NO
Santa Rosa, Battle of, 1856	Santa Rosa, Battle of, Costa Rica, 1856	NO
Santiago de los Caballeros (Dominican Republic), Battle of, 1844	Santiago, Battle of, Santiago de los Caballeros, Dominican Republic, 1844	NO
Santomé, Battle of, 1855	Santomé, Battle of, Dominican Republic, 1855	NO
Sardinella aurita	Spanish sardine	YES
Sardinops melanosticta	Sardinops sagax	YES
Sardinops neopilchardus	Sardinops sagax	YES
Sardinops ocellata	Sardinops sagax	YES
Sashes (Costume)	Sashes (Clothing)	YES
Seneca aged	Older Seneca Indians	YES
Sex instruction for the aged	Sex instruction for older people	YES
Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616—Characters—Aged	Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616—Characters—Older people	NO
Shaver Lake (Calif.)	Shaver Lake (Calif. : Lake)	NO
Slovak-American newspapers	Slovak American newspapers	YES
Slovak-American periodicals	Slovak American periodicals	YES
Social case work with the aged	Social case work with older people	YES
Social work with the aged	Social work with older people	YES
Social work with the aged—Law and legislation	Social work with older people—Law and legislation	YES
Social work with the aged—United States	Social work with older people—United States	YES
Speaking-trumpet	Megaphones	YES
Sports for the aged	Sports for older people	YES
Spotted skunk	Eastern spotted skunk	YES
Star Trek: The role playing game (Game)	Star trek: The role playing game (Game)	NO
Stillwater River (Mont.)	Stillwater River (Park County and Stillwater County, Mont.)	NO
Stillwater River Watershed (Mont.)	Stillwater River Watershed (Park County and Stillwater County, Mont.)	NO
Stress management for the aged	Stress management for older people	YES
Sudan—History—Civil War, 1955-1972—Reconstruction	Postwar reconstruction—Sudan	
Sudan—History—Civil War, 1955-1972—Reconstruction	Sudan—History—Civil War, 1955-1972	NO
Sudan—History—Civil War, 1955-1972—Reconstruction	Sudan—History—Civil War, 1955-1972—Destruction and pillage	NO
Suspense in motion pictures	Suspense in motion pictures, television, etc.	NO
Swimming for the aged	Swimming for older people	YES
Sylver (Fictitious character : Kilworth)	Sylver, Montegu (Fictitious character)	NO
Tai chi for the aged	Tai chi for older people	YES
T'ai Mountains (China)	Tai Mountains (China)	NO
Taiwan—Social conditions—1988-	Taiwan—Social conditions—1988-2000	NO
Taiwan—Social conditions—1988-	Taiwan—Social conditions—2000-	NO
Tannenberg-Nationaldenkmal (Hohenstein, Germany)	Tannenberg-Nationaldenkmal (Olsztynek, Poland)	NO
Taos aged	Older Taos Indians	YES
Technology and the aged	Technology and older people	YES
Television and the aged	Television and older people	YES
Tennis for the aged	Tennis for older people	YES

Teton aged women	Older Teton women	YES
Theater and the aged	Theater and older people	YES
Tiwi language (Melville Island)	Tiwi language (Australia)	YES
Tor (Fish)	Mahseers	YES
Trinidad, Battle of, 1827	La Trinidad, Battle of, Honduras, 1827	NO
Trios (Electronic keyboards (3))	Electronic keyboard ensembles	YES
Trios (Piano, accordion, violin)	Trios (Accordion, piano, violin)	YES
Umbrellas and parasols	Parasols	YES
Umbrellas and parasols	Umbrellas	YES
Umbrellas and parasols in art	Parasols in art	NO
Umbrellas and parasols in art	Umbrellas in art	NO
Urban aged	Urban elderly	YES
Uvero (Cuba), Battle of, 1957	Uvero, Battle of, Cuba, 1957	NO
Vertières, Battle of, 1803	Vertières, Battle of, Haiti, 1803	NO
Vietnam Veterans Memorial Education Center (Washington, D.C.)	Vietnam Veterans Memorial Visitor Center (Washington, D.C.)	NO
Violin and synthesizer music	Synthesizer and violin music	YES
Wages—Aged	Wages—Older people	YES
Web sites for the aged	Web sites for older people	YES
Women, Tiwi	Women, Tiwi (Australia)	YES
Yanacocha, Battle of, 1835	Yanacocha, Battle of, Peru, 1835	NO
Yoga, Hatha	Hatha yoga	YES
Yoga, Hatha—Therapeutic use	Hatha yoga—Therapeutic use	YES
Yoga, Hatha, for children	Hatha yoga for children	YES
Yoga, Hatha, for teenagers	Hatha yoga for teenagers	YES
Yugoslav War, 1991-1995—Reconstruction	Postwar reconstruction—[place]	
Yugoslav War, 1991-1995—Reconstruction	Yugoslav War, 1991-1995	NO
Yugoslav War, 1991-1995—Reconstruction	Yugoslav War, 1991-1995—Destruction and pillage	YES
Yupik aged	Older Yupik Eskimos	YES
Zacatecas, Battle of, 1872	Zacatecas, Battle of, Mexico, 1872	NO
Zacatecas, Battle of, 1914	Zacatecas, Battle of, Zacatecas, Zacatecas, Mexico, 1914	NO

SUBJECT HEADINGS REPLACED BY NAME HEADINGS

Cancelled Subject Heading

Replacement Name Heading

Operation Independence (Project)

Operation Independence (Organization)

MARC

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

Additions:

Chaurasya [sit]

Kaidipang [map]

Change:

from:

Lamba [lam]
Mandara [afa]
Ngo [nic]
Rendile [cus]
Songe [bnt]
Thangatti [aus]

to:

Lamba (Zambia and Congo) [lam]
Wandala [afa]
Babungo [nic]
Rendille [cus]
Songye [bnt]
Dhungutti [aus]

ROMANIZATION

LADINO

The draft romanization table that appeared in *Cataloging Service Bulletin*, no. 104, was faulty. During the conversion for publication in the issue, some of the Hebrew characters were transposed and some of the parts of the romanization were dropped. The correct table has been posted to the Cataloging Policy and Support Office Web site at <<http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/ladino.html>> [July 2004]. The period for comments to cpso@loc.gov has been extended to Aug. 31, 2004.

GREEK

Below is a draft revision of the ALA/LC romanization table for Greek. This revision is based entirely on the Greek romanization table approved by the International Organization for Standardization.¹⁹ The only variation from that standard is to retain the romanization of Φ, φ as Ph, ph in classical Greek. Please send comments on this draft revision to cpso@loc.gov by Oct. 31, 2004.

Greek (Including Coptic)

<i>Vernacular</i>	<i>Romanization</i>	<i>Vernacular</i>	<i>Romanization</i>
A ¹	A	α	a
B	V B in Classical Greek ²	β	v B in Classical Greek ²
Γ	G	γ	g
Δ	D	δ	d
E ¹	E	ε	e
Z	z	ζ	z
H	Ī	η	ī
Θ	Th	θ	th
I	I	ι	i
K	k	κ	k
Λ	L	λ	l
M	M	μ	m
N	N	ν	n
Ξ	X	ξ	x
O ¹	O	ο	o
Π	P	π	p
P	R	ρ	r
Σ	S	σ (final ς)	s
T	T	τ	t
Υ	Y	υ	y
Φ	F Ph in Classical Greek	φ	f ph in Classical Greek
X	Ch	χ	ch
Ψ	Ps	ψ	ps
Ω	Ō	ω	ō

Breathing Marks

<i>Mark</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Romanization</i>
’	soft breathing	[omit]
῾	rough breathing	h

¹⁹Information and documentation— conversion of Greek characters into Latin characters. — 1st ed., corrected and reprinted 1999-06-01. — Genève : ISO, 1999, c1997.

Notes

1. Combinations of two or more characters are romanized according to the provisions for each individual character. The only exception is the conversion of the Greek double vowels AY, αυ, EY, ευ, OY, ου which are romanized as Au, au, Eu, eu, Ou, ou respectively.

2. The era of the Modern Greek language begins with texts written after 1453. Texts written before 1454 are considered Classical Greek.

Numerals

<i>Character</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Characters</i>	<i>Value</i>
α'	1	ρ'	100
β'	2	σ'	200
γ'	3	τ'	300
δ'	4	υ'	400
ε'	5	φ'	500
ζ' or στ	6	χ'	600
ζ'	7	ψ'	700
η'	8	ω'	800
ι'	9	Ϟ	900
ια'	10	,α	1000
etc.	11	,αα	1001
		,αβ	1002
κ'	20	etc.	
κα'	21		
κβ'	22	,β	2000
etc.		,γ	3000
λ'	30	,δ	4000
μ'	40	,ε	5000
ν'	50	etc.	
ξ'	60		
ο'	70		
π'	80		
	90		