

CCM Module 22

Interpreting Pre-RDA Serial Cataloging Records

Table of Contents

Module 22	i
Interpreting Pre-RDA Serial Cataloging Records.....	i
Table of Contents	i
Module 22. Interpreting Pre-RDA Serial Cataloging Records	4
This Module will discuss:	4
References.....	4
Definitions used in this module:	5
22.1. Introduction.....	7
22.2. Brief description on the codes.....	8
22.2.1. <i>ALA</i>	8
22.2.2. <i>AACR</i>	8
22.2.3. <i>AACR2</i>	9
22.3. Choice of entry and changes in entry.....	10
22.3.1. Choice of entry.....	10
22.3.2. Changes in entry	11
a. Title changes	11
b. Corporate body changes.....	12
c. Personal name changes	13
Choice of entry (<i>ALA</i>) – Entry under title.....	13
Choice of entry (<i>ALA</i>) – Entry under corporate body.....	14
Choice of entry (<i>AACR</i>) – Entry under title.....	15
Choice of entry (<i>AACR</i>) – Entry under personal name.....	15
Choice of entry (<i>AACR</i>) – Entry under corporate body	16
Changes in entry (<i>ALA</i>) – Latest entry.....	16
Choice of entry (<i>ALA</i>) – Successive entry	17
22.4. Description.....	18
22.4.1. Basis for the description.....	19
22.4.2. Capitalization, punctuation, and bracketing.....	20
22.4.3. Transcription of the title.....	20
a. Truncated titles.....	20
b. Short titles	20
c. Generic titles	21
d. Titles of short duration.....	21
e. Initialism plus full form of title.....	22
f. Field 247 and successive entry bibliographic records.....	22
g. Subtitles.....	22
h. Mark of omission	23
i. Parallel titles	23

22.4.4. Statement of authorship	23
22.4.5. Holdings	23
22.4.6. Imprint	24
22.4.7. Collation	25
22.4.8. Series	25
22.4.9. Notes	26
a. Frequency	26
b. Duration of publication	26
c. Notes relating to issuing body/corporate author	27
d. Notes relating to preceding and succeeding titles	27
e. Notes relating to key title	28
f. Variations in title	28
g. Notes relating to titles appearing on various parts of the serial	29
h. No more published?	29
i. Combined notes	29
22.4.10. Supplements	29
22.4.11. Indexes	30
22.4.12. 936 field (<i>AACR</i>)	31
Description (<i>ALA</i>) – <i>ALA</i> (early records)	31
Description (<i>ALA</i>) – <i>ALA</i> (later records)	32
Description (<i>AACR</i>)	33
22.5. Headings for Corporate names	34
22.5.1. Introduction	34
a. <i>ALA</i>	34
b. <i>AACR</i>	35
b. <i>AACR2</i>	36
22.5.2. Government bodies	36
22.5.3. Non-government bodies	37
a. Societies	37
b. Institutions	38
c. Miscellaneous bodies	38
22.5.4. Deletions and changes to the entry element	39
a. Inverted names	39
b. Words denoting royalty, “national,” etc.	39
c. Acronyms and initialisms	40
22.5.5. Style	40
a. Capitalization	40
b. Abbreviations	41
c. Italics	41
22.6. Further examples—Online records	41
<i>AACR</i> successive entry record	41
<i>AACR</i> successive entry record	42
<i>ALA</i> latest entry record—title change	43
<i>ALA</i> latest entry record—corporate body change	43
<i>ALA</i> successive entry record	44
<i>AACR2</i> record— <i>first and last issue consulted</i>	45

AACR2 record—first issue not consulted46
AACR2 record—following CONSER Standard Record guidelines46

Module 22. Interpreting Pre-RDA Serial Cataloging Records

Serial catalogers frequently face the problem of adapting or converting existing cataloging records, especially pre-*RDA* cataloging records, whether online or in card form. This module discusses the rules that governed the creation of these earlier records. It is intended to help catalogers interpret what they see. Instructions for converting a pre-*RDA* record are included in Module 21 and in C9 of the *CONSER Editing Guide*.

This Module will discuss:

- Cataloging codes used to catalog serials prior to *RDA*
- How these codes differ from *RDA*
- How earlier codes dealt with choice of entry and changes to entry
- Rules for description
- Rules for corporate name headings
- Changes that occurred with the advent of online cataloging

References

The following codes were used by the Library of Congress. They are cited throughout the module in the abbreviated form given parenthetically at the end of the citation.

Catalog Rules, Author and Title Entries. American ed. Chicago, American Library Association, 1908 (*ALA* 1908)

A.L.A. Catalog Rules, Author and Title Entries. Preliminary American 2nd ed. Chicago, American Library Association, 1941 (*ALA* 1941)

A.L.A. Catalog Rules for Author and Title Entries. 2nd ed. Chicago, American Library Association, 1949 (*ALA* 1949; "red book")

Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress. Washington, Library of Congress, Descriptive Cataloging Division, 1949 (*ALA* 1949; "green book")

Hallam, Adele. *Cataloging Rules for the Description of Looseleaf Publications*. Washington, D.C. : Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy, Library of Congress : Available from the Cataloging Distribution Service, 1986. (*Hallam 1*)

Hallam, Adele. *Cataloging Rules for the Description of Looseleaf Publications*. 2nd ed. Washington, D.C. : Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy, Library of Congress, 1989. (*Hallam 2*)

Anglo-American Cataloging Rules. North American text. Chicago, American Library Association, 1967. (AACR)

Anglo-American Cataloging Rules. 2d. ed. Chicago, American Library Association, 1978 and revisions from 1988-2005. (AACR2) Also available online via *Cataloger's Desktop*.

Library of Congress Rule Interpretations. Washington, Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, 1988-2010. (LCRI) Also available online via *Cataloger's Desktop*.

CONSER Standard Record. Available online:

<http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/conser/documents/CONSER-RDA-CSR.pdf>

Other works:

American Library Association. Committee on Library Terminology. *A.L.A. Glossary of Library Terms*. Chicago : ALA, 1943. (ALA glossary)

Cataloging Service Bulletin. No. 1 (summer 1978)-128 (fall 2010). Washington, D.C. : Library of Congress, Processing Services, 1978-c2010. (CSB) Also available online (<http://www.loc.gov/cds/PDFdownloads/csb/>).

Library of Congress. Processing Dept. Cataloging Service. *Bulletin* 1-125; June 1945-spring 1978. Washington, D.C. : Processing Dept., 1945-1978. (CSB)

United States Government Printing Office. *Style Manual*. Washington, D.C. : GPO.

Definitions used in this module:

Collation. That part of the catalog entry which describes the work as a material object, enumerating its volumes, pages, size, etc., and the type and character of its illustrations. (ALA glossary)

Earliest entry cataloging. The practice of describing a serial from the earliest issue and recording subsequent changes to the title or heading in notes. Earliest entry cataloging was practiced during the early years of the 20th century. (CCM)

Generic title. A title made up of words that indicate no more than the type and/or periodicity of the serial. (CCM)

Holdings statement. The portion of the catalog entry, following the title and edition statement, that indicated the library's holdings. (CCM)

Imprint. 1. The place and date of publication, and the name of the publisher or the printer (or sometimes both); ordinarily printed at the foot of the title page. 2. The statement giving such information in a bibliographical description of a printed work. (*ALA* glossary)

Key title. The unique name assigned to a bibliographic resource by centres of the ISSN Network (*AACR2*)

Latest entry cataloging. The practice of describing a serial from the most recent issue and recording earlier changes of title or heading in notes. All of the *ALA* rules called for latest entry cataloging. (*CCM*)

Main entry. 1. The complete catalog record of a bibliographical entity, presented in the form by which the entity is to be uniformly identified and cited. The main entry normally includes the tracing of all other headings under which the record is to be represented in the catalog. 2. The heading under which such a record is represented in the catalog or, if there is no heading, the title. (*AACR* glossary)

Short title. An abbreviated title used in pre-*AACR2* records for titles that were apt to vary. Examples of short titles are "Transactions," "Proceedings," etc. (*CCM*)

Successive entry cataloging. The practice of creating a new record for a serial each time the entry changes in accordance with *AACR2* 21.2C1 and 23.3B1. (*CCM*)

Superimposition. The Library of Congress' practice of retaining *ALA* forms of headings in records described according to *AACR*. Superimposition was practiced from 1967, when *AACR* was adopted, until 1981, when the Library began cataloging according to *AACR2*. (*CCM*)

Title of short duration. A title proper that appears only on one or several issues of a serial. (*CCM*)

Truncated title. A title created according to *ALA* rules from which the frequency and/or the name of the issuing body was omitted. (*CCM*)

22.1. Introduction

Serial publications have always presented unique problems for the cataloger by their very nature, which seems to be one of perpetual change. But, to be sure, librarians have also added to the problems by changing the rules by which serial records are created.

For the monograph cataloger, a change in rules is far less dramatic. Because monographs are most often complete in themselves, the cataloging records for monographs rarely need to be revised or updated, with the exception of the form of headings used in the records. When rules change or a card catalog is closed or a monograph title is converted or created in electronic form, the impact on monograph records is minimal.

Serial bibliographic records are another matter. Because serials continue to be published and to change, the records created for them continue to be used and updated. Serial catalogers today are faced with a "mixed bag" of serial cataloging records: *ALA* and *AACR* records found in card or book catalogs, or in databases; *AACR* and *AACR2* records input directly online; and *AACR2* records created according to changing rule interpretations. There is often no way of knowing exactly what set of rules was used to create a pre-*AACR2* record. For LC records, the date of the card number may provide a clue as to whether the 1908, 1941, or 1949 *ALA* rules or the *AACR* code of 1967 was applied.¹ Most *AACR2* records were created in an online environment where the cataloging code used was identified in the MARC tagging. *AACR2* did not address the problems of cataloging looseleaf materials. Subsequently, Adele Hallam at the Library of Congress authored *Cataloging Rules for the Description of Looseleaf Publications*. This and other problems such as a proliferation of records created under *AACR2*'s title change rules led to many changes in *AACR2*, such as new rules for major and minor title changes and reinstating the use of latest entry cataloging for integrating resources, etc. This extensive variety of cataloging rules and cataloging styles sometimes makes interpreting and updating pre-RDA serial records a challenge.

While it is not necessary for a serials cataloger to be able to catalog according to earlier codes, or to know exactly which set of rules was applied to a record, an understanding of the basic principles upon which the records were created is a distinct advantage for the following reasons. Serial catalogers must understand records created according to earlier rules when using pre-RDA online cataloging for a title newly received, when performing regular maintenance to records occasioned by changes in the serial, or when participating in retrospective conversion projects. They must also be familiar with the rules of entry and rules for establishing corporate bodies when searching for serials in publications such as the *National Union Catalog*, *Union List of Serials* or *New Serial Titles*, in card catalogs, or in databases. Increasingly fewer of today's catalogers are familiar with even the *AACR* rules, let alone the *ALA* codes.

¹ Although the card number reflects the date when first cataloged, the title may have been recataloged under later rules. When this is the case, a revision date may be found at the bottom center of the LC card. In MARC records it shows up as “//rev” at the end of the 010 field.

The following is not an exhaustive discussion of the cataloging codes per se, but an explanation of the records and practices that resulted from their use. The rules that are described are those that most affect serial records: rules for description, choice of and changes in entry, and the establishment of corporate body headings. By necessity, the discussion and examples of earlier pre-machine-readable (MARC) cataloging will be limited to records created by the Library of Congress as found on LC cards, since these are the only older entries for which there can be some certainty as to the source of their creation.

22.2. Brief description on the codes

22.2.1. *ALA*

There were three editions of rules that came to be known as the "*ALA* rules." Although the extent of the editions and specificity of the rules varied, the basic structure and premise of the rules were the same. The codes consisted of specific rules; the rules for headings were specific to types of bodies and many of the rules for entry were specific to types of publications. For serials, there were special rules for periodicals, almanacs, yearbooks, and, directories. The primary problem, of course, was what to do with the bodies or publications that did not fit into one of the categories. For these there was no alternative but to apply the closest possible rule.

For serials, the *ALA* rules called for entry appropriate to the latest piece with earlier bodies and/or titles given in notes--"latest entry cataloging." Corporate bodies used on serial and monograph records were to be entered under the latest form of the name. Description was based on the most recent issue as well.

Perhaps the salient feature of the *ALA* rules and the resulting cataloging was the attempt to achieve conformity in catalog records. While the intention was to create a logical approach to the catalog that would benefit the user, it has been observed that "the involved maze of rules and exceptions to rules that was the 1949 code was a strong contributing factor towards the public image of catalogers as over-meticulous individuals, pre-occupied with forcing library materials into the format of a given rule, irrespective of appropriateness, relevance, or ultimate utility to the reader."²

22.2.2. *AACR*

The first edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (AACR)* was published in 1967. Unlike the earlier codes, *AACR* was based chiefly on a set of principles set forth at the International Conference on Cataloging Principles, held in Paris in 1961, known as the "Paris principles." In remarking on the newly issued *AACR* rules, editor Sumner Spaulding noted that

² Nelson, J.R., "Blue book versus the red book: some reflections on the new cataloging code" *Australian Library Journal*, 16:199-23 (June 1967)

"the new rules are primarily addressed to the essential characteristics of the problems that must be solved; the old rules are primarily addressed to particular cases that pose problems."³

A primary goal of the new code was to simplify the rules of entry and heading and, indeed, in this area the new code took a totally different approach. The rules for headings were now general enough that they could be applied to any body through a logical step-by-step approach.

For serials, there were two major differences in the new rules. First, the new code stated that a new or "successive" entry record was to be made for each title change. A new heading was to be established, as well, for each change in a body's name. However, description was still based on the latest issue. Secondly, there was a separate rule, rule 6, for the entry of serials.

Overall, the rules for description of serials changed very little from the *ALA* codes. When changes were subsequently made, brought about in part by the introduction of the MARC (machine-readable) record, they were announced by the Library of Congress in the *Cataloging Service Bulletin (CSB)*, chiefly in the form of rule interpretations. In 1974, a revised chapter 6 was issued for the description of separately published monographs that incorporated ISBD (international standard bibliographic description) punctuation and other changes. No corresponding revised chapter 7 was issued for serials, however, and while the Library of Congress decided to apply some of the bibliographic conventions in the revised chapter 6 to serials, it did not apply ISBD punctuation to serials until the adoption of *AACR2* in 1981.

22.2.3. AACR2

The second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (AACR2)* was published in 1978, adopted in 1981, and was significantly revised in updates from 1988 to 2005. *AACR2* required cataloging with the item in hand, gave specific rules about entry under author, introduced the concept of the "chief source of information" when there is more than one place where cataloging information is found, introduced formatted and unformatted recording of holdings, and introduced the use of uniform titles to distinguish serial entries with the same title.¹

In *AACR2*, the rules for description relied more on transcription of information found on the volume in hand. Truncation of titles was eliminated since the need for brief information on a catalog card was replaced by automated searching and filing in online catalogs. Rules for cataloging serials appeared in Chapter 12. Revisions to *AACR2* in 2002 incorporated the new definitions of continuing resources, serials, and integrating resources (based on the concept of loose-leaf materials) and introduced the concepts of major and minor title changes. While the new rules for major and minor title changes reduced the number of new cataloging records needed and successive entry is still the practice, the concept of latest entry cataloging was reinstated for cataloging integrating resources.

³ Spaulding, C. Sumner, "The Anglo-American Cataloging Rules: background, development, problems, and essential characteristics: in *The Code and the Cataloguer*, Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1969, p. 18.

¹ LC did not use uniform titles for translations of serials entered under title.

The need for serial records to be more user friendly led to the development of the CONSER Standard Record (*CSR*) from 2006-2010. Some cataloging practices were simplified, such as not requiring the recording of extent in the 300 field until a serial ceases and routinely recording beginning and ending designations in the unformatted 362 1 field instead of the formatted 362 field. The *CSR* was updated to incorporate Resource Description and Access (*RDA*), and differences between the two have been reconciled.²

22.3. Choice of entry and changes in entry

22.3.1. Choice of entry

As with *RDA*, serials cataloged according to *ALA* rules could be entered under title, personal or corporate author, or a conference heading.³ Uniform titles were also used for some translations and legal publications. There were no uniform titles created to differentiate serials with the same title, as prescribed in the *AACR2* LC rule interpretation 25.5B. As mentioned above, the *ALA* codes gave specific rules for different types of serials. Serials issued under the direct responsibility of a person or body were entered under the person or body. Those for which responsibility was less clear, such as periodicals, newspapers, almanacs, yearbooks, and serially published directories, were entered under title. The publications of societies were to be entered under title, particularly if the title was distinctive in character. However, if the frequency was annual or biennial or the publication contained only the proceedings, transactions, etc. of the society, it was entered under the society.

AACR contained a special rule for the entry of serials that were not of personal authorship,⁵ rule 6. Although the approach was different from the preceding rules and was meant to be more inclusive, the rule was, nevertheless, very difficult to apply. Catalogers had to read the rule and the footnote and between the lines to determine what should be entered under title and what should be entered under body. According to rule 6, serials issued by or under the authority of a corporate body were to be entered under the body unless they were periodicals, bibliographies, indexes, directories, biographical dictionaries, almanacs, or yearbooks--in which case they were entered under title. Statistical publications, regardless of their frequency, were entered under body, because they did not fit the definition of a periodical (i.e. a serial that "contains separate articles, stories, or other writings"). Furthermore, if the title included the name of the corporate body or consisted of only a generic term, the serial was entered under body. Deciding what could be entered under title and what constituted a generic term proved to be a time-consuming and often trying endeavor.

² The current version of the *CSR* is posted:

<http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/conser/documents/CONSER-RDA-CSR.pdf>.

³ Conference headings appear in the 1949 *ALA* rules but not the 1949 *LC* rules.

⁵ As with *ALA* rules, serials that were of personal authorship were entered under the person.

Personal authors were given as main entry far more often under both *ALA* and *AACR* rules than under *AACR2*. Sometimes the serial continued to be entered under a person long after the person's responsibility for the serial had ceased, and sometimes even after the person had died! Under *AACR*, the personal author was given as main entry when the name was preceded on the piece by a statement such as "prepared by" or "by", or when the serial was published by the person. Other persons were considered to be editors which were not, as a rule, noted in the record.

22.3.2. Changes in entry

a. Title changes

There are three possible ways to treat a serial title change. The first is to enter it under its earliest title and make notes about later titles--"earliest entry." The second is to enter it under its latest title and make notes about the earlier titles--"latest entry." The third, and current practice, is to make a separate record for each change in title with linking notes citing earlier or later titles--"successive entry." All of the *ALA* rules called for latest entry for serials. However, one may find the occasional LC card exhibiting earliest entry cataloging, created, presumably, before adoption of the *ALA* code of 1908.

Both latest and earliest entry records usually bear a note beginning with "Title varies" followed by the earlier or later titles and the dates during which the serial was issued with these titles. Earlier or later titles were noted, however, only when the numbering remained the same. When the numbering changed, a new record was made and the notes "Superseded by" and "Supersedes" were added to the entries.

Title varies: July 5-Aug. 22, 1797, Sentimental & literary magazine.

Latest entry MARC records have the value of "1" in fixed field 008 byte 34 for entry convention.

The obvious benefit of successive entry was that cards did not have to be pulled and changed with each title change. However, the change to successive entry was difficult to incorporate into existing catalogs and LC opted not to adopt the new policy until 1971.

The initial implementation of successive entry cataloging was quite strict about changes in title; even the use of an acronym newly displayed together with a title, or the use of an ampersand (&) rather than "and", necessitated a new record. These records were seen as unhelpful to library users and burdensome for librarians, and the rules for title changes were relaxed over time, allowing catalogers to avoid creating new records in such cases. In 2002, the serials cataloging community and the ISSN program agreed upon the idea of *major and minor changes*. Major changes still required a new record, but minor changes could be recorded in notes. This concept and its application are found in RDA in slightly modified form at 2.3.2.13.

Note: a discussion about past practices for basing the description on the earliest or latest issue follows in 22.4.

b. Corporate body changes

According to the *ALA* rules, when a change occurred in the name of a body under which the serial was entered, the established name was changed to reflect the latest form and a note was given.

Main entry: Interamerican Children's Institute.
 Note: Vols. for July 1927-June 1957 issued by the Institute under its earlier name: American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood.

When the body itself changed, the latest body was given as the main entry and the earlier bodies were given in a note. Some of these could get quite complicated as the following example demonstrates.

Main entry: India (Republic) Dept. of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.
 Note: Issued 1867-73 by the Financial Dept.; 1874-78 by the Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce (1875-78 by its Statistical Branch); 1879-94 by the Dept. of Finance and Commerce, Statistical Branch; 1895-1904 by the Dept. of Statistics (called 1895-99, Statistical Bureau; 1900-04, Statistical Dept.); 1905-22, by the Commercial Intelligence Dept.; 1924-1941/46, by the Dept. of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics; 1943/48, by the Dominion of India, Dept. of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

With *AACR*, any change in the name of the body, or a change in the body itself, required a new entry if the serial was entered under the body. The combination of the successive entry rule for body changes and rule 6 for entry resulted in a great proliferation of cataloging records, particularly for statistical publications whose corporate authors (many of which were government bodies) seemed to change with every issue. Indeed, if cataloged according to *AACR*, the example given above would have required ten records!

The more restrictive guidelines for corporate body main entry in *AACR2* meant that fewer new records were required; however, if the name of the corporate body used as the preferred access point changes, this still constitutes a major change in *RDA* (6.1.3.2.1) as it did in *AACR2* (21.3B1).

c. Personal name changes

Under *ALA* and *AACR* rules, changes to personal names or changes in the responsible person were treated similarly to changes for corporate authors. Again, LC/PCC practice was the same under *AACR2* as in *RDA*; the assignment of a personal author as the preferred access point is rare.

Choice of entry (*ALA*) – Entry under title

Periodicals, magazines, almanacs, yearbooks, and serially published directories were entered under title.

Everyday life, every month for everyday people. v. 1-

Mar. 1905-
Buffalo, N.Y. United States magazine co. (inc.) [1905-
v. illus. 34 1/2 cm. (v. 1, no. 1-7: 30 cm)

Official organ of the International sunshine society, Western New York division, Oct. 1905-

I. International sunshine society.

7-31732

Fig. 22.1.

California food products directory ...

San Francisco, Cal., A. Marks, 19
v. 24cm

Compiler: A. Marks.
Superseded by Food products directory of the Pacific coast.

1. Produce trade--California--Direct. 2. Food industry and trade--California--Direct. I. Marks, Alfred, comp.

23-9020 Revised

Library of Congress HD9007.C2C3
[r43c2]

Fig. 22.2.

Choice of entry (*ALA*) – Entry under corporate body

Many titles were entered under corporate body, including many government publications, proceedings of societies, annual reports, and minutes of conferences.

American Library Association.

ALA bulletin. v. 1- Jan. 1907-

[Chicago, etc.]

v. illus., ports. 26 cm.

Frequency varies.

Title varies: 1907-38, Bulletin.

Absorbed Adult education and the library, Jan. 1931; Public libraries, Mar. 1937.

Official journal of the American Library Association.

Proceedings of the association's annual conference issued as a regular number of the bulletin, 1907-48; ALA handbook issued as a regular number, 1907-47.

1. Library science--Period. I. American Library Association. Bulletin. II. Title.

Z673.A5B8 9-3380
Library of Congress [69r68q3]

Fig. 22.3.

Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía, Mexico.

Memoria. Boletín.

2. época, 1.- año; eno. 1945-

[Mexico]

v. illus. 23 cm. 10 no. a year.

1. Mexico--Hist.--Period. 2. Mexico--Descr. & trav.--Period.

F1201.A15

52-23410

Library of Congress HD9007.C2C3
[r43c2]

Fig. 22.4.

Choice of entry (*AACR*) – Entry under title

Under *AACR*, periodicals, bibliographies, indexes, directories, biographical dictionaries, almanacs, and yearbooks were entered under title.

Bibliographic guide to Latin American studies. 1978-
Boston, G. K. Hall.

v. 28 cm. (Annual)

Issued 1978- in 3 vols.

Continues: Benson Latin American Collection. Catalog of the Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection. Supplement.

ISSN 0162-5314 = Bibliographic guide to Latin American studies.

1. Latin America--Bibliography--Union lists. 2. Catalogs, Union--United States. 3. Benson Latin American Collection--Catalogs. 4. Library of Congress--Catalogs.
Z1610.B52

[F1408] 015.8 79-653128

Fig. 22.5.

Choice of entry (*AACR*) – Entry under personal name

Serials were entered under personal name when the name was preceded by the words "prepared by" or "by" on the title page. No statement of responsibility was recorded, however.

Joyner, Nelson T.

Doing business abroad. Joyner's guide to official Washington. 1st- ed.; 1973-
Reston, VA [etc.] Joyner and Associates [etc.]

v. 28 cm.

Annual

Vols. for 1973- issued by Rockville Consulting Group.

Other title: Joyner's guide.

ISSN 0163-0210 = Doing business abroad: Joyner's guide to official Washington.

1. Foreign trade promotion--United States--Directories. 2. Foreign trade regulation--United States--Directories. 3. Administrative agencies--Washington, D.C.--Directories. I. Rockville Consulting Group. II. Joyner and Associates. III. Title.

HF1455.J66
DLC 382'025'73 78-645632

Fig. 22.6

Choice of entry (*AACR*) – Entry under corporate body

More serials, particularly statistical publications, were entered under body than was the practice with *AACR2*.

Canada. Statistics Canada. Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division.

Peeler logs, veneers and plywoods. Billes de déroulages, placages et contre-plaqués. v. 20-26, no. 12; Jan. 1972-Dec. 1978. Ottawa, Statistics Canada.

7 v. 28 cm. (Monthly)
"Catalogue no. 35-001."

Text in English and French.

Continues: Canada. Bureau of Statistics. Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division. Peeler logs, veneers and plywoods, ISSN 0410-5702.

Continued by: Canada. Statistics Canada. Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division. Construction type plywood, ISSN 0708-6229.

CS35-001

1. Plywood industry--Canada--Statistics--Periodicals. I. Canada. Statistics Canada. Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division. Billes de déroulages, placages et contre-plaqués. II. Title.

HD9769.P63C33a 338.4'767483'0971 72-623880

Fig. 22.7.

Changes in entry (*ALA*) – Latest entry

Latest entry records are those in which the earlier titles and/or headings, for records entered under heading, were given on the same record in notes and as added entries.

The Homiletic review. v. 1-108; Oct. 1876-Dec. 1934.

New York, Funk & Wagnalls Co. [etc.]

105 v. illus. (part col., part mounted) ports., maps. 23-26 cm.

monthly.

Title varies: Oct. 1876-Sept. 1877, *The Metropolitan pulpit*.--Oct. 1877-Sept. 1878, *The Metropolitan pulpit and homiletic monthly*.--Oct. 1878-Sept. 1882, *The Preacher and homiletic monthly*.--Oct. 1882-Dec. 1884, *The Homiletic monthly*.

Absorbed the *Complete preacher* in Oct. 1878.

Merged into the *Expositor*.

(Next card not provided)

13-2543 rev. 2

Fig. 22.8. Title changes

Mississippi. Public service commission.

Report. 2d-

1886/87-

[Jackson, etc. 1887-19

v. in fold. maps, tables. 22-23 cm. biennial.

Period covered by reports is irregular.

First report not issued separately, included in the report for 1886/87.

1886/87-19 issued by the Railroad commission; 19 by the Public service commission.

1. Railroads--Mississippi. 2. Public utilities--Mississippi.

Library of Congress HE2709.M7 5-33464 Revised

Fig. 22.9. Corporate body changes

Choice of entry (*ALA*) – Successive entry

Successive entry records are those for which a separate record is made each time the title and/or heading changes. Note that the links are based on the key title rather than the cataloging entry (see 22.4.9d.).

The Bar association bulletin. v. 1-5, no. 7; Sept. 1925-March 1930. Los Angeles, Cal. [Los Angeles Bar Association]

5 v. ill. 26 cm.

Frequency varies.

Official publication of the Los Angeles Bar Association.

Continued by: Los Angeles Bar Association bulletin, ISSN 0197-257X.

ISSN 0197-2561 = The Bar association bulletin.

1. Los Angeles Bar Association--Periodicals. 2. Bar associations--California--Los Angeles Co.--Periodicals. 3. Law--Periodicals--California. I. Los Angeles Bar Association.

[F1408] 015.8 79-643128

Fig. 22.10a. Title change. Record 1

Los Angeles Bar Association.

Los Angeles Bar Association bulletin. v. 5, no. 8-v.13, no. 7; Apr. 1930-Mar. 1938. Los Angeles, Los Angeles Bar Association.

9 v. ill. 26 cm.

Official ... publication of Los Angeles Bar Association.

Continues: Bar association bulletin, ISSN 0197-2561.

Continued by: Bar bulletin, ISSN 0197-2588.

ISSN 0197-257X = Los Angeles Bar Association bulletin.

1. Los Angeles Bar Association--Periodicals. 2. Bar associations--California--Los Angeles Co.--Periodicals. 3. Law--Periodicals--California.

KF200.L65 340'.06'079493 80-640566

Fig. 22.10b. Title change. Record 2

22.4. Description

The description of serials was quite different before the days of online databases and "universal" records that give full bibliographic history in the catalog record. In the card catalog environment, description was kept to a minimum (e.g., truncation of titles was common) and libraries described only what they owned and in what form they had it. Although most used Library of Congress cards, the cards were often modified to reflect the actual holdings of the library.

The rules for description of serials changed very little throughout the *ALA* codes and even into *AACR*. For both latest entry (*ALA*) and successive entry (*AACR*) records the description, and

thus the main entry, was based on the latest issue and notes referred to earlier issues. (This was the opposite of *AACR2* where description, and thus the main entry, was based on the earliest issue.) One effect of the latest entry policy prescribed by the *ALA* rules was that the records covered longer time spans, thus allowing for more changes that were expressed in lengthy, complicated notes. Despite efforts to keep the body of the bibliographic record simple, the many notes for changes of title, imprint, issuing body, and so forth tended to give the records a "cluttered" appearance.

Four developments occurred during the early 1970's that had a great impact on serial cataloging: the introduction of online cataloging systems, the formulation of the MARC bibliographic record, the development of the International Serials Data System (ISDS),⁶ and the birth of the CONSER (Conversion of Serials) Project.⁷

The Library of Congress began creating machine-readable records for serials in the Roman alphabet in February 1973 and also began the distribution of these records on tape. Some of the changes resulting from the adoption of MARC were that notes that formerly could be combined now had to be separated according to their appropriate tags, and that supplements that would formerly have been "dashed-on" to the bibliographic record had to be input as separate records. Perhaps the greatest innovation was the concept of the "linking field," which combined the note for the related title with the machine link for the cataloging entry for the related resource.

At about the same time, LC decided to minimize differences in its cataloging records with the records created for the ISDS database and adopted the concept of the generic title (described below) and the use of the key title and ISSN in linking fields. In 1976, LC also began printing the key title and ISSN on its catalog cards.

The CONSER Project, which began in 1973, and the development of a cooperative database, prompted the Library of Congress and other libraries to create records that would contain universal, rather than institution-specific information. It was agreed that information given would reflect the entire serial, so that input from various libraries with different holdings could be accommodated. In 1977, LC announced that the "holdings" area on its printed cards would reflect information known about the serial's existence rather than LC's holdings.

22.4.1. Basis for the description

As mentioned above, description under the *ALA* and *AACR* rules was based on the latest issue; however, no "description based on" note was given. Libraries frequently waited for receipt of a volume title page upon which to base the description. (See also *CCM* 22.4.12.) With *AACR2*, the practice of waiting for the title page was abandoned in favor of first-issue cataloging. In addition, the "description based on" note was used and tagged as a 500 note. After 2009, the note was tagged as a 588 note and combined with the "title from" note.

⁶ The name was changed in 1993 to ISSN International Network.

⁷ The name was changed in 1986 to the CONSER (Cooperative Online Serials) Program.

22.4.2. Capitalization, punctuation, and bracketing

Prior to *AACR2*, less capitalization was used, perhaps paying heed to Cutter's advice that "capitals are to be avoided, because in the short sentences of a catalog they confuse, rather than help the eye."⁸ Perhaps the most obvious difference is that only the first word of the publisher statement was capitalized in *ALA* entries created according to the 1908 and 1949 rules.

Punctuation was less standardized, and generally followed common grammatical practice. Subtitles were preceded by a colon or semicolon, part titles were preceded by a semicolon. If there was also a number for the part, it was preceded by a period. Elements of the imprint were separated by commas. ISBD punctuation was not adopted for serials until *AACR2*; however, pre-*AACR2* records may be found incorrectly containing ISBD punctuation with code "i" in the descriptive cataloging code element of the fixed field. This was the practice adopted for monographs when the revised chapter 6 for monographs was issued.

Bracketing in pre-*AACR2* records is limited, for the most part, to data added to the description not appearing on the piece. Under the 1908 rules, brackets were used only for words added to the title or imprint. *ALA* 1949 and *AACR* call for all additions to be given in brackets. There is no concept of "prescribed sources" in any of the rules before *AACR2*.

22.4.3. Transcription of the title

a. Truncated titles

Under the *ALA* rules, titles were "truncated" to exclude the frequency and the name of the issuing body (unless given in a significantly different form) when entry was under the corporate body.

```
Annual report of the Department of Public Works was recorded as:  
  Report.  
Monthly financial statement was recorded as:  
  Financial statement.
```

If the title began with the initials of a person's name, the initials were dropped.

```
J.W. Pepper piano music magazine was recorded as:  
  ... Pepper piano music magazine.
```

With the adoption of *AACR*, truncation of titles ceased.

b. Short titles

Short titles were preferred by all of the codes prior to *AACR2* so as to allow for minor variations in title that would not constitute a title change. This practice was particularly useful for

⁸ Cutter, Charles A., *Rules for a Dictionary Catalog*. 4th ed., Washington, D.C., p. 106.

conference publications which were simply given the title "Proceedings" or "Transactions," conveniently ignoring the many subtle changes in the full titles given on the pieces.

American Nuclear Society.
Transactions.

Prior to *AACR2*, statements that introduced the designation, such as "for the year ending" or "during fiscal year" were rarely given as part of the title and were omitted entirely from the description although the information conveyed by such statements was often given in the notes area.

Report covers the fiscal year ending July 31.

In *AACR2* such phrasing was routinely included in the title.

c. Generic titles

In 1975, LC adopted the concept of the "generic title" from the series area of the Revised Chapter 6 of *AACR* for monographs. The generic title, which was also used by ISDS, was a title consisting solely of words that "indicated the kind and/or periodicity of a publication." The generic title was used in both the 245 and 4XX fields and consisted of the title followed by a space-hyphen-space (-) and the author statement or name of the issuing body as it appeared on the piece.

Annual conference proceedings - [body]
Annual report - [body]
Membership directory - [body]
Research paper - [body]

Titles containing words that indicated subject content or titles containing other words that did not fit the definition were not treated as generic titles. Also not considered to be generic were titles that contained the initialism or acronym of the body (*CSB* 112, winter 1975). The rules about generic titles were dropped with *AACR2*.

d. Titles of short duration

Titles that appeared only on a limited number of issues were not a problem for latest entry records as they could be included in a note. When successive entry cataloging was adopted with *AACR*, the practice of noting titles of short duration was continued. CONSER members, however, found this practice hard to apply in a cooperative database. Disagreements on what was a "short duration" and the fact that this could be judged only in hindsight finally led the Library of Congress (and CONSER) in 1977 to cease to apply the rule. From that point on all title changes were given separate bibliographic records, except those of a "very minor character," e.g., changes near the end of a long title (*CSB* 120, winter 1977).

In *AACR2*, when cataloging titles retrospectively, a title of short duration could be considered as a minor title fluctuation, provided ISSN and authenticated records were not already present (*CCM* 16.2.4vii).

e. Initialism plus full form of title

A new rule interpretation for titles that included initialisms and full forms was introduced in 1975. When the title consisted of a set of initials or an acronym and the expanded form, both were given as the title proper, separated by a comma. The initialism was given first, followed by the full form, regardless of the appearance on the piece (*CSB* 112, winter 1975). The practice was discontinued with the adoption of *AACR2*.

```
245 00 $a BPR, American book publishing record
245 00 $a JOLA, Journal of library automation
```

f. Field 247 and successive entry bibliographic records

The use of field 247 (former title or title variations) was allowed in an *AACR* successive entry record when on one piece the title, as cataloged, consisted of a generic title and the issuing body separated by a space-hyphen-space, and on another piece the title consisted of the same generic term grammatically linked to the issuing body, or vice versa. The earlier title, in these cases, was tagged 247 and a 500 "Title varies slightly" note was given. The successive/latest entry indicator in the fixed field was set to "0".

```
245 $a Bulletin - Council on Library Resources.
247 $a Bulletin of the Council on Library Resources
500 $a Title varies slightly.
008 S/L = 0
```

The practice was discontinued with *AACR2*. However, with the adoption of *AACR2r* Rule 21.2.A1, such changes became minor title changes.

AACR2r introduced the concept of integrating resources, and with it the use of the 247 field was reintroduced in cases when a previous iteration of an integrating resource had an earlier title.

g. Subtitles

The importance of recording subtitles has waxed and waned. Both *ALA* and *AACR* rules called for their omission unless considered necessary for the identification of the title. Many latest entry records are found, however, noting changes that occurred only in the subtitle. In many *AACR* records the subtitle was omitted but the information was included in a quoted note. In *AACR2*, the subtitle was included if the statement of responsibility was imbedded within it. However, over time there were changes in *AACR2* rules and LCRIs about which other types of subtitles to record. With the adoption of the CONSER Standard Record (*CSR*), catalogers no longer needed to record subtitles in the title statement unless it provided clarification or support to the title proper that otherwise might appear misleading.

h. Mark of omission

On many older entries the mark of omission was given wherever information was omitted--at the beginning, middle, or end of a title. Under *AACR*, numbers and dates were omitted without using the mark of omission.

... Situazione del tesoro ... presentata dal ministro delle finanze ...
(*ALA*)

In *AACR2*, the mark of omission was used when data was omitted from the middle of a title, less often at the end, and never at the beginning.

i. Parallel titles

In early online records, parallel titles were omitted from the title in 245 and were given only in the field 246. The print program was supposed to transfer this information to its appropriate place following the title proper; however, this was never implemented. With the adoption of the CSR, catalogers were, once again, no longer required to note the parallel title in the 245 field.

22.4.4. Statement of authorship

The statement of authorship or editorship under *ALA* rules sometimes appeared in the body of the entry and sometimes in notes. Under *AACR*, the statement of authorship was never given in the body of the entry unless it was an integral part of the title. With the adoption of *AACR2*, the statement of responsibility was always given. With the adoption of the CSR, the statement of responsibility was no longer required so long as all authorized access points had corresponding authority records. Transcription of statements of responsibility was still required for records containing authorized access points lacking corresponding authority records; in addition, these records were flagged by special 042-field coding (042 ## \$a msc).

22.4.5. Holdings

Under *ALA* and *AACR* rules, rather than recording the numeric/chronological designation of the first/last issue as was done in *AACR2*, the holdings area recorded the actual holdings of the library. If LC had the first volume, it was recorded. If LC did not have the first volume, the area was left blank. As a result, many LC cards have no statement of holdings. The practice at many libraries was to pencil in holdings in this area as bound volumes were received. If LC did not have the first volume but information concerning it was known, this information was given in a note.

Prior to *AACR2*, a publication did not have to have a designation to be considered a serial by LC. If the publication was determined to be a serial, or LC wished to catalog it as a serial, a designation could be taken from the preface, or the publication date could be used if no other designation appeared on the piece. As a result, many publications were cataloged as serials that in *AACR2* would be cataloged as monographs. Reference works that were issued in frequently revised editions were often treated in this manner. With the publication of *AACR2r* in 1988, the

rules about seriality were again relaxed to allow for certain types of publications to be considered serials without numeric or chronological designations.

Under *ALA* and *AACR* rules, when recording designations, certain conventions were applied. Unnecessary elements of the date were not given, as determined by the frequency of the serial. Closing dates usually consisted of only the last two digits of the year (e.g., 1908-22). If the serial was a monthly, only the month and year were given; if it was an annual, only the year was given. Conventions of punctuation were also applied. Fiscal years were separated by a slash (/) and two calendar years were separated by a hyphen (-). The beginning and ending volume designations preceded the beginning and ending dates. If the serial began with v. 1, no. 1, "no. 1" was omitted; if a monthly began in January, the year was given and "Jan." was omitted. When there were two systems of numbering the whole numbers were given in parentheses following the volume numbers.

v. 1-12, no.2; 1893-Feb. 1904
1945/46-
año 1- (no. 1-); 31 enero 1940-

With *AACR2* these statements became more complicated and driven by appendixes of capitalization and abbreviation, based on the conventions of the language used in the statement. In addition, if the first piece was in hand, the enumeration was followed directly by its chronological element in parentheses, followed by an open hyphen. If the serial ceased and the issue was at hand, the hyphen was followed by the enumeration and chronology of the last piece and followed by a full stop. If the first and last pieces were unavailable, unformatted notes were used. With the implementation of the CSR, most abbreviations prescribed by *AACR2* were abandoned in favor of a more faithful system of transcription and punctuation to avoid consulting tables of abbreviation and capitalization. Catalogers were also instructed to use unformatted notes whenever possible.

AACR2--formatted statement:

362 0 \$a No. 1 (Apr./May 1973) -

AACR2--unformatted statement:

362 1 \$a Began with no. 1 (Apr./May 1973).

22.4.6. Imprint

Under *ALA* and *AACR* rules, because description was based on the latest issue, the place and publisher given were always the latest. If the place and/or publisher changed, the latest was given in the imprint. Earlier ones were given in notes. However, if the change was considered unimportant, "etc." was given in the imprint following the place or publisher. When several changes occurred, "etc., etc." might be given. If the publisher was the same as the main entry, the publisher statement was omitted. If the place and/or publisher was unknown, the abbreviation "n.p." (no place/publisher) was used. For conferences or other serials issued in different locations, the abbreviation "v.p." (various places) was used for the place. LC announced in winter 1975 (*CSB* 112) that in addition to rule 164, the imprint for serials henceforth would be based on rules in revised chapter 6. One of the resulting changes was the use of "s.l." (sine loco)

and "s.n." (sine nomine) in place of the "n.p." abbreviation. Another was that the publisher could no longer be omitted. These abbreviations were continued in *AACR2*.

The date of publication was given in earlier *ALA* records, sometimes in partial form, such as "18" or "19". The date was usually omitted under *AACR*, but was given when there was no chronological designation on the piece.

22.4.7. Collation

Under *ALA* and *AACR* rules, the collation described the number of physical volumes held by the library in terms of volumes ("v.") or numbers ("no."). If a library had several bibliographic volumes bound together, the extent was expressed as "2 v. in 1" or "5 no. in 2 v." If a serial was complete in one volume, the number of pages was given. The abbreviation "illus." was used for illustrations. Illustration statements were often extensive and included terms that are not considered to be illustrations under *AACR2*, such as "diags.," "tables," and "plates." Size could be given in fractions. On early *ALA* records the source of title was given preceding the number of volumes when the source was not the title page.

```
22 no. in 18 v. 22-24 cm.
3 v. illus., ports. 19½ cm.
cover-title, 128 p. incl. 16 port. 24 cm.
```

In *AACR2*, the cataloger was given extensive guidance about prescribed abbreviations and punctuation to be used in the collation.

22.4.8. Series

Under *ALA* and *AACR* rules, when the series was entered under the same corporate body that was used as the main entry, the body was expressed in the series statement as "Its [title of series]". Likewise, if the series and serial were entered under the same personal name, the series was given as "His ..." or "Her ...". In these cases, an explicit series tracing was given that provided the complete form of the name.

```
main entry:      Zambia. Statistics Office.
series statement: Its Official report
series tracing:  Zambia. Statistics Office. Official report.
```

In 1974, the rule allowing this form of abbreviation was abolished (*CSB* 108, April 1974). If the name appeared as part of the title on the piece, it was included in the series statement on the record.

When there was more than one series, the second was given as the first note. This was also the practice when not all of the issues of the serial were issued in the series (see Fig. 22.14.). The concept of generic terms was also applied to series and the series statement was recorded as [title] - [author]. Following its policy for superimposition (see *CCM* 22.5.1.), LC announced that it would apply the new rules only to series that were not yet established. If an analytic was

cataloged after the adoption of the rule, the series statement would be constructed as a generic title, but the series tracing would remain in its old form.

```
series entry: Geological Society of America. Memoir.
series statement on analytic: (Memoir - Geological Society of America)
series tracing on analytic: Series: Geological Society of America.
Memoir.
```

Under *AACR2*, series titles were generally transcribed as they appeared in the chief source of information, or from any other specified source. Corporate bodies and/or persons responsible for a series were transcribed in a statement of responsibility in the series statement. When there was more than one series, each was given in its own series statement. Far fewer series were entered under the name of a corporate body or person, so the form of many series tracings were changed.

```
series statement on analytic: (Memoir / Geological Society of America)
series tracing on analytic: Series: Memoir (Geological Society of
America).
```

22.4.9. Notes

Under *ALA* and *AACR* rules, the same types of notes were given as in *AACR2* and *RDA*; however, because description was based on the latest issue, the notes covered earlier rather than later information. In earlier records, when possible, notes about various aspects of the serial were combined into one statement. With the advent of MARC tagging and *AACR2*, many notes were no longer combined. While many notes have not changed under *AACR2* and *RDA*, the notes mentioned below, for the most part, vary in some way from present practice.

a. Frequency

Under *ALA* and *AACR* rules, the frequency was given unless it was already expressed in the title. When there were numerous changes in frequency, generally more than three, the frequency was omitted and the phrase "Frequency varies" was given.

Under *AACR2*, the frequency was given regardless of whether it was expressed in the title. CONSER practice was to use the phrase "Frequency varies" only in situations when more than three earlier frequencies were known, and to use this phrase in conjunction with the latest known frequency:

```
310 $a Annual, $b 1985-
321 $a Frequency varies, $b 1948-1984
```

b. Duration of publication

Under *ALA* and *AACR* rules, when the Library's holdings did not reflect the entire run of the

serial the beginning or ending information was supplied in a note. A note was also preferred when the information was uncertain.

```

Ceased publication with v. 4, no. 4 (Aug. 1935?) Cf. Union list of
serials.
"Published ... since 1909."
"Established in 1904."
Began publication with Dec. 1916 issue under title: Fibre containers. Cf
Union list of serials.

```

Under *AACR2*, similarly when the first or last issue was not in hand but the beginning or ending information was known or an uncertain guess could be made, such information was supplied in a note. When the first and/or last issue were in hand, numbering and/or chronological and/or other designations were recorded in formatted 362 fields.

Under CSR practices, unformatted field 362 notes were preferred even when the first and/or last issue was in hand.

```

362 1 $a Began with no. 1 (April/May 1973); ceased with no. 5
(October/November 1973).

```

c. Notes relating to issuing body/corporate author

Under the *ALA* rules, the latest form of the name of a corporate body was given in headings. If the serial was issued by the body under its earlier name, a note was given.

```

Issued by the society under an earlier name: Royal Colonial Institute.

```

The same principle was applied when the issuing body changed (i.e., two different bodies). The editors of a serial were often given in notes on *ALA* records, sometimes in great detail. Editors that were noted were given added entries. This practice became less common under *AACR*.

Under *AACR2*, the established form of the corporate body's name for the time period during which the serial issues were published was given in headings. If the corporate body's name changed during the life of the serial, a determination was made as to whether the main entry was affected and so a new successive record was necessary. If the main entry was not affected, a note was given to record the change of name for the responsible corporate body, and another added entry was added for the corporate body's new name.

d. Notes relating to preceding and succeeding titles

Under *ALA* rules, a serial title change that was accompanied by a change in numbering required a new entry. The linking note used the terms "supersedes" and "superseded by." (In MARC records the link was coded with a second indicator value of "2"--supersedes, or "3"--supersedes in part. See example below.)

Supersedes the Tropical veterinary bulletin.
 Began publication in May 1935, superseding the federations' Bulletin.

Under *AACR*, changes in title and/or main entry required a new "successive" entry. If the numbering continued consecutively or the serial had no numbering, the terms "continued by" and "continues" were used. If the numbering started over, the terms "supersedes and "superseded by" were applied.

After the MARC format was adopted, the form of entry was usually the cataloging entry. Due to the complications of superimposition, LC often found it necessary to use the 580 linking complexities note.

LC announced in Spring 1976 (*CSB 117*) that notes citing other serials would henceforth give the key title and ISSN, when readily available. If the key title was not available, the serial was cited by cataloging entry. This use of the key title was later discontinued altogether in favor of the cataloging entry.

```
780 02 $t Annals of mathematical statistics $x 0003-4851
780 00 $t Research paper - Land Tenure Center, University of
      Wisconsin-Madison $x 0090-7170
```

e. Notes relating to key title

In spring 1976, LC also announced that the key title and ISSN would be printed as a note on catalog cards. In MARC records, the abbreviated key title and the key title are recorded in the 210 and 222 fields respectively.

f. Variations in title

Minor title variations were allowed under all of the earlier rules and many records will be found with a "Title varies slightly" note. Under *ALA* and *AACR* rules through 1975, major changes were given in notes, generally preceded by "Title varies" or "Issues for [dates] have title:" (*ALA* rules only).

```
Title:      The New Zealand port and telegraph officers' advocate.
Note:      Title varies: 1891, New Zealand post and telegraph gazette.--
          1892-1902, The Katipo; a journal of events in connection with
          and circulated only in the New Zealand post office and
          telegraph service (subtitle varies slightly)--1903-Apr. 1906,
          The New Zealand post and telegraph officers' advocate.
```

g. Notes relating to titles appearing on various parts of the serial

In 1975, LC announced that standard terms would henceforth be used to note different forms of the title. These terms matched the display constants (then called print constants) defined for the second indicator value of the 246 field, e.g., cover title, spine title, etc. (*CSB 112*, winter 75).

h. No more published?

Under *ALA* and *AACR* rules, this note was given when the cataloger was not sure whether the issue designated as the last issue in the holdings was in fact the last issue.

Under *AACR2*, this uncertainty was instead often conveyed by using a question mark in an unformatted field 362 note:

```
362 1# $a Ceased with v. 4 (1983)?
```

i. Combined notes

Under all earlier rules, in order to save space on cards and other printed products, notes were frequently combined. With the introduction of MARC records, however, different types of notes could no longer be combined because the tagging differed (*CSB 112*, winter 75).

Combined:

```
Suspended 1838-39; ceased with vol. for 1848.
```

Separated:

```
362 $a Ceased with vol. for 1848.
515 $a Suspended 1838-39.
```

22.4.10. Supplements

Under *ALA* and *AACR* rules, supplements that were important enough to be specifically mentioned, but that were not cataloged on a separate record, were given as "dash" entries following the notes relating to the main work. The "dashed-on" supplement could be a serial or a monograph. One dash represented the repetition of the author or title as given in the main entry. If entry was under author and the title of the serial also formed part of the title of the supplement, two dashes were given, one for the author and the second to represent the title.

```
The Cornhill magazine. v. 1-
(no. [1]- ); Jan. 1860-
London, J. Murray [etc.]
v. illus. (part col.) ports., maps 22-24 cm.
[Notes]
----- Supplement. no. 1-
London, J. Murray [1951-
```

v. 22 cm.

Verein Deutscher Ingenieure, Berlin.
Zeitschrift. Bd. 1- 1857-
Berlin.
v. illus., maps, diagrs. 30 cm.

- ---- Beihefte Verfahrenstechnik, Schriftenfolge für Chemie-Ingenieure,
Apparatebauer und verwandte Berufe.

"Dashed-on" entries could not be accommodated in the MARC format and LC announced that supplements formerly represented by such notes would henceforth be cataloged separately (*CSB* 114, summer 75). This remained true under *AACR2*.

(Partial) MARC record for parent serial:

```
245 04 $a The Cornhill magazine.
260 ## $a London, $b J. Murray [etc.]
300 ## $a v. $b illus. (part col.) ports., maps $c 22-24 cm.
362 0# $a v. 1- (no. [1]- ); Jan. 1860-
770 0# $t Cornhill magazine. Supplement
```

(Partial) MARC record for serial supplement:

```
245 04 $a The Cornhill magazine. $p Supplement.
260 ## $a London, $b J. Murray $c [1951-
300 ## $a v. $c 22 cm.
362 0# $a no. 1-
772 0# $t Cornhill magazine
```

22.4.11. Indexes

As with current practice, indexes to single volumes were not recorded; indexes to multiple volumes were cataloged with the serial they indexed. Under *ALA* and *AACR* rules, information was given in tabular form with volume and date information recorded in the same format as for holdings. Specific types of indexes were given separately. When an index covered issues that overlapped title changes, notes were added to the records for all titles involved; this occurred more frequently once successive entry cataloging was adopted.

ALA/AACR example:

```
Indexes:
  Author index.
    Vols. 1-6, 1915-21, with v. 6.
  Subject index.
    Vols. 1-6, 1915-21, with v. 6.
```

AACR2 (MARC) examples:

- 555 \$a Author index, no. 16 (Jan./Feb. 1968)-24 (May/June 1969) with no. 24.
- 555 \$a No. 1 (1967)-85 (1977) 1 v. (includes index to earlier title).

22.4.12. 936 field (*AACR*)

Because the description was based on the latest issue and there was no place in the cataloging record to indicate what that issue was, field 936 was defined for CONSER use to indicate, among other things, the issue upon which the description was based.

Field 936 actually served several purposes. If a CONSER participant updated a record that did not contain a 936 field, "Unknown" was input followed by the latest issue consulted by the CONSER participant. If a record was updated without an issue in hand, "INC" (issue not consulted) was added. When cataloging from a surrogate, rather than the issue, the term "surrogate" was added after the designation for the issue. The term "surrogate" was also used to express the fact that a CONSER participant had sent a surrogate to LC for authentication.

- 936 \$a Vol. 36, no. 5, April 1977
 936 \$a Unknown \$a 1978
 936 \$a INC
 936 \$a 1979 (surrogate)

Description (*ALA*) – *ALA* (early records)

The records below were cataloged during the early 1900s, probably based on the rules of 1908. Notice the presence of titles that are probably truncated, lack of a designation (in the first example), incomplete information in the publishing area, and latest entry data for title and heading (in the second example).

Nevada. Adjutant-general's office.

Report.

Carson City 18

v. 23cm.

Annual, 18 ; biennial, 18

See also special entry for reports of Civil war period.

1865 contains a "Roster of volunteers in the national service."

1. Nevada--Militia.

9-17040

Library of Congress UA43.N3

Fig. 22.11.**American Veterinary Medical Association.**

Journal. v. 1- Jan. 1877- Chicago [etc.]
 v. illus., plates (part col.) 22-26 cm. monthly.

Publication suspended Feb.-Mar. 1877. Cf. Union list of serials.
 Vols. 48-94 (Oct. 1915-June 1939) called also new ser., v. 1-47; v. 95- called also no. 448-

Title varies: 1877-Sept. 1915, American veterinary review.

Issues for 1877-sept. 1898 published by the association under its earlier name: United States Veterinary Medical Association.

Report of the 30th-41st annual meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association included in the journal's Mar. issue, 1927-38 (v. 70-92).

1. Veterinary medicine--Societies, etc.

SF601.A5 16-22549*
 Library of Congress

Fig. 22.12.**Description (ALA) – ALA (later records)**

The records below were created during the middle part of the century, probably based on the rules of 1949. Notice the capitalization in the heading in Fig. 22.14.

Best years. v. 1-3, no. 5; Jan. 1948-July 1949. [Chicago, Farrell Radio Magazines]

3 v. illus., ports. 19 cm. monthly.

No numbers issued for May-June 1949.

Title varies: Jan.-Sept. 1949, Tom Breneman's magazine.

"Founded by Tom Breneman."

No more published?

I. Breneman, Tom, ed. II. Title: Tom Breneman's magazine.

AP2.B464 051 51-30852
Library of Congress

Fig. 22.13. Title main entry

Gt. Brit. Colonial Office.

Colonial reports--annual. no. 1-1936. London, H.M. Stationery Off., 1891-1940.

1936 v. maps (part fold., part col.) 25-33 cm.

No. 1-1071 issued in the series of parliamentary papers as Papers by command.

Supersedes in part its Her Majesty's colonial possessions.

Superseded by its Colonial annual reports (later Colonial reports) 1946-

1. Gt. Brit.--Colonies.

JV33.G7A4 56-53177

Fig. 22.14. Corporate body main entry

Description (AACR)

The records below illustrate both card and online formatted records created according to *AACR*. Note the use of "[s.n.]" in the first record and the treatment of the initialism in the second. The ISSN and key title are also present in both records.

The American gazette for the deaf. v. 1-

May 2, 1895-

Boston, Mass. [s.n.]

v. in ill. 29-55 cm. weekly.

Vol. 1, no. 1 preceded by a number dated April 18, 1896, called Sample copy.

Key title: The American gazette for the deaf, ISSN 0145-5591.

1. Deaf, Periodicals for the.

HV2350.A48 051'.02'40816 77-640323

MARC-S
Library of Congress

Fig. 22.15.

022 0# \$a 0195-9417
 210 0# \$a Infect. control
 222 00 \$a Infection control
 245 00 \$a IC, Infection control.
 246 10 \$a Infection control
 260 00 \$a [Thorofare, N.J., \$b Charles B. Slack, Inc.]
 265 ## \$a Charles B. Slack, Inc., 6900 Grove Rd., Thorofare, N.J. 08086
 300 ## \$a v. \$c 28 cm.
 310 ## \$a Bimonthly
 362 0# \$a v. 1-4; Jan./Feb. 1980-Nov./Dec. 1983.
 650 #0 \$a Nosocomial infections \$x Prevention \$x Periodicals.
 650 #0 \$a Hospitals \$x Sanitation \$x Periodicals.
 650 #0 \$a Asepsis and antisepsis x\$ Periodicals.
 650 #2 \$a Infection x\$ periodicals.
 650 #2 \$a Infection \$x Prevention & Control x\$ periodicals.
 785 00 \$t Infection control \$x 0195-9417 \$w (OCoLC)11000171 w\$ (DLC) 84646104
 936 ## \$a Jan./Feb. 1984

Fig. 22.16. Online record

22.5. Headings for Corporate names

22.5.1. Introduction

a. *ALA*

The *ALA* rules consisted of specific rules for various types of corporate bodies. When describing the rules, Spaulding noted "there were specific rules for incorporated societies, for federated societies, for private and endowed schools, for Indian schools in the United States, for mercantile library associations, for mosques, for botanical and zoological gardens, and to bring this illustrative list to a proper ending, for cemeteries."⁹ There were few general rules that could be applied, and there was no provision for subordinate bodies, with the exception of government bureaus and offices. As a result, more of the hierarchy was given for both government and non-government headings than is the practice with *RDA*.

⁹ Spaulding, C. Sumner, *The Code and the Cataloguer*, p. 19.

The rules were broken into categories: government bodies, societies and institutions, and miscellaneous bodies, which included conferences, exhibitions, banks, and business firms. Entry could be under the jurisdiction (the name of the country, state, or city government), the place in which the body was located, or under the name of the body itself.

By applying the *ALA* rules, the cataloger often came up with a rather artificial form of the heading that bore little resemblance to that used on the piece. For example, the Stockton State Hospital was entered as California. State Hospital, Stockton. While the formation of such headings assuredly made logical sense to the catalogers, it no doubt left the user baffled. (It is hard to convert such headings to *RDA* without the piece in hand, because the cataloger has no clue as to the actual appearance of the body on the publication.) Nevertheless, there is a certain appeal in having all headings of a particular type entered in the same way, regardless of the nature of the name or its appearance on the piece, which of course is not always known by the user.

b. *AACR*

AACR took a totally different approach to the establishment of headings. For the first time, the cataloger had to consider the nature of the name itself, in addition to the type of body it represented. Emphasis was on direct entry under the name, depending on whether the name was distinctive enough to stand alone. Both general and specific rules were included, with the basic distinction being made between government and non-government bodies. There were also elaborate rules for subordinate bodies that allowed the cataloger to eliminate unnecessary parts of the hierarchy. Two alternative rules, 98 and 99, were provided for those wishing to minimize the changes. These rules provided for entry under local place for churches and many of the types of institutions covered in the earlier *ALA* rules; however, both rules were canceled in 1972 (*CSB* 104, May 72).

The Library of Congress, faced with changing headings in its card catalog, made the decision to continue using already established headings in their *ALA* form and to use the *AACR* rules only when establishing new headings (*CSB* 79, Jan 1967). This policy of "superimposition" soon caused problems. When a new subordinate body was to be established and the parent body was still in the *ALA* form, LC decided to set up the subordinate body in *ALA* form as well. When the parent body changed but the subordinate body did not, and the subordinate body under *AACR* would go under its own name, the whole heading was changed to the *AACR* form.

Since *AACR* was adopted as the "standard" for the CONSER Project, LC agreed to use the *AACR* form of heading in the main or added entry of the CONSER online record input to OCLC. To accommodate LC's catalog, however, LC's established form was given in an 87X field. When the record was returned to LC from OCLC, the headings "flipped" so that the *ALA* heading would be used in the appropriate main or added entry.

There was much controversy and unhappiness with LC's superimposition policy, and it was abandoned when LC adopted *AACR2* in 1981.

b. AACR2

The *AACR2* code continued to simplify the rules for establishing headings for corporate bodies and further expanded the emphasis on direct entry, eliminating many exceptions to it. The new definition of a corporate body provided additional considerations regarding the presence of consistent capitalization of the words referring to the corporate body and the use of the definite article in those languages that use articles. When choosing between variant forms used in formal presentations on the body's own publications, the preference for the brief form was dropped in favor of the predominant form. *AACR* rules calling for modification of particular categories of names (such as the names of foreign corporate bodies beginning with abbreviations or numerals) were dropped, but the instruction to drop frequency words from the names of conferences was retained. In fall 1979 LC announced that place names for smaller places used as qualifiers for corporate name headings would retain the name of the higher jurisdiction when its own heading included that higher jurisdiction's name as a qualifier (*CSB* 6, fall 1979).

The following discussion examines both *ALA* and *AACR* rules for corporate body headings. *AACR2* and *RDA* forms are given in the examples for comparison. The *AACR* and *AACR2* forms are not given when they would be the same as the *RDA* form. The actual form used in *AACR* records is hard to determine because of the LC policy of superimposition.

22.5.2. Government bodies

Both the *ALA* and *AACR* rules provided separate rules for government bodies. The *ALA* rules limited government bodies to the various departments of the government. Entry was under the jurisdiction. Bureaus and other bodies subordinate to a department were entered directly under the jurisdiction, as is current practice. Minor divisions and offices were added following the name of the bureau or department, regardless of the distinctiveness of the name. National and state institutions were included under the rules for institutions but were also entered under the jurisdiction. State-run agricultural experiment stations were entered under the state.

Under *AACR*, agencies, departments, and bureaus of the government were entered under the jurisdiction, with elaborate instructions given for direct or indirect entry for subordinate agencies and units. For the first time, the distinctiveness of the name itself was considered with the result that many lower bodies were entered directly under the jurisdiction (as was the case in *AACR2* and is also true now in *RDA*). Other government controlled bodies were entered according to the general rules for corporate bodies if they fell into one of seven types. These included institutions, parks, authorities, banks, and established churches.

ALA:	U.S. Bureau of Plant Industry. Division of Cereal Crops and Diseases.
RDA:	United States. Division of Cereal Crops and Diseases.
ALA:	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Alaska Fish and Wildlife Research Center.
RDA:	Alaska Fish and Wildlife Research Center (U.S.)
ALA:	U.S. Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C.
RDA:	Naval Research Laboratory (U.S.)

ALA:	Banque de France, Paris
RDA:	Banque de France
ALA:	U.S. Library of Congress.
RDA:	Library of Congress (U.S.)
ALA:	U.S. Andrews Air Force Base, Washington, D.C.
RDA:	Andrews Air Force Base (Washington, D.C.)
ALA:	Maine. State Library, Augusta.
RDA:	Maine State Library.
ALA:	New York (State). Agricultural experiment station, Geneva.
RDA:	New York State Agricultural Experiment Station
ALA:	New York (State). State University College, Geneseo.
RDA:	State University of New York College, Geneseo
ALA:	Pennsylvania. University.
RDA:	University of Pennsylvania

22.5.3. Non-government bodies

ALA rules for non-government bodies were specific to the type of body, as mentioned above. Under *AACR*, all non-government bodies were entered directly under their own name.

a. Societies

Both *ALA* and *AACR* headings for societies were entered under their name. If the society was part of a school or organization, it was entered under the school or organization in *ALA* headings. The distinctiveness of the name determined whether it was entered under the school or directly under its own name in *AACR* headings.

According to the *ALA* rules, the place was added, preceded by a comma, if the place was not included in the name and the activities of the society were local in nature. If the activities of the society were state or national in scope, the name of the state or country was added in parentheses. If the name and place were identical, the date of founding of the society was added. The name of the place or another qualifier was given in parentheses when added to *AACR* records.

ALA:	Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.
RDA:	Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia
ALA:	Oxford. University. Oxford Union Society.
RDA:	Oxford Union Society.
ALA:	Anti-imperialist league, Boston.
RDA:	Anti-Imperialist League (Boston, Mass.)
ALA:	American Physiological Society (Founded 1887)

RDA: American Physiological Society (1887-)

b. Institutions

ALA defined institutions as establishments that required some form of building or physical plant. Most institutions were entered under the place in which they were located. If the name began with the place it could be transcribed as a place and subdivision so that it would file with other bodies entered under the same place, e.g., San Francisco. Museum of Art; not San Francisco Museum of Art.

ALA: Boston. Public Library.
RDA: Boston Public Library

ALA: Paris. Musée national du Louvre.
RDA: Musée du Louvre

ALA: New York (City). Metropolitan museum of art.
RDA: Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York, N.Y.)

ALA: Chilocco, Okla. Indian Agricultural School.
RDA: Chilocco Indian Agricultural School.

ALA: Washington, D.C. National Cathedral School for Girls.
RDA: National Cathedral School for Girls.

ALA: Trenton, N.J. Delaware Steam Fire Engine Company.
RDA: Delaware Steam Fire Engine Company (Trenton, N.J.)

Institutions were entered directly under their name when the name began with a proper noun or proper adjective. The place was added at the end unless the institution was very well known.

ALA: Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.
RDA: Corcoran Gallery of Art.

ALA: Copeland School, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.
RDA: Copeland School

ALA: Smithsonian Institution
RDA: Smithsonian Institution

c. Miscellaneous bodies

There was no provision under either the *ALA* or *AACR* rules for considering a term like “Meeting” to be the name of a conference in cases when the authorized access point would be created by adding it subordinately to the name of its superior corporate body (as was done in *AACR2* and is currently done in *RDA*). Other differences involved the order of information added to the name of the conference name (e.g., number, date, place), but such information is generally not given in serial records. Exhibitions, however, were entered under the place where they were located or under the sponsoring society under *ALA*. They were entered directly under their name, according to *AACR*. The *ALA* rules also included in this category headings for botanical gardens and cemeteries, which until 1995 under *AACR2* were treated as geographic

rather than corporate names. However, in 1995, the PCC again treated these types of entities as corporate bodies and used tag 110 for their authorized access points in authority records.⁴

ALA:	International Geographical Congress. 4th, Paris, 1889.
AACR:	International Geographical Congress, 4th, Paris, 1889.
AACR2:	International Geographical Congress (4th : 1889 : Paris). ⁵
RDA:	International Geographical Congress (4th : 1889 : Paris, France)
ALA:	Chicago. World's Columbian Exposition, 1893.
AACR:	World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.
RDA:	World's Columbian Exposition (1893 : Chicago, Ill.)
ALA:	Harvard University. Arnold Arboretum.
RDA:	Arnold Arboretum.
ALA:	Gettysburg. National Cemetery.
RDA:	Soldier's National Cemetery (Gettysburg, Pa.)
ALA:	Washington, D.C. National Zoological Park. (tag X10)
RDA:	National Zoological Park (U.S.)

22.5.4. Deletions and changes to the entry element

a. Inverted names

According to *ALA*, firms were entered under their surname, rather than forenames or initials. Under *AACR*, initials or abbreviations of forenames were inverted.

ALA:	Ward, Montgomery, & co.
RDA:	Montgomery Ward
ALA:	Appleton (D.) and Company
AACR:	Appleton (D.) and Company
RDA:	D. Appleton and Company
ALA:	Schirmer (G.), inc., New York
AACR:	Schirmer (G.), inc.
RDA:	G. Schirmer, Inc.

b. Words denoting royalty, “national,” etc.

Words such as "Imperiale," "Reale," and "Königliche" appearing at the beginning of a heading were abbreviated according to the 1908 rules. The 1949 and *AACR* rules deleted them

⁴ *Subject Heading Manual*, H405, 1st edition, updated through January 2013.

⁵ *CSB 11*, winter 1981 included the new LCRI 24.4C with an example instructing catalogers that when adding the location of a conference to its heading, to use the form of place name prescribed in Chapter 23, including its higher jurisdiction.

altogether. However, if the word was an integral part of the name or was in English it was retained.

ALA/1908:	I.R. Accademia di scienze, lettere ed arte degli in Rovereto
ALA (1949) /	
AACR:	Accademia di scienze, lettere ed arte degli in Rovereto
RDA:	Imperial Regia Accademia di scienze, lettere ed arte degli agiati in Rovereto.

but

ALA:	London. National Gallery.
RDA:	National Gallery (Great Britain)

ALA:	Royal society of Edinburgh
RDA:	Royal Society of Edinburgh

c. Acronyms and initialisms

Under *ALA*, names consisting solely of acronyms or initialisms were spelled out in full. *AACR* entered acronyms under the acronym but spelled out initialisms.

ALA:	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
------	---

AACR:	Unesco
-------	--------

RDA:	Unesco
------	--------

ALA:	European Atomic Community
------	---------------------------

AACR:	Euratom
-------	---------

RDA:	Euratom
------	---------

ALA:	American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
------	---

AACR:	American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
-------	---

RDA:	AFL-CIO
------	---------

22.5.5. Style

a. Capitalization

The *ALA* 1949 and *AACR* rules called for capitalization of headings similar to that which was used in *AACR2*. The earlier codes specified that only the first words in each unit and proper names were to be capitalized. Capitalization in the *ALA* rules was based on LC practice; capitalization in *AACR* was based on the United States Government Printing Office's *Style Manual*. Terms such as "inc." were given uncapitalized in both codes.

ALA (1908/1941):	New York (State). Agricultural experiment station, Geneva
------------------	---

ALA (1949)-AACR2:	New York (State). Agricultural Experiment
-------------------	---

Station, Geneva

b. Abbreviations

The abbreviations "U.S." and "Gt. Brit." were used in name headings until the adoption of *AACR*. The use of "U.S." with subordinate bodies to represent the superordinate body may cause some confusion with names that actually begin with the abbreviation U.S. and are entered directly under their name. LC abbreviated the word "Department" in *ALA*, *AACR*, and *AACR2* headings, but *RDA* instructs catalogers not to abbreviate this and other words in an authorized access point unless the abbreviated form appeared on the resource and is determined to be a part of the corporate body's preferred name.

ALA:	U.S. Dept. of Commerce.
AACR2:	United States. Dept. of Commerce.
RDA:	United States. Department of Commerce.
ALA:	Gt. Brit. Civil service commission.
RDA:	Great Britain. Civil Service Commission.

c. Italics

When the place was added at the end of the heading it was given in italics on LC cards. LC continued to use italics in its printed cards until 1971.

Society of Comparative Legislation, *London.*

22.6. Further examples—Online records

The following examples illustrate pre-*RDA* records found on online databases, in this case OCLC. The records have been created from either the *ALA*, *AACR*, or *AACR2* rules. For the sake of brevity, a number of the fields between 010 and 099 have been omitted as well as fields 510 and 850.

***AACR* successive entry record**

This is a fairly straightforward *AACR* record. Notice the lack of ISBD punctuation, the lack of a date in the 260 field, the form of the designation in field 362 and the use of second indicator "2" in field 780.

Type:	a	ELvl:	#	Srce:	#	GPub:	#	Ctrl:	#	Lang:	eng
BLvl:	s	Form:	#	Conf:	0	Freq:	m	MRec:	#	Ctry:	ihu
S/L:	0	Orig:	#	EntW:	#	Regl:	n	Alph:	a		
Desc:	#	SrTp:	P	Cont:	###	DtSt:	c	Dates:	1970	9999	
010	##	\$a	70-21767								
022	##	\$a	0002-9769								

```

042  ##  $a nsdp $a lc
043  ##  $a n-us---
050  ##  $a Z673.A5 $b82
210  0#  $a Am. Libr. $b (Chic. Ill.)
222  #0  $a American libraries $b (Chicago, Ill.)
245  00  $a American libraries.
260  ##  $a [Chicago] $b American Library Association.
300  ##  $a v. $b ill., ports. $c 28 cm.
310  ##  $a 11 no. a year
362  0#  $a v. 1- Jan. 1970-
550  ##  $a Official bulletin of the American Library Association.
650  #0  $a Library science $v Periodicals.
710  2#  $a American Library Association.
780  02  $a American Library Association. $t ALA bulletin $x 0364-4006 $w
      (DLC)sc 78001579 $w (OCoLC)1480279
936  ##  $a Jan. 1970; Oct. 1976 (surrogate)

```

Fig. 22.17

AACR successive entry record

This is an *AACR* record for a reprint. Notice that the title is a very common one, but no uniform title has been assigned (because such uniform titles were not used prior to *AACR2*). Notice also the use of "etc." in field 260.

```

Type:  a      ELvl:  #      Srce:  #      GPub:  #      Ctrl:  #      Lang:  eng
BLvl:  s      Form:  r      Conf:  0      Freq:  u      MRec:  #      Ctry:  pau
S/L:   0      Orig:  #      EntW:  #      Regl:  u      Alph:  a
Desc:  #      SrTp:  #      Cont:  ###     DtSt:  c      Dates:  1945  9999

010  ##  $a 72-13481//r78
022  ##  $z 0098-5546
042  ##  $a lc
050  00  $a PN2 $b .F62
082  ##  $a 809/.04
245  00  $a Focus.
260  ##  $a [Folcroft, Pa. etc.] $b Folcroft Library Editions, $c 1970-
300  ##  $a v. $b ill. $c 26 cm.
362  0#  $a 1-
500  ##  $a Editors: v. 1-<2, 4,> B. Rajan (v. 1- with A. Pearse)
580  ##  $a Reprint of a series published in London (beginning in 1945)
      by D. Dobson ltd.
700  1#  $a Rajan, Balachandra.
700  1#  $a Pearse, Andrew Chernocke.
775  1#  $t Focus $f enk $w (DLC) 46014087
936  ##  $a unknown $a 4

```

Fig. 22.18

ALA latest entry record—title change

This is a latest entry record for a serial whose title has changed once. The latest title is given in the 245 field, and the earlier title with its dates are given in field 247. Notice that no publisher or extent of item is given.

```
Type: a      ELvl: I      Srce: d      GPub: #      Ctrl: #      Lang: eng
BLvl: s      Form: #      Conf: 0      Freq: d      MRec: #      Ctry: dcu
S/L: 1      Orig: #      EntW: #      Regl: r      Alph: a
Desc: #      SrTp: p      Cont: ###    DtSt: c      Dates: 1938 9999
```

```
010  ##      $a 31-21803//r61
043  ##      $a n-us-dc
090  ##      $a KFD1247 $b .D13
245  04      $a The Daily Washington law reporter.
247  10      $a Washington law reporter $f Jan. 1874-Aug. 1959
260  ##      $a [Washington]
310  ##      $a Daily (except Sat.-Sun.), $b Sept. 1, 1959-
321  ##      $a Weekly, $b Jan. 13, 1874-Aug. 1959
362  0#      $a v. 1- Jan. 13, 1874-
500  ##      $a Official newspaper of the Supreme Court of the District of
      Columbia, 1895-1908.
520  ##      $a Vols. for 1902- include decisions of the District of
      Columbia Court of Appeal and various other courts of the
      District of Columbia.
650  #0      $a Law $z District of Columbia $v Periodicals.
650  #0      $a Law reports, digests, etc. $z District of Columbia.
710  1#      $a District of Columbia. $b Court of Appeals.
710  1#      $a District of Columbia. $b Supreme Court.
710  1#      $a District of Columbia. $b Superior Court.
```

Fig. 22.19.**ALA latest entry record—corporate body change**

This is an *ALA* latest entry record for a conference publication. The record is latest entry because it is entered under corporate body and contains a 550 note with the earlier name of the body. The fact that it is latest entry is immediately evident from the "1" in the S/L fixed field code. The title appears to be a "short title." There is no publisher, probably because the Conference is the issuing body. In field 936, "unknown" means that the issue upon which the description was based was unknown; "INC" means "issue not consulted."

```
Type: a      ELvl: #      Srce: d      GPub: #      Ctrl: #      Lang: eng
BLvl: s      Form: #      Conf: 1      Freq: a      MRec: #      Ctry: ohu
S/L: 1      Orig: #      EntW: #      Regl: r      Alph: a
```

```

Desc: #      SrTp: p      Cont: ###      DtSt: c      Dates: 1938 9999

010  ##      $a 40-36547//r402
043  ##      $a n-us---
050  00      $a HD7260 $b .A45
111  2#      $a American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.
245  10      $a Transactions.
260  ##      $a [Cincinnati]
300  ##      $c 28 cm.
310  ##      $a Annual
362  0#      $a 1st- 1938-
550  ##      $a Issued 1938- by the conference under its earlier name:
      National Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.
650  #0      $a Public health $v Congresses.
650  #0      $a Occupational diseases.
650  #0      $a Public health $z United States.
936  ##      $a unknown $a INC

```

Fig. 22.20.***ALA* successive entry record**

From the LC control number, it appears that this record was created originally under the *ALA* rules. It has been enhanced with additional information such as the ISSN (022), and key title (222). Notice that the 785 is coded as "03" meaning "superseded in part."

```

Type: a      ELvl: I      Srce: d      GPub: #      Ctrl: #      Lang: eng
BLvl: s      Form: #      Conf: 0      Freq: b      MRec: #      Ctry: vtu
S/L: 0      Orig: #      EntW: #      Regl: r      Alph: a
Desc: #      SrTp: #      Cont: ###      DtSt: c      Dates: 1945 9999

010  ##      $a med47-1542//r53
022  ##      $a 0021-9762
042  ##      $a nsdp $a lc
050  00      $a RC321 $b .J74
210  ##      $a J. clin. psychol.
222  #0      $a Journal of clinical psychology
245  00      $a Journal of clinical psychology.
260  ##      $a Brandon, Vt. [etc.] $b Clinical Psychology Pub. Co.
300  0#      $a v. $c 26 cm.
310  ##      $a Bimonthly $b ,, Jan. 1983- >
321  ##      $a Quarterly
362  0#      $a v. 1- Jan. 1945-
650  #0      $a Psychiatry $v Periodicals.
700  1#      $a Thorne, Frederick Charles, $d 1909- $e ed.
770  1#      $t Archives of the behavioral sciences $x 0749-4392

```

```

785    03    $t Journal of community psychology $x 0090-4392 $w
          (OCOLC)1785233
936    ##    $a Unknown $a Jan. 1983

```

Fig. 22.21.***AACR2* record—first and last issue consulted**

This record was created under *AACR2* prior to the adoption of the CONSER Standard Record. A uniform title was devised to distinguish this serial from another with the same title. A formatted 362 note was used to transcribe (with prescribed adjustments to the transcribed data) the designations and chronology of the first and last issues when they were consulted by the cataloger. The source of title was noted when it was not the title page. Note the ISBD punctuation.

```

Type:  a      ELvl:  #      Srce:  c      GPub:  #      Ctrl:  #      Lang:  eng
BLvl:  s      Form:  #      Conf:  0      Freq:  a      MRec:  #      Ctry:  ja
S/L:   0      Orig:  #      EntW:  #      Regl:  r      Alph:  a
Desc:  a      SrTp:  #      Cont:  ###     DtSt:  d      Dates: 1961 1966

```

```

010    ##    $a sc 82001413
022    ##    $a 00449-2242 $1 0449-2242 $2 9
042    ##    $a pcc
050    14    $a QH301 $b .J585
130    0#    $a Journal of biology (Ōsaka Shiritsu Daigaku. Rigakubu)
222    #0    $a Journal of biology, Osaka City University
245    10    $a Journal of biology / $c Osaka City University.
260    ##    $a Osaka, Japan : $b Faculty of Science, Osaka City University,
          $c 1961-[1966]
300    0#    $a 6 v. : $b ill. ; $c 26 cm.
310    ##    $a Annual
362    0#    $a Vol. 12 (Dec. 1961)-v. 17 (Dec. 1966).
500    ##    $a Title from cover.
650    #0    $a Biology $v Periodicals.
650    #2    $a Biology $v Periodicals.
710    2#    $a Ōsaka Shiritsu Daigaku. $b Rigakubu.
776    08    $i Online version: $t Journal of biology (Ōsaka Shiritsu
          Daigaku. Rigakubu) $w (OCOLC)656082582
780    00    $t Journal of the Institute of Polytechnics, Osaka City
          University. Series D., Biology $w (DLC) 61045063 $w
          (OCOLC)8562811

```

Fig. 22.22.

AACR2 record—first issue not consulted

This record was created under AACR2 prior to the adoption of the CONSER Standard Record and shows how “Description based on” notes were used when the first piece was not in hand. Uniform titles were used to distinguish between serials published in different languages (translations and simultaneously published language editions).

```
Type:  a      ELvl:  #      Srce:  #      GPub:  #      Ctrl:  #      Lang:  fre
BLvl:  s      Form:  #      Conf:  0      Freq:  a      MRec:  #      Ctry:  Sg
S/L:   0      Orig:  #      EntW:  #      Regl:  r      Alph:  #
Desc:  #      SrTp:  #      Cont:  ###    DtSt:  u      Dates: 199u  uuuu
```

```
010  ##      $a 2001314225
042  ##      $a pcc
043  ##      $a f-----
050  00      $a HD62.5.A34 $b C577b
110  2#      $a Codesria.
240  10      $a Annual report. $l French
245  10      $a Rapport annuel.
260  ##      $a Dakar, Sénégal : $b Conseil pour le développement de la
recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique
300  0#      $a v. ; $c 25 cm.
310  ##      $a Annual
588  ##      $a Description based on: 1997.
610  20      $a Codesria $v Periodicals.
650  #0      $a Economic development $x Research $z Africa $v Periodicals.
650  #0      $a Social sciences $x Research $z Africa $v Periodicals.
775  0#      $a Codesria. $t Annual report $w (DLC) 95643689 $w
(OCOLC)32890526
780  00      $a Codesria. $s Report on activities. French. $t Rapport
d'activités $w (DLC) 87645002 $w (OCOLC)16797931
```

Fig. 22.23.***AACR2 record—following CONSER Standard Record guidelines***

This record was created under AACR2 following the implementation of the CONSER Standard Record. Notice the absence of field 300, the use of the unformatted 362 field even though the first issue was consulted, the explicit statement that the title was taken from the title page, and the lack of justification in the body of the record for the added entry.

```
Type:  a      ELvl:  #      Srce:  c      GPub:  f      Ctrl:  #      Lang:  eng
BLvl:  s      Form:  #      Conf:  0      Freq:  a      MRec:  #      Ctry:  enk
S/L:   0      Orig:  #      EntW:  #      Regl:  r      Alph:  #
Desc:  a      SrTp:  #      Cont:  ###    DtSt:  c      Dates: 2005  9999
```

```
010  ##      $a 2007234146
042  ##      $a pcc
043  ##      $a e-uk---
050  00      $a CC135 $b .G677a
```

```
110 1# $a Great Britain. $b Department for Culture, Media and Sport.
245 10 $a Export of objects of cultural interest.
260 ## $a Norwich [England] : $b Stationary Office
310 ## $a Annual
362 1# $a Began with 2004/05.
490 0# $a Cm
588 ## $a Description based on: first issue; title from title page.
588 ## $a Latest issue consulted: 2005/06.
650 #0 $a Cultural property $x Protection $z Great Britain $v
Periodicals.
650 #0 $a Art and state $z Great Britain $v Periodicals.
650 #0 $a Art objects $z Great Britain $v Periodicals.
650 #0 $a Export controls $z Great Britain $v Periodicals.
710 2# $a Museums, Libraries and Archives Council (Great Britain)
830 #0 $a Cm (Series) (Great Britain. Parliament).
```

Fig. 22.24.