Library of Congress / Washington
Library Services

CATALOGING SERVICE BULLETIN

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATIONS (LCRI)

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 Any LCRI previously published but not listed below is no longer applicable and has been cancelled.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

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1.0. DECISIONS BEFORE CATALOGING. [Rev.]

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What Is Being Cataloged?

       This section represents *LC/PCC practice*.

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

       1) What aspect of the bibliographic resource will the bibliographic record represent?

           a) A resource may not be part of a larger resource and so the bibliographic record can represent only that resource.

           b) A resource may be part of a larger resource (one part of a multipart item, one analytic of a monographic series, one of several separate resources on a Web site, etc.). The bibliographic record could represent the "smaller" or the "larger" resource.

           c) A resource may not be part of a larger resource but local cataloging policies may specify creating a bibliographic record for a made-up larger resource of materials that are not published, distributed, or produced

together.[1]

    2) What is the type of issuance of that aspect?

        a) See both the definitions from AACR2 appendix D and the diagram in "Type of Issuance" below.

        b) If the situation is still not clear, then consider the guidelines given in two other sections of this LCRI: "Monograph vs. Serial" and "Situations Requiring Further Consideration."

        c) See the section "Edition or Copy of Monograph" for guidelines about creating separate records for monographs.

It may be appropriate, after one or more bibliographic records have been cataloged, to change the cataloging decision (e.g., recatalog a monograph as a serial). See the section "Change in Cataloging Decision" for guidelines.

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

Type of Issuance

This section represents *LC/PCC practice*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Type of Issuance

Finite resources   **Continuing resources**

Monographs   Serials   Integrating resources*

Updates remain discrete   Updates do not remain discrete

*Some integrating resources are finite;
use chapter 12 rules for them, too.
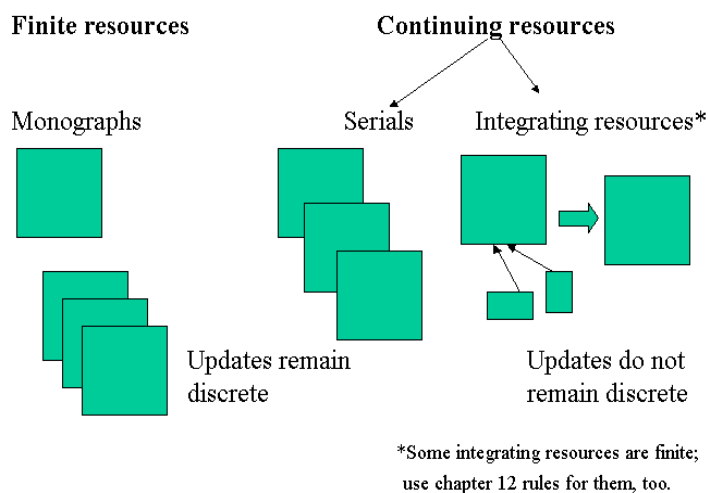
In case of doubt about type of issuance, apply the following guidelines:

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

If the decision has been narrowed down to "monograph vs. integrating resource" and there is no information about the type of issuance, catalog the resource as an integrating resource if there is a likelihood the resource will be updated (i.e., assume the updates will not be discrete); catalog as a monograph if there is no indication that the resource will ever be updated.

Monograph vs. Serial

This section represents *LC/PCC practice*.

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

1) *Frequency of publication*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

     b) A subscription can be placed for the resource.

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

Situations Requiring Further Consideration

This section represents *LC/PCC practice.*

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

     a) Catalog as serial:

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

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

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

b) Catalog as an integrating resource:

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

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

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

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

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

a) Catalog as a serial:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

i) have a title[2] unique to each issue appearing on the chief source, and/or

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

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

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

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

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525 ## $a Kept up-to-date by supplements.
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Do not catalog a dependent supplement as a serial just because it has a stated frequency (e.g., an annual supplement to a monograph).

5) *Republications*

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

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

A collection of bibliographically unrelated serials or articles.

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

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

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

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

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

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

7) *LC practice: Certain other printed resources*

After determining that the printed bibliographic resource

— is published in successive parts, <u>and</u>

— there is no information that the resource will be complete in a finite number of parts, <u>and</u>
— it isn't one of the resources noted in 1)-6) above, generally follow the decision to catalog as a monograph or as a serial for the specific categories in the two lists below. If the printed resource isn't represented by one of the categories below, catalog as a serial.

a) Catalog as monographs:

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

b) Catalog as serials:

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

Edition or Copy of Monograph

This section represents *LC/PCC practice.*

When a new manifestation of an item reaches the cataloger, the question arises as to whether this is a copy of an earlier manifestation or an edition separate from the earlier manifestation needing its own bibliographic record. Consult the definition of "Edition" in Appendix D. If, according to this definition, two items are known to be two different editions, create separate records for each.

Also, consider that a new edition is involved whenever

1) there is an explicit indication of changes (including corrections) of content; or,

2) anything in the following areas or elements of areas differs from one bibliographic record to another: title and statement of responsibility area, edition area, the extent statement of the physical description area, and series area. (*Note*: For printed music and sound recordings, consider that different editions exist whenever two items have different publisher's numbers or plate numbers). (For an exception relating to CIP items, see below.)

Whenever the question relates to the publication, distribution, etc., area or to ISBNs, consider that the item is a copy if the only variation is one or more of the following:

1) a difference in the printing or copyright date when there is also a publication date;

2) a minor variation in an entity's name. There are relatively few examples of this phenomenon, which arises when a publisher uses multiple forms concurrently. For example, "Duckworth" and "G. Duckworth" and "St. Martin's" and "St. Martin's Press" have been used at the same time by these publishers. A genuine name change, even if minor, should not be considered a variation;

3) the addition, deletion, or change of an ISBN;

4) a difference in binding; or,

5) a difference in the edition statement or the series whenever the item is a CIP book issued by the publisher in both a hardbound and a softbound version.

For variations in the publication, distribution, etc., area not covered by the preceding statements, consider that the item is a new edition. Noteworthy examples for the publication, distribution, etc., area are variations involving different places or entities transcribed or any difference in an entity's name that is suggestive of a sequence of names used, with one used for some time and another at some point replacing the first. For example, "Harper & Brothers" becomes "Harper & Row," "Doubleday, Doran" becomes "Doubleday."

N.B. Rare books in general follow the same policy, with exceptions as necessary.

Change in Cataloging Decision: Monograph/Serial

This section represents *LC/PCC practice*.

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

1) the resource should have a designation (e.g., date, numeric edition statement) that could be used as numbering;

2) the frequency of the editions is one to two years (give greater consideration to continuing to catalog as monographs if the editions are published three or more years apart).

LC practice: LC no longer routinely cancels fully cataloged monograph records. Notes are added to the serial and monograph records to assist users and staff to locate all holdings for the title in the library. The serial bibliographic record continues to describe the entire serial.

Note added to monograph record:

```
500 ## $a Issues for 1996-  cataloged as a serial in LC.
           $5 DLC
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Note added to serial record:

```
500 ## $a Earlier issues, 1993-1995, cataloged as
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                    monographs in LC. $5 DLC
        Note added to monograph record:

    500 ## $a Editions for 1-2, 4, 6, 8-   cataloged as a
                serial in LC. $5 DLC

        Note added to serial record:

    500 ## $a Editions for 3, 5, 7 cataloged as monographs
                in LC.   $5 DLC
```

Change in Type of Issuance

This section represents *LC/PCC practice.*

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

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

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

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

Initial Articles

This section represents *LC/PCC practice.*

Transcribe initial articles as found: in the title and statement of responsibility area (see LCRI 21.30J for the guidelines on setting the non-filing indicator in relation to the title proper on MARC records), edition area, series area, and note area. For the publication, distribution, etc., area, generally do not transcribe articles preceding the name of the publisher, distributor, etc.

1.0C. PUNCTUATION/SPACING. [Rev.]

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Introduction

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

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

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

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

```
              110 1# $aCalifornia.$bDept. of Water Resources.
display:      California. Dept. of Water Resources.

              130 #0 $aBulletin (California. Dept. of Water Resources)
display:      Bulletin (California. Dept. of Water Resources)

              490 1# $aBiblioteca de arte hispánico ;$v8.$aArtes
                     applicadas ;$v1
display:      Biblioteca de arte hispánico ; 8. Artes applicadas ; 1

              700 1# $aEliot, T. S.$q(Thomas Stearns),$d1888-
                     1965.$tCocktail party.
display:      Eliot, T. S. (Thomas Stearns), 1888-1965. Cocktail
                 party.

              780 00 $aLibrary of Congress. Division for the Blind and
                     Physically Handicapped.$tNews
display:      Library of Congress. Division for the Blind and
                 Physically Handicapped. News

              785 00 $tJournal of polymer science. Part A, General
```

```
                        papers
       display:        Journal of polymer science. Part A, General papers
```

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

4) Application. To the extent that a particular system allows, apply the conventions stated in this and other LCRIs in lieu of any other explicit or implicit instructions in the rules (e.g., 1.lG3 regarding spacing following a period for certain cases of items without a collective title). Any instructions in this LCRI related to series access points are applicable only to PCC participants.

Access Points in Name Authority and Bibliographic Records (General)

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

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

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

   b) *Punctuation preceding the name of a language in uniform titles (240).* Interpret the last sentence of rule 25.C1 as reading "Precede the language by a full stop unless the uniform title ends with an exclamation mark or a question mark.

```
              240 10 $aBohème.$pSono andati?$lEnglish
```

    but

```
              240 10 $aOpération "Vicaire."$lGerman
```

Apply a similar approach to music uniform titles created in accord with rules 25.35B-25.35F.

```
              240 10 $aHello Dolly!$sLibretto
```

    but

```
              240 10 $aBoris Godunov (1872).$sLibretto.$lEnglish
                     & Russian

              240 10 $aWas noch lebt--.$sVocal score
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<p style="text-align:center">600 10 $aCapote, Truman,$d 1924-$tBreakfast at Tiffany's.
(Open date followed by a subfield code)</p>

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

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

```
100 1# $aSmith, John

100 1# $aSmith, John A.

100 1# $aSmith, J. A.$q(John A.)

100 1# $aSmith, John,$db. 1648?

100 1# $aSmith, John,$d1924-

110 2# $aLibrary of Congress

110 1# $aNew York (State).$bGovernor (1929-1932 :
        Roosevelt)

110 2# $aMoskovskiĭ fotoklub "Novator"

130 #0 $aCollection "Bibliothèque des matières
        premières."$pSérie "Energie"
```

b) *Bibliographic records.* Except for a uniform title (field 240), a variant title (field 246), a former title (field 247), and 4XX series fields, end access points with either a period or other ending mark of punctuation. End a 240 uniform title, 246 variant title, 247 former title, and 4XX series with an ending mark of punctuation only when such a mark of punctuation is part of the data. Note that these guidelines relate to punctuation at the end of the data constituting an access point itself. Under certain circumstances, a field may actually end with MARC 21 subfield $4 (Relator code) or $5 (Institution to which field applies), in which case there is no punctuation at the end of the field.

```
100 1# $aSmith, John.

100 1# $aSmith, John A.

100 1# $aSmith, John,$db. 1648?

100 1# $aSmith, John,$d1924-

110 2# $aLibrary of Congress.
```

```
110 1# $aNew York (State).$bGovernor (1929-1932 :
       Roosevelt)

700 1# $aBrett, Jan,$d1949-$e ill.

700 1# $aDemus, Jorg,$d1928-$4prf

710 2# $aBeecham Choral Society.$4prf

710 2# $aRaymond Foye Editions,$edonor.$5DLC
```

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

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

```
710 2# $aName with "quote (qualifier and question mark)?"

710 2# $aMoskovskiĭ gorodskoĭ klub "Kontakty-1."

830 #0 $aCollection "Bibliothèque des matières
       premières."$pSérie "Energie."
```

Personal Name Heading Access Points in Name Authority and Bibliographic Records

These guidelines appear also in LCRI 22.1B.

1) Initials/letters

    a) *Name portion of heading*

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

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

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

```
100 0# $aX Y Z
```

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

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

b) *"Additions" to name headings*

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

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

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

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

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

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

        a period:
```
100 1# $aTissot
       (Add period at end in bibliographic record, but not in authority record)
100 1# $aCorpeleijn, W. F. Th.
100 1# $aJunager, Sv.-Aa.
       (The hyphen reflects the usage of the language of the name)
```

        a period and one space:

```
100 1# $aEnschedé, Ch. J.
```

        a period and a comma:

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

100 1# $aCalles Ll., Alfonso
100 1# $aDahlan Aman, Mohd.,$cHaji
       (For these names, add period at end in bibliographic record, but not in
       authority record)
```

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

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

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

    These guidelines appear also in LCRI 24.1.

    1) Quotation marks. If the form of name selected as the heading includes quotation marks around an element

or elements of the name, retain them (*cf.* example in rule 24.7B4). Use American-style double quotation marks in the heading instead of other forms of quotation marks.

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

> *source*: F&H Denby
> *heading*:   110 2# $aF & H Denby
>
> *source*: U. S. D. A. Symposium ...
> *heading*: 111 2# $aU.S.D.A. Symposium ...
>
> *source*: B B C Symphony ...
> *heading*: 110 2# $aBBC Symphony ...

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

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

> 110 2# $aCalifornia State University, Northridge

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

> *source*: Abteilung V - Vermessungswesen
> *heading*: 110 2# $a[Parent body].$bAbteilung V--Vermessungswesen
>
> *source*: Social and Economic Sciences (Section K)
> *heading*: 110 2# $a[Parent body].$bSocial and Economic Sciences--Section K
>
> *source*:   Sub-task Force I, Gas Dissolved in Water
> *heading*: 110 2# $a[Parent body].$bSub-task Force I--Gas Dissolved in Water

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

> *source*: University of Nebraska—Lincoln
> *heading*: 110 2# $aUniversity of Nebraska--Lincoln
>
> *source*: Centro abruzzese di ricerche storiche - Teramo
> *heading*: 110 2# $aCentro abruzzese di ricerche storiche--Teramo

7) Year in conference name. If the form of name of a conference selected as the heading contains an abbreviated or full form of a year, regularize the spacing by insuring that one space precedes the year regardless of the configuration

of the year (e.g., use of an apostrophe or other character as a substitute for a portion of the year; the full form of a year combined with another element without spacing).

> *source:* CDS2000
> *heading:* `111 2# $aCDS 2000 ...`
>
> *source:* CP 2000
> *heading:* `111 2# $aCP 2000 ...`
>
> *source:* CP98
> *heading:* `111 2# CP 98 ...`
>
> *source:* ECOOP'99 SCM-9 Symposium
> *heading:* `111 2# $aECOOP '99 SCM-9 Symposium ...`

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

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

> ```
>         110 1# $aGreat Britain.$bMinistry of Agriculture,
>                 Fisheries and Food
> not     110 1# $aGreat Britain.$bMinistry of Agriculture,
>                 Fisheries, and Food
> ```

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

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

Bibliographic Linking Entries

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

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

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

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

Other Parts of the Bibliographic Record (General)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Input one space after an initial that is followed by a word or other element that is not an initial and no space after an initial that is followed by another initial consisting of one letter.

> *source*: F&H Denby
> *transcription*: F & H Denby ...

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

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

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

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

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

> Ph. D.

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

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

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


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

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

> *source:* CDS2000
> *transcription:*   CDS 2000
>
> *source:* CP 2000
> *transcription:*   CP 2000
>
> *source:* CP98
> *transcription:*   CP 98
>
> *source:* ... ECOOP'98 workshop reader ...
> *transcription:*   ... ECOOP '98 workshop reader ...
>
> *source:* ECOOP'99 SCM-9 Symposium
> *transcription:*   ECOOP '99 SCM-9 Symposium

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

> *source:* Bridge reinspection report[dash]phase I ...
> *transcription:*   Bridge reinspection report--phase I ...
>
> *source:* Byrd family in Indiana[dash]1880-1990
> *transcription:*   Byrd family in Indiana--1880-1990

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

Punctuation in Titles Proper that is also ISBD Punctuation

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

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

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

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

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


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


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

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

3) Field 300. Field 300 ends in a period or a closing parenthesis. When field 300 is followed by a 4XX field, insure that it ends in a period. In the following examples, the parentheses surrounding the series statements are not in the record; instead, they are generated by the display software.

```
            300 ## $a271 p. ;$c21 cm. +$e1 atlas (37 p., 19 leaves
                    ; 37 cm.).
            490 1# $aResearch series
    display: 271 p. ; 21 cm. + 1 atlas (37 p., 19 leaves ; 37 cm.).
                    -— (Research series)
            300 ## $a96 p. :$bill. ;$c18 cm.
            440 #0 $aR & D publications
    display: 96 p. : ill. ; 18 cm. -— (R & D publications)
```

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

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

Punctuation in Notes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If a note ends in a quotation mark, input a period or other mark of ending punctuation inside the quotation mark.

```
500 ## $a "Circulated privately to her friends: not for
        sale."
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

c) $7 (Fixed-length data elements of reproduction) defined for used in field 533; when used, there is

no punctuation at the end of the field.

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

EXCEPTIONS:

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

LC/CONSER Practice for Temporary/Uncertain Data

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

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

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

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

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

```
300 ## $av. <1>

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

2) Detailed guidelines for recording temporary/uncertain data.

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

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

```
246 1# $iParallel title in HTML header <Jan. 13,
        2002>:$aChildren and young persons
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

```
, 1980-<1981>
```
(v. <1-2>; v. 2. published in 1981)

```
, <1981->
```
(v. <2>; v. 1-2 published in 1981; LC has only v. 2)

```
, <1979>-1981.
```
(v. <2-3>; 3 v. set; LC does not have v. 1)

```
, <c1978-c1980>
```
(v. <2-3>; 5 v. set; LC does not have v. 1 or v. 5)

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

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

General. Holdings are recorded in holdings and item records. In general, record holdings for incomplete ("open entry") multipart items in the bibliographic record as well.

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

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

```
v. <1> :
sheets <3> :
sound discs <2> :
```

```
film cassettes <B> :
maps <4> :
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```
                              v.).
```

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

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

               <179> sheets
                    (Complete in 200 sheets)
```

d) *Frequency information (310/321)*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Use a hyphen to separate consecutive numbers and a comma to separate scattered numbers. When the multipart item is complete, show all numbering as permanent data.

First or last volume of multipart item being cataloged

no other volumes

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

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

other volumes and series numbering consecutive

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

other volumes and series numbering scattered

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

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

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

only one volume in hand:

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

more than one volume in hand and series numbering consecutive

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

more than one volume in hand and series numbering scattered

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

Change from previous practice: PCC practice: Note that it is no longer necessary to create an 8XX added entry solely because the numbering is not consecutive or the first number is not permanent. It is not necessary to change existing records that reflect the old practice until the record is closed. Optionally, such a record may be changed before

it is closed subject to any directions made by a unit and applicable at the unit level. If it is necessary to create an 8XX added entry for some other reason, give the numbering in the same manner as for 4XX fields.

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

```
4XX    $a<1981->: Reference works

4XX    $a<1979>-May 1980: Department of State
                    publication ;$v7894

4XX    $av. 1: Dance and dancers to-day ;$v13
```

g) *Notes area (5XX).*

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

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

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

```
500 ## $aVols. <1.3, 2.1> edited by P.G. Durniok and
           published by P. Hanstein, Cologne.

500 ## $aVol. <2> has imprint ...

500 ## $aVols. 1-6 prepared by H. Lepage; v. 7-<8> by E.
           Duvernoy.
```

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

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

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

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

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

If the set is incomplete but volume one is held, put the space-dash-space before each title (other than for volume one) that is being recorded and leave four spaces for the missing volume(s).

When the number of bibliographic units differs from the number of physical units and the parts of each bibliographic unit are indicated in the contents note, record the numbers/designations of the parts that are incomplete in

angle brackets. In general, include in the angle brackets any designation of the part, especially if this varies from the designation of the larger unit of which it is a part.

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

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

```
777 08 $I Vols. for 1997-<2000> issued with:$tXYZ
         newsletter

770 0# $t Donne és statistiques pour la Haute
         -Normandie$g<1982->
```

1.0E. LANGUAGE AND SCRIPT OF THE DESCRIPTION. [Rev.]

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

Font Features

Do not attempt to replicate font features such as bold and italic (e.g., when used to indicate a scientific name) through the use of underlining or other means of indicating such features.

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. 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. *PCC practice*: 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 technical capacity 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-8 character set"; referred to hereafter as the "character set"). These characters can also be represented in the UCS/Unicode UTF-8 character set, but the guidelines in this LCRI apply only to that subset of the Unicode UTF-8 set that has a counterpart in MARC-8, i.e., the MARC repertoire of UTF-8. 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°, 2^e, M^a), record the super/subscript character on the line in the regular manner (e.g., no., 2e). If a period is associated with the super/subscript letter (e.g., M.^{a}) and the characters are the abbreviation of a single word, record the period as the last element (e.g., Ma.). In case of serious distortion or loss of intelligibility, record the character in super/subscript position for all such characters available in the character set, namely, Arabic numerals (0-9), the minus sign (-), parentheses (()), and the plus sign (+). In all other cases use the double underscore convention described in the section on *Special Letters, Diacritical Marks, and Punctuation Marks*. Give the letter being represented in upper or lower case according to the source.

> *chief source*: The Severus scroll and 1QIs^a
> *transcription*: `245 14 $a The Severus scroll and the 1QIsa̲`

suggested note: 500 ## $a On t.p. "a" is superscript

chief source: Separation of $^{59}Fe^{III}$ and $^{59}Fe^{II}$ in neutron ...
transcription: 245 10 $a Separation of ^{59}FeIII and ^{59}FeII 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 Vk-
                 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

In roman script records romanize all occurrences of Greek letters regardless of the facilities available (the intent is to assist filing and searching even though there are characters for alpha, beta, and gamma in the character set and 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.[3]

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 ...

---

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

chief source: Oie wowapi waŋ Lakota-Ieska
transcription: 245 10 $a Oie wowapi wan̲ 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❧. 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., ƀ = b̲; ɗ = d̲; đ = d̲; *f* = f̲; ħ = h̲; ŋ = n̲; l̡ = l̲; ţ = t̲. When the nearest roman equivalent is not obvious or there is doubt that it is obvious, it is necessary to establish the equivalent, after which the list of equivalencies will be updated. The equivalencies below have been established to date, mostly from the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). Note that the IPA uses some Greek letters; when it is judged by the context (usually some form of linguistic study) that the Greek letter probably derives from its use in the IPA, use the double underscore convention or the equivalency indicated below, not the convention for Greek letters given above.

α = a̲

ʓ = d̲

ε = e̲

ɸ = f̲

ɣ = g̲

ꝗ = g   ꝙ = G

ь = i̲   ь = I̲

l̦ = l̲

ɔ = o̲

σ = s̲

ʃ = s̲

θ = t̲

ʊ = u̲

ɏ = u̲

v = v̲

β = v̲

ɥ = w̲

ʒ = z̲

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

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

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

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

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

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

Inch/inches, second/seconds = hard sign, double prime (tvërdyĭ znak) (″)

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

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

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

A |̣ below a letter (ẹ) = dot below the letter (ẹ)

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*: ℞ for tomorrow
> *transcription*: 245 10 $a Rx for tomorrow
>
> *chief source*: When I was your age 🛑
>
> *transcription*: 245 10 $a When I was your age STOP
> *suggested note*: 500 ## $a On t.p. "STOP" appears as a stop
>   sign

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

> *chief source*: Yell-θ pages : environmental resources
> *transcription*: 245 10 $a Yell-O̲ pages : environmental
>   resources
>
> *chief source*: Where to stay USA from 50¢ to $9 a night
> *transcription*: 245 10 $a Where to stay USA from 50c̲ to $9
>   a night

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

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

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

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

chief source: Tinglysningslovens §38
transcription: 245 10 $a Tinglysningslovens [paragraf] 38

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

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

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

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

chief source: The added mass coefficient of a cylinder oscillating
   in shallow water in the limit K—➤0 and K∞
transcription: 245 14 $a The added mass coefficient of a
                  cylinder oscillating in shallow
                  water in the limit K --> 0

<pre>
                              and K [infinity]
</pre>
(*The arrow is input as two hyphens and an angle bracket*)
<pre>
        suggested note: 500 ## $a On t.p. "[infinity]" appears as
                              the infinity symbol
</pre>

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.

<pre>
        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
</pre>

<pre>
        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
</pre>

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

<pre>
        chief source: The Gumby® books of letters
        transcription: 245 14 $a The Gumby books of letters
</pre>

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).

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

chief source: Poluprovodnikovye soedieni︠a︡ $A_2^I B^{VI}$
<pre>
        transcription: 245 10 $a Poluprovodnikovye soedieni︠a︡ AI2BVI
        suggested note: 500 ## $a On t.p. "I" appears over "2" and
                              "VI" is superscript
</pre>

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

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.`
  ("©" is in the character set)
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)

1.6. 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.

> LC has announced a change in policy applying to all bibliographic resources (monographs, serials, and integrating resources) in series. As of June 1, 2006, LC analyzes and classifies separately all parts of monographic series and of multipart monographs with the exception of those categories listed in LCRI 13.3.
>
> As of the same date, LC does not give "controlled" access points for series in new LC original cataloging (CIP and non-CIP) bibliographic records, does not update series access points in existing bibliographic records, and does not consult, make, or update series authority records. (Exception for consulting SARs: see LCRI 25.5B for determining "conflict.") LC will "pass through" the series information already in bibliographic records used by LC as copy (CIP/LC partner records, PCC records, and non-PCC (including Casalini) records).
>
> The PCC Policy Committee has announced that the PCC series policy remains unchanged.

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.

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*)

```
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-letii͡u pobedy posvi͡ashchaetsi͡a
      (*"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.

1.6A2. SOURCES OF INFORMATION. [Rev.]

Sources

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

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

Clarification of Eligible Sources

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

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

Other Sources for Series Statements

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

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

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

Information Embedded in Text

A series statement does not need to be formally presented.

LC/NACO practice: Generally, for printed material, accept information embedded within text in the preliminaries, in the colophon, or on the jacket as a source for the series title. However, if the extraneous information cannot be readily

omitted or its omission would be confusing, transcribe the whole as a quoted note. Generally, do not accept information embedded within prefatory matter or the text proper as a source for the series; instead, transcribe the information as a quoted note and follow the quotation by an indication of its source.

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

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.

Series Statement Present Only on CIP Data Sheet or ECIP Data View

LC practice: If the series statement appears only on the CIP data sheet or the ECIP data view at galley stage, do not transcribe this information in the series area and do not contact CIP or the publisher.

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

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Single Series Statement Encompassing More Than One Series

Inaccuracy in Title Proper of a Series

Do 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.

PCC practice

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
```

<pre>
              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
</pre>

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).

<pre>
              in source: Study AB-1
              4XX $a Study ; $v AB-1

              in source: Study AB-2
              4XX $a Study ; $v AB-2
</pre>

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/PCC 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.

<pre>
              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
</pre>

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."

1.6G. NUMBERING WITHIN SERIES. [Rev.]

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PCC practice: See AACR2 rule 21.30L and LCRI 21.30L for information about recording numbering in access points for series.

See the LCRI for appendix B.5 for information related to substituting a found abbreviation with a different prescribed abbreviation.

LC/PCC practice: For ordinal numbers, see LCRI C.8.

LC practice: Record superscript letters "on the line" (e.g., "nº." as "no." or "2ème" as "2ème") as stated in LCRI 1.0E, "Super/Subscript Characters" section.

More Than One System of Numbering

Option Decision

LC/PCC practice: Generally, record all separate systems of numeric designations in the series statement. *Note*: Consider a series to have more than one *system* of numbering only if there is a one-to-one relationship between each numeric system and the item itself.

```
            in source:  Band 6  Nummer 2
                   3. Jahrgang
                   Nummer 32
            4XX    $a _____ ; $v Bd. 6, Nr. 2 = Nr. 32
        not 4XX    $a _____ ; $v Bd. 6, Nr. 2 = 3. Jahrg. =
                   Nr. 32
              (not a one-to-one relationship between "3. Jahrgang" and items in series)


            in source:  new series 5 (94)
              (i.e., 5 in new series, whole number 94)
            4XX    $a _____ ; $v new ser., 5 = 94
```

Numbering Combined with One or More Letters

If the number is combined with one or more letters, generally transcribe the letter(s) as part of the numbering unless the letter(s) is (are) transcribed at the end of the title proper (cf. LCRI 1.6B).

Numbering Consisting of a Full/Partial Indication of Year and Numeral

If the numeral is combined with a full or partial indication of a year, determine if the year is the publication date or if the year is serving as a volume number and the numeral is a sequential number within that year. If the year is the publication date, omit the year information when transcribing the number. If the year is serving as a volume number (cf. rule 12.3C4), give the year before the number. In case of doubt, assume that the year is serving as a volume number.

```
            in source:  1-1996
              (year is publication date)
            4XX    $a _____ ; $v 1

            in source:  1-1995
              (year is serving as volume number)
            4XX    $a _____ ; $v 1995-1

            in source:  94/1
              (year is serving as volume number)
            4XX    $a _____ ; $v 94/1
```

Parallel Titles and Numbers

LC/PCC practice: If parallel titles are being recorded and the numbering also appears in more than one language or script, record each number after the title proper/parallel title to which it relates. If the number appears only once, record it after the title it linguistically matches or after the last title if it matches all, more than one, or none of the titles.

```
4XX   $a Veröffentlichungen mittelalterlicher
         Musikhandschriften ; $v Nr. 20 = $a Publications
         of mediaeval musical manuscripts ; $v no. 20

4XX   $a Tutkimuksia ; $v n:o 56 = $a Undersökningar =
         $a Studies

4XX   $a Carte / Commission géologique du Canada = $a Map
         / Geological Survey of Canada ; $v 1665A
```

Editions with Identical Series Numbering

When a revised edition of an existing work or an edition of an existing work (e.g., translation) is issued by the same publisher in the same series, the publisher may assign a new series number or the original series number to the revision, translation, etc. In the latter case, proceed as if no duplication of numbering exists.

Inferred Numbering

If the item being cataloged lacks a number but the other volumes in the series given in the publisher's listing have numbers, generally infer that the volume being cataloged is the next number in the series; record that number in the series statement in brackets. In case of doubt, consider the item to be unnumbered.

Numbering Present Only in Cataloging Data/Bibliography

If the series numbering appears only in cataloging data (foreign or domestic) in the item or in a bibliography, do not transcribe this information in the series statement.

Numbering of and within a Specific Activity, Event

LC/PCC practice: Do not include the numbering of the activity, event, etc., in subfield $v with the volume numbering relating to the sequencing of the publications from that activity, event, etc. Record the numbering of the activity, event, etc., as part of the series title if it appears as part of the title on the item; if the numbering of the activity, event, etc., is included in the statement of responsibility for the series on the item, record it as part of the statement of responsibility in the series area if recording that data element.

```
4XX   $a Atti del XXIV Congresso internazionale di storia
         dell'arte ; $v 7

4XX   $a Mis. doc / 49th Congress, 1st Session, Senate
         ; $v no. 82
```

(*PCC practice*: See LCRI 21.30L for specific instructions about added entries for U.S. congressional publications.)

1.6G1. NUMBERING. [Rev.]

PCC practice: In determining if there is a new sequence of numbering not accompanied by wording such as "new series," consult the national authority file for a series authority record for the series. If there is a series authority record for the series and it shows the same publisher and/or issuing body, assume that there is a new sequence of numbering; supply information in the numbering for the series in the bibliographic record and update the series authority record numbering information. If there is a different publisher and/or issuing body and there are no other indications (publisher's listing of earlier volumes in the series, specific statement from publisher, etc.) that the series has a new sequence of numbering, assume that the series is new. Do not change any existing bibliographic and series authority records created before Dec. 1, 2002.

1.6G2. NUMBERING FOR MULTIPART ITEMS. [Rev.]

LC practice: When a multipart item itself is in a series and the multipart item is classified as a collection, record the numbering of the series in the collected set record according to the following guidelines until the multipart item is complete.

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

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

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

Use a hyphen to separate consecutive numbers and a comma to separate scattered numbers. When the multipart item is complete, show all numbering as permanent data.

First or last volume of multipart item being cataloged

    no other volumes

```
245    ‡a Multipart item title
300    ‡a v. <1    >
4XX    ‡a _____ ; ‡v v. 13
       (v. 1 of multipart item is v. 13 of series)
```

```
245    ‡a Multipart item title
300    ‡a v. <    5>
4XX    ‡a _____ ; ‡v no.    -22
       (v. 5 of multipart item is no. 22 of series)
```

    other volumes and series numbering consecutive

```
245    ‡a Multipart item title
300    ‡a v. <1-2    >
4XX    ‡a _____ ; ‡v no. 3-<4    >
       (v. 1-2 of multipart item are no. 3-4 of series)
```

    other volumes and series numbering scattered

```
                      245    ‡a Multipart item title
                      300    ‡a v. <1-3    >
                      4XX    ‡a _____; ‡v v. 5, 7, 10
                         (v. 1-3 of multipart item are v. 5, 7, 10 of series)


                      245    ‡a Multipart item title
                      300    ‡a v. <1, 3    >
                      4XX    ‡a _____; ‡v no. 24, <30    >
                         (v. 1, 3 of multipart item are no. 24, 30 of series)


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

             only one volume in hand:

                      245    ‡a Multipart item title
                      300    ‡a v. <2    >
                      4XX    ‡a _____; ‡v no. <18    >
                         (v. 2 of multipart item is no. 18 of series)


             more than one volume in hand and series numbering consecutive:

                      245    ‡a Multipart item title
                      300    ‡a v. <2-4    >
                      4XX    ‡a _____; ‡v no. <9-11    >
                         (v. 2-4 of multipart item are no. 9-11 of series)


             more than one volume in hand and series numbering scattered:

                      245    ‡a Multipart item title
                      300    ‡a v. <2, 4    >
                      4XX    ‡a _____; ‡v no. <31, 42    >
                         (v. 2, 4 of multipart item are no. 31, 42 of series)
```

> **This LCRI is being deleted; it is covered by
> LCRI 1.0C**

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 as two entities.

Access Points for Main Series and Subseries

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

Changes Affecting Heading for Subseries

PCC practice

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, 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
```

2.5B9. LEAVES OR PAGES OF PLATES. [Rev.]

     LC practice: Give the number of leaves or pages of plates after the paging if the leaves or pages of plates are numbered. If the leaves or pages of plates are unnumbered, give the number only when the plates clearly represent an important feature of the book. Otherwise, generally do not count unnumbered leaves or pages of plates.

     In records created by other agencies or libraries, generally accept the information already in the record unless it is obviously wrong.

2.5C2. ILLUSTRATIVE MATTER. [Rev.]

Option Decision

     LC practice: Describe an illustrated printed monograph or serial as "ill." in all cases unless there are maps present or 2.5C5 is applicable.

     In records created by other agencies or libraries, generally accept the information already in the record unless it is obviously wrong.

12.0. GENERAL RULES. [Rev.]

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Serials Issued in Cumulations

Some serials issued in cumulations have a publication pattern whereby the individual issues for a certain period are rearranged, corrected, and perhaps expanded and reissued as a cumulation that may or may not have the same title as the individual issues. The contents of the individual issues and the cumulation are basically the same. However, these cumulations should not be confused with other serials that are publications with different frequencies and entirely different contents although the titles may be the same, e.g., an annual publication that gives the total figures for the year but does not include the monthly figures that appeared in the individual monthly issues. Separate records are generally made for these latter publications unless the numbering system ties them together.

Below are some criteria that can be used to determine when separate records should be made for such cumulations.

1) Separate records are generally made if

a) the individual issues and the cumulation have the same title but have different numbering systems, e.g., the individual issues have numeric designations but the cumulation has only a chronological designation.

```
245 00 $a Law book guide.
362 0# $a Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1973)-
    (Monthly, except July and August)

245 00 $a Law book guide.
362 0# $a 1973-
    (Annual)
```

b) the individual issues and the cumulation have different titles and separate numbering systems.

```
245 00 $a Index medicus.
362 0# $a New ser., v. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1960)-
    (Monthly)
```

```
245 00 $a Cumulated Index medicus.
362 0# $a Vol. 1 (1960)-
        (Annual)
```

2) Separate records are generally *not* made if

a) the individual issues and the cumulation have a continuous numbering system; the cumulation may or may not have a different title.

```
245 00 $a International nursing index.
362 0# $a Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1966)-
        (Quarterly; the first three issues called v. 1, no. 1-3; the fourth
        issue, an annual cumulation, called v. 1, no. 4)

130 0# $a Quarterly economic review (European Bank for
            Reconstruction and Development
245 00 $a Quarterly economic review / $c European Bank
            for Reconstruction and Development.
246 1# $i Year-end issue replaced by: $a Annual economic
            review
310 ## $a Quarterly
362 0# $a June 1992-
```

b) the individual issues and the cumulation have the same title, have only chronological designations, and the cumulation is published in lieu of the last individual issue.

```
110 2# $a Library of Congress.
245 10 $a Library of Congress name headings with
            references.
362 0# $a Jan./Mar. 1974-
        (Quarterly; the first three issues called Jan./Mar. 1974-
        July/Sept. 1974; the fourth issue, an annual cumulation, called
        1974)
```

3) Whenever in doubt, prefer separate records.

Serials Issued in Parts

For serials issued in parts, the criteria listed below can be used to determine when separate records are made and when they are not.

1) Separate records are generally made if

a) the individual parts are unnumbered or otherwise undesignated as parts of one serial.

```
110 2# $a Singapore Airlines.
245 10 $a Annual report. $p Operating review.
```

```
                   110 2# $a Singapore Airlines
                   245 10 $a Annual report. $p Financial report
                        (The operating review and the financial report are two parts that
                        make up the airline's annual report)
```

    b) the individual parts have their own numbering system.

```
                   245 00 $a Chemical abstracts. $p Chemical substance
                             index.
                   362 0# $a 101 CS1 (Jan.-June 1984)-

                   245 00 $a Chemical abstracts. $p Formula index.
                   362 0# $a 101 F1 (July-Dec. 1984)-

                   245 00 $a Journal of polymer science. $n Part A, $p
                             General papers.
                   362 0# $a Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1963)-

                   245 00 $a Journal of polymer science. $n Part B, $p
                             Polymer letters.
                   362 0# $a Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1963)-
```

    c) the parts can be purchased separately.

2) Separate records are generally *not* made if

    a) the individual parts do not have a numbering system that relates to the serial as a whole.

```
                   245 00 $a U.S. physicians reference listing.
                   362 0# $a 1974-
                        (Each directory is published in ten volumes and a reference
                        volume and numbered v. 1-11)

                   245 00 $a Who's who in computers and data processing.
                   362 0# $a 1971-
                        (Issued in three volumes: v. 1, Systems analysts and
                        programmers; v. 2, Data processing managers and directors; v.
                        3, Other computer professionals)
```

    b) the parts have a continuous pagination or enumeration.

```
                   245 00 $a Journal of the Indian Institute of Science.
                        (Issued in three sections: Section A = Vol. 59, no. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9;
                        Section B = Vol. 59, no. 2, 6, 10; Section C = Vol. 59, no. 4, 8,
                        12)

                   245 00 $a Inorganica chimica acta.
                        (Issued in three sections: Articles and letters = Vols. 96-105;
                        Bioinorganic chemistry articles and letters = Vols. 106-108; F-
                        block elements articles and letters = Vols. 109-110)
```

c) the parts cannot be purchased separately.

d) the parts appear to be designed to be used together.

3) Whenever in doubt, prefer separate records.

Reprinted Issues of Non-Newspaper Serials

1) Separate records are generally made for reprinted serials if the reprinted issues are published by a publisher not responsible for the original.

2) Separate records are generally not made for reprinted serials if the serial issues are reprinted by the publisher of the original. If these issues carry a different or an additional title, add a note on the record for the original and provide an added entry.

```
246 1# $i Some issues reprinted with title: $a
        Geography research forum

246 1# $i Some vols. reissued with cover title: $a
        Amica news bulletins, $f <1971-1983>
```

LC practice. When the Library of Congress acquires reprinted issues of a serial title to fill in gaps in its holdings of the original, a separate bibliographic record for the reprinted issue(s) will not be created.

See LCRI 1.0 for guidelines about cataloging a reprint of serial issues as a serial or as a monograph. See LCRI 12.0B1 for information about the basis of description for reprints of printed serials.

Newspapers

LC practice: LC's records for U.S. newspapers in microform follow the guidelines of the United States Newspaper Program (USNP). USNP is not required to follow the CONSER practice of creating separate records for U.S. titles in microform, but generally uses the "master record convention" to account for the various physical forms in which a newspaper is held. The bibliographic record describes the newspaper as it was originally published. The physical format, whether original newsprint, microform, or reprint, is described in the Copy Field of the OCLC local data record.

Because the USNP record provides a description only for the newspaper as originally published, 533 fields are not included in the bibliographic record. To fulfill one aspect of its national role, LC will add any important access points related only to a microform to the USNP record justified by a 500 note (because 533 fields are not included). The most likely access point will be the title of the series (830 field) in which the microform is published. The 500 note will be a general one (e.g., "Microform produced by _____ published in series: _____); the span of holdings in that series will not be given.

Loose-Leaf Services

A loose-leaf service is a publication issued in several component parts, often in a combination of updating loose-leaf and bound volumes containing both primary and secondary source material. Sometimes a loose-leaf service is called a reporter.

LC/PCC practice: Generally, create only one bibliographic record for the service as a whole; consider the service as a whole to be an integrating resource. In a note, list the component parts in enough detail to identify them. Give any

volume designation that is found on a part. Optionally, include numeric or chronological designations of newsletters, bulletins, etc., within the service.

```
500 ## $a The reporter contains binders:  Current
             developments; Monographs; State solid waste--
             Land use; Federal laws; Federal regulations;
             State water laws; State air laws; Mining;
             Decisions (later published in bound volumes as
             Environment reporter. Cases).

500 ## $a The service is divided into five parts:
             Treatise / by Jacob Mertens, Jr., and others
             (v., loose-leaf); Code, current volume (loose-
             leaf) and bound volumes, 1954-1958-; Code
             commentary (v., loose-leaf); Regulations,
             current volume (loose-leaf) and bound volumes,
             1954-1960-  ; Rulings, current volume (loose-
             leaf) and bound volumes, 1954-1957-
```

If a component is lacking, give such information in a note.

```
500 ## $a Library of Congress lacks section:  Mining. $5
             DLC
```

If, by exception, separate records are being created for the component parts, identify each part as an updating loose-leaf, multipart item, etc., and catalog it accordingly. In a note, indicate the relationship to the parent loose-leaf service and give a related work added entry for the loose-leaf service.

1) *Pamphlets/paperbacks*

Current information of temporary or permanent value may be published also in pamphlet or paperback form and be distributed to subscribers of a loose-leaf service as part of the subscription. Such publications are keyed to a section or a service or to several services. In addition to individual, distinctive titles, they carry also the title of the service and the numbering of a section of the service (usually a supplementary bulletin, to which is added a further distinguishing characteristic such as the words "Extra," "Section 2," etc. (e.g., "Bulletin 35, Extra" or "Report bulletin 24, Volume LIII (Section 2)").

LC/PCC practice: Although these publications are often indexed in the service, they are unsuitable for filing into the service. If such a publication is considered of permanent value, create a separate record. Because a pamphlet or paperback may be distributed to more than one service, do not include a note in the bibliographic record indicating a relationship to the loose-leaf service and do not give an added entry for the service.

At first, these publications may appear to be volumes in a monographic series because there is a comprehensive title (the title of the loose-leaf service), a type of numbering, and a volume title. *PCC practice*: To avoid confusion, create a series-like phrase series authority record; use the titles of the service and of the section of the service in the heading and give instructions for handling the materials in a note.

series authority record

```
130 #0 $a Tax ideas. $p Bulletin
667 ## $a A separately numbered section of the loose-leaf
            service "Tax ideas." Bulletins issued in loose-
            leaf format are filed as a section of the
            parent loose-leaf.  Catalog separately any
            material published in pamphlet or paperback
            form that carries the additional designation
            "Section 2;" do not indicate a relationship to
            the parent loose-leaf and do not give an added
            entry for the parent loose-leaf.
```

2) *Sections with independent numeric or chronological designations: bulletins, newsletters, etc.*

Latest developments in a particular field are often reported and analyzed in special sections of a loose-leaf. These sections are typically called Bulletin, Newsletter, Report bulletin, Report, etc., and are for the most part indexed in the loose-leaf. They carry a numeric or chronological designation of their own. Information of permanent value from these sections is often later included in the main text and old issues can be periodically discarded or transferred.

LC/PCC practice: Do not create a separate record for such a section. Instead, on the bibliographic record for the updating loose-leaf, give a note explaining the inclusion of any separately numbered and separately titled section. Give an appropriate added entry for the section.

```
500 ## $a Includes separately numbered section: Report
            bulletin.

500 ## $a Includes separately numbered bulletin: Criminal
            law advocacy reporter.
```

3) *Transfer volumes*

A transfer volume is a bibliographic unit containing material of a permanent nature originally issued as a section or binder of a loose-leaf service. The material is transferred from the loose-leaf mode by one of the following methods: the material is reissued by the publisher in bound form and sent to the subscriber as part of a subscription or made available for separate purchase; the material is transferred from the original loose-leaf mode to permanent binders (sometimes supplied by the publisher) or bound separately by the subscriber.

LC/PCC practice: Generally, do not create a separate bibliographic record for the transfer material. Instead, on the bibliographic record for the updating loose-leaf, give a note explaining the inclusion of transfer material of permanent value. If the transfer section has a title of its own or acquires a title of its own in its transferred/bound stage, cite the title in the note and give an added entry.

```
500 ## $a Material of permanent value is removed
            periodically and bound in separate volume.

500 ## $a Material of permanent value is transferred from
            time to time to storage binders.
```

```
500 ## $a Prebound, separately numbered volumes with
        title Administrative law decisions, containing
        reports of decisions of the Administrative
        Appeals Tribunal, periodically replace the
        reports and decisions in the section entitled
        Administrative law decisions.
```

If a separate bibliographic record is created for the transfer material, include a note explaining the relationship to the updating loose-leaf.

```
245 00 $a Environment reporter. $p Cases.
500 ## $a These volumes replace the opinions published
        in loose-leaf format in the "Decisions" binder
        of Environment reporter.
```

Change in Issuance

For LC practice when a monograph or serial becomes an integrating resource, an integrating resource becomes a serial, etc., see LCRI 1.0.

Modifying Pre-December 2002 Records for Updating Loose-leafs

LC practice:

The extent to which modifications due to changes should be made in records for updating loose-leafs created before LC's implementation of the 2002 Revision of AACR2 on Dec. 1, 2002, depends upon LC's decision on filing updates into those bibliographic resources.

If LC doesn't file updates and if the main entry and/or title proper changes on a current iteration, change the description and give a note and added entry for the earlier main entry and/or title proper. This modification of the bibliographic record is necessary to ensure identification of the resource in the future. If other data elements change, do not modify the bibliographic record.

If LC does file updates, change the description to reflect the latest iteration according to the rules in chapter 12. Give notes and added entries for changes if considered important. Insure that all name and series headings are in AACR2 form and are represented by authority records. Change the record as appropriate to follow current MARC 21 practice.

12.6B1. SERIES STATEMENTS. [Rev.]

Serials: In Numbered Series

Record the number of the series in the series statement in the three situations listed below. *PCC practice*: Include the number in the series added entry for the first and second situations; see the specific instruction for the third situation. Examples illustrate PCC practice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Serial Record for Subseries in Numbered Main Series

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

```
245 00 $a Research papers in psychology. $p Behavior
        modification studies
4XX    $a Research papers in psychology
```

13.3. ANALYSIS OF MONOGRAPHIC SERIES AND MULTIPART MONOGRAPHS. [Rev.]

LC practice:

LC has announced a change in policy applying to all bibliographic resources (monographs, serials, and integrating resources) in series. As of June 1, 2006, LC analyzes and classifies separately all parts of monographic series and of multipart monographs with the exception of those categories listed at the end of this LCRI. As of the same date, LC does not give "controlled" access points for series in new LC original cataloging (CIP and non-CIP) bibliographic records, does not update series access points in existing bibliographic records, and does not consult, make, or update series authority records. (Exception for consulting SARs: see LCRI 25.5B for determining "conflict.") LC will "pass through" the series information already in bibliographic records used by LC as copy (CIP/LC partner records, PCC records, and non-PCC (including Casalini) records).

PCC practice:

The PCC Policy Committee has announced that the PCC series policy remains unchanged.

Monographic Series

When a publication in a monographic series that is analyzed in full lacks a title other than that of the comprehensive title or has a title that is dependent on the comprehensive title, prepare a separate bibliographic record for that part, regardless of whether the part is numbered or not. Apply the following when preparing the record.

1) Transcribe the comprehensive title as the common title of the analytic.

2) If there is numbering only, transcribe the numbering as the section title; if there is numbering and also a dependent title, transcribe the numbering as enumeration (cf. 12.1B6) and the dependent title as the section title; if there is a dependent title but no numbering, transcribe the dependent title as the section title.

3) Do not formulate a series statement for the analytic record.

```
245 10 $a Studies in gypsy lore. $n Volume 25

245 10 $a Studies in 19th century French literature. $n
           Volume 57, $p Paris / $c edited ...
```

Multipart Monographs

1) *Classified separately*. When a part of a multipart monograph that is classified separately lacks a title other than that of the comprehensive title or has a title that is dependent on the comprehensive title, prepare a separate bibliographic record for that part, regardless of whether the part is numbered or not. Apply the following when preparing the record:

a) Transcribe the comprehensive title as the common title of the analytic.

b) If there is numbering only, transcribe the numbering as the section title; if there is numbering and also a dependent title, transcribe the numbering as enumeration or alphabetic designation and the dependent title as the section title; if there is a dependent title but no numbering, transcribe the dependent title as the section title.

c) Do not formulate a series statement for the analytic record.

```
245 10 $a Recent trends in elementary education. $n
           Volume 1, $p Introduction
```

(1) *Mixture of independent and dependent titles*. If a multipart monograph consists of parts whose individual titles are a mixture, i.e., some are independent of the comprehensive title and some are dependent on it, prepare a series authority record and use a regular series statement in the records of the analytics with *independent* titles.

The art of sewing
       (*An unnumbered multipart item*)
Basic tailoring
       (*Title of analytic*)

```
245 00 $a Basic tailoring / $c ...
300 ## $a 203 p. ; 26 cm.
490 0# $a The art of sewing
```

For the analytics with *dependent* titles, use the technique described in 1) above, i.e., do not use a series statement on the record for the analytic.

The sporting scene
       (*Title of analytic*)

```
130 #0 $a Art of sewing. $p Sporting scene
245 14 $a The art of sewing. $p The sporting scene / $c
            ...
300 ## $a 203 p. ; $c 26 cm.
```

(2) *All titles dependent titles: unnumbered.* If all the titles of the parts are dependent on the comprehensive title and the multipart monograph is unnumbered, for the analytics transcribe the comprehensive title as the common title and the title of the part as a section title. Do not prepare a series authority record.

```
100 1# $a Bates, James D.
245 10 $a Minnesota legal forms. $p Probate / $c ...

100 1# $a Roer, Kathleen M.
245 10 $a Minnesota legal forms. $p Residential real
            estate / $c ...
```

Exceptions to the LC Series Policy to Analyze in Full and Classify Separately

A. The following categories will *not be analyzed* and will be *classed as a collection*; series authority records will not be consulted, created, or updated:

1. Numbered multipart monographs with all parts lacking analyzable titles
2. Unnumbered multipart monographs cataloged per "2A cataloging" guidelines ("2A cataloging" is a local LC practice to create a made-up collected set record for an unnumbered multipart monograph, assigning numbers to parts as received)
3. Auction and sales catalogs
4. Legal multipart monographs identified by LC's Law Library
5. Numbered monographic series already assigned these treatment decisions prior to June 1, 2006 (issues identified by presence of check-in records in acquisitions units)

B. The following category will *not be analyzed* and *will not be classified*; series authority records will not be consulted, created, or updated:

1. Technical report series identified by LC's Science, Technology, and Business Division or LC's Asian Division and shelved in those divisions

C. The following categories will be *analyzed in full* but will be *classed as a collection*; series authority records will not be consulted, created, or updated:

1. Scholarly collections of music historical sources eligible to be classed together in M2
2. "Web access to monographic series" project in LC's Social Sciences Cataloging Division
3. Microform sets
4. Proceedings of a single conference published in more than one volume with analyzable volume titles
5. Legal monographic series and multipart monographs identified by LC's Law Library

D. The following category will be *analyzed in full*: *applies to analyzable parts* and will be *classed as a collection*; series authority records will not be consulted, created, or updated.

1. Complete editions of collected works of individual composers (classed in M3)

Prepare separate bibliographic records only[4] for parts that meet one of the following criteria (applying the definition of musical work in 25.25A, footnote 9):

a) A single part (in one or more physical volumes) contains a single musical work or a single excerpt from a work.

b) A single part (in one or more physical volumes) contains two musical works or two excerpts from one or two works.

E. Existing LC shelflist records missing in LC's database now being input to the database: the records will reflect the existing series decisions (i.e., presence or absence of controlled series access point; a classed-separately or a classed-as-a-collection call number) at the time the resource was cataloged originally.

21.2A1. CHANGES IN TITLES PROPER. MULTIPART 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 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. *PCC practice*: The same guideline applies to 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).

21.2C. CHANGES IN TITLES PROPER. SERIALS. [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 to the title proper recorded in the title and statement of responsibility area in the serial bibliographic record. *PCC practice*: When deciding to update an existing or create a new series authority record, compare the title on that issue or part 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 b)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.

---

[4]The purpose of this restriction is to avoid analytic bibliographic records for parts of such sets that would themselves receive collective uniform titles under 25.34B or 25.34C.

In applying category b)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 b)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 b)vii), also consider the situation to apply when the language of the title varies according to the language of the text.

For categories b)v) and b)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 b)viii), consider that "a list" means at least three terms.

In applying category b)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. *PCC practice*: The same guideline applies to 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).

21.29. GENERAL RULE. [Rev.]

Order of Added Entries

Give added entries in the following order:

1) Personal name;

2) Personal name/title;

3) Corporate name;

4) Corporate name/title;

5) Uniform title (all instances of works entered under title);

6) Other.

For arrangement within any one grouping, generally follow the order in which the justifying data appear in the bibliographic description. If such a criterion is not applicable, use judgment.

General Material Designations

Although a general material designation (GMD) is given in the title and statement of responsibility area (LCRI 1.1C), do not use a GMD in added entries, including added entries for titles (246, 247, and 740 fields) and related works.

21.30G. RELATED WORKS. [Rev.]

General

Use the AACR2 form for the related work. When formulating the added entry, follow the provisions for "simple" added entries given in LCRI 21.30M. (Note: an explanation of the two types of added entries for works, related and analytical, is given in LCRI 21.30M.)

LC practice when the added entry is for a serial related work: Use in the added entry the established AACR2 form for the serial from an AACR2 bibliographic or authority record in the LC database. If such a record is lacking, search OCLC or RLIN for a CONSER AACR2 record. If there is no CONSER record, formulate the added entry according to the appropriate AACR2 rule for the choice of main entry, form of heading, and form of the title proper (or the uniform title); create a name authority record.

LC practice when the added entry is for a monographic related work: Use in the added entry the established AACR2 form for the monograph from an AACR2 bibliographic or authority record in the LC database. If such a record is lacking, formulate the added entry according to the appropriate AACR2 rule for the choice of main entry, form of heading, and form of the title proper (or the uniform title); create a name authority record.

PCC practice: Use in the added entry the established AACR2 form from a CONSER serial record, a monograph record, or an authority record. If such a record is lacking, formulate the added entry according to the appropriate AACR2 rule for the choice of main entry, form of heading, and form of the title proper (or the uniform title); create a name authority record.

Selected Issues of Periodicals Published Separately

When cataloging a separately published issue of a periodical (cf. LCRI 1.6), make a related work added entry for the periodical itself.

```
                              730 0# $a Cataloging & classification quarterly.
```

Unnumbered Supplement or Special Number to a Serial

When cataloging an unnumbered supplement or special number to a serial, make a related work added entry for the serial itself. It is not a series added entry because the unnumbered supplement or special number is not considered to be a series (cf. LCRI 1.6).

1) For a special number, formulate an added entry consisting of the name of the serial and, in subfield $p, "Special number" in English.

```
                         730 0# $a Malaysian journal of tropical geography.
                                  $p Special number.
```

2) If the supplement relates to the serial as a whole, formulate an added entry consisting of the name of the serial and, in subfield $p, "Supplement" in English.

```
                         730 0# $a Annuario statistico italiano. $p
                                  Supplement.
```

3) If the supplement relates to a particular issue of a serial, formulate an added entry consisting of the name of the serial and, in subfield $n, both the number of the issue and the qualifier "(Supplement)" in English.

```
                         730 0# $a Musica jazz. $n 1985, n. 7 (Supplement).
                         730 0# $a Actualités-Service. $n No 306 (Supplement).
                         730 0# $a Bulletin (Association française pour
                                  l'étude du quaternaire). $n No 50
                                  (Supplement).
                         730 0# $a Mondo. $n N. 33 (Supplement).
                         730 0# $a Regione Trentino-Alto Adige. $n N. 8, 1976
                                  (Supplement).
```

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.

LC practice: For such a supplement numbered in relation to the number of the serial, formulate the added entry as described above but include the number in the qualification.

```
                         730 0# $a Actualités-Service. $n No 306 (Supplement
                                  1).
                         730 0# $a Actualités-Service. $n No 306 (Supplement
                                  2).
```

Musical works

When an instrumental work or collection is based on, inspired by, etc., one or two individual literary works, make a simple added entry or entries (cf. LCRI 21.30M) for the literary work or works. (For vocal works based on literary works, see 21.19A.)

```
100 1# $a Tchaikovsky, Peter Ilich, $d 1840-1893.
240 10 $a Romeo et Juliette (Fantasy-overture)
245 10 $a Romeo und Julia : $b Fantasie-Ouvertüre nach
             Shakespeare ...
700 1# $a Shakespeare, William, $d 1564-1616. $t Romeo
             and Juliet.
```

When an instrumental or vocal work or collection is based on, inspired by, etc., one or two individual art works, make a simple added entry or entries for the art work or works.

```
100 1# $a Pujol, Maximo Diego, $d 1957-
245 10 $a Guernica : $b d'après l'œuvre de Pablo Picasso
                 ...
700 1# $a Picasso, Pablo, $d 1881-1973. $t Guernica.
```

When an instrumental or vocal work or collection is based on, inspired by, etc., three or more works by the same author or artist, or an author's or artist's oeuvre in general, make an added entry for the author or artist.

```
100 1# $a Henze, Hans Werner, $d 1926-
240 10 $a Royal winter music. $n No. 1
245 10 $a Royal winter music. $p First sonata on
             Shakespearean characters ...
700 1# $a Shakespeare, William, $d 1564-1616.

100 1# $a Mussorgsky, Modest Petrovich, $d 1839-1881.
240 10 $a Kartinki s vystavki
245 10 $a Pictures at an exhibition ...
500 ## $a Suite, based on paintings and drawings by
             Victor Hartmann.
700 1# $a Gartman, Viktor Aleksandrovich, $d 1834-1873.
```

21.30L. SERIES. [Rev.]

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LC practice:

      LC has announced a change in policy applying to all bibliographic resources (monographs, serials, and integrating resources) in series. As of June 1, 2006, LC analyzes and classifies separately all parts of monographic series and of multipart monographs with the exception of those categories listed in LCRI 13.3. As of the same date, LC does not give "controlled" access points for series in new LC original cataloging (CIP and non-CIP) bibliographic records, does not update series access points in existing bibliographic records, and does not consult, make, or update series authority records. LC will "pass through" the series information already in bibliographic records used by LC as copy (CIP/LC partner records, PCC records, and non-PCC (including Casalini) records).

PCC practice:

      The PCC Policy Committee has announced that the PCC series policy remains unchanged. The remainder of this LCRI applies to PCC libraries.

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

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

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

Option Decision

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

Form of Series Added Entries

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

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

> 1) derive a series added entry from the series statement: 440 field (Series statement/Added entry-- Title);

> 2) record a series added entry in a field defined for that purpose: 8XX (Series added entries).

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

Multipart Item in a Series

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

Integrating Resource in One or More Series

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

existing record

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

same record updated later

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

existing record

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

same record updated later

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

Republications

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

Numbering Grammatically Integrated with Series Title

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

```
490 1# $a Publication number 22 of the Southwestern
             Iowa History Society
830 #0 $a Publication ... of the Southwestern Iowa
             History Society ; $v no. 22.
```

```
490 1# $a The twenty-sixth L. Ray Buckendale lecture
830 #0 $a L. Ray Buckendale lecture ; $v 26th.
```

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

More Than One System of Numbering

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

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

Numbering Errors

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

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

Number Preceded by One or More Letters

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

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

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

Numbering for Publications of the U.S. Congress

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

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

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

Main Series and Indirectly Entered Subseries[5]

1) *Main series is **unnumbered***

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

```
440 #0 $a Progress in nuclear energy. $n Series V, $p
        Metallurgy and fuels
```

---

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

```
                   490 1# $a University publications series. The social
                             sciences ; $v no. 4
                   830 #0 $a University publications series. $p Social
                             sciences ; $v no. 4.
                        (made-up example)
```

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

2) *Main series is **numbered***

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

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

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

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

Single Series Statement Encompassing More Than One Series

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

```
                   490 1  $a Publicación núm. 3 del Centro de Estudios
                             Bilbitanos y núm 750 de la Institución
                             "Fernando el Católico"
                   830 #0 $a Publicación ... del Centro de Estudios
                             Bilbitanos ; $v no. 3.
                   830 #0 $a Publicación ... de la Institución "Fernando
                             el Católico" ; $v no. 750.


                   500    $a "Ce volume fait également partie de ...
                             Grandes publications tome XXIII, et de la
                             collection des Cahiers de l'Association
                             interuniversitaire de l'Est dont il
                             constitue le no 21."
                   830 #0 $a Collection "Grandes publications" ; $v t.
                             23.
                   830 #0 $a Cahiers de l'Association interuniversitaire
                             de l'Est ; $v 21.
```

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*. 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.

22.8A1. ENTRY UNDER GIVEN NAME, ETC. [Rev.]

If the name chosen for the heading is based on a form found in non-English sources (cf. 22.3B, 22.3C1) and the name found in these sources includes "words or phrases denoting place of origin, domicile, occupation, or other characteristic that are commonly associated with the name," use in the heading the forms for these words and phrases that are found in the sources used.

> *source*: Shemuʾel Duber mi-Barisov
> *heading*: 100 0ɮ ‡aShemuʾel Duber, ‡c mi-Barisov
> *not*   100 0ɮ ‡aShemuʾel Duber, ‡c of Barisov

If words and phrases denoting place, occupation, etc., appear only in complex statements that contain other elements, generally do not treat them as being "commonly associated" with the name. However, if the exclusion of such words and phrases results in a heading that conflicts, they may be added to the heading as a parenthetical qualifier (22.19A). (If added, use English forms whenever possible.)

Generally, this rule requires a comma between the name and an associated phrase. Note, however, that in languages **other than English** there are examples of a single name that cannot be broken down into the components "name" and "phrase." Do not punctuate these with a comma. (However, make a reference from the form using a comma.) Several examples are furnished by the headings for Carmelites and certain other religious who formerly took a name in religion that combined a forename with the name of a saint, of a dogma, or of some event in the life of Jesus or Mary.

> 100 0ɮ ‡a Marie de l'Incarnation
> 400 0ɮ ‡a Marie, ‡c de l'Incarnation
>
> 100 0ɮ ‡a Elisabeth de la Trinité
> 400 0ɮ ‡a Elisabeth, ‡c de la Trinité
>
> 100 0ɮ ‡a Marie de Saint Bernard
> 400 0ɮ ‡a Marie, ‡c de Saint Bernard
>
> 100 0ɮ ‡a John of the Cross
> 400 0ɮ ‡a John, ‡c of the Cross

25.1. USE OF UNIFORM TITLES. [Rev.]

Updating Uniform Titles Entered Under Name Headings

Pre-AACR2 forms of uniform titles on machine-readable bibliographic records were updated to their AACR2 forms in the bibliographic "flip" of the database whenever the pre-AACR2 uniform title appeared as a valid linking reference on

a name authority record for the uniform title. (See LCRI 26 for the situations in which a linking reference can be made for a uniform title.) Update individually each pre-AACR2 uniform title that appears on a bibliographic record and is not covered by a linking reference.

When assigning a uniform title to a newly cataloged item, search the database to verify that this particular uniform title has been formulated in accord with current policy on existing MARC bibliographic records. Update each bibliographic record that does not reflect current policy on uniform titles if the record falls into one of the categories listed below. (*Note*: Although a uniform title may not need to be assigned to the item being cataloged (cf. 25.1A), other editions of the item already in the file may show a uniform title; these existing uniform titles may need to be changed if they fall into one of the categories listed below.)

1) If the uniform title pertaining to the item being cataloged is for a single work, change the existing bibliographic records that pertain to the "basic" uniform title, i.e., without language, part, or other subdivisions. If the uniform title pertaining to the item being cataloged contains a subdivision of the basic uniform title, change the bibliographic records that pertain to the same subdivision. (Existing bibliographic records for other subdivisions will be changed when these subdivisions are needed in new cataloging.)

2) If the uniform title pertaining to the item being cataloged is for the collective uniform title "Works" or "Selections" plus any of its subdivisions (e.g., date, language), change all the existing bibliographic records to reflect current policy on these two collective uniform titles (LCRI 25.8-25.9).

3) If the item being cataloged pertains to a collection of three or more works in one particular form, change all the existing bibliographic records pertaining to collections in this particular form to reflect current policy on works in a single form (LCRI 25.10).

4) Make changes to uniform titles that appear in all access points except series, i.e., main entries, added entries, subject entries.

5) Make even "small" corrections to bring the uniform titles into agreement with current practice, e.g., delete initial articles, change the connective between multiple languages from "and" to "&."

6) When changing or adding a uniform title to an existing bibliographic record, give the name heading portion in its correct AACR2 form even if a linking reference from the pre-AACR 2 form is traced on the name authority record for the name heading. Do not update other name headings on any of the bibliographic records being handled.

7) Change existing uniform title name authority records to reflect the revised bibliographic records. Adjust or delete invalid references but add only references that pertain to the item being cataloged. Create a name authority record for a uniform title only for the item being cataloged and only if one is needed according to current practice. *Optionally*, on these name authority records, trace a linking reference if one is appropriate according to LCRI 26. (Do not create a name authority record solely to trace a linking reference.)

Single Work or Collection

It is necessary to distinguish collections from publications that contain a single main work with lesser works. Normally, rely on the wording of the chief source to make this distinction, as reflected in the following manufactured examples:

Christmas Carol, The Old Curiosity
Shop and Pickwick Papers
(*A collection*)

The Mystery of Edwin Drood, with
completions of the story by various hands
(*An edition of the Dickens work,
with supplementary texts*)

Marine Fisheries Law and Coastal
Waterways Law
(*A collection*)

Commercial Code and Supplementary
Legislation
(*An edition of the codes, with
subordinate texts*)

Applicability

Use a uniform title unless the *complete* uniform title that would be assigned is exactly the same as the title proper of the item.

Exceptions

1) Do not use a uniform title when the only difference is the presence of an initial article in the bibliographic title proper.

2) For certain anonymous classics that are entered under uniform title main entry heading and that have been published in many editions, in different languages, and under different titles (e.g., Beowulf, Chanson de Roland), use a uniform title for all editions. This includes editions in the original language when the title proper is the same as the uniform title assigned.

I/J, U/V

When a title chosen for the uniform title involves regularization of i/j, u/v, apply the following: use "i" for vowels (e.g., iter, Ilias); use "j" for consonants (e.g., jus, Julius); use "u" for vowels (e.g., uva, Ursa Major); use "v" for consonants (e.g., vox, Victoria); use "w" for consonantal "uu" or "vv" (e.g., Windelia). Follow this directive for all uniform titles regardless of the particular publication or of the work it contains.

Exception: *PCC practice*: For the uniform title for a series published after 1800, transcribe "i" and "j" as they appear.

25.5B CONFLICT RESOLUTION. [Rev.]

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Appendix 1: **Motion Pictures, Television Programs, Radio Programs**

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*. As of June 1, 2006, LC catalogers will consult SARs only when determining if conflict exists.

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 130 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 <u>not</u> prescriptive and is <u>not</u> in priority order. If none of these qualifiers is appropriate, use any word(s) that will serve to distinguish the one serial/series from the other. Use more than one qualifier if needed to make the uniform title unique.

- corporate body
- date of publication[6]
- descriptive data elements, e.g., edition statement, GMD, physical medium
- place of publication[7]

---

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

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

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

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

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

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

```
130 $a Genetic research update

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

3) *Form of qualifying term*

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

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

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

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

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

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

```
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)
```

---

qualifier the name the place had at the time the first/earliest issue was published.

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 belaruskaĭ kul´tury
            (Minsk, Byelorussian S.S.R.))
            would be changed to
        130 $a _____(Instytut belaruskaĭ 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.

<pre>
130 $a _____ (Middle Atlantic ed.)
</pre>
(*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:*
> <pre>
> 130 $a American men and women of science. $p
>   Medical sciences.
> 245 $a American men and women of science. $p
>   The medical sciences.
> </pre>
>
> *title proper*: Progress in nuclear energy. Series VIII, The economics
> of nuclear power
>
> *analytic record:*
> <pre>
> 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
> </pre>
>
> *series authority record:*
> <pre>
> 130 $a Progress in nuclear energy. $n Series
>   VIII, $p Economics of nuclear power
> </pre>

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 <u>not</u> in priority order. If none of these qualifiers is appropriate, use any word(s) that will serve to distinguish the one serial/series from the other. Use more than one qualifier if needed to make the uniform title unique.

- date of publication[8]
- 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).

---

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

Monographs[9]

All the parts of this "monographs" section represent *LC practice* except for 4) below which has both *LC* and *PCC practice* as noted there. As of June 1, 2006, LC catalogers will consult SARs when determining if a conflict exists, when needing a heading for a subject or related work added entry, and when cataloging another manifestation requiring a uniform title (see sections below).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

---

[9]Past practice for monographic electronic resources:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

translation of the 1955 work above

```
130 0# $a France (Geneva, Switzerland). $l English.
245 10 $a France / $c preface by Pierre Mendès-France ;
          translated by William H. Parker.
260 ## $a Geneva ; $a New York : $b Nagel, $c 1956.
```

revised bibliographic record for the 1955 work above

```
130 0# $a France (Geneva, Switzerland)
245 10 $a France / $c préface de Pierre Mendès-France.
260 ## $a Genève ; $a New York : $b Nagel, $c 1955.
```

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

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

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

- corporate body
- date of publication[10]
- descriptive data elements, e.g., edition statement, GMD, physical medium

---

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

● place of publication[11]

```
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. If such a record does not exist, make a name authority record.

c) *Another manifestation requiring a uniform title.* Use the heading in an existing series authority record for the original multipart item; if such a record does not exist, make a name authority record. Then assign a uniform title to the manifestation (cf. AACR2 25.5C for translations, AACR2 25.6B3 for excerpts, etc.).

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

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

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

● date of publication[12]
● descriptive data elements, e.g., edition statement, GMD, physical medium
● place of publication[13]

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

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

b) *Needed for subject or related work added entry.* Use the heading in an existing series authority record for that multipart item. If such a record does not exist, make a name authority record.

---

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

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

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

c) *Another manifestation requiring a uniform title.* Use the heading in an existing series authority record for the original multipart item; if such a record does not exist, make a name authority record. 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.*

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

PCC practice

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

PCC practice

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

See Appendix 1: Motion Pictures, Television Programs, Radio Programs

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

See Appendix 1: Motion Pictures, Television Programs, Radio Programs

Choreographic Works

1) *Background*

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

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

2) *Uniform titles for choreographic works*

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

> 130 $a Romeo and Juliet (Choreographic work)
> > *(for a book of photographs from various productions of choreographic works based on Shakespeare's play)*
>
> 130 $a Romeo and Juliet (Choreographic work : Smuin)
> > *(for a series of photographs taken during a dress rehearsal of the first production of Michael Smuin's choreographic adaptation of Shakespeare's play)*

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

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

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

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

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

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

> ii) Date of a reconstruction

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

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

b) *Language of the title*

Use as the uniform title the title in the original language unless the work has become generally known in another language through extensive adaptation, e.g., when the choreographic work has been restaged in a number of different

countries. In such cases, use the title found in the following reference work, making references from the title in other languages:

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

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

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

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

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

Named Individual Works of Art

Add in parentheses an appropriate designation or designations (e.g., date, medium, size, owner, *catalogue raisonné* number, alternative title, location, state, color, owner's accession number) to distinguish between identical uniform titles for works entered under the same heading.[14]

```
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)
```

---

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

```
100 1# $a 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)
```

25.8. COMPLETE WORKS. [Rev.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following titles illustrate the application of these guidelines (examples with 800 fields illustrate PCC practice):

```
240 10 $a Works. $f 1902

240 10 $a Works. $f 1904

240 10 $a Works. $f 1904. $s Lovell
   (Bibliographic record)

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

240 10 $a Works. $f 1904. $s Lovell (Eldorado ed.)
   (Bibliographic record)

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

240 10 $a Works. $f 1920

240 10 $a Works. $f 1930
   (Bibliographic record)

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

240 10 $a Works. $f 1969

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

```
240 10 $a Works. $l German. $f 1922
   (Bibliographic record)
100 1# $a ... $t Works. $l German. $f 1922
   (Series authority record)
800 1# $a Works. $l German. $f 1922 ; $v Bd. 1
   (Series added entry)


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

100 1# $a ... $t Works. $l German. $f 1924. $s Propyläen
   (Series authority record)
800 1# $a ... $t Works. $l German. $f 1924. $s Propyläen
   ; $v Bd. 1
   (Series added entry)


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

100 1# $a ... $t Works. $l German. $f 1924. $s Rösl
   (Series authority record)
800 1# $a ... $t Works. $l German. #f 1924. $s Rösl ; $v
   Bd. 2
   (Series added entry)


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

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

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

Composers and Writers

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

1) If the person is primarily a composer, use the uniform title "Works"

> a) for editions containing the complete musical and literary works and

> b) for editions containing the complete musical works.

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

2) If the person is primarily a writer, use the uniform title "Works"

> a) for editions containing the complete literary and musical works and

> b) for editions containing the complete literary works.

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

25.13. MANUSCRIPTS AND MANUSCRIPT GROUPS. [Rev.]

Scope

Manuscripts and manuscript groups have dual identities: one as the physical object (the illuminations, calligraphy, binding, paper, etc., that are reproduced or discussed, which is hereafter referred to as the physical manuscript) and one as the intellectual content (the text, music, etc., contained within the physical manuscript, which is hereafter referred to as the work). Separate headings are usually required for the physical manuscript and for the work or works it contains. However, by exception, the physical manuscript and the work share the same heading *if* 1) the work has no title or is known by the same title as the physical manuscript, *and* 2) entering the work under a name heading is not appropriate.

Use rule 25.13:

1) to formulate a heading for the textual, musical, etc., content contained in a physical manuscript for use as a main, analytical, or secondary entry when the work and the physical manuscript share the same heading; *or,*

2) to formulate a heading for the physical manuscript when the heading is needed for a secondary entry or subject access. *LC practice:* See LCRI 21.30H for situations in which an added entry for the physical manuscript is needed. See *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings* H 1855 for situations in which a subject heading for the physical manuscript is needed.

Choice of Heading

Rule 25.13 provides two choices for establishing the heading for a physical manuscript, which should be selected in this order of preference: 1) the name of the physical manuscript; 2) the repository designation for the physical manuscript.

Name of Physical Manuscript

Generally, the name of a physical manuscript is a phrase that contains a generic term such as "codex," "stone," "tablet," or the equivalent in other languages, or a phrase that combines the name of a location (monastery, town, etc.) with a term indicative of the physical manuscript's content, even if the name is not otherwise particularly distinctive. Consider the name of the physical manuscript to be the name used by the repository or scholars or the name found in reference sources, not a "name" devised only for the edition in hand. In determining the name of the physical manuscript, consider principally the item being cataloged if it gives a name used by the repository or scholars. If the item being cataloged does not give a name, use judgment whether to consult reference sources to find a name, since the majority of physical manuscripts are not known by a name.

```
130 #0 $a Codex Madrid I
130 #0 $a Lindisfarne Gospels
```

If the only source is the item being cataloged and it presents variant forms of the physical manuscript's name, use as the heading the form found on the chief source, the form presented in other prominent sources, or the form found elsewhere in the item, in that order of preference.

If the name of the physical manuscript changes, change the heading as appropriate when it is needed for current cataloging. Make a see reference (4XX) from the previous heading.

```
130 #0 $a Codex Leicester
430 #0 $w nne $a Codex Hammer
```

Repository Designation

If the name of the physical manuscript cannot be determined, use its repository designation as the heading. The heading consists of the current corporate name heading for the repository that now holds the physical manuscript (or the repository that last held the physical manuscript if the physical manuscript no longer exists), the term "Manuscript," and the designation in the repository.

```
110 2# $a British Library. $k Manuscript. $n
    Additional 43487
```

If the name of the repository changes, the physical manuscript is moved to a different repository, or the designation within the repository changes, change the heading as appropriate when it is needed for current cataloging. Make a see reference (4XX) from the previous heading.

```
110 2# $a British Library. $k Manuscript. $n
    Additional 43487
410 2# $a British Museum. $k Manuscript. $n Additional
    43487
    (Designation in former repository)
```

If the item being cataloged presents variant forms of the physical manuscript's repository designation, use as the heading the form found on the chief source, the form presented in other prominent sources, the form found elsewhere in the item, or the form appearing most frequently in reference sources, in that order of preference. *LC practice*: For the designation in the repository, follow the pattern that has been established in the LC/NAF for the particular repository. If no pattern exists, use the form found on the item being cataloged or in reference sources.

Parts of Physical Manuscripts in Different Repositories

If a physical manuscript has become divided into multiple parts, with the parts located in different repositories, establish the heading for each part separately using the instructions above. Connect the headings with see-also (5XX) references.

Headings for Works that Are Parts of Manuscripts

Do not use the heading for a physical manuscript in an analytical added entry. Do not use the form subheading "Selections" with headings for physical manuscripts. To formulate analytical and other secondary entries for the works contained in a physical manuscript, follow the appropriate rules in AACR 2, chapter 25, and in LCRI 21.30M. If other rules in AACR 2 chapter 25 do not provide a uniform title (i.e., the title of the work is the same string as the name of the physical manuscript per rule 25.13), use the form subheading "Selections" for extracts from the work.

```
730 02 $a Codex Ixtlilxochitl. $k Selections
    (The physical manuscript and the work it contains share the same heading)
```

Authority Records

General

       To promote consistency among shared authority files, create an authority record for the heading for the physical manuscript in all cases. (This is an exception to the policy given in DCM Z1.) *LC practice*: Do not establish the separate heading for the work unless it is needed to catalog the item in hand.

       Add a 667 note to the authority record for the physical manuscript to explain the relationship between the heading for the physical manuscript and the heading for the work, e.g.:

```
667 ## $a Heading is for the physical manuscript; for
    the work contained in the physical manuscript,
    see [LCCN of authority record for work]
```
          (*Heading for the work is already established or is being established concurrently with the heading for the physical manuscript*)

```
667 ## $a Heading for the physical manuscript; for the
    work contained in the physical manuscript, use
    the heading for the individual work.
```
          (*Heading for the work is not already established and there is no need to establish it for the item in hand*)

```
667 ## $a Use this heading for both the physical
    manuscript and the work it contains
```
          (*The physical manuscript and the work it contains can share the same heading*)

References When Heading Is the Name of the Physical Manuscript

       Make references as appropriate from:

       1)   the current and any former repository designations if known, following the instructions under *Repository Designation* above;

       2)   the name of the physical manuscript as though it were a repository designation (*exceptionally*, code such phrases as $n even though they lack any indication of sequencing in order to facilitate indexing in many automated catalogs);

       3)   variant names and/or designations found in the item being cataloged and in reference sources.

```
130 #0 $a Codex Peresianus
410 2# $a Bibliothèque nationale de France. $k
   Manuscript. $n Mexicain 386
   (Repository designation)
410 2# $a Bibliothèque nationale (France). $k
   Manuscript. $n Mexicain 386
   (Repository designation & former name of repository)
410 2# $a Bibliothèque nationale de France. $k
   Manuscript. $n Mexicain 2
   (Former repository designation)
410 2# $a Bibliothèque nationale (France). $k
   Manuscript. $n Mexicain 2
   (Former repository designation & former name of repository)
410 2# $a Bibliothèque national de France. $k
   Manuscript. $n Codex Peresianus
   (Name as if repository designation. Note exceptional coding of a phrase lacking any
   indication of sequencing as $n to facilitate indexing in many automated catalogs)
430 #0 $a Codex de Pérez
   (Variant name in item being cataloged)
430 #0 $a Codex Pérez (Pre-Hispanic Mayan ms.)
   (Variant name in reference source, qualified to resolve conflict with heading Codex
   Pérez)
```

References When Heading Is the Repository Designation

Make references from all forms of current and former repository designations found on the item being cataloged and in reference sources consulted.

```
110 2# $a British Library. $k Manuscript. $n Additional
   43487
410 2# $a British Library. $k Manuscript. $n Add. ms.
   43487
   (Variant of repository designation)
410 2# $a British Museum. $k Manuscript. $n Additional
   43487
   (Designation in former repository)
667 ## $a Heading is for the physical manuscript; for
   the work in the physical manuscript, use the
   heading for the individual work.

110 2# $a Trinity College (Dublin, Ireland). $b Library.
   $k Manuscript. $n 164
410 2# $a Trinity College (Dublin, Ireland). $b
   Library. $k Manuscript. $n B.2.11
   (Former repository designation)
667 ## $a Heading for the physical manuscript; for the
   work contained in the physical manuscript, use
   the heading for the individual work
```

With the exception of Bible, Catholic Church Liturgy, etc., Manuscripts (see below), do not connect the headings for physical manuscripts and the works they contain with see-also (5XX) references.

Conflicts

Consult AACR2 25.5B and LCRI 25.5B to resolve conflicts.

Bible, Catholic Church Liturgy, etc., Manuscripts

Headings for the work contained in physical manuscripts such as those of the Bible (AACR2 25.18A12 a)) or Catholic Church liturgy (AACR2 25.22B) may include the name of the physical manuscript or its repository designation as part of the uniform title heading for the work. This is a separate heading from the heading for the physical manuscript. For example:

> 130 #0 $a Bamberger Psalter
>   (*The heading for the physical manuscript*)
> 110 2# $a Catholic Church. $t Psalter (Ms. Bamberger
>   Psalter)
>   (*The heading for the work contained in the Bamberger Psalter. Note addition of*
>   *"Ms." to the name of the physical manuscript per AACR2 25.22B*)
>
> 110 1# $a Bodleian Library. $k Manuscript. $n Auct. E.
>   Infra 1 & 2
>   (*The heading for the physical manuscript*)
> 130 #0 $a Bible. $l Latin. $s Bodleian Library. $k
>   Manuscript. $n Auct. E. Infra 1 & 2
>   (*The heading for the work contained in the physical manuscript*)

LC practice: The heading for the work contained in the physical manuscript does not need to be established until it is used. (For example, when illuminations from a physical manuscript are published separately, the heading for the work they illuminate is generally not needed.) When the heading for the work is established, however, make a 667 note to clarify the relationship between the heading for the work and the heading for the physical manuscript, e.g.:

> 667 ## $a Heading represents the textual [and/or
>   musical, etc.] content of the physical
>   manuscript; for publications limited to its
>   decoration or to discussion of its non-textual
>   aspects, use [LCCN of authority record for the
>   manuscript]

Relate the two headings with see-also (5XX) references.

25.34B1. SELECTIONS. [Rev.]

Ordinarily do not add a date of publication, etc., to the uniform title "Selections" when it is used for collections of musical works by one composer.

However, when necessary (e.g., for *PCC practice* to keep series added entries for an analyzable multipart item together and separate them from other collections with the same uniform title), add a qualifier according to the fourth and fifth paragraphs of LCRI 25.8-25.11 to the uniform title "Selections."

```
490 1  $a Edition John Cage
800 1  $a Cage, John. $t Selections (Wergo)
```

26.4B. SEE REFERENCES. [Rev.]

Misattributed Musical Works

When applying the option in LCRI 21.4C1 to make a name-uniform title reference from the erroneously or fictitiously attributed musical work in place of the added entry for the erroneously or fictitiously attributed composer alone, construct the reference in the form that the uniform title would have if the work were in fact by the attributed composer.

```
100 1#  $a Cannabich, Christian, $d 1731-1798. $t
            Concertos, $m violin, string orchestra, $r
            B♭ major
400 1#  $a Haydn, Joseph, $d 1732-1809. $t Concertos,
            $m violin, string orchestra, $n H. VIIa, 2,
            $r B♭ major
```

When appropriate, make additional name-title references from the heading for the attributed composer and other titles under which the work has been published as a work of the attributed composer.

```
100 1#  $a Mozart, Leopold, $d 1719-1787. $t Cassation,
            $m orchestra, $r C major. $k Selections
400 1#  $a Haydn, Joseph, $d 1732-1809. $t
            Berchtolsgadener Sinfonie
400 1#  $a Haydn, Joseph, $d 1732-1809. $t Toy symphony
```

Treaties, Etc.

1) *Form of references.* In general, construct a reference in the same form in which it would be constructed if chosen as the main entry heading.

a) *All treaties, etc.* (except agreements falling under 21.35B1, categories c) and d), and 21.35D)

Refer from:

(1) *Different names or variants of the name*[15]

---

[15]Distinguish between the name of a treaty, etc., and a bibliographic title, including subtitle, that may include the name of the treaty, etc. (The latter is traced as a title added entry on the bibliographic record.)

```
130 #0 $a Berne Convention for the Protection of
           Literary and Artistic Works ǂd (1971)
   (An agreement between numerous governments)
430 #0 $a International Convention Further Revising
           the Berne Convention for the Protection
           of Literary and Artistic Works of
           September 9, 1886 ǂd (1971)
430 #0 $a Convention de Berne pour la protection des
           oeuvres littéraires et artistiques ǂd
           (1971)


110 1# $a Germany. ǂt Treaties, etc. ǂg  Soviet
           Union, $d 1939 Aug. 23
   (An agreement between two governments)
430 #0 $a Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact $d (1939)
430 #0 $a Pakt Molotova-Ribbentropa $d (1939)
430 ♭0 ǂa Hitler-Stalin Pact ǂd (1939)


110 1# $a France. $t Treaties, etc. $d 1718 Apr. 21
   (An agreement between the Holy Roman Empire, France, and the United Provinces
   of Netherlands)
430 #0 $a Convention Between the Emperor, France, and
           the Netherlands for the Reciprocal Return
           of Deserters $d (1718)
```

(2) *Inverted form.* Refer from the inverted form of the name in English, if a treaty, etc., has become known by the locale where it was signed, etc., or if several related treaties, etc., have become known by the name of a locale. If a treaty, etc., has become known by several names (e.g., Treaty of ...; Peace of ...) generally make only a single inverted reference, choosing the name under which it is established, or, if entered under a signatory, the form under which it is likely best known.

```
130 #0 $a Treaty of Bucharest $d (1913)
   (An agreement between four governments)
430 #0 $a Bucharest, Treaty of $d (1913)

110 1# $a Great Britain. $t Treaties, etc. $g United
           States, $d 1814 Dec. 24
   (An agreement between two governments)
430 #0 $a Ghent, Treaty of $d (1814)

130 #0 $a Treaty of Utrecht $d (1713)
   (Collective name for several treaties)
430 #0 $a Utrecht, Treaty of $d (1713)
```

(3) *AACR1 form of the heading for a treaty, etc., that was signed during the years 1967-1980 and originally established within that period* (linking reference)[16]

---

[16]No linking reference is made from the heading of a treaty, etc., that was originally established under the ALA rules (as generally no one-to-one relationship exists between an ALA heading and an AACR heading) including those for treaties signed before 1967 but cataloged during the years 1967-1980, which the Library of Congress continued to

In general, follow the provisions of LCRI 26 Linking references 1).

```
110 1# $a Pakistan. $t Treaties, etc. $g United
        States, $d 1972 June 15
410 1# $w nnaa $a United States. $t Treaties, etc.
        $g Pakistan, $d June 15, 1972 17

130 #0 $a Berne Convention for the Protection of
        Literary and Artistic Works $d (1971)
430 #0 $w nnaa $a Berne convention for the protection
        of literary and artistic works. $k
        Revision, 1971
```

Note: *Additional access by subject heading under ALA rules*. Under the ALA rules an additional access point was given for a treaty, etc., that is commonly known by the locale where it was signed, etc. This access was a subject access and was given in the form of the name of the locale, followed by the phrase *Treaty of,* and the year of signing, etc. (This practice was continued in LC until the adoption of AACR2.) It is therefore necessary to distinguish between a valid inverted reference and that of a subject heading that was assigned in addition. Such a subject heading does not constitute a pre-AACR2 form of heading and should not be traced as such. Instead give a note: Prior to AACR2 represented also by the subject heading: ... Cancel such a heading still located in the subject headings file at the time of establishing the heading in the names file.

---

catalog under the ALA rules (see *Cataloging Service*, bulletin 80 (April 1967)). The reference is not made because

1) Under the ALA rules (ALA 88) single treaties were entered under the party named first in the chief source, with the form subheading "Treaties, etc.," followed by the inclusive dates of administration and the name of the executive incumbent in the year of signing. (For instance, if the Treaty of Portsmouth, signed in 1905, were presented in the publication as a treaty between Japan and Russia, the main entry heading for the bibliographic record would be in the form "Japan. Treaties, etc., 1867-1912 (Mutsuhito)," with an added entry in the form "Russia. Treaties, etc., 1894-1917 (Nicholas II)." If the publication presented the treaty as one between Russia and Japan, the main and added entry headings were reversed.) Therefore, treaties were identified by groups, not individually. A single name authority record was prepared for all treaties of a government signed during a specific period, and all bibliographic records, related or unrelated, of such a period had identical headings, if the publications presented the signatory as the participant named first.

To complicate matters further, for certain governments, such as those of the British dominions, the subheading was followed only by the year of signature.

2) Under the ALA rule for multilateral treaties (88B), a treaty that was the product of an international conference was entered under the name of the conference, or if the conference was unnamed, under the body holding the meeting. (A simple see also reference to show the relationship is now made instead. See LCRI 26.4C.)

3) Under the ALA rules for multilateral treaties, a treaty between member countries within an international intergovernmental body was entered under the name of the body. (A simple see also reference is now made instead. See LCRI 26.4C.)

It is also helpful to remember that under the AACR1 rules a peace treaty, regardless of the number of signatories, was entered under the name by which it is known (AACR1, 25A2).

[17]When searching the database for the pre-AACR2 heading, other editions, etc., it is useful to bear in mind that previous to AACR2 "Treaties, etc." constituted a subheading, not a uniform title.

```
110 1# $a Japan. $t Treaties, etc. $g Russia, $d
            1905 Sept. 5
667 ## $a Prior to AACR2 represented also by the
            subject heading: Portsmouth, Treaty of,
            1905
```

Similarly, during the period of application of the ALA rules to treaties, etc., a subject heading was also assigned to a treaty, etc., that is popularly known by the name of the negotiator(s), signer(s), etc. As above, document this information by adding an appropriate note.

```
110 1# $a Mexico. $t Treaties, etc. $g United
            States, $d 1853 Dec. 30
667 ## $a Prior to AACR 2 represented also by the
            subject heading: Gadsden treaty, 1853
```

b) *Treaties, etc. between two or three governments* (21.35A1, 25.16B1). Refer from the name(s) of the government(s) not chosen as the main entry heading, followed by the uniform title *Treaties, etc.*, and the date (year month day).

```
110 1# $a Great Britain. $t Treaties, etc. $g United
            States, $d 1814 Dec. 24
```
    (*An agreement between two governments*)
```
410 1# $a United States. $t Treaties, etc. $g Great
            Britain, $d 1814 Dec. 24

110 1# $a France. $t Treaties, etc. $d 1718 Apr. 21
```
    (*An agreement between three governments*)
```
410 1# $a Holy Roman Empire. $t Treaties, etc. $d
            1718 Apr. 21
410 1# $a United Provinces of the Netherlands. $t
            Treaties, etc. $d 1718 Apr. 21
```

c) *Treaties, etc. between four or more governments* (21.35A2, 25.16B2). Refer from the name of the government, followed by the uniform title *Treaties, etc.*, and the date (year month day) in the following cases:

(1) home government (i.e., the government of the cataloging agency) if it is a signatory

(2) government publishing the text of the treaty, if it is a signatory

(3) government named first in the chief source of information if it is neither the home government nor the publishing government, but is a signatory.

```
130 #0 $a Customs Convention on the Temporary
         Importation of Professional Equipment $d
         (1961)
```
(*Ca. fifty signatories*)
```
410 1# $a United States. $t Treaties, etc. $d 1961
         June 8
```
(*Signatory + home government + government publishing an edition of the text in the Library's collections*)
```
410 1# $a Great Britain. $t Treaties, etc. $d 1961
         June 8
```
(*Signatory + government publishing an edition of the text in the Library's collections*)
```
410 1# $a Ireland. $t Treaties, etc. $d 1961 June 8
```
(*Signatory + government publishing an edition of the text in the Library's collections*)

Refer from the original signatories, followed by the uniform title *Treaties, etc.*, and the date (year month day) when the treaty, etc., was originally a bilateral or trilateral one but to which other countries acceded either at the time of signing or at a later date.

```
130 #0 $a Treaty of Paris $d (1763)
```
(*Signatories: France, Spain, and Great Britain; acceded to by Portugal at the time of signing*)
```
410 1# $a France. $t Treaties, etc. $d 1763 Feb. 10
410 1# $a Great Britain. $t Treaties, etc. $d 1763
         Feb. 10
410 1# $a Spain. $t Treaties, etc. $d 1763 Feb. 10

130 #0 $a Anti-Comintern Pact $d (1936)
```
(*Signatories: Germany and Japan; subscribed to by Italy in 1937 and by several other countries before and during WWII*)
```
410 1# $a Germany. $t Treaties, etc. $g Japan, $d
         1936 Nov. 25
410 1# $a Japan. $t Treaties, etc. $g Germany, $d
         1936 Nov. 25
```

d) *Agreements contracted by international intergovernmental bodies* (21.35B1)[18]. For categories 1) and 2), footnote 4, i.e., for agreements, etc., between parties all of which are empowered to make treaties, etc., follow guidelines in b) and c) above and construct the references accordingly.

---

[18]An agreement, etc., of an international intergovernmental body can be contracted between the body and

1) other international intergovernmental bodies, *or*
2) national governments, *or*
3) jurisdictions other than national governments, *or*
4) other corporate bodies.

```
110 1#  $a International Development Association. $t
          Treaties, etc. $g Kenya, $d 1980 Mar. 12
410 1#  $a Kenya. $t Treaties, etc. $g International
          Development Association, $d 1980 Mar. 12

110 1#  $a United Nations. $t Treaties, etc. $g World
          Intellectual Property Organization, $d 1975
          Jan. 21
410 1#  $a World Intellectual Property Organization.
          $t Treaties, etc. $g United Nations, $d
          1975 Jan. 21
```

When the uniform title *Treaties, etc.*, is inappropriate (i.e., when one of the signatories is a government below the national level, or is a corporate body other than a national government, or is a corporate body other than an international intergovernmental body (see categories 3) and 4), footnote 4,)) make added entries instead of references. Do not add a uniform title.

e) *Other agreements involving jurisdictions, and agreements between a government at any level, other than international intergovernmental bodies, and a non-governmental corporate body.* Make added entries instead of references in these cases. See 21.35D and 21.6C.

f) *Collections of treaties, etc.*[19]

(1) *Collections of treaties, etc., contracted between two parties.* For each of the categories a)-e) listed above (covering single treaties, etc.), a separate authority record is made for each treaty, etc., for the purpose of tracing references from the variant forms of the uniform title. However, in the case of collections of treaties, etc., contracted between two parties, a single authority record serves to cover all collections between the two given parties and is made only for the purpose of referring from the party not chosen as the main entry heading, followed by the uniform title *Treaties, etc.*, and the name of the party chosen as the main entry heading. (Each bibliographic title of the collection is traced as a title added entry on the appropriate bibliographic record, not on the name authority record.)

```
110 1#  $a Great Britain. $t Treaties, etc. $g United
          States
410 1#  $a United States. $t Treaties, etc. $g Great
          Britain
```

(2) *Collections of treaties, etc. contracted between one party and two or more other parties.* Generally, no authority record is necessary. (The bibliographic title of each collection is given as a title added entry on the appropriate bibliographic record.)

---

[19]Excluded from consideration are serials and monographic series. For these the heading is constructed according to LCRI 25.5B. *PCC practice*: For series the appropriate references are traced on the series authority record.

```
110 1b  ‡a Australia. ‡t Treaties, etc. (Australian
          treaty series)
```

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

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General Guidelines for See Also References

See Also References by Category of Series Authority Record

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Introduction

LC practice:

LC has announced a change in policy applying to all bibliographic resources (monographs, serials, and integrating resources) in series. As of June 1, 2006, LC analyzes and classifies separately all parts of monographic series and of multipart monographs with the exception of those categories listed in LCRI 13.3. As of the same date, LC does not give "controlled" access points for series in new LC original cataloging (CIP and non-CIP) bibliographic records, does not update series access points in existing bibliographic records, and does not consult, make, or update series authority records. (Exception for consulting SARs: see LCRI 25.5B for determining "conflict.") LC will "pass through" the series information already in bibliographic records used by LC as copy (CIP/LC partner records, PCC records, and non-PCC (including Casalini) records).

PCC practice:

The PCC Policy Committee has announced that the PCC series policy remains unchanged. As of June 1, 2006, this LCRI applies to PCC practice only.

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

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

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

General Guidelines for See References

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

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

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

Do *not* break a conflict between see references.

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

Types of See References

1) *Alternative forms not selected as series heading*

a) *Heading is uniform title*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

b) *Heading is name/title proper*

(1) Give a reference from title proper.

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


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

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

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

c) *Heading is name/uniform title*

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

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


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

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

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


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

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

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

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

If the heading for a serial is needed as part of a heading/reference in a name authority record (and, for PCC, in a series authority record), use the AACR2 form for the serial.

LC practice: Use in the authority record the established AACR2 form for the serial from an AACR2 bibliographic or authority record in the LC database. If such a record is lacking, search OCLC or RLIN for a CONSER AACR2 record. If there is no CONSER record, formulate the heading according to the appropriate AACR2 rule for the choice of main entry, form of heading, and form of the title proper (or the uniform title); create a name authority record.

PCC practice: Use in the authority record the established AACR2 form for the serial from a CONSER serial record, a monograph record, or an authority record. If such a record is lacking, formulate the heading according to the appropriate AACR2 rule for the choice of main entry, form of heading, and form of the title proper (or the uniform title); create a name authority record.

B.5. OTHER PARTS OF THE CATALOGUE ENTRY. [Rev.]

LC/PCC implementation

Bibliographic records. Substitute one form of abbreviation with the prescribed abbreviation in the edition area and in the series statement/series access point in all bibliographic records created after August 31, 2001.[20]

PCC practice: Series authority records (SARs) used or created after August 31, 2001

SAR already in the national authority file. If the abbreviation in the "series numbering example" information (642 field) is not the prescribed abbreviation, change the 642 field to the prescribed abbreviation. For example, change "vol. 2" to "v. 2" or change "numb. 1" to "no. 1." Notify LC's Cooperative Cataloging Team.

SAR being added to the national authority file. Substitute one form of abbreviation with the prescribed abbreviation when giving the 642 field information.

Rationale for implementation decisions. It is recognized that the decision to change the 642 field in existing SARs will create split files in some local catalogs using bibliographic 4XX/8XX subfield $v information for indexing, sorting, and display for some types of searches. However, the benefit of consistent actions for catalogers, the fact that no additional bibliographic records will be created that would need to be updated in the future, and the potential ability to set off the numeral from the abbreviation in the subfield $v information in bibliographic records justify the decision to change existing SARs.

C.8. ORDINAL NUMERALS.

This LCRI represents LC/PCC practice for languages other than Chinese, Japanese, and Korean. For Chinese, Japanese, and Korean, apply AACR2 C.8C.

---

[20]The revision of B.5, published as part of *Amendments 2001*, was implemented by LC/PCC (with the approval of the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR) prior to the implementation of the other revisions in those amendments.

Bibliographic Description–Edition Area

Generally accept abbreviations found in records created by other agencies or libraries.

Otherwise, in other records, use the abbreviation on the item, a standard abbreviation in the language of the item (e.g., 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th in English; 1ra, 2a in Spanish; 1e, 2me, 3ème in French), or the regularized form 1., 2., etc.

> *On source*: Second revised edition
> ```
> 250 ## $a 2nd rev. ed.
> ```
> *or*   `250 ## $a 2d rev. ed.`
> *or*   `250 ## $a 2. rev. ed.`
>
> *On source*: Primera edición
> ```
> 250 ## $a 1. ed.
> ```
> *or*   `250 ## $a 1a ed.`
> *or*   `250 ## $a 1ra ed.`
>
> *On source*: Deuxième édition
> ```
> 250 ## $a 2. éd.
> ```
> *or*   `250 ## $a 2e éd.`

Bibliographic Description–Series Numbering

1) *Found abbreviations.* If an ordinal number in any language is already abbreviated on the item being cataloged, record that abbreviated form.

> *on source*: 2ème série, numéro 3
> ```
> 4XX $a Dossier de recherche ; $v 2ème sér., no 3
> ```

2) *Words or roman numerals.*

For the numbering of the series (AACR2 1.6G1) and numbering of a serial (AACR2 12.3B1):

a) Record English ordinal numerals as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc.

b) Record non-English ordinal numerals as 1., 2., 3., etc.

Bibliographic Description–All Other Areas

Record the ordinal numeral as found on the item.

> ```
> 245 $a Studies in history. $n Second series, $p Middle
>         Ages
> ```

Access Points

1) *Corporate name headings.* Use the conventional English form of the ordinal numeral (1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc.) in the addition to a heading for a meeting (AACR2 24.7B2) and in the addition to the heading for a successive legislature (AACR2 24.21D). Otherwise, record the ordinal numeral as found.

2) *Uniform titles*

a) Use the conventional English form of the ordinal numeral (1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc.) or the conventional form of the non-English ordinal numeral (1., 2., 3., etc.) when the ordinal numeral appears in a dependent title (AACR2 25.6A2).

b) Use the conventional English form of the ordinal numeral (1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc.) in the heading for a numbered book of the Bible (AACR2 25.18A3).

c) In music uniform titles when ordinal numerals are being newly established (cf. LCRI 25.30C2 and LCRI 25.32A1), use the conventional English form (1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc.) or the conventional non-English form (1., 2., 3., etc.) according to the context, except where a pattern of usage of ordinal numerals in a different form already exists. Where such a pattern exists, change existing uniform titles to conform to one of the above conventional forms when most or all of the headings involved are being changed for another reason; otherwise continue to follow the existing pattern.

d) Otherwise, record the ordinal numeral as found.

3) *Added entry for alternate form of title proper.* Use the conventional English form of the ordinal numeral (1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc.) or the conventional form of the non-English ordinal numeral (1., 2., 3., etc.) when substituting the ordinal numeral for the word or a roman numeral in the title proper (LCRI 21.30J).

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 06-15 to 06-28 changes were made in the following areas:

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

Recommendation #6. During the second quarter of 2006, progress in simplifying subdivisions was made in the following areas:

1) *Cancellation of subdivisions that represent the same or similar concepts in different forms.* The subdivision —**Buying** was replaced with the subdivision —**Purchasing** under headings for animals. The subdivision —**Purchasing** had previously been authorized for free-floating use under headings for types of products and services.

2) *Phrase headings replaced with subdivisions.* The heading **Rama (Hindu deity) in art** was revised to **Rama (Hindu deity)—Art**. The phrase headings **Revelation (Buddhism)**; **Revelation (Hinduism)**; **Revelation (Islam)**; **Revelation (Jewish theology)**; and **Revelation**

(**Mormon theology**) were cancelled and replaced with subdivision forms: **Revelation—Buddhism**; **Revelation—Hinduism**; **Revelation—Islam**; **Revelation—Judaism**; and **Revelation—Mormon Church**. The heading **Symbolism of flowers** and revised to **Flowers—Symbolic aspects**. The hyphenated phrase heading **Water-storage** was revised to **Water—Storage**. The subdivision —**Storage** is authorized for free-floating use under types of commodities, foods, materials, industrial products, etc.

3) *Subdivisions revised to phrase headings.* The heading **Rome—Provinces** was replaced with the phrase heading **Roman provinces**.

4) *Subdivisions revised to different forms.* The subdivision —**Kings and rulers—Mistresses**, which had been authorized for free-floating use under names of places, was revised to —**Kings and rulers—Paramours**. Similarly, the subdivision —**Mistresses**, which had been established under the heading **Presidents**, was revised to —**Paramours**. The subdivision —**Overdosage**, which had been established under the headings **Drugs**; **Hypnotics**; **Narcotics**; and **Sedatives**, was revised to —**Overdose** and authorized for free-floating use under headings for individual drugs and groups of drugs. The subdivision —**Toilet facilities** was revised to —**Restrooms** under the headings **Factories**; **Public buildings**; **School buildings**; and **Stores, Retail**.

The following changes to existing free-floating subdivisions took place during the second quarter of 2006.

CHANGED OR CANCELLED FREE-FLOATING SUBDIVISIONS 2006/15-28

Subdivision	List in SCM	Change or replacement
—Buying	H 1147	—Purchasing *(May Subd Geog)*
—Diseases—Nutritional aspects	H 1147	ADD: *(May Subd Geog)*
—Diseases and pests—Nutritional aspects	H 1180	ADD: *(May Subd Geog)*
—Embryos—Nutrition	H 1180	ADD: *(May Subd Geog)*
—Kings and rulers—Mistresses	H 1140	—Kings and rulers—Paramours
—Nutrition	H 1100	ADD: *(May Subd Geog)*
	H 1103	ADD: *(May Subd Geog)*
	H 1147	ADD: *(May Subd Geog)*
	H 1180	ADD: *(May Subd Geog)*
—Nutrition—Requirements	H 1100	ADD: *(May Subd Geog)*
	H 1147	ADD: *(May Subd Geog)*
—Nutritional aspects	H 1150	ADD: *(May Subd Geog)*
—Quality	H 1147	ADD: *(May Subd Geog)*
	H 1180	ADD: *(May Subd Geog)*
—Seedlings—Quality	H 1180	ADD: *(May Subd Geog)*
—Seeds—Quality	H 1180	ADD: *(May Subd Geog)*
—Sex differences	H 1095	ADD: *(May Subd Geog)*
	H 1154	ADD: *(May Subd Geog)*
	H 1164	ADD: *(May Subd Geog)*
—Surgery—Nutritional aspects	H 1164	ADD: *(May Subd Geog)*

SUBJECT HEADINGS OF CURRENT INTEREST

Weekly Lists 18-31, 2006

Advance fee fraud *(May Subd Geog)*
American Sign Language literature *(May Subd Geog)*
Anti-sweatshop movement *(May Subd Geog)*
Black propaganda *(May Subd Geog)*
Chemogenomics *(May Subd Geog)*
Chick lit
Child suicide bombers *(May Subd Geog)*
Child terrorists *(May Subd Geog)*
Collective memory *(May Subd Geog)*
Common interest ownership communities *(May Subd Geog)*
Community radio *(May Subd Geog)*
Competitive eating *(May Subd Geog)*
Computer networks–Monitoring *(May Subd Geog)*
Computer scheduling *(May Subd Geog)*
Counseling psychology *(May Subd Geog)*
Digital jukebox software *(May Subd Geog)*
Digital images *(May Subd Geog)*
Energy drinks *(May Subd Geog)*
Fan fiction (Not Subd Geog)
Financial risk management *(May Subd Geog)*
Financial risk *(May Subd Geog)*
Fish cakes *(May Subd Geog)*
Flavored alcoholic beverages *(May Subd Geog)*
Founding Fathers of the United States
Friday the 13th films
Gay discotheques *(May Subd Geog)*
Gelatin shots *(May Subd Geog)*
God (Christianity)
Guesthouses *(May Subd Geog)*
Health coaches *(May Subd Geog)*
Hosting of sporting events *(May Subd Geog)*
Human trafficking *(May Subd Geog)*
In-flight entertainment systems *(May Subd Geog)*
Indian tourism *(May Subd Geog)*
Inflation risk *(May Subd Geog)*
Makeover television programs *(May Subd Geog)*
Marsh Arabs *(May Subd Geog)*
Masculine beauty (Aesthetics) *(May Subd Geog)*
Mass media genres *(May Subd Geog)*
Men's products *(May Subd Geog)*
Mobile agent systems *(May Subd Geog)*
Model minority stereotype *(May Subd Geog)*
Moore's law
Music and probability *(May Subd Geog)*
Ocean zoning *(May Subd Geog)*
Off-reservation casinos *(May Subd Geog)*

Olympic host city selection *(May Subd Geog)*
Ontologies (Information retrieval) *(May Subd Geog)*
Open source intelligence *(May Subd Geog)*
Operational risk *(May Subd Geog)*
Optical spectroscopy *(May Subd Geog)*
Outdoor kitchens *(May Subd Geog)*
Phased retirement *(May Subd Geog)*
Plank cookery
Post-retirement employment *(May Subd Geog)*
Postnatal exercise *(May Subd Geog)*
Preoperative education *(May Subd Geog)*
Prisoner of war journalism *(May Subd Geog)*
Public interest lobbying *(May Subd Geog)*
Radio talk shows *(May Subd Geog)*
Severe combined immunodeficiency *(May Subd Geog)*
Sexual reorientation programs *(May Subd Geog)*
Sexual freedom *(May Subd Geog)*
Software synthesizers *(May Subd Geog)*
Software samplers *(May Subd Geog)*
Soil nailing *(May Subd Geog)*
Staff meetings *(May Subd Geog)*
Substitute teaching *(May Subd Geog)*
Suicide by cop *(May Subd Geog)*
Sustainable engineering *(May Subd Geog)*
Tactile graphics *(May Subd Geog)*
Teleprompters *(May Subd Geog)*
Television talk shows *(May Subd Geog)*
Thought suppression *(May Subd Geog)*
Traffic monitoring *(May Subd Geog)*
Transnational education *(May Subd Geog)*
User-centered system design *(May Subd Geog)*
Video game music *(May Subd Geog)*
Wedding cards *(May Subd Geog)*
Wheelchair rugby *(May Subd Geog)*
Wine tourism *(May Subd Geog)*

REVISED LC SUBJECT HEADINGS

The list below comprises headings that were changed or cancelled on weekly lists 15-28, 2006

Cancelled Heading	*Replacement Heading*	*May Subd Geog*
ACE Basin National Wildlife Refuge (S.C.)	Ernest F. Hollings ACE Basin National Wildlife Refuge (S.C.)	NO
Ailurus fulgens	Red panda	YES
Air cooled engines	Air-cooled engines	YES
Alder flea-beetle	Alder flea beetle	YES
Aotes	Night monkeys	YES
Aotes trivirgatus	Three-striped night monkey	YES
Application specific integrated circuits	Application-specific integrated circuits	YES

Aquatic biological diversity	Aquatic biodiversity	YES
Aquatic biological diversity conservation	Aquatic biodiversity conservation	YES
Area de Proteção Ambiental Cananéia/Iguape/ Peruibe (Brazil)	Área de Proteção Ambiental Cananéia/Iguape/Peruibe (Brazil)	NO
Art, Singapore	Art, Singaporean	YES
Atlases, Singapore	Atlases, Singaporean	NO
Authors, Singapore	Authors, Singaporean	YES
Bakhtiari dialect	Bakhtiari language	YES
Bakhtiyārī (Iranian people)	Bakhtiari (Iranian people)	YES
Bank One Ballpark (Phoenix, Ariz.)	Chase Field (Phoenix, Ariz.)	NO
Baria (African people)	Nara (African people)	YES
Baria language	Nara language	YES
Batan (Philippine people)	Ivatan (Philippine people)	YES
Batan language	Ivatan language	YES
Belgica	Belgica (Insects)	YES
Belgium—History—Baudouin I, 1951-	Belgium—History—Baudouin I, 1951-1993	NO
Belgium—History—Baudouin I, 1951-	Belgium—History—Albert II, 1993-	NO
Biological diversity	Biodiversity	YES
Biological diversity—Climatic factors	Biodiversity—Climatic factors	YES
Biological diversity—Effect of air pollution on	Biodiversity—Effect of air pollution on	YES
Biological diversity—Monitoring	Biodiversity—Monitoring	YES
Biological diversity conservation	Biodiversity conservation	YES
Biological diversity conservation—Awards	Biodiversity conservation—Awards	YES
Biological diversity conservation—Law and legislation	Biodiversity conservation—Law and legislation	YES
Borane	Boranes	YES
Brachyteles	Muriquis	YES
Brazil—Politics and government—1985-	Brazil—Politics and government—1985-2002	NO
Brazil—Politics and government—1985-	Brazil—Politics and government—2003-	NO
Brunei newspapers	Bruneian newspapers	YES
Brunei periodicals	Bruneian periodicals	YES
Caligoida	Siphonostomatoida	YES
Calla	Calla lilies	YES
Calla in art	Calla lilies in art	NO
Callimico goeldii	Goeldi's marmoset	YES
Callimiconidae	Cebidae	YES
Callitrichidae	Cebidae	YES
Cannelle (Fictitious character : Gagnon)	Cannelle (Fictitious character : Société de radio-télévision du Québec)	NO
Cattle—Buying	Cattle—Purchasing	YES
Chamaecyparis nootkatensis	Callitropsis nootkatensis	YES
Children—United States—Nutrition	Children—Nutrition—United States	
Christmas—Trinidad	Christmas—Trinidad and Tobago—Trinidad	
Cicindela arenicola	Saint Anthony Sand Dunes tiger beetle	YES
Civics, Singapore	Civics, Singaporean	NO
Coalition (Social sciences)	Coalitions	YES
Coins, Brunei	Coins, Bruneian	YES
Coins, Singapore	Coins, Singaporean	YES
Community	Communities	YES
Community—Religious aspects	Communities—Religious aspects	NO

Community—Religious aspects—Baptists, [Catholic Church, etc.]	Communities—Religious aspects—Baptists, [Catholic Church, etc.]	NO
Community—Religious aspects—Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]	Communities—Religious aspects—Buddhism, [Christianity, etc.]	NO
Cookery, Singapore	Cookery, Singaporean	NO
Cuba—History—1959-—Juvenile literature	Cuba—History—1959-1990—Juvenile literature	NO
Date	Dates (Fruit)	YES
Dayr al-Ballas Site (Egypt)	Deir el-Ballas Site (Egypt)	NO
Dayr al-Madīnah Site (Egypt)	Deir el-Medina Site (Egypt)	NO
Decorative arts, Boni	Decorative arts, Boni (French Guiana and Suriname)	YES
Devastator (Torpedo-bomber)	Devastator (Torpedo bomber)	NO
Drugs—Overdosage	Drugs—Overdose	YES
East Papago Freeway (Phoenix, Ariz.)	Red Mountain Freeway (Phoenix, Ariz.)	NO
Edison National Historic Site (West Orange, N.J.)	Thomas Edison National Historic Park (West Orange, N.J.)	NO
El Salvador—History—Revolution of 1948	El Salvador—History—Revolution, 1948	NO
Etching, Singapore	Etching, Singaporean	YES
Ethnology—Antigua	Ethnology—Antigua and Barbuda—Antigua	
Factories—Toilet facilities	Factories—Restrooms	YES
Finland—History—1939-	Finland—History—1939-1945	NO
Finland—History—1939-	Finland—History—1945-1981	NO
Finland—History—1939-	Finland—History—1981-	NO
Flea-beetles	Flea beetles	YES
Folk songs, Batan	Folk songs, Ivatan	YES
Forest biological diversity	Forest biodiversity	YES
Forest biological diversity—Effect of air pollution on	Forest biodiversity—Effect of air pollution on	YES
Forest biological diversity—Monitoring	Forest biodiversity—Monitoring	YES
Forest biological diversity conservation	Forest biodiversity conservation	YES
Forest biological diversity conservation—Law and legislation	Forest biodiversity conservation—Law and legislation	YES
Fortification—Antigua	Fortification—Antigua and Barbuda—Antigua	
French language—Early modern, 1500-1700	French language—Middle French, 1300-1600	NO
French language—To 1500	French language—To 1300	NO
Freshwater biological diversity	Freshwater biodiversity	YES
Freshwater biological diversity conservation	Freshwater biodiversity conservation	YES
Gay communities	Gay community	YES
Gay male couples	Gay couples	YES
Gay male partner abuse	Same-sex partner abuse	YES
German Americans—Evacuation and relocation, 1942-1948	German Americans—Evacuation and relocation, 1941-1948	NO
Glory of God (Judaism)	Glory of God—Judaism	NO
Glycogenosis	Glycogen storage disease	YES
Godhra Train Massacre, Godhra, India, 2002	Godhra Train Fire, Godhra, India, 2002	NO
Gorgippīia (Russia : Extinct city)	Gorgippia (Extinct city)	NO
Guerre des Bouffons	Querelle des Bouffons	NO
Hampton Roads (Va.)	Hampton Roads (Va. : Harbor)	NO
Hanunoo (Philippine people)	Hanunóo (Philippine people)	YES
Harlequin	Harlequin (Fictitious character)	NO
Harlequin in art	Harlequin (Fictitious character) in art	NO

Helianthus	Sunflowers	YES
Hemophilus	Haemophilus	YES
Hemophilus diseases	Haemophilus infections	YES
Hemophilus influenzae	Haemophilus influenzae	YES
Hemophilus meningitis	Haemophilus meningitis	YES
Hoodoo Creek (Idaho)	Hoodoo Creek (Lemhi County, Idaho)	NO
Humanism—20th century	Humanism—History—20th century	NO
Hymns, Batan	Hymns, Ivatan	YES
Hypnotics—Overdosage	Hypnotics—Overdose	YES
Infants—United States—Nutrition	Infants—Nutrition—United States	
Investments, Singapore	Investments, Singaporean	YES
Kapau language	Hamtai language	YES
Kings and rulers—Mistresses	Kings and rulers—Paramours	NO
Kukukuku (Papua New Guinean people)	Hamtai (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Kukukuku languages	Angan languages	YES
Lango language	Lango language (Uganda)	YES
Lavalle family	Laval family	NO
Leontopithecus	Lion tamarins	YES
Leontopithecus chrysopygus	Black lion tamarin	YES
Leontopithecus rosalia	Golden lion tamarin	YES
Lesbian communities	Lesbian community	YES
Lewis and Clark National Historical Park (Wash. and Or.)	Lewis and Clark National and State Historical Parks (Wash. and Or.)	NO
Limacodidae	Slug caterpillar moths	YES
Love stories, Singapore (English)	Love stories, Singaporean (English)	YES
Lutra canadensis	North American river otter	YES
Malawi—Politics and government—1964-	Malawi—Politics and government—1964-1994	NO
Malawi—Politics and government—1964-	Malawi—Politics and government—1994-	NO
Marine biological diversity	Marine biodiversity	YES
Marine biological diversity conservation	Marine biodiversity conservation	YES
Marine biological diversity conservation—Law and legislation	Marine biodiversity conservation—Law and legislation	YES
McGeough Bonds family	MacGeough Bonds family	NO
Mediterranean flour-moth	Mediterranean flour moth	YES
Millers River (Mass.)	Millers River (Middlesex County and Suffolk County, Mass.)	NO
Millers River (Mass.)	Millers River (Worcester County and Franklin County, Mass.)	NO
Millers River Valley (Mass.)	Millers River Valley (Middlesex County and Suffolk County, Mass.)	NO
Millers River Valley (Mass.)	Millers River Valley (Worcester County and Franklin County, Mass.)	NO
Millers River Watershed (Mass.)	Millers River Watershed (Middlesex County and Suffolk County, Mass.)	NO
Millers River Watershed (Mass.)	Millers River Watershed (Worcester County and Franklin County, Mass.)	NO
Montiel, Campo de (Spain)	Campo de Montiel Region (Spain)	NO
Mosquito (Bombers)	Mosquito (Military aircraft)	NO
Mothers—United States—Nutrition	Mothers—Nutrition—United States	
Mullukmulluk language	Malak Malak language	YES

Narcotics—Overdosage	Narcotics—Overdose	YES
National characteristics, Brunei	National characteristics, Bruneian	NO
National characteristics, Singapore	National characteristics, Singaporean	NO
News photographers	Photojournalists	YES
Oreosomatidae	Oreos (Fish)	YES
Otis quick-scoring mental ability tests	Otis Quick-Scoring Mental Ability Tests	NO
Painting, Singapore	Painting, Singaporean	YES
Pale-headed saki	White-faced saki	YES
Parsnip leaf-miner	Parsnip leafminer	YES
Parsnips	Parsnip	YES
Pattaya Beach (Ban Phatthaya, Thailand)	Pattaya Beach (Ban Phatthaya, Thailand : Beach)	NO
Peach-scab	Peach scab	YES
Philichthyidea	Poecilostomatoida	YES
Philodendron	Philodendrons	YES
Poisoning, Accidental	Accidental poisoning	YES
Poisoning, Accidental, in children	Accidental poisoning in children	YES
Popular music—Trinidad	Popular music—Trinidad and Tobago—Trinidad	
Porrocaecum decipiens	Sealworm	YES
Potato-scab	Potato scab	YES
Presidents—Mistresses	Presidents—Paramours	NO
Presidents—United States—Mistresses	Presidents—United States—Paramours	NO
Public buildings—Toilet facilities	Public buildings—Restrooms	YES
Public comfort stations	Public toilets	YES
Purslane flea-beetle	Purslane flea beetle	YES
Raglan Castle (Raglan, Monmouthshire)	Raglan Castle (Raglan, Wales)	NO
Rama (Hindu deity) in art	Rama (Hindu deity)—Art	NO
Réserve de la Biosphère de Dimonika (Congo (Brazzaville))	Réserve de la biosphère de Dimonika (Congo)	NO
Revelation (Buddhism)	Revelation—Buddhism	NO
Revelation (Hinduism)	Revelation—Hinduism	NO
Revelation (Islam)	Revelation—Islam	NO
Revelation (Jewish theology)	Revelation—Judaism	NO
Revelation (Mormon theology)	Revelation—Mormon Church	NO
Rome—Provinces	Roman provinces	YES
Rome—Provinces—Administration	Roman provinces—Administration	NO
Saguinus oedipus	Cottontop tamarin	YES
SBC Park (San Francisco, Calif.)	AT&T Park (San Francisco, Calif.)	NO
School buildings—Toilet facilities	School buildings—Restrooms	YES
Science fiction, Singapore (English)	Science fiction, Singaporean (English)	YES
Sculpture, Singapore	Sculpture, Singaporean	YES
Sedatives—Overdosage	Sedatives—Overdose	YES
Sedgemoor (England)	Somerset Levels (England)	NO
Sequencer (Music software)	Software sequencers	NO
Shirley Heights (Antigua)	Shirley Heights (Antigua and Barbuda : Fort)	NO
Shirley Heights (Antigua)	Shirley Heights (Antigua and Barbuda : Mountains)	NO
Short stories, Singapore	Short stories, Singaporean	YES
Short stories, Singapore (Chinese)	Short stories, Singaporean (Chinese)	YES
Short stories, Singapore (English)	Short stories, Singaporean (English)	YES
Siane (Papua New Guinea people)	Siane (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Sicista	Birch mice	YES

Sicista betulina	Northern birch mouse	YES
Singapore drama (Chinese)	Singaporean drama (Chinese)	YES
Singapore drama (English)	Singaporean drama (English)	YES
Singapore fiction	Singaporean fiction	YES
Singapore fiction (Chinese)	Singaporean fiction (Chinese)	YES
Singapore fiction (English)	Singaporean fiction (English)	YES
Singapore literature	Singaporean literature	YES
Singapore literature (Chinese)	Singaporean literature (Chinese)	YES
Singapore literature (English)	Singaporean literature (English)	YES
Singapore newspapers	Singaporean newspapers	YES
Singapore newspapers—Objectivity	Singaporean newspapers—Objectivity	YES
Singapore periodicals	Singaporean periodicals	YES
Singapore poetry	Singaporean poetry	YES
Singapore poetry (Chinese)	Singaporean poetry (Chinese)	YES
Singapore poetry (English)	Singaporean poetry (English)	YES
Singapore prose literature (Chinese)	Singaporean prose literature (Chinese)	YES
Singapore prose literature (English)	Singaporean prose literature (English)	YES
Singapore wit and humor	Singaporean wit and humor	YES
Singapore wit and humor, Pictorial	Singaporean wit and humor, Pictorial	YES
Sio (Papua New Guinea people)	Sio (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Smooth oreo dory	Smooth oreo	YES
Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area (Idaho)	Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area (Idaho)	NO
Soil biological diversity	Soil biodiversity	YES
Spike-horned leaf-miner	Grass sheathminer	YES
Squash rackets (Game)	Squash (Game)	YES
Stearns Wharf (Santa Barbara, California)	Stearns Wharf (Santa Barbara, Calif.)	NO
Stores, Retail—Toilet facilities	Stores, Retail—Restrooms	YES
Sulka (Papua New Guinea people)	Sulka (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Sursurunga (Papua New Guinea people)	Sursurunga (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Swordfish (Torpedo-bomber)	Swordfish (Torpedo bomber)	NO
Sycamore	Sycamores	YES
Symbolism of flowers	Flowers—Symbolic aspects	YES
Tagula (Papua New Guinea people)	Tagula (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Tairora (Papua New Guinea people)	Tairora (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Tanga (Papua New Guinea people)	Tanga (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Tangas (Melanesian people)	Tanga (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Tauade (Papua New Guinea people)	Tauade (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Technical assistance, Singapore	Technical assistance, Singaporean	YES
Telefol (Papua New Guinea people)	Telefol (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Thyronine	Thyronines	YES
Toaripi (Papua New Guinea people)	Toaripi (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Tobacco flea-beetle	Tobacco flea beetle	YES
Trango Tower	Great Trango Tower (Pakistan)	NO
Tres Amigos (Mine : Mexico)	Tres Amigos (Mexico : Mine)	NO
Trombidiformes	Acariformes	YES
Tsʻui family	Cui family	NO
Tunnels—Design	Tunnels—Design and construction	NO
Uilleann pipes	Uilleann pipe	YES
Uilleann pipes music	Uilleann pipe music	YES

Umeda (Papua New Guinea people)	Umeda (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Usarufa (Papua New Guinea people)	Usarufa (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Vava'u Island (Tonga)	Vava'u Island (Tonga)	NO
Very Large Telescope	Very Large Telescope (Chile)	NO
Very Large Telescope—Equipment and supplies	Very Large Telescope (Chile)—Equipment and supplies	NO
Very Large Telescope Interferometer	Very Large Telescope Interferometer (Chile)	NO
Von Willebrand's disease	Von Willebrand disease	YES
Wahgi (Papua New Guinea people)	Wahgi (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Waina (Papua New Guinea people)	Waina (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Wam (Papua New Guinea people)	Wam (Papua New Guinea people)	YES
Wampar (Papua New Guinea people)	Wampar (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Wape (Papua New Guinea people)	Wape (Papua New Guinea people)	YES
Wape (Papua New Guinea people)—Missions	Wape (Papua New Guinea people)—Missions	YES
Watercolor painting, Singapore	Watercolor painting, Singaporean	YES
Water-storage	Water—Storage	YES
Wedau (Papua New Guinea people)	Wedau (Papua New Guinea people)	YES
Wilson's snipe	Common snipe	YES
Wiru (Papua New Guinea people)	Wiru (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Wola (Papua New Guinea people)	Wola (Papua New Guinea people)	YES
Wola (Papua New Guinea people)—Food	Wola (Papua New Guinea people)—Food	YES
Women authors, Singapore	Women authors, Singaporean	YES
Women, Kukukuku	Women, Hamtai	YES
Woolly spider monkey	Southern muriqui	YES
Wopkaimin (Papua New Guinea people)	Wopkaimin (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Yabim (Papua New Guinea people)	Yabim (Papua New Guinea people)	YES
Yafar (Papua New Guinea people)	Yafar (Papua New Guinea people)	YES
Yagwoia (Papua New Guinea people)	Yagwoia (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Yaqay (New Guinea people)	Yaqay (Indonesian people)	YES
Yei (New Guinea people)	Yei (New Guinean people)	YES
Yimar (Papua New Guinea people)	Yimar (Papua New Guinean people)	YES
Yupna (Papua New Guinea people)	Yupna (Papua New Guinea people)	YES
Zapodidae	Jumping mice	YES
Zapodidae, Fossil	Jumping mice, Fossil	YES
Zittauer Gebirge (Germany)	Zittau Mountains (Germany)	NO

SUBJECT HEADINGS REPLACED BY NAME HEADINGS

Cancelled Subject Heading   *Replacement Name Heading*

Ha'apai Group (Tonga)	Ha'apai (Tonga)
Tule Lake Relocation Center (Calif.)	Tule Lake Relocation Center
Vava'u Group (Tonga)	Vava'u (Tonga)

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

Additions:
      Helambu Sherpa [tib]
      Tiriki [bnt]

Changes:

from:	*to*:
Baria [ssa]	Nara [ssa]
Batan [phi]	Ivatan [phi]