

CCM Module 33. Newspapers

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Module 33. Newspapers

A newspaper is a particular type of serial that requires a different approach to its bibliographic description and access. CONSER cataloging practice for newspapers has developed along with the evolution of the United States Newspaper Program (USNP) which began in the early 1980's and its successor, the National Digital Newspaper Database (NDNP) (see *CCM* 33.19). This module describes CONSER policies and practices for newspapers, both foreign and domestic, and explains practices specific to the USNP and NDNP.¹ Newspapers are commonly understood to be primary sources of general news on current events, but there are many different kinds (for example, community, topical, and ethnic). This module establishes policies for all kinds of newspapers and presents a definition for distinguishing them from periodical publications. A section on electronic newspapers is also included (*CCM* 33.18), to be used in conjunction with Module 31, "Remote Access Electronic Serials." If the number of spaces appears ambiguous in any of the examples that follow, assume there is a single space.

This module will discuss:

- What is a newspaper
- Areas where the cataloging differs from other serials cataloging
- United States Newspaper Program and National Digital Newspaper Program
- Areas where CONSER and USNP/NDNP practice differ
- Cataloging of electronic newspapers

This module supersedes the following publications:

1. Butler, Todd. *Newspaper Cataloging and Union Listing Manual*. Washington, D.C.: Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, 1990.
2. Harriman, Robert. *Newspaper Cataloging Manual, CONSER/USNP Edition*. Washington, D.C.: Serial Record Division, Library of Congress, 1984.

References

RDA: Resource Description and Access. Chicago, IL : American Library Association, 2010-
Chapters 2, 5, 16

CONSER Editing Guide (CEG). 1994 ed. Washington, D.C. : Serial Record Division, Library of Congress; distributed by the Cataloging Distribution Service, 1994-
Appendix L. Special types of cataloging

¹ The most notable USNP practice that differed from standard CONSER policy involved the "master bibliographic record convention" where USNP catalogers included microform reproduction metadata on the record for the print. LC and former USNP participant catalogers may optionally continue this practice for U.S. newspaper records. (See the "Definitions of Terms Used in This Module," and *CCM* 33.19.)

Subject Headings Manual. 1st ed. (2008-). Washington, D.C. : Library of Congress, 2008- .
H 690-H 105
H 1920

CONSER Standard Record (CSR) RDA Metadata Application Profile. January 21, 2020 revision. Washington, D.C. : Program for Cooperative Cataloging, 2020.

PCC provider-neutral guidelines for electronic monographs, serials and integrating resources. September 3, 2019 revision. Washington, D.C. : Program for Cooperative Cataloging, 2019.

Definitions of terms used in this module

Chronological edition. A chronological edition of a newspaper is one of possibly several distributions of the same issue of a newspaper in one day. Chronological editions are not considered to be separate bibliographic works unless they carry different titles. (*CCM*)

Electronic newspaper.² A serial publication containing news on current events of special or general interest, issued as a group of inter-related computer files, and accessed through a remote electronic connection. Electronic newspapers are distributed most often over the Internet. (*CCM*)

Geographical edition. A geographical edition is one of multiple publications issued at the same time by the same publisher and usually having the same title. The contents of the editions generally vary to include news from different cities, towns, or regions, and are therefore considered separate works. (*CCM*)

Master bibliographic record convention. Master bibliographic record convention, also called “master record” or “master record convention,” is the practice of cataloging or describing a newspaper as if in its original print format regardless of the format held. The different formats are identified in the “Copy” field of the OCLC holdings records that are attached to the bibliographic record. This practice was developed by the USNP for cataloging U.S. titles and may still optionally be used by LC and former USNP participant catalogers. (*CCM; RDA LC-PCC PS for 0.0, Newspapers*)

Masthead. The masthead (sometimes called flag, banner, or nameplate) contains the title statement and is found on the first, or front page. It may also include the place of publication, designation, edition statement, the newspaper’s motto or philosophy, or the price. (*CCM*)

National Digital Newspaper Program (NDNP). Successor to the United States Newspaper Program. A partnership between the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Library of Congress to develop an Internet-based national digital resource of historically significant newspapers published between 1690 and 1963, from all the states and U.S. territories, with

² See *CCM* Module 31 definitions for terms relating to the Internet.

descriptive information and select digitization of historic pages (<https://www.loc.gov/ndnp/> and <https://www.neh.gov/grants/preservation/national-digital-newspaper-program>)

Newspaper. A serial publication that contains news on current events of special or general interest. The individual issues are distinguished chronologically or numerically and usually appear at least once a week. Newspapers usually appear without a cover, with a masthead, and are normally larger than 297 mm x 420 mm (approximately 12 x 17 inches) in size (*CCM* 33.1). (*ISO*)

Newspaper format. An item that is on newsprint and/or looks like a newspaper. The serial does not need to fit the definition of a newspaper.

Provider neutral record. A single bibliographic record used to describe multiple online manifestations of a resource, regardless of which publisher or aggregator is making the content available. The description should apply only to equivalent manifestations of the same expression; substantial (not just incidental) differences may indicate a different expression, which should be described in a separate record. This model is intended to encompass online resources that are simultaneously issued in physical format and online, online digital reproductions of physical format resources, and online born-digital resources.

Publisher's statement. The publisher's statement can be found anywhere in the newspaper, and may consist of one or two areas enclosed in lined boxes. It may include the title, edition, place of publication, publisher, editor, designation, frequency, price, or address. (*CCM*)

United States Newspaper Program (USNP). Until 2011, the USNP was a cooperative national effort to locate, catalog, preserve on microfilm, and make available to researchers, newspapers published in the United States. The USNP was supported by funds from the National Endowment for the Humanities, with technical support provided by the Library of Congress. Projects in each of the fifty states and the United States Trust Territories surveyed newspaper collections, cataloged the newspapers on OCLC, and selected appropriate files for preservation on microfilm. The USNP was an associate member in CONSER and all USNP records are included in the CONSER database. (*CCM*) The USNP has been superseded by the National Digital Newspaper Program (NDNP).

33.1. What is a newspaper?

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has defined a newspaper as a serial publication that contains news on current events of special or general interest. The individual issues are distinguished chronologically or numerically and usually appear at least once a week. Newspapers usually appear without a cover,³ with a masthead, and are normally larger than 297 mm x 420 mm (approximately 12 x 17 inches) in size.

This definition should be followed when deciding which publications to catalog as newspapers. Treat as a periodical any publication that does not clearly fit the definition as explained below.

1. This definition includes:

- All general interest newspapers mainly reporting events that have occurred within the 24-hour period before going to press.
- Non-daily general interest newspapers (that is, local and neighborhood newspapers) that provide news covering a longer period of time and also serve their readers as a primary source of general information due to their local origin.
- Newspapers that contain current news of special interest, in addition to general information, aimed at clearly identifiable groups. Some common types of special interest newspapers include those directed at ethnic or racial groups, labor unions, the farming community, religious groups, and political groups.

2. This definition excludes:

- Newsletter publications in newspaper format that are intended to report only news of a particular organization or institution or that are specifically limited to coverage of a business, industry, craft, market, etc.
- Shoppers and other publications issued primarily for advertising purposes.

³ Some early 19th century newspapers were issued with a cover in a “periodicals format.”

33.2. Newspaper record levels

In 1995, CONSER established new record requirements for full and minimal level records and added the core encoding level for serials (*CEG B6*). In 1996, the core level elements for newspapers were delineated. (*CEG B6.4.2*). In 2015, the CONSER Standard Record (CSR) replaced core level. Authority control is reflected in the coding of the record (ELv1, 042), with minimal level coding assigned to records that have access points not established in the LC/NACO Authority File.⁴ Authority work for newspaper records largely concerns jurisdictional place names (651 fields), non-jurisdictional place names (651), topical subject headings (650 fields), and added entries (fields 130, 710, and 752).

If a newspaper record includes only established place names in access points, in addition to all RDA core bibliographic elements, then use the following codes:

- Encoding level [blank]
- 042 code of pcc or nlc
- 651 second indicator 0 (when included).⁵

If the record includes corporate body or place names in headings that are not in the authority file, use:

- Encoding level 7
- 042 code msc
- 651 second indicator “0” (for established place names) or:
- 651 second indicator “4” (for unestablished place names).

A full level newspaper record is one that includes the CSR elements and a full complement of notes and access fields.

⁴ USNP previously used encoding level value “7” and 042 field authentication code “msc” for newspaper records, regardless of whether the headings were established.

⁵ CONSER used first indicator value “4” with all 651 field headings prior to the established practice using the form subdivision, “Newspapers,” with place name subject headings.

33.3. Chief source and other sources of information

33.3.1. Deciding which issue to use

Base the description on the first or earliest issue of the newspaper, according to *RDA 2.2.2*, *LC-PCC PS* for 2.2.2, and *CCM* Module 3. In cases of conflict or ambiguity, generally use the chronological designation as the primary determination of order. Numeric designations on newspapers are often less reliable than on other types of serials and should be given less weight in choosing the earliest issue.

33.3.2. Determining the chief source in the issue selected

The source of the title is the masthead of the first or earliest available issue. The source of the bibliographic description is the newspaper itself. The areas of the newspaper most often consulted are the masthead and the publisher's statement.




Fig. 33.1

The **masthead** includes the newspaper title statement found on the first, or front page. The masthead may also be called the nameplate, flag, or banner (Fig. 33.1). In addition to naming the newspaper, the masthead may also state the edition, place of publication, designation, day of publication, the newspaper's motto or philosophy, and the price. If the newspaper lacks a masthead, take the title from any source within the issue. Always note the source of title as part of the first 588 field.

The **publisher's statement** can include the title, edition, place of publication, publisher, editor, designation, frequency, the newspaper's motto or philosophy, price, and address. The publisher's statement may consist of one area, usually enclosed within a lined block or box (called "publisher's block") that includes the above information (Fig. 33.2). The publisher's statement may alternatively be comprised of two areas: a publisher's block, which identifies the publisher; and a subscription block, which provides subscription information, addresses, and frequency. Unlike the masthead, the publisher's block may appear anywhere in the newspaper.

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NATIONAL NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION





NYPA
NEW YORK PRESS ASSOCIATION

Fig. 33.2

If no part of the earliest issue of the newspaper supplies data that can be used as the basis of the description, take the necessary information from any available source. Provide a note with both the reason for and the source of the supplied data. (RDA/LC-PCC PS 2.2.4 and 2.20.2)

245	00	\$a	Daily herald.
362	1#	\$a	Began with vol. 1, no. 1 (May 12, 1955).
500	##	\$a	First issue untitled; issues for May 13, 1955- called: Daily herald

33.4. Title statement (Field 245)

Transcribe the title proper from the masthead of the first or earliest issue available in field 245 subfield \$a, as discussed in *CCM Module 6*.

Mottos, related titles, or statements of geographic or other intended audience may appear with the title in the masthead, but these statements are generally not considered to be part of the title and are not transcribed in subfield \$b of the 245 field. If an issuing body appears with the title on the chief source, include the statement in subfield \$b. If the information in the masthead is considered significant, it may be recorded in a 500 note (Fig. 33.3).



Fig. 33.3

130 0# \$a Dover enquirer (Dover, N.H. : 1830).
 264 #1 \$a Dover, N.H. : \$b George W. Ela.
 500 ## \$a "The Times" and "American Democrat" appear within the title ornament, Jan. 5, 1830-Jan. 16, 1849.
 780 00 \$t Times & Dover enquirer \$w (DLC)sn 84023053 \$w (OCoLC)10719684

If wording or order of the title cannot be determined from the masthead, look to other areas in the issue, such as the publisher's statement or the running title, to suggest wording or order (Fig. 33.4). Provide varying forms of access in 246 fields. (See also *CCM 33.6.1*.)



Fig. 33.4

245 10 \$a San Jose weekly mercury (San Jose, Calif. : 1869)
 246 13 \$a San Jose weekly mercury.
 246 13 \$a San Jose mercury
 246 13 \$a Weekly mercury
 246 13 \$a Weekly San Jose mercury
 362 1# \$a Began with vol. 17, no. 12 (July 29, 1869).
 500 ## \$a The word "weekly" appears over the masthead ornament

33.5. Authorized Access Point for the Work (Field 130)

33.5.1. Background

Newspapers often have very common titles (for example, The times, The herald, or The post). The authorized access point for the work, therefore, is often the preferred title, followed by a suitable identifying element or elements needed to distinguish it from other works with that title. Refer to *RDA 5.5* for a general overview of the principles of assigning authorized access points.

33.5.2. When to assign an authorized access point (Field 130) for the work

Assign an authorized access point (MARC 130) as instructed in *RDA/LC-PCC PS 6.27.1.9*, and *CCM 5.2*. Do not construct an authorized access point to distinguish an online newspaper record from its corresponding print version as these two manifestations are still considered the same work. For the same reason, do not use the term “Online” in an authorized access point. Catalogers may remove “ : Online)” from an existing authorized access point created under older rules. Catalogers may also remove any authorized access points whose sole function was to distinguish an online version from a print version. See also *CCM 5.5.4* and *31.5*.

33.5.3. Choice and form of identifying elements

For newspapers, always use the first place of publication cited in the publication, distribution, etc. area as the first identifying element in the authorized access point for the work. Use the preferred name for the place transcribed in the first publication statement (field 264). See *RDA/LC-PCC PS 16.2.2*. for instructions on choosing the preferred name of the place. Follow *RDA/LC-PCC PS 16.2.2.9.2* to use the current preferred name of the larger place (state, country, etc.) when adding it as an identifying element.

When a neighborhood or local name is used, it is further qualified by the preferred name of the city and state.

If place of publication alone does not differentiate among two or more newspapers published with identical titles, add to the place of publication the beginning date of publication, the frequency, or the edition statement. Use the frequency as an identifying element to distinguish titles from the same place, publisher, and date. Such information is sometimes included as an edition statement (“Weekly edition”).

Geographic edition statements are generally used in authorized access points for newspapers published in multiple geographic editions. If the editions are published in different cities, then the place name is sufficient as an identifying element. (See *CCM 33.7.2* for additional examples of authorized access points for geographic editions.)

Date

130 0# \$a Washington gazette (Washington, Ga. : 1849)
 245 14 \$a The Washington gazette.
 264 #1 \$a Washington, Ga. : \$b James R. Sneed & Charles W. Hancock
 310 ## \$a Weekly
 362 1# \$a Began in 1849.

130 0# \$a Washington gazette (Washington, Ga. : 1866)
 245 14 \$a The Washington gazette.
 264 #1 \$a Washington, Ga. : \$b H.F. Andrews
 310 ## \$a Weekly
 362 1# \$a Began April 27, 1866; ceased in 1905.

Edition

130 0# \$a Sun herald (Charlotte Harbor, Fla. : Englewood edition)
 245 10 \$a Sun herald.
 250 ## \$a Englewood edition.
 580 ## \$a Other editions: Sun herald (Charlotte Harbor, Fla. : Charlotte edition), 1991-<1995>; Sun herald (Charlotte Harbor, Fla. : De Soto edition), <1994-1995>.
 775 08 \$i Other edition: \$t Sun herald (Charlotte Harbor, Fla. : Charlotte edition) \$x 1055-7806 \$w (DLC)sn 91002725 \$w (OCoLC)23302696
 775 08 \$i Other edition: \$t Sun herald (Charlotte Harbor, Fla. : De Soto edition) \$x 1078-5574 \$w (DLC)sn 94004139 \$w (OCoLC)31119802

130 0# \$a Sun herald (Charlotte Harbor, Fla. : Charlotte edition)
 245 10 \$a Sun herald.
 250 ## \$a Charlotte edition.
 580 ## \$a Other editions: Sun herald (Charlotte Harbor, Fla. : Englewood edition), 1991-<1995>; Sun herald (Charlotte Harbor, Fla. : De Soto ed.), <1994-1995>.
 775 08 \$i Other edition: \$t Sun herald (Charlotte Harbor, Fla. : Englewood edition) \$x 1068-7939 \$w (DLC)sn 93003703 \$w (OCoLC)27804448
 775 08 \$i Other edition: \$t Sun herald (Charlotte Harbor, Fla. : De Soto edition) \$x 1078-5574 \$w (DLC)sn 94004139 \$w (OCoLC)31119802

Frequency

130 0# \$a Washington gazette (Washington, D.C. : Daily)
 245 10 \$a Washington gazette.
 264 #1 \$a City of Washington [D.C.] : \$b Elliot and Irvine
 310 1# \$a Daily (except Sunday)

- 362 1# \$a Began with vol. 6, no. 992 (February 15, 1821);
ceased with vol. 11, no. 3165 (Feb. 4, 1826).
- 775 08 \$i Triweekly edition: \$t Washington gazette
(Washington, D.C. : Triweekly) \$w (DLC)sn 82014429
\$w (OCoLC)8807292
- 130 0# \$a Washington gazette (Washington, D.C. : Triweekly)
- 245 10 \$a Washington gazette.
- 264 #1 \$a Washington [D.C. : \$b Jonathan Elliot]
- 310 1# \$a Three times a week
- 362 1# \$a Began with February 15/16, 1821; ceased in
February 1826?
- 775 08 \$i Daily edition: \$t Washington gazette (Washington,
D.C. : Daily) \$w (DLC)sn 82014409 \$w (OCoLC)8807720

If the place of publication changes because the newspaper moves to another locality, choose the place from the first or earliest available issue.

- 130 0# \$a Californian (Monterey, Calif. : 1846)
- 245 14 \$a The Californian.
- 264 #1 \$a Monterey, Calif. : \$b Colton & Semple
- 264 31 \$3 May 22, 1847–November 11, 1848: \$a San Francisco
: \$b Robert Semple
- 362 1# \$a Began with vol. 1, no. 1 (August 15, 1846);
ceased with vol. 3, no. 15 (November 11, 1848).

If the place of publication changes because the city changes its name or if one city incorporates another, use the authorized access point of the first named place in the publication field.

- 130 0# \$a Republican mail (Majority Point, Ill.)
- 245 14 \$a The Republican mail.
- 264 #1 \$a Majority Point, Ill. : \$b Edward Hitchcock
- 362 1# \$a Began in 1874.

[Majority Point changed its name to Toledo in 1881.]

- 130 0# \$a Charlestown enterprise (Charlestown, Boston,
Mass. : 1884)
- 245 10 \$a Charlestown enterprise.
- 264 #1 \$a Charlestown [Boston, Mass.] : \$b Charlestown
Enterprise Co.
- 362 1# \$a Began with vol. 6, no. 18 (November 1, 1884);
ceased with vol. 9, no. 8 (February 20, 1886).

[Charlestown was included as part of Boston in 1874.]

If the form of name varies, use the form of name found in the name authority file. If the name is not established, use the form of name that is in general use and can be identified in geographic reference sources such as the United States Board on Geographic Names (BGN) <https://geonames.usgs.gov/index.html>) or the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Names Server (<https://geonames.nga.mil>) (GeoNet). Printed gazetteers published within the last two

years may be used when online access is unavailable. (See also *NACO Participants Manual*, 3rd edition, page 57.)

```
130 0# $a Pittsburg times (Pittsburgh, Pa. : 1886)
245 14 $a The Pittsburg times
264 #1 $a Pittsburg, Pa. : $b [publisher not identified],
      $c 1886-1906.
```

33.5.4. Authorized access points for language expressions

For instructions on the assignment of authorized access points for language expressions, refer to *CCM 5.6.2*.

```
245 00 $a Forverts = $b Forward = Vorwärts.
246 31 $a Forward
246 31 $a Vorwärts
264 #1 $a New York, N.Y. : $b Jewish Socialist Press
      Federation
775 08 $i English edition: $t Forward (New York, N.Y.) $x
      1051-340X $w (DLC)sn 90003159 $w (OCoLC)21929953
```

Alternative titles

Alternative titles were common among eighteenth and early nineteenth century newspapers, as explained in *CCM 6.1.4* (Fig. 33.5). Provide access for alternative titles in field 246.

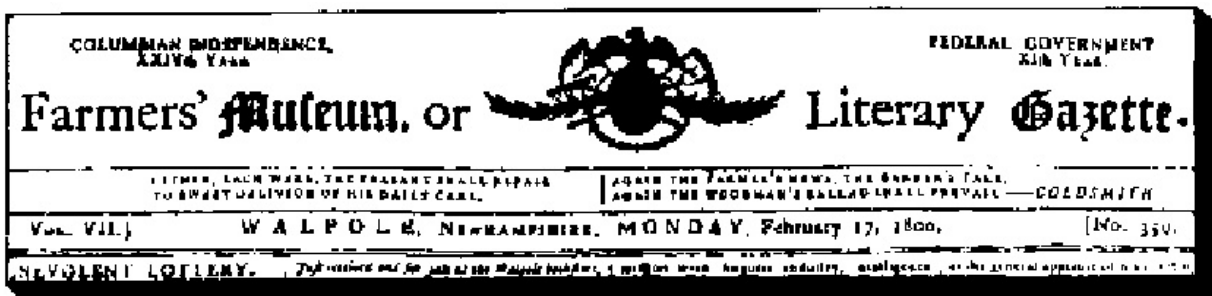


Fig. 33.5

```
245 00 $a Farmers' museum, or, Literary gazette.
246 30 $a Literary gazette
246 30 $a Farmers' museum
780 00 $t Farmer's museum, or, Lay preacher's gazette $w
      (DLC)sn 83025578 $w (OCoLC)9693929
785 00 $t Farmer's museum (Walpole, N.H. : 1804) $w (DLC)sn
      83025580 $w (OCoLC)9693774
```


Ambiguous title presentations

It is not unusual for a newspaper title statement in the masthead to be presented in such a way that makes it difficult to determine the title proper (Fig. 33.6). In such cases include alternative interpretations of the title as variant titles in 246 fields.

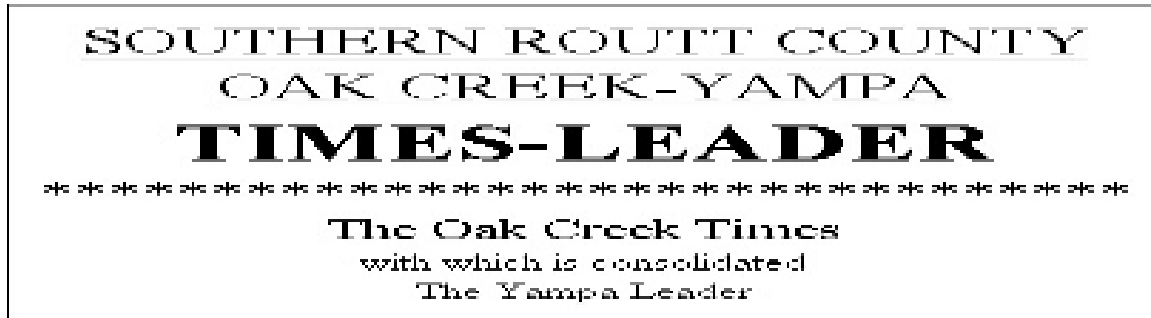


Fig. 33.6

```

245 00 $a Southern Routt County Oak Creek-Yampa times-
leader.
246 30 $a Oak Creek-Yampa times-leader
246 30 $a Times-leader
780 00 $t Oak Creek times and the Yampa leader $w (DLC)sn
90051038 $w (OCoLC)21020712

```

Other title access points

As with other serials, include a title access point in field 246 if the title contains punctuation, signs, or symbols that effect searching, and if the inclusion of the varying form in field 246 improves access (*RDA 6.2.3*).

```

245 00 $a Turtle Mountain echo II.
246 1# $a Turtle Mountain echo two
246 1# $a Turtle Mountain echo 2
264 #1 $a Belcourt, N.D. : $b [Turtle Mountain Band of
Chippewa Indians

```

33.6. Variant titles and title added entries (Fields 246, 740)

33.6.1. Varying forms of the title (Field 246)

There are several situations where variant titles provide important access points in newspaper records. Provide variant title access points in the following cases.

Titles of short duration and fluctuating titles

If a title change lasts for less than one year, after which it reverts back to its original title, do not consider this to be a major change⁶ (Fig. 33.7). Instead, record the intermediate title in a 246 field and provide an explanation in subfield \$i, if possible. (A 500 note may be needed to explain the variation.) If a record for the intermediate title exists, cancel the record and record the title in a 246 field.



Fig. 33.7

```

245 04 $a The Washington post.
246 1# $i Issues for Apr. 15-29, 1878 called: $a Washington
      post and union
362 1# $a Began with No. 1 (Dec. 6, 1877); ceased with no.
      28,398 (Mar. 17, 1954).
780 05 $t National union (Washington, D.C.) $g Apr. 15,
      1878 $w (DLC)sn 82006529 $w (OCoLC)8776863
  
```

⁶ Exceptions are sometimes made for rare early newspaper titles.

Saturday and Sunday titles are generally treated as fluctuating titles and recorded in field 246 of the record for the main title.

```

130 0# $a Buffalo evening news (Buffalo, N.Y. : Daily)
245 10 $a Buffalo evening news.
246 1# $i Sunday issues for 1880-1895 published as: $a
Buffalo Sunday morning news
246 1# $i Sunday issues for <1897>-1915 published as: $a
Buffalo Sunday news
264 1# $a Buffalo, N.Y. : $b Buffalo Evening News, Inc.

```

Parallel title

It is not required to transcribe parallel titles (titles in another language) in 245 \$b. Record each parallel title found anywhere in the piece, however, in a separate 246 field. Do not input the initial article or terminal punctuation (Fig. 33.8).

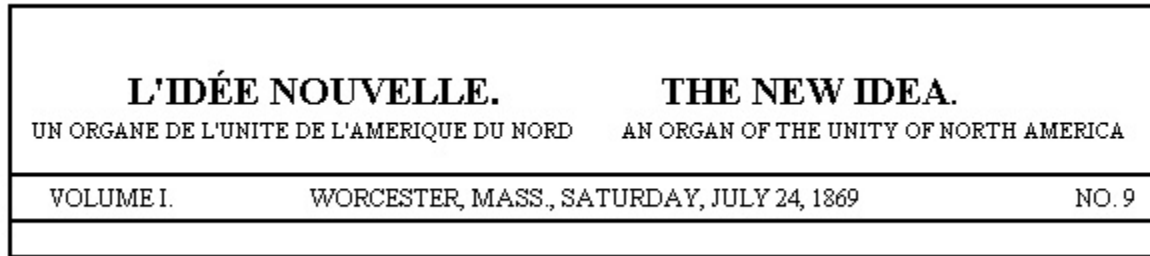


Fig. 33.8

```

245 02 $a L'Idée nouvelle.
246 11 $a New idea

```

Running title, and other varying forms of the title

Generally record a title appearing in an area of the newspaper other than the masthead (e.g., in the publisher's statement (Fig. 33.9-10) or at the head of a page) if that title meets the following conditions:

- Differs substantially from the masthead title;
- Contributes to the identification of the newspaper;
- Provides meaningful access.

Refer to the CEG for complete information about 246 field indicators and subfields.

The Light

Vicksburg, Miss. Thursday, Jan. 18, 1900

Fig. 33.9

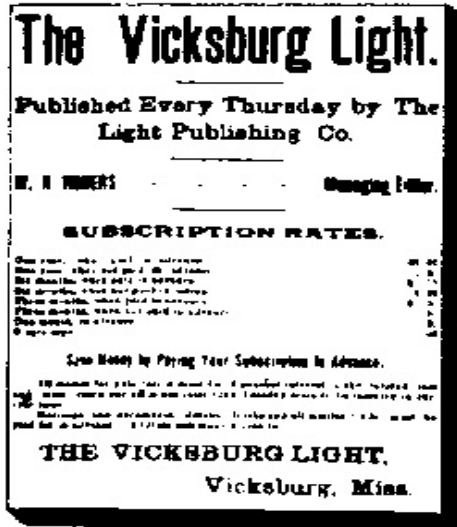


Fig. 33.10

130	0#	\$a Light (Vicksburg, Miss.)
245	14	\$a The light.
246	13	\$a Vicksburg light
264	#1	\$a Vicksburg, Miss. : \$b Light Publishing Co.

33.6.2. Uncontrolled related/analytical title (Field 740)

Newspaper supplements and special issues are cataloged as separate works only in rare cases, when local needs dictate. Field 740 may be used, in conjunction with a supplement note (field 525), to provide access to named supplements that are not cataloged as separate works.

130	0#	\$a News-journal (Daytona Beach, Fla.)
245	14	\$a The news-journal.
310	##	\$a Daily
525	##	\$a Has supplement with title: Daily journal, 1986- <1995>
740	02	\$a Daily journal.

The 740 field can also be used with a 500 note to provide access to a newspaper's named section that is not cataloged separately.

```
245 00 $a Cohocton Valley times and index.
264 #1 $a Cohocton, N.Y. : $b Vincent L. Tripp
500 ## $a Includes section with title: The Potato growers'
      journal.
740 02 $a Potato growers' journal.
```

33.7. Newspaper editions (Fields 250, 580, 775)

There are three common types of newspaper editions: frequency, geographic, and chronological. (See *CCM* 9.1.2 for the definition of an edition.) The source of the edition statement (field 250) is the first issue of the newspaper or the earliest issue held. The edition statement is most often printed in the masthead and/or the publisher's statement. Record the statement as specified in *CCM* 9.2.1 and 9.3, or supply it as stipulated in *CCM* 9.2.4. The edition statement is often used as an additional element in the authorized access point (*CCM* 33.5.3).

Separately cataloged editions are generally linked using the Other Edition Available Entry (field 775). (See also *CCM* 33.15.3, Other Physical Formats.)

```

130 0# $a Federal Republican (Georgetown, Washington, D.C.
      : Country ed.)
245 10 $a Federal Republican.
250 ## $a [Country edition.]
310 ## $a Semiweekly
775 08 $i Other edition: $t Federal Republican (Georgetown,
      Washington, D.C. : Daily) $w (DLC)sn 84038792 $w
      (OCoLC)11525794

```

A Linking Entry Complexity Note (field 580) may also be added for clarification of the relationship or in place of multiple 775 fields. The 580 field is used in place of 775 linking fields when the names or titles of the editions are unknown. (See *CCM* Module 14 and 33.15.2 for more information on linking fields.) Also bear in mind that different tangible or intangible forms are not considered to be editions. Describe this type of relationship in a 776 linking field instead of a 775 field.

33.7.1. Frequency editions

Edition statements are often found in the masthead or in the publisher's block. If not found on the issue, the edition statement can be supplied from a source outside the piece per *RDA* 2.24 (See also *CCM* 9.3.1). If an edition statement, derived from the frequency, is used in the authorized access point qualifier, then the 250 field is input in brackets.

```

130 0# $a Olmsted County Democrat (Rochester, Minn. : Daily
      edition)
245 14 $a Olmsted County Democrat.
250 ## $a Daily edition.
775 08 $i Other edition: $t Olmsted County Democrat
      (Rochester, Minn. : Weekly edition) $w (DLC)sn
      90060431 $w (OCoLC)1761230

130 0# $a Olmsted County Democrat (Rochester, Minn. :
      Weekly ed.)
245 14 $a Olmsted County Democrat.
250 ## $a [Weekly ed.]
775 0# $t Olmsted County Democrat (Rochester, Minn. : Daily
      ed.) $w (DLC)sn 90060432 $w (OCoLC)22369101

```

33.7.2. Geographic editions

Geographic editions of newspapers are difficult to categorize although common types include major daily newspapers with regional editions, and local newspapers that offer geographic editions for neighboring towns, counties, etc. Content differences between editions also run the gamut, including those with local or regional sections added, editions with completely different front pages, or those that differ only in the advertising. Create separate records for geographic editions if the edition statement is prominently stated.

Regional edition

```

130 0# $a Christian Science monitor (Boston, Mass. :
      Western edition)
245 14 $a The Christian Science monitor.
250 ## $a Western edition.
775 08 $i Other edition: $t Christian Science monitor
      (Boston, Mass. : Eastern edition) $w (DLC)sn
      84035651 $w (OCoLC)2621177
775 08 $i Other edition: $t Christian Science monitor
      (Boston, Mass. : Central ed.) $w (DLC)sn 83045139 $w
      (OCoLC)9357677
775 08 $i Other edition: $t Christian Science monitor
      (Boston, Mass. : New England edition) $w (DLC)sn
      85047511 $w (OCoLC)11670901

```

Local edition

```

130 0# $a Sun herald (Charlotte Harbor, Fla. : Englewood
      edition)
245 10 $a Sun herald.
250 ## $a Englewood edition.
580 ## $a Other editions: Sun herald (Charlotte Harbor,
      Fla. : Charlotte edition), 1991-<1995>; Sun herald
      (Charlotte Harbor, Fla. : De Soto edition), <1994-
      1995>
775 08 $ i Other edition: $t Sun herald (Charlotte Harbor,
      Fla. : Charlotte edition) $x 1055-7806 $w (DLC)sn
      91002725 $w (OCoLC)23302696
775 08 $i Other edition: t Sun herald (Charlotte Harbor,
      Fla. : De Soto edition) $x 1078-5574 $w (DLC)sn
      94004139 $w (OCoLC)31119802

```

For retrospective cataloging, a single record may be used for geographic editions if there are only minor differences between editions (e.g., advertising). Use a 580 note to cite the editions.

```

130 0# $a Miami herald (Miami, Fla. : 1910)
245 14 $a The Miami herald.
580 ## $a Published in multiple geographic editions.

```

```

580 ## $a Spanish language editions.: Miami herald (Miami,
      Fla. : 1976), 1976- 1987; Nuevo herald,1987-
775 08 $i Spanish edition: $t Miami herald (Miami, Fla. :
      1976). Spanish. Nuevo herald $w (DLC)sn 83016287 $w
      (OCoLC) 9668294
775 08 $i Spanish edition: $t Miami herald (Miami, Fla. :
      1910). Spanish. Nuevo herald $w (DLC)sn 91066494 $w
      (OCoLC)17427907

```

When separate records are created, 775 fields are generally used to link between editions, as shown in the Sun Herald example above. (See also *CCM 33.15.2.*) The cataloger can optionally use a 580 note to describe multiple editions in place of separate 775 fields.

```

130 0# $a Springfield daily news (Springfield, Mass. :
      1880)
245 10 $a Springfield daily news.
580 ## $a Published in several regional editions, <1962>-
      1987.

```

[There are nine separate records for local editions of the above title; 775 fields are not included in the records.]

Some geographic editions include a main edition and several local or regional editions. These situations can be handled with an alternative combination of 580 note and linking fields whereby the main edition includes 775 fields for all the regional/local editions, but the related records include only a single 775 field for the main edition. A 580 note should also be included in the record for the local edition to identify the other local editions. In the Saturday Globe example (Fig. 33.11), the Utica edition has been identified as the main edition.



Fig. 33.11

```

130 0# $a Saturday globe (Utica, N.Y. : Syracuse edition)
245 14 $a The Saturday globe.
250 ## $a Syracuse edition.
264 #1 $a Utica, N.Y. : $b William T. and Thomas F. Baker
580 ## $a Also published in numerous local editions.
775 08 $i Other edition: $t Saturday globe (Utica, N.Y. :
      Utica ed.) $w (DLC)sn 84035936 $w (OCoLC)2267485

```


In the late 18th and early 19th century, many urban titles published condensed country editions for outlying areas. Treat these as geographic editions and catalog as separate works.

```

130 0# $a Springfield weekly Republican (Springfield, Mass.
      : Country edition)
245 10 $a Springfield weekly Republican.
250 ## $a Country edition.
310 ## $a Weekly
775 08 $i Other edition: $t Springfield daily Republican
      (Springfield, Mass.) $w (DLC)sn 83045602 $w
      (OCoLC)9537980
775 08 $i Other edition: $t Springfield weekly Republican
      (Springfield, Mass.) $w (DLC)sn 83020847 $w
      (OCoLC)9584529

```

33.7.3. Chronological editions

Chronological editions are different distributions of the same issue, either numbered separately or given statements of specific times of the day. For example: *The Washington Post* at one time published three daily chronological editions: “Capital,” “Late City,” and “Final” editions. Do not generally create a note, or record a chronological edition statement (field 250), or create separate records for chronological editions, unless the titles are different. The example below for *Berliner Tageblatt* illustrates an exception where the evening edition carries a different title from the morning edition.

```

130 0# $a Berliner Tageblatt (Berlin, Germany : 1872)
245 00 $a Berliner Tageblatt $h [microform].
250 ## $a Morgen-Ausgabe.
310 ## $a Daily
500 ## $a Monday issues have edition statement: Montags-
      Ausgabe.
515 ## $a Alternates numbering with: Berliner Tageblatt und
      Handels-Zeitung, <May 1, 1888-Nov. 30, 1889>
580 ## $a Evening ed. published with title: Berliner
      Tageblatt und Handels-Zeitung, <May 1, 1888-Nov. 30,
      1889>
775 08 $i Other edition: $t Berliner Tageblatt und Handels-
      Zeitung $w (DLC) sn 95048222 $w (OcoLC)34074017

245 00 $a Berliner Tageblatt und Handels-Zeitung $h
      [microform].
250 ## $a Abend-Ausgabe.
515 ## $a Alternates numbering with: Berliner Tageblatt
      (Berlin, Germany : 1872), <May 1, 1888-Nov. 30,
      1889>
580 ## $a Morning ed. published with title: Berliner
      Tageblatt, <May 1, 1888-Nov. 30, 1889>
775 08 $i Other edition: $t Berliner Tageblatt (Berlin,
      Germany : 1872) $w (DLC)sn 95048221 $w
      (OcoLC)34073999

```

33.7.4. Other editions

Use 775 and 580 fields to record language expressions. Create an authorized access point for the work as prescribed in *CCM 5.6.2*. Do not use Original Language Entry (765) or Translation Entry (767) fields.

```
130 0# $a Forverts. $l English.
245 10 $a Forward.
264 #1 $a New York City : $b Forward Pub. Co.
250 ## $a [English edition].
775 08 $i Yiddish edition: $t Forverts $w (DLC)sn 83045845
```

During heated political campaigns, many papers issued campaign editions. Some were merely broadsides, scandal sheets, or propaganda. Catalog as separate works and record the edition statement in the 250 field if the campaign edition meets the definition of a newspaper.

33.8. Numbering (Fields 362 and 588)

Numeric and chronological designations are most often found in the masthead, and/or the publisher's statement. Record the numbering in field 362, as unformatted notes. Always include "Description based on" notes and "latest issue consulted" notes in 588 fields. (See *CCM* 8.1 and *CEG* Field 362 for more information on recording serial numbering. See *CCM* 33.3.3.h regarding how to record 588 for reproduction microfilm records)

33.8.1. Formatted designations (Field 362, indicator 0)

Formatted 362 fields are no longer input since the adoption of the CONSER Standard Record (CSR). Already existing formatted fields may be retained and updated unless the record is being converted to RDA. When using formatted designations, however, input the numbering and the date as the formatted designation when the first and/or last issue is available, as prescribed in *CCM* 8.1 and 8.4 (Use only the date when numbering is lacking.)

```

362 0# $a Vol. 1, no. 1 (January 5, 1895)-vol. 1, no. 52
      (December 28, 1895) .

362 0# $a 1. Jahrg., Nr. 1 (17 Sept. 1891)-18. Jahrg., Nr.
      44 (29 Juli 1909) .

362 0# $a 34th year, no. 10,126 (May 15, 1914)-88th year,
      no. 26,554 (March 14, 1967) .

362 0# $a Apr. 29, 1901-Jul. 3, 1904.

362 0# $a Volume 5, no. 1 (January 28th, 1989)-

```

33.8.2. Unformatted designations (Field 362, indicator 1)

Input unformatted designations as prescribed in *CCM* 8.1, as well as a "Description based on" note and a "Latest issue consulted" note, even if only one issue is at hand. The following are common examples of unformatted designations for newspapers. (See also *CCM* 8.6.)

Beginning and ending dates are known but not in hand:

```

362 1# $a Began in January 1949; ceased with Vol. 2, No. 50
      (December 20, 1951) .
588 0# $a Vol. 1, no. 26 (July 7, 1949) .

```

Specific beginning and ending dates are not known:

```

362 1# $a Began in 1949; ceased in December 1951.
588 0# $a Vol. 1, no. 51 (January 9, 1950) .

```

One date is known but not in hand and the other date is in hand:

```

362 1# $a Began January 15, 1949; ceased December 20, 1951.
588 0# $a January 15, 1949; title from masthead.
588 1# $a Vol. 2, no. 32 (April 17, 1951).

```

(Refer to the *CEG* Field 362, for use of subfield \$z for recording the source of information in unformatted designation notes.)

33.8.3. Latest issue consulted

Input a “latest issue consulted” note in all cases. (See *CCM* 8.1.2. and *CSR* for more information).

```

362 1# $a Ceased with vol. 5, no. 1 (January 2, 1989).
588 0# $a Vol. 5, no. 1 (January 2, 1989); title from
      masthead.
588 1# $a Vol. 5, no. 1 (January 2, 1989).

```

33.8.4. Successive numbering systems

If a newspaper starts a new sequence of numbering without changing its title, give the numbering of the first and last issues under the old system, followed by the numbering of the first and last issues under the new system. Such changes in numbering are called successive numbering. A newspaper may restart its numbering with volume 1, number 1, or an alternative designation that indicates a renumbering, without a change in title. This happens frequently when there is a change in publisher or editor.

If a newspaper repeats the exact numeric designation and the publisher does not link the old and new systems with a designation such as ‘new series’ or ‘second series,’ supply [new series] or another appropriate term⁷ (or its equivalent in the language of the title proper). (RDA 2.6.2.3) For more examples of successive designations, see *CCM* 8.7.2.

```

310 ## $a Weekly
362 1# $a Began with vol. 1, no. 1 (May 14, 1803); old
      series ceased with vol. 4, no. 15 (September 8,
      1806); new series began with [new series] vol. 1,
      no. 1 (September 18, 1806); ceased with vol. 3, no.
      52 (Sept. 17, 1808).

```

Do not consider that a newspaper has adopted a successive designation system when it adds a numeric designation.

⁷ Note that in the past CONSER catalogers would have created a new record; USNP catalogers would have retained the same record but did not use “[new series]”.

```

130 0# $a Lexington leader (Lexington, Ky. : Daily)
245 10 $a Lexington leader.
362 1# $a Began with July 16, 1902; ceased with 37th year,
      no. 1 (Jan. 2, 1983).

```

If both designations are not included on all the issues, input the predominant designation in field 362, and note the other in the 515 field, if considered useful for access. If weekend issues of daily newspapers carry separate numbering systems, record the information in a 515 note (Fig. 33.12-13.).

```

245 00 $a Press-Knickerbocker-express.
246 1# $i Published on Sunday as: $a Sunday press
264 #1 $a Albany, N.Y. : $b Allied Print.
362 1# $a Began in Aug. 1899; ceased with 68th year (May 20,
      1910).
515 ## $a Sunday issues also carry separate numbering.
588 0# $a 57th year (September 1, 1899); title from
      masthead.

```

Change a formatted 362 field to an unformatted 362 if the record is being converted to RDA.

33.8.5. Alternative numbering

Alternative numbering schemes are also common in newspapers. These often contain the prefixes of “new series” and “old series” (Fig. 33.12).



Fig. 33.12

```

245 00 $a Fargo times.
264 #1 $a Fargo, Dakota [N.D.] : $b E.B. Chambers
362 1# $a Began with new series, vol. 1, no. 1 (June 5, 1875.
515 ## Issues also called: Old series, vol. 3, no. 35-

```

Another common use of alternative numbering occurs after absorptions and mergers when a title continues the designations of one or more preceding titles (Fig. 33.13).

Gazette Courier.

GAZETTE, VOL. 88, NO. 4804.

GREENFIELD, MASS., MONDAY, MAY 18, 1874.

COURIER, VOL. 37, NO. 13.

Fig. 33.13

245 00 \$a Gazette and courier.
362 0# \$a Gazette vol. 49, no. 2579 (July 20, 1841)-June
24, 1932 = Courier v. 4, no. 16-v. 93, no. 1.
780 04 \$t Gazette and mercury \$w (DLC)sn 83021069 \$w
(OCoLC)9772851
780 04 \$t Greenfield courier \$w (DLC)sn 83021073 \$w
(OCoLC)9772337

33.9. Publication, distribution, etc. (Field 260/264)

The imprint area of newspaper records generally includes place of publication, name of publisher, and the first and last years of publication. This information is most often found in the masthead or the publisher's statement. For newspapers, the years of publication match the chronological designation of the first and last issues.⁸ (See also CCM Module 10.4).

Many eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century newspapers identify only a printer, editor, proprietor, or owner. In the absence of a corporate publisher, transcribe the person's name(s) in field 264 #1, subfield \$b, with proprietors and owners taking precedence over printers and editors.

Many twentieth century newspapers identify both an individual and a corporation as the publishers. Generally transcribe the corporate body as the publisher's name in field 264 #1, subfield \$b. If there is a hierarchy of corporate bodies listed as publishers on the piece, transcribe the full hierarchy. If the list is too lengthy for reasonable transcription, transcribe only the highest corporate body as the publisher, unless the paper is part of a U.S. corporate chain and independent of the owner (e.g., Gannett, E. W. Scripps). In this case record the next highest corporate name, or individual, listed.

In all cases, if no publisher is clearly stated, record the name of the newspaper itself as the publisher. If only a printer is listed that is clearly not the publisher, record the newspaper itself as the publisher and, if useful for access, transcribe the printer in 264 #3 \$b. Record the place of publication in 264 #3 \$a, unless the printer is based in a different location.

⁸ Many earlier USNP records did not include the years of publication in subfield \$c because the information was considered redundant with the 362 field.

33.10. Describing content and carriers (Fields 300, 336, 337, and 338)

Always provide the “extent of item” (e.g., “volumes,” “microfilm reels,” “1 online resource”) in field 300 subfield \$a for all full-level newspaper records. Use of subfield \$b (other physical details), and subfield \$c (dimensions) is considered optional. Always provide “content type,” (field 336) “media type,” (field 337) and “carrier type” (field 338). For print newspapers these will most often be “\$a text \$b txt,” “\$a unmediated \$b n,” and “\$a volume \$b nc,” respectively. (See also *CCM* Module 10). USNP records will contain 33x fields for the print only.

33.11. Frequency (Fields 310 and 321)

Always include the current frequency of a newspaper in field 310, even if it is evident from the title statement (field 245) (*RDA 2.14*). A newspaper's frequency is most often found in the publisher's statement or in the masthead.

```
Freq:    w
Regl:    r
245 04   $a The Bingham County news.
264 #1   $a Blackfoot, Idaho : $b United Farmers
310 ##   $a Weekly, $b May 6, 1921-1930
321 ##   $a Weekly, $b Oct. 17-Dec. 5, 1918
321 ##   $a Three times a week, $b Dec. 12, 1918-Apr. 8, 1919
321 ##   $a Semiweekly, $b Apr. 10-Aug. 28, 1919
321 ##   $a Daily, $b Sept. 1, 1919-Sept. 4, 1920
321 ##   $a Semiweekly, $b Sept. 10, 1920-Apr. 29, 1921
```

“Frequency varies” may be used in field 321, as instructed in *RDA 2.20.12.4*, but USNP records should, if feasible, contain all former frequencies.

```
Freq:    w
Regl:    r
310 ##   $a Weekly, $b June 1886-<1887>
321 ##   $a Frequency varies, $b 1881-May 1886
```

“Normalized irregular” frequency is one in which the publication intentionally and regularly deviates from a standard pattern. This is common with newspapers. Follow the practice as prescribed in *CCM 13.3.3*. For example, an issue may include the statement “issued every evening except Sunday.”

Input the following:

```
Freq:    d
Regl:    n
310 ##   $a Daily (except Sunday)
```

Other examples of normalized irregular frequencies for newspapers include the following:

- Three times a week (Daily during sessions of the legislature)
- Weekly (except last week in Dec.)
- Daily (except Sunday and holidays)

33.12. Notes (Fields 264, 515, 533, 546)⁹

33.12.1. Changes in place of publication (Field 264)

If the place of publication changes, record it in an additional 264 field and add a 752 field for the new place name (see also *CCM* 33.14).

```

245 00 $a Daily Nevada tribune.
264 #1 $a Carson City, Nevada : $b McClure & Parkinson
264 31 $3 Apr. 22-July 1896: $a Reno : $b McClure &
    Parkinson
362 1# $a Began with vol. 5, no. 527 (August 9, 1875);
    ceased with vol. 46, no. 143 (July 15, 1896).
752 ## $a United States $b Nevada $c Washoe $d Reno.
752 ## $a United States $b Nevada $c Carson City $d Carson
    City.
```

33.12.2. Numbering peculiarities (Field 515)

Many newspaper editors do not attach great significance to a consistent use of numeric designation and therefore numbering peculiarities abound. This may have been more of a problem in the past, but it persists in the electronic age and has produced endless peculiarities, some of which are outlined below:

Press-Knickerbocker-Express		
10TH YEAR	ALBANY, N.Y., SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1901	TWO CENTS
Sunday Press		
VOL. 62, NO. 1635	ALBANY, N.Y., JULY 28, 1901	FIVE CENTS

Fig. 33.14

1. If Saturday and Sunday issues carry separate systems of numeric designations, note the separate numbering in field 515 (Fig. 33.14).

⁹ Instructions on the use of fields 530 and 580 are found in *CCM* 33.15, "Linking relationships."

2. Numbering irregularities often appear in the first issue of the calendar year:

- 310 ## \$a Weekly (except Fourth of July and Christmas), \$b Jan. 4, 1957-<1967>
- 321 ## \$a Weekly, \$b 1955-Dec. 28, 1956
- 362 1# \$a Began in 1955; ceased in 1968?
- 515 ## \$a Jan. 4, 1957 issue numbered vol. 2, no. 53; Jan. 11, 1957 issue numbered vol. 3, no. 2.

3. Sometimes the peculiarities involve both the numbering and the dates:

- 310 ## \$a Daily (except Sunday)
- 362 1# \$a Began with vol. 1, no. 1 (January 2, 1853 [i.e. 1854]).
- 515 ## \$a Issues for January-March 1854 dated 1853. Issue for January 3, 1854 also numbered vol. 1, no. 1 but constitutes vol. 1, no. 2.

4. Numerous numbering peculiarities: Use a general 515 note for numerous numbering peculiarities:

- 515 ## \$a Numerous errors in numbering.

5. It is not necessary to note brief suspensions in the 515 field. These often occur when there is a change in editors/publishers, or in some cases, the suspension was intentional simply because the day of issue was changed from one day of the week to another. The cataloger must use judgment when deciding whether to note such brief suspensions.

- 515 ## \$a Suspended with November 22, 1961 issue; resumed with November 12, 1962 issue.
- 515 ## \$a Suspended Oct. 1863-Nov. 1864.

6. Other examples of the use of the 515 field:

- 515 ## \$a Vol. 1, no. 1 preceded by an unnumbered "preliminary issue."
- 515 ## \$a Issues for Aug. 3, 1899-Feb. 8, 1900 designated with Roman numerals, vol. IIX, no. XIIX-vol. XI, no. III, but constitute vol. 8, no. 28-vol. 9, no. 3.
- 515 ## \$a Volume numbering skips from vol. 22 to vol. 30 on Dec. 12, 1889.
- 515 ## \$a Issue numbering for August 22-September 12, 1913 remains at no. 34; with September 19, 1913 issue numbering skips to no. 38.

33.12.3. Language note (Fields 041, 546)

Follow instructions in *CCM* 13.6.1 for noting the language of a serial. In addition, CONSER catalogers follow USNP guidelines, which specify that a language note is always given for non-English language United States newspapers.

Input the fixed field code for the language (008/35-37), as well as codes for multi-language newspapers (field 041) as described in the *CEG*.

```
Lang:    swe
041 0#   $a swe $a eng
245 00   $a Oregon Posten.
264 #1   $a Portland, Or. : $b F.W. Lonegren
546 ##   $a In Swedish with some columns in English.
```

```
Lang:    spa
245 00   $a Goal Latino.
264 #1   $a Salem, Or. : $b R.J. Aguilar, $c 1992-
546 ##   $a In Spanish.
```

33.12.4. Editor/Publisher note (Field 500)

Editor and publisher notes are not generally input in newspaper records. If an editor or publisher's name is more widely known than the newspaper, a note and access point may be included. Include the appropriate relationship designator in the access point, when it can be identified. (See also *RDA* 20.2 and 18.5, and *CCM* 13.8.2.)

```
130 0#   $a North star (Rochester, N.Y.)
245 14   $a The north star.
246 #1   $a Rochester, N.Y. : $b W.C. Nell
500 ##   $a Editor: Frederick Douglass.
700 1#   $a Douglass, Frederick, $d 1817?-1895, $e editor.
785 00   $t Frederick Douglass' paper $w (DLC)sn 84026366 $w
        (OCoLC)10426474
```

33.12.5. General note (Field 500)

General notes for numbering and imprint are covered in *CCM* 33.8.2 and 33.12.1, respectively. Give other general notes as instructed in *CCM* 13.9.

```
500 ##   $a "National Republican."
500 ##   $a Includes newspaper published during school term
        by Tillamook high school students.
500 ##   $a "The West side's oldest newspaper since 1890."
500 ##   $a Includes occasional special issues.
```

500 ## \$a Published simultaneously at Albany, N.Y. by James Henry, May 2–Nov. 9, 1840.

33.12.6. Reproduction note (Field 533)

Field 533 is used in bibliographic records for non-US newspapers to describe a reproduction when the description is based on the original. (See *LC-PCC PS for 1.11 in RDA Toolkit*, *CCM 32.3*, and *CEG Field 533*.) The reproduction note provides most of the information relating to the microform including the type of reproduction, dates of publication, place of reproduction, date of micropublishing, etc. (*CCM 32.3.3*).

245 04 \$a The Sydney gazette, and New South Wales advertiser.
 264 #1 \$a Sydney : \$b G. Howe, \$c [1803–1842]
 533 ## \$a Microfilm. \$b [Milsons Point, N.S.W.] : \$c W. & F. Pascoe Pty. Ltd. \$e microfilm reels ; 35 mm.

CONSER may follow the USNP master record convention for US newspapers (*CCM 33.19*). Do not use field 533 in these records. A 530 note may be included to show availability of the microfilm or a 776 field with \$i Microfilm version:

130 0# \$a Log cabin (New York, N.Y.)
 245 14 \$a The log cabin.
 264 #1 \$a New-York : \$b H. Greeley & Co., \$c 1840–1841.
 530 ## \$a Also issued on microfilm from the Library of Congress, Photoduplication Service.

33.13. Access points for authors and editors (Fields 700, 710)

33.13.1. Personal and corporate authors (Fields 700, 710)

Because the definition of a newspaper often excludes publications emanating from corporate bodies or personal authors, a newspaper record will rarely require a corporate body or personal name access point (*CCM* 33.1). Several 18th and 19th century newspapers were authored by noteworthy individuals. Some special interest newspapers are issued by corporate bodies that are not solely newspaper publishers. Records for Native American tribal newspapers also include the corporate name added entry for the tribe. Include an access point for the body or individual as instructed in *CCM* 4.8. The *RDA* form of the name is entered according to instructions in chapters 9 and 11, or as found in the LC/NACO Authority File file. Relator terms are included, when appropriate, as instructed in *RDA* Appendices I.2 and I.3

```

245 00 $a Win awenen nisitotung = $b He who understands.
246 31 $a He who understands
264 #1 $a Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. : $b Sault Ste. Marie
      Tribe of Chippewa Indians
710 2# $a Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians.
```

33.13.2. Editors (Field 700)

The exception in *RDA* 2.4.1.4 explains when to record a note (field 500) for editors “considered an important means of identifying the serial.” Added entries for editors are also input when the editor’s name would be more widely known than the newspaper. (See *CCM* 33.12.4 above for the record example.)

33.14. Hierarchical place name (Field 752)

The newspaper's place of publication is input in field 752.¹⁰ The 752 field can be used to generate machine-ordered lists of catalog records, arranged by place name, and some catalog systems index the field. The current name is recorded,¹¹ including the country name and subordinate units (e.g., state, territory, province, county, city). Field 752 is established as a core element for newspaper records (see *CEG B6.4.2*) although only subfields \$a (country) and \$d (city) are considered mandatory; subfield \$b (state, province, or territory) is mandatory if applicable.

```

130 0# $a Financial times (London, England)
245 14 $a The financial times.
260 ## $a London [England] : $b MacRae, Curtice & Co., $c
      1888-
651 #0 $a London (England) $v Newspapers.
752 ## $a Great Britain $b England $d London.

130 0# $a Call (Kansas City, Mo. : 1919)
245 14 $a The call.
260 ## $a Kansas City, Mo. : $b Franklin & Moseley
651 #0 $a Kansas City (Mo.) $v Newspapers.
752 ## $a United States $b Missouri $d Kansas City.

```

When a newspaper changes its place of publication, it is generally noted in field 500 (or in an additional 264 field) and also in an additional 752 field (see also *CCM 33.12.1*).

```

245 00 $a Daily Nevada tribune.
260 ## $a Carson City, Nev. : $b McClure & Parkinson
500 ## $a Published in Reno, Nev., Apr. 22-July 1896.
752 ## $a United States $b Nevada $c Washoe $d Reno.
752 ## $a United States $b Nevada $c Carson City $d Carson
      City.

```

In some cases there are clear distinctions between the place of publication and the area covered by the newspaper. In such cases 752 fields should not be used for place names representing areas covered by the newspaper. (The geographic name subject heading (field 651) is used for the area of coverage as described in *CCM 33.17.2*.)

```

130 0# $a Narodowiec (Cleveland, Ohio : Detroit ed.)
245 10 $a Narodowiec.
250 ## $a Detroit ed.
260 ## $a Cleveland, Ohio : $b S.A. Dangel
650 #0 $a Polish Americans $z Michigan $z Detroit $v
      Newspapers.
651 #0 $a Detroit (Mich.) $v Newspapers.

```

¹⁰ The 752 field was previously used to provide access for both place of publication and for area of coverage. The 651 field is now used for area of coverage.

¹¹ In earlier practice unauthorized forms of place names were also given in 752 fields, including earlier place names. CONSER catalogers would include this information in references in authority records.

752 ## \$a United States \$b Ohio \$c Cuyahoga \$d Cleveland.

33.14.1. State, province, or territory access (subfield \$b)

For U.S. titles, record the current established form of the state name in subfield \$b. For parts of Great Britain, record the appropriate established name in subfield \$b as in the example above for *Financial Times* (e.g., England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales). Record the established name of the province or territory in subfield \$b for Australia, Canada, and Malaysia.

245 04 \$a The Sydney morning herald \$h [microform].
 260 ## \$a Sydney, N.S.W. : \$b John Fairfax & Sons
 651 #0 \$a Sydney (N.S.W.) \$v Newspapers.
 752 ## \$a Australia \$b New South Wales \$d Sydney.

33.14.2. County access (subfield \$c)

If the name of the county changes during the life of the paper, because of a split, redistricting, etc., input the current name only. Earlier county names can be identified in the LC/NACO Authority File.

If a city is divided between two counties, enter one 752 field with subfield \$c representing the geographically or historically dominant county. In the following example, Atlanta, Georgia is located primarily in Fulton County but also in DeKalb County:

245 00 \$a Atlanta daily world.
 260 ## \$a Atlanta, Ga. : \$b W. Scott
 651 #0 \$a Atlanta (Ga.) \$v Newspapers.
 752 ## \$a United States \$b Georgia \$c Fulton \$d Atlanta.
[752 not input for DeKalb County]

If a city is currently divided among three or more counties, omit subfield \$c.

130 0# \$a Call (Kansas City, Mo. : 1919)
 245 14 \$a The call.
 260 ## \$a Kansas City, Mo. : \$b Franklin & Moseley
 651 #0 \$a Kansas City (Mo.) \$v Newspapers.
 752 ## \$a United States \$b Missouri \$d Kansas City.
[Additional 752 fields for Jackson, Clay, and Platte counties not included]

If a place of publication is not located within a county or has no political ties to the county in which it lies, do not enter subfield \$c. For example, Baltimore, Maryland is located within Baltimore County but is not part of it:

130 0# \$a Sun (Baltimore, Md. : 1967)
 245 14 \$a The sun.
 260 ## \$a Baltimore, Md. : \$b A.S. Abell Co.
 651 #0 \$a Baltimore (Md.) \$v Newspapers.

752 ## \$a United States \$b Maryland \$d Baltimore.

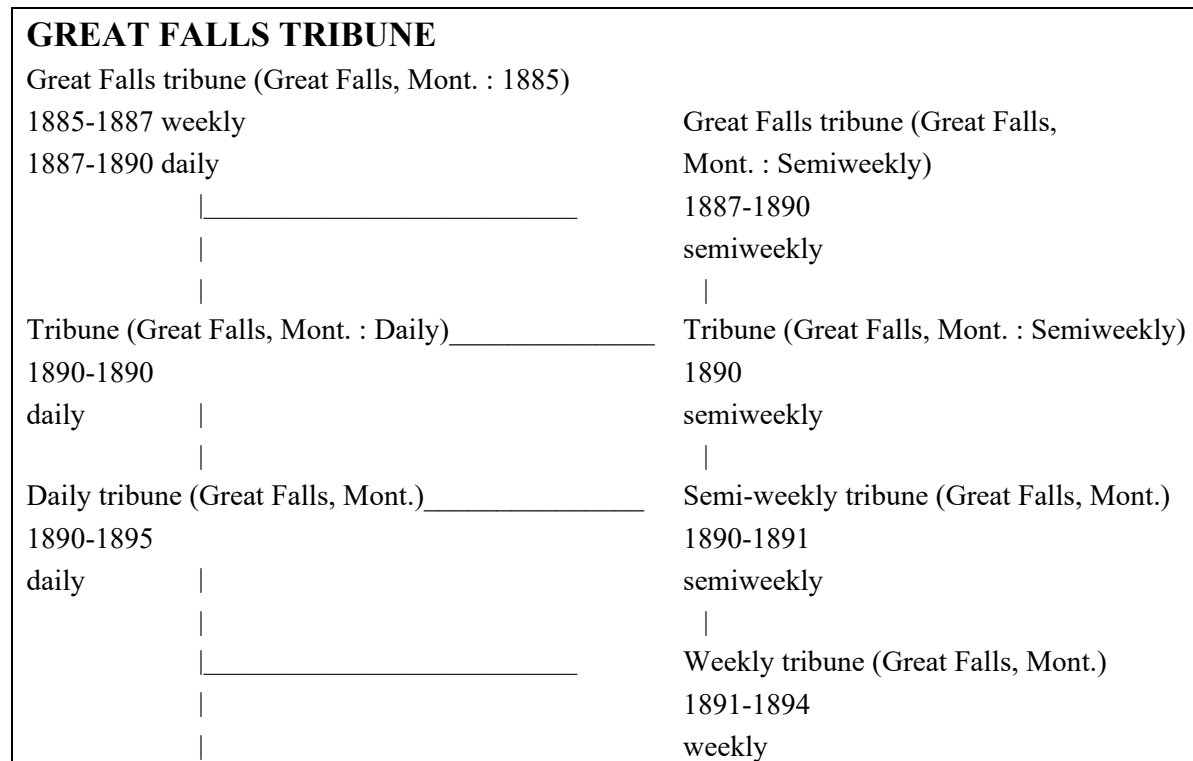
33.14.3. City (subfield \$d)

Use the current name of the city, town, or village. Use the city name if the newspaper is published in a section of the city. City sections, or neighborhoods can be included in a place name subject heading (*CCM* 33.17.2).

33.15. Linking relationships (Fields 530, 580, 775, 776, 777, 780, 785)¹²

Fields 775-785 provide machine- and eye-readable links among related newspaper records. The Linking Entry Complexity Note (field 580) and Additional Physical Form Available Note (field 530) describe the relationships that cannot be expressed adequately by the display constants for the linking fields (see *CEG* fields 775-785 and CONSER Standard Record Guidelines). Refer to *CCM* 14.1.6 for when to use a 580 note.¹³ in CONSER records. When the bibliographic relationship does not apply to all issues of the newspaper, input a 580 note with the dates of the first and last issues and/or use a \$g in the link. Note that the availability of \$i and \$g in linking fields other than 780/785 will make it possible, in some cases, to create a more detailed note without the use of field 580 (see *CCM* Module 14 and *CEG*).

Newspaper “record sets,” or groups of related records, typically involve more titles and corresponding records than those for other serials, due to the proliferation of title changes and related editions. Quite often a newspaper cataloger will sketch out the record set to create a diagram of related titles. The diagram for the *Great Falls Tribune* (Fig. 33.15) shows that the newspaper changed frequency when another frequency edition began publication, then both editions went through a series of title changes. The end result is a set of 10 records linked together with 775, 780, and 785 fields.



¹² See *CCM* 14.1 and *CEG* "Linking Entry Fields--General Information" for an overview of linking fields and linking relationships.

¹³ USNP has traditionally input fewer 580 fields in their records than what is recommended in *CCM* 14.1.4.a.

Great Falls daily tribune 1895-1921 daily	Great Falls weekly tribune 1894-1896 weekly
Great Falls tribune (Great Falls, Mont. : 1921) 1921- daily	

Fig. 33.15

33.15.1. Earlier and later titles (Fields 580, 780 and 785)

CCM 14.1.2.b and 14.1.6 list the appropriate MARC tags and indicator values for linking newspaper records.¹⁴ For a discussion of alternative treatment of these fields, see CCM 14.2.6.

```

245 04 $a The Italian tribune of America.
580 ## $a Merged with: Voce del popolo (Detroit, Mich.) to
form: Tribuna del popolo (Detroit, Mich.)
780 00 $t Tribuna italiana d'America $w (DLC)sn 83045264 $w
(OCOLC)9382223
785 07 $t Voce del popolo (Detroit, Mich.) $w (DLC)sn
83045266 $w (OCOLC)9378178
785 07 $t Tribuna del popolo (Detroit, Mich.) $w (DLC)sn
82015368 $w (OCOLC)8807544

```

[CONSER record with 580 field]

```

245 00 $a Fargo times.
780 04 $a Red River gazette $w (DLC)sn 85033479 $w
(OCOLC)11990520
780 04 $t Fargo express $w (DLC)sn 84022131
780 05 $t Northern Pacific mirror $g 1875 $w (DLC)sn
89074489 $w (OCOLC)10315378
785 00 $t Fargo weekly times $w (DLC)sn 89074486 $w
(OCOLC)20818682

```

[USNP record without 580 field]

33.15.2. Editions (Fields 580, 775)

There is a great variety of newspaper editions as explained in CCM 33.7. A 580 note is generally input to describe the type of edition if it is not evident from the title entry included in the 775 linking field. Consider deleting the 580 if new linking conventions make the note redundant.

```

245 00 $a Star-advocate.
310 ## $a Weekly, $b Feb. 5, 1975-<1994>

```

¹⁴ USNP practice has been to follow standard CONSER practice for individual 780/785 links, however, USNP has also used first indicator "0" for standard two-record 780 or 785 links (e.g., mergers and unions) without using the 580 note.

```

321  ##  $a Triweekly, $b 1962-
321  ##  $a Daily (Monday through Friday), $b <1965>-Jan. 31,
      1975
775  08  $i Daily edition: $t Florida today (Cocoa, Fla.) $g
      <1994-> $w (DLC)sn 90001833 $w (OCoLC)14366320

```

Frequency editions

Add a 775 link for each concurrently published frequency edition. It is not necessary to input a 580 field for frequency editions if the title or authorized access point identifies the relationship. When newspaper editions change frequency, several records may result, all of which are linked together as shown below.

```

130  0#  $a Springfield weekly Republican (Springfield,
      Mass.)
245  10  $a Springfield weekly Republican.
260  ##  $a Springfield, Mass. : $b Samuel Bowles and Son
300  ##  $a volumes
310  ##  $a Weekly
362  1#  $a Began in 1851.
362  0#  $a -123rd year (Sept. 26, 1946).
775  08  $i Other edition: $t Springfield tri-weekly
      Republican $w (DLC)sn 85038277 $w (OCoLC)12089777
775  08  $i Other edition: $t Springfield semi-weekly
      Republican $w (DLC)sn 85038278 $w (OCoLC)12089810

245  00  $a Springfield tri-weekly Republican.
310  ##  $a Triweekly
362  0#  $a Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 2, 1860)-v. 4, no. 100
      (Sept., 7, 1863).
775  08  $i Other edition: $t Springfield weekly Republican
      (Springfield, Mass.) $w (DLC)sn 83020847 $w
      (OCoLC)9584529
785  00  $t Springfield semi-weekly Republican $w (DLC)sn
      85038278 $w OCoLC)12089810

245  00  $a Springfield semi-weekly Republican.
310  ##  $a Semiweekly
362  0#  $a Vol. 1, no. 1 (Sept. 9, 1863)-
362  1#  $a Ceased Dec. 29, 1871?
775  08  $i Other edition: $t Springfield weekly Republican
      (Springfield, Mass.) $w (DLC)sn 83020847 $w
      (OCoLC)9584529
780  00  $t Springfield tri-weekly Republican $w (DLC)sn
      85038277 $w (OCoLC)12089777

```

Use 580 notes to identify frequency editions, including situations when the editions change title, resulting in several linking entries.

```

130  0#  $a Fort Dodge messenger (Fort Dodge, Iowa : 1880)
245  14  $a The Fort Dodge messenger.

```

```

310 ## $a Semiweekly, $b Oct. 16, 1894-Aug. 28, 1903
321 ## $a Weekly, $b June 11, 1880-Oct. 5, 1894
580 ## $a Daily edition: Fort Dodge daily messenger, Sept.
    20, 1884-<July 30, 1887>; Evening messenger (Fort
    Dodge, Iowa), <Mar. 31, 1892>-Nov. 7, 1902; Fort
    Dodge messenger (Fort Dodge, Iowa : 1902), Nov. 8,
    1902-Aug. 28, 1903.
580 ## $a Weekend edition: Saturday messenger (Fort Dodge,
    Iowa), Oct. 30, 1886-July 30, 1887.
775 08 $i Weekend edition: $t Saturday messenger (Fort
    Dodge, Iowa) $w (DLC)sn 85049750 $w (OCoLC)12424037
775 08 $i Daily edition: $t Evening messenger (Fort Dodge,
    Iowa) $w (DLC)sn 85049754 $w (OCoLC)12424175
775 08 $i Daily edition: $t Fort Dodge messenger (Fort
    Dodge, Iowa : 1902) $w (DLC)sn 85049755 $w
    (OCoLC)12424184
785 00 $t Fort Dodge daily messenger $w (DLC)sn 85049753 $w
    (OCoLC)12424170

```

Geographic editions

Records for geographic editions are generally linked one-to-one, although separate records for multiple local or regional editions can make this impractical. See *CCM 33.7.2* for a discussion of options for linking and noting multiple geographic editions.

```

130 0# $a Springfield daily news (Springfield, Mass. :
    1880)
245 10 $a Springfield daily news.
580 ## $a Published in several regional editions, <1962>-
    1987.

```

[There are nine separate records for local editions of the above title. 775 fields are not included in the records.]

Language editions (fields 580 and 775).

Because of the timely nature of newspapers, very few newspapers are considered to be translations. Link language editions with 775 fields.

```

130 0# $a Forverts. $l English.
245 10 $a Forward.
260 ## $a New York City, N.Y. : $b Forward Pub. Co., $c
    1990-
580 ## $a Issued also in a Yiddish edition: Forverts
775 08 $i Yiddish edition: $t Forverts $x 0746-7869 $w
    (DLC)sn 83045845 $w (OCoLC)34407272

```

33.15.3. Other physical media (Fields 530, 776)

Use fields 776 and 530 to link and note other physical forms of the item, including microforms and electronic resources. This mainly concerns reproduction microforms and online versions of newspapers in print. (Refer also to *CCM* 32.3.3 and 33.18.11, and *CEG* fields 530 and 776 and CONSER Standard Record Guidelines.) Field 776 is mandatory in CONSER records for preservation master microforms and the original print when both are in the OCLC database.

USNP has traditionally followed the “master record convention” and not created separate records for reproduction microforms, but instead noted their availability in a 530 note. CONSER members may create a separate record for the microform, and base the description of the microform on the hard copy newspaper, with the microform details in a note (field 533). (See also *CCM* 32.3 and 33.12.6.)

```

245 00 $a Weekend Chicago defender $h [microform].
533 ## $a Microfilm. $m v. 85:no. 4 (July 1990)- $b
      [Seattle, Wash.] : $c Filmed for the University of
      Washington Libraries. $e microfilm reels ; 35 cm.
539 ## $a c $b 1990 $c 9999 $d wau $e u $f u $g a
775 08 $i Other edition: $t Chicago defender (Chicago, Ill.
      : Daily)
776 08 $i Print version: $t Weekend Chicago defender $w
      (DLC)sn 92055112 $w (OCoLC)25367155
780 00 $t Chicago defender (Chicago, Ill. : Weekly)
      [CONSER microform record]

```

```

245 00 $a New Mexico state democrat.
260 ## $a Albuquerque, N.M. : $b J.G. Albright
530 ## $a Also issued on microfilm: El Paso, Tex. :
      Southwest Micropublishing, Inc.
      [USNP master record with microform note]

```

33.15.4. “Issued with” another title (Fields 580 and 777)

Field 777 contains entries for separately cataloged newspapers issued with or included in another title. Newspapers issued together often have the following characteristics:

- Each has its own masthead, often published on a separate page
- Each has its own system of numbering and may have a different issue date
- They may have separate publisher's statements, or one publisher's statement for both titles
- They may have been issued separately before or after they are issued together

```

(Pre-RDA records)
130 0# $a Oak Creek times (Oak Creek, Colo. : 1925)
245 14 $a The Oak Creek times.
362 0# $a Vol. 17, no. 46 (Sept. 4, 1925)-v. 19, no. 9
      (Dec. 16, 1926).

```

777 08 \$i Issued with: \$t Yampa leader \$g Nov. 4-Dec. 16,
1926 \$w (DLC)sn 90051040 \$w (OCoLC)21022642

245 04 \$a The Yampa leader.

362 1# \$a Began in 1903.

362 0# \$a -v. 25, no. 11 (Dec. 17, 1926).

580 ## \$a Issued with: Oak Creek times (Oak Creek, Colo.),
Nov. 5-Dec. 17, 1926.

777 08 \$i Issued with: \$t Oak Creek times (Oak Creek,
Colo.) \$g Nov. 5-Dec. 17, 1926 \$w (DLC)sn 90051037
\$w (OCoLC)21020503

For each record, input a 777 linking field with a \$g and/or a Linking Entry Complexity Note to record the dates for the relationship.

33.16. Changes that require a new record

33.16.1. Major changes

In general, follow the rules for determining a major title change as outlined in *RDA* 2.3.2.13.1 and 6.1.3.2 and as discussed in *CCM* Module 16. A new serial entry is also required when a tangible medium changes.

33.16.2. Minor title changes

The following exceptions to *RDA* 2.3.2.13.2 should be followed when cataloging newspapers.

1. In cases when a title change lasts *less than one year*, after which time the newspaper returns to its former title, do not create separate records for each title change.¹⁵ Include the intermediate title in a 246 field. (See also *CCM* 33.6.1.)
2. Do not make a separate record for a Saturday and/or Sunday issue with a different title even when the weekend title carries its own numbering (*CCM* 33.6.1.).

```
130 0# $a Buffalo evening news (Buffalo, N.Y. : Daily)
245 10 $a Buffalo evening news.
246 1# $i Sunday issues for 1880-1895 published as: $a
Buffalo Sunday morning news
246 1# $i Sunday issues for <1897>-1915 published as: $a
Buffalo Sunday news
```

33.16.3. Periodical and newspaper formats

A newspaper can change its form and content to become a periodical. Do not make a new record to reflect a change in format from newspaper to periodical (or vice versa). Instead, give the information in a note. In the case of a newspaper that has changed to a periodical, leave the Type of Serial (008/21) code as "n." Existing subject headings should retain their form subdivisions with a change in format. Additional headings may be input to reflect the new format.

```
(Pre-RDA record)
Type of Serial: n
130 0# $a Looking glass (Hatfield, Ark.)
245 14 $a The looking glass.
260 ## $a Hatfield, Ark. : $b Gene Owen
310 ## $a Monthly, $b July 1976-
321 ## $a Weekly, $b Apr. 3, 1975-June 17, 1976
500 ## $a Published as a weekly newspaper, 1975-June 1976;
as a monthly magazine, July 1976-
651 #4 $a Hatfield (Ark.) $v Newspapers.
651 #0 $a Polk County (Ark.) $v Newspapers.
651 #0 $a Arkansas $v Periodicals.
```

¹⁵ Exceptions are sometimes made for rare newspaper titles.

If the title changes when the form and content change, create a new serial record.

(Pre-RDA records)

Type of Serial: n

Dates: 1855,1891

245 00 \$a Frank Leslie's illustrated newspaper.

260 ## \$a New York, N.Y. : \$b Frank Leslie

785 00 \$t Frank Leslie's illustrated weekly

Type of Serial: p

Dates: 1891,1894

245 00 \$a Frank Leslie's illustrated weekly.

260 ## \$a New York : \$b [W.J. Arkell, \$c 1891-1894].

780 00 \$t Frank Leslie's illustrated newspaper

33.17. Library of Congress Subject Headings (Fields 650, 651)

Library of Congress subject headings may be assigned to newspaper records, as they are for other serials, according to the following: *CCM* Module 15, *Library of Congress Subject Headings*, and the *Subject Headings Manual*. Even though most newspapers fit the description of “general interest publications” (see *CCM* 15.2.8) they often contain significant amounts of information about particular places, topics, or national or ethnic groups. For that reason many institutions assign LC subject headings to newspaper records, adding the form subdivision “Newspapers” to the subject string¹⁶ according to *Subject Headings Manual* H 1920.

33.17.1. Topical newspapers (Field 650)

For newspapers that contain current news of special topical interest assign headings of the type:

```
650 #0 $a [Topic] $z [Place, if appropriate] $v Newspapers.
650 #0 $a Labor movement $z United States $v Newspapers.
650 0# $a Agriculture $z Arkansas $v Newspapers.
```

Topical newspapers also contain general information, which may comprise most of the publication. Assign a topical heading if the topic represents at least 20% of the newspaper’s content.

33.17.2. Geographic names (Field 651)

Field 651 contains a geographic name subject heading that provides access to a newspaper’s area of coverage. Assign a heading of the type *[Place] \$v Newspapers* if the newspaper contains substantive information about the place and/or activities occurring in it. The choice of the type of place name (or geographic specificity) may vary due to local publishing practice, but the geographic name should represent at least 20% of the contents.¹⁷

Currently, the second indicator value “0” is used in 651 fields for newspaper records if the place name is in the LC/NACO Authority File. If the name does not appear in the authority file, indicator “4” is used.¹⁸ (See also *CCM* 33.2.) Construct and enter geographic headings according to *SHM* sections H 690-H 1055. Always conclude field 651 with the form subdivision “Newspapers.”

¹⁶ In February 1994, *SCM:SH* broadened the use of the form subdivision “Newspapers” for geographic name added entries, in addition to its use for topical newspapers and those for national and ethnic groups.

¹⁷ More than two levels of geographic specificity should generally be avoided. (That is, separate headings for neighborhood and city, but not for neighborhood, city, and county.)

¹⁸ Second indicator value “4” was used in all 651 fields in newspaper records prior to 1994 when the form subdivision “Newspapers” was established for geographic name headings.

Although the geographic coverage of a newspaper is often the same as its place of publication, this is not always the case. Input a 651 field for places of publication found in the 260/264 and 752 fields only if they reflect the newspaper's content.

```

130 0# $a Narodowiec (Cleveland, Ohio : Detroit ed.)
245 10 $a Narodowiec.
250 ## $a Detroit edition
264 #1 $a Cleveland, Ohio : $b S.A. Dangel
...
651 #0 $a Detroit (Mich.) $v Newspapers.
752 ## $a United States $b Ohio $c Cuyahoga $d Cleveland.

```

There are many local place names that are not established in the LC/NACO Authority File and often the cataloger must construct the authority record for the place name in the name authority file. That name may have changed before, during, or after the dates of publication of the newspaper being described. Because of the special relationship between a newspaper and its corresponding place name(s), it is important to include authorized forms of headings from the national authority file. The cataloger may also need to consult state and local gazetteers to determine the predominant form if the name is not in the authority file. Input the current form of the place name in the 651 field. Include any earlier forms of name or variant spellings in 451 fields with appropriate 670 citations.

A wide variety of place name complications can be encountered while cataloging newspapers. A typical complication involves spelling variations. A village or city may have changed its name. Many towns became neighborhoods, districts, or quarters within a neighboring city, and the name of the neighborhood can be added as a subject heading per *SHM* H 720. Input the current name as included in the 752 field. (Neighborhood names, however, are not recorded in 752 fields.)

Spelling Variations

```

130 0# $a North Carolina bulletin (Asheboro, N.C.)
245 10 $a North Carolina bulletin.
264 #1 $a Ashborough, N.C. : $b E.B. Drake
362 1# $a Began with vol. 1, no. 1 (Feb. 16, 1856).
...
651 #0 $a Asheboro (N.C.) $v Newspapers.
752 ## $a United States $b North Carolina $c Randolph $d
    Asheboro.

```

Name Change

```

(pre-RDA record)
130 0# $a California star (Yerba Buena, Calif. : 1847)
245 14 $a The California star.
260 ## $a Yerba Buena [Calif.] : $b Samuel Brannan
362 0# $a Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 9, 1847)-v. 2, no. 23 (June
    10, 1848).
651 #0 $a San Francisco (Calif.) $v Newspapers.
752 ## $a United States $b California $c San Francisco $d
    San Francisco.

```

Town Becomes a Neighborhood

```

(pre-RDA record)
130 0# $a Courier (Georgetown, Washington, D.C.)
245 14 $a The courier.
260 ## $a Georgetown [D.C.] :
362 0# $a Vol., 1 no. 1 (May 20, 1812)-
651 #0 $a Washington (D.C) $v Newspapers.
651 #0 $a Georgetown (Washington, D.C.) $v Newspapers.
752 ## $a United States $b District of Columbia $d
Washington.

```

33.17.3. Ethnic or other specific groups (Field 650)

Field 650 also provides access to newspapers for national and ethnic groups. The following definition is offered in *SHM H 1920*:

“An ethnic newspaper is primarily intended for a specific ethnic audience. It may deal with a wide range of news topics of interest to the group and not be limited to any specific subject matter. It generally focuses on events and activities occurring within the ethnic community on a local, national, and/or international level. It may provide coverage of events in the home country as well as summaries of major world and national events.”

Input field 650 for newspapers for ethnic groups in the U.S., according to the following model:

```

650 #0 $a ... Americans $z [Geographic subdivision(s)] $v
Newspapers.

```

Examples of U.S. ethnic and other group subject headings:

```

650 #0 $a Polish Americans $z Illinois $z Chicago $v
Newspapers.

650 #0 $a African-Americans $z Louisiana $v Newspapers.

```

Ethnic newspapers are not limited to the United States. For foreign ethnic newspapers, use the following construction:

```

650 #0 $a [National group outside their native country] $z
[Geographic subdivision] $v Newspapers.

245 00 $a Argentinos lietuviu balsas.
264 #1 $a Bs. As. [Buenos Aires, Argentina] : $b Argentino
Lietuvių Balsas

...
500 ## $a "La voz de los lituanos en la Argentina."
546 ## $a In Lithuanian with columns in Spanish.
651 #0 $a Buenos Aires (Argentina) $v Newspapers.
650 #0 $a Lithuanians $z Argentina $v Newspapers.

```

Ethnic groups and the languages they speak are not always identical:

546 ## \$a In Persian.
650 #0 \$a Iranian Americans \$z New York (State) \$z New York
\$v Newspapers.

Assign the following types of headings for North American Indian newspapers:

650 #0 \$a Hopi Indians \$v Newspapers.
[Newspaper for tribe]

650 #0 \$a Indians of North America \$z Northeastern States
\$v Newspapers.
[Newspaper for a group of tribes]

650 #0 \$a Indians of North America \$v Newspapers.
[General newspaper for Indians throughout the U.S. or Canada]

33.18. Electronic newspapers

Newspaper publishing has undergone an evolution that has changed the nature of what is currently considered a newspaper (Fig. 33.16). The electronic newspaper.¹⁹ presents several challenges for librarians, especially when attempting to reconcile records for the various formats of a newspaper that are cataloged under various cataloging rules and practices. This section will focus on guidelines applying specifically to electronic newspapers. A short list of World Wide Web resources for electronic newspapers is also included (*CCM 33.18.13*). For guidelines regarding the cataloging of electronic serials in general, please refer to *CCM 30 (Direct access electronic serials)*, and *CCM 31 (Remote access electronic serials (Online serials))*.



Fig. 33.16

33.18.1. What is an electronic newspaper?

A remote-access electronic newspaper is commonly called an electronic newspaper. The following definition is based on *CCM 31.1* and *CCM 33.1*. An electronic newspaper must fit the definition of both a newspaper and a remote access electronic serial: a serial publication containing news on current events of special or general interest, issued in a machine-readable format, and “accessed via input/output devices connected electronically to a computer” (*AACR2 definition*). The RDA definition can be found in the Glossary under Serial: “A mode of issuance of a manifestation issued in successive parts, usually bearing numbering, that has no predetermined conclusion. A serial includes a periodical, monographic series, newspaper, etc.” Electronic newspapers are accessed most frequently via the Internet.

Electronic newspapers are often associated with an existing newspaper in print. Electronic newspapers may not have enumeration, though they generally do have chronology, and many maintain archives of back issues online.

This definition excludes:

- Home pages mounted by publishers (without links to issues)
- "Teasers" or advertisements for online papers
- Websites that compile news from external sources
- Online news services (without designated issues)
- Newspaper pages or profiles on social media

¹⁹ Also called e-newspaper, e-news, or online newspaper.

Some publications that call themselves electronic newspapers may in reality fit one of the categories listed above.

33.18.2. Web sites for newspapers

It is common for print newspapers to maintain a web presence. Sometimes an Internet address is included in the publisher's imprint or elsewhere in the paper. The extent of online information offered by newspaper publishers varies greatly. Some offer online versions of their print issues, others offer their current top stories along with additional online news services, and some offer only subscription and advertising information.

If possible, investigate the website mentioned in the print newspaper to determine the nature of the online information. Newspaper publishers often post sequential issues online, and sometimes an archive is maintained and accessed through the publisher's website.

Earlier issues of the same newspaper, including digitized versions of the original print manifestations, may also be available from multiple Internet based providers, such as Google, Hathitrust, Global Press Archive, or individual libraries committed to preservation.

Although CONSER practice now favors separate records for the print and the online version, CONSER has developed a one-record approach as an option for the treatment of online versions of serials in print (*CCM* 31.2.3). Even though a separate record for the online version is preferred, it is also acceptable to note the existence and location of the online version on the record for the print publication. When creating a separate record for the online version, add to both records:

- 530 notes to identify the related versions (when needed for clarity)
- 776 fields to link the records (preferably with \$ i)
- 856 fields in the online version (optionally in the print)

(For more details, see *CCM* 31.2.3.)

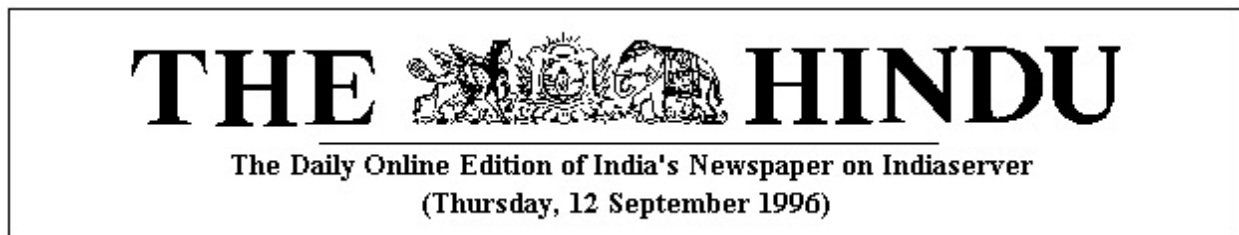


Fig. 33.17

```

130 0# $a Hindu (Madras, India : Daily). $k Selections
245 14 $a The Hindu.
516 ## $a Electronic newspaper [Optional]
530 ## $a Contains selected articles from the print
      publication: Hindu (Madras, India : Daily).
776 08 $i Print version: $t Hindu (Madras, India : Daily)
      $w (DLC)sn 85060902 $w (OcoLC)1781415
856 40 $u http://www.indiaserver.com/thehindu/thehindu.html

130 0# $a Hindu (Madras, India : Daily)
245 14 $a The Hindu.
530 ## $a Contains selected articles from the print
      publication: Hindu (Madras, India : Daily).
776 08 $i Print version: $t Hindu (Madras, India : Daily)
      $w (DLC)sn 85060902 $w (OcoLC)1781415
856 41 $u http://www.indiaserver.com/thehindu/thehindu.html

```

If the online version does not have a separate record, it is possible to add the following to the print record:

- 530 note to identify the online version
- 740 added entry (if title differs)
- 856 field with the Internet address (URL)

```

245 00 $a Colorado Springs gazette-telegraph.
530 ## $a Also issued on microfilm by the Colorado
      Historical Society.
530 ## $a Also available online with title: GT online.
740 0# $a GT online.
856 41 $u http://www.gazette.com

```

(See *CCM* 33.20.4 for the separate record for the online version.)

Many newspapers have websites for online news services accessed through a home page. The news service may include current articles from the newspaper, without designated issues, as well as links to other information and services. News services typically lack designated issues and are not considered by CONSER to be serial publications but rather integrating resources. These services often have a different title to distinguish them from their print counterparts. If the newspaper website consists of an online news service without serial issues, add the following to the print record:

- 530 note to identify the online publication
- 740 added entry for the title (if it differs)
- 856 field with the URL


```

130 0# $a Gainesville sun (Gainesville, Fla. : 1963)
245 10 $a Gainesville sun.
530 ## $a Also has an online news service, called: Sun.ONE
      weekly.
740 0# $a Sun.ONE weekly.
856 41 $3 Internet news service $u
      http://www.jou.ufl.edu/eneews/sunone/

```

If the Web site includes only online subscription and/or advertising information, it can be mentioned in a 500 note in the print record, with the URL in an 856 field subfield \$u (*CCM* 33.18.12, 31.15).

```

500 ## $a Online site available that provides subscription
      and advertising information.
856 42 $3 Subscription and advertising information $u ...

```

As with other electronic serials, if multiple online versions of the same newspaper are available from different sources, a single “provider neutral” record should be created with 856 links to the url for each known provider. See also *CCM* 31.2.3b for more information on the provider neutral record.

33.18.3. Fixed fields (fields 006, 007, 008)

CONSER catalogers use the full range of available fixed-length fields and include fields 006, 007, and 008 in records for online newspapers.

Serial format records for textual electronic serials are identified and distinguished by a code in 008/23 (Form of item) indicating that the item cataloged is in electronic form.

CONSER records for textual electronic newspapers accessed via the Internet (at present, the most common electronic format) use the 008/23 value “o” (Online), Electronic newspapers accessed on a disc, hard drive, or other direct electronic formats use the value “q” (Direct electronic). These values are preferred over code “s” (Electronic), an earlier code value implemented in 2000. If it can be determined that the original form of an electronic newspaper is print (in other words, the electronic version is a copy of the original print version), then the serial is coded in the 008/22 (Form of original item) as “e” (Newspaper format):

Form of item= Remote electronic	008/23 (Form of item): o
Original form= Print	008/22 (Form of original item): e

If the form of the original item cannot be determined or if unsure, code 008/22 as “s” (Electronic) (or “o” or “q” if more precision is desired).

Form of item= Electronic	008/23 (Form of item): o
Original form= Unknown	008/22 (Form of original item): s

For further details on fixed field construction, see the *CONSER Editing Guide*. For information about cataloging some online serials as electronic reproductions, see 31.2.3.

006 Additional material characteristics.

Use a computer file 006 fixed field (Form of Material (006/00), code “m”) to code electronic elements of an electronic newspaper. OCLC mnemonics and codes appear as found below.

```
T006: m      Audn:      File: d      GPub:
```

The above 006 will display in OCLC as:

```
006      [m      d      ]
```

007 Physical Description Fixed Field, Computer Files.

Field 007 (Computer Files) is also used for electronic newspapers. Field 007 subfield \$a is coded “c” and subfield \$b “r” for “remote.” If the electronic newspaper is accessed directly via DVD, hard drive, or other non-remote formats, code \$b appropriately (\$b for chip cartridge, such as a USB drive), \$d for disc, type unspecified, \$j for magnetic disc (such as a floppy disc or external hard drive), or \$o for optical (such as a DVD). Refer to *CEG* Field 007, Computer File, for a complete listing of codes and OCLC subfields.

```
007      $a c $b r
```

33.18.4. Chief source of information

Deciding which is the first or earliest issue published can be challenging. (See also *CCM* 31.3.2.) Some electronic newspapers began online publication with what was the current issue and then subsequently provided back issues. Back issues which were formerly available are sometimes removed.

For this reason, if the newspaper has a print correlative, provide that information in both the 362 filed and Dates in fixed field. Choose the earliest issue available on the day the title is viewed online for the 588 field "Description based on" note. Also give the date viewed, in parentheses, following the source of title, because the title may not appear on individual issues, and the information may be susceptible to change. Generally, the date viewed given in the 588 note is not changed, unless the serial is re-described for purposes of backing up the description to the first issue or for some other reason. (See also *CCM* 31.6, Title statement.)

```
130 0#   $a Detroit news (Detroit, Mich.)
245 14   $a The Detroit news.
362 1#   $a Print began with July 13, 1995.
500 ##   $a Back issues also available online.
588 0#   $a August 18, 1995; title from title screen (viewed
        Sept. 10, 1999).
```

A title statement can look different depending on how it is presented by different providers. If the titles vary, and if there is a print correlative, prefer the title that matches the print version as

the title in the provider-neutral record. Give other titles in a 246 field with a \$i beginning with the phrase “Some providers have title as:”

Optionally, an electronic record may be entirely derived from the print record (preferably pcc level), with a single 588 note: Description based on print version record. (or, following current MARC practice: 588 0 Print version record.). If necessary, give other titles in a 246 field as described above.

Internet Edition of the San Francisco Chronicle

Title as it appears on the newspaper publisher's website which includes current and earlier issues.



Title as it appears on a pdf version of issues available from a different provider.

Fig. 33.18

```
130 0# $a San Francisco chronicle (San Francisco, Calif.)
245 10 $a San Francisco chronicle.
246 1# $i Some providers have title as: $a Internet edition
of the San Francisco chronicle
```

33.18.5. Authorized access points (field 130)

Following RDA and provider neutral guidelines, use the authorized access point on the print record, if one exists. If not, and the title matches that of another unrelated serial, use an appropriate qualifier as instructed in *RDA* 6.27.1.9 and *CCM* 33.4 without mention of the electronic format.

Formerly, under AACR2, electronic newspapers that carried the same title as the print were given a uniform title (the former term for authorized access point) in a 130 field qualified by the format “online,” or “(Online).” If the print record already had its own authorized access point, “(... : online) or “(... : Online)” was added to the existing qualifier in the electronic record. (See also *CCM* 33.4.3.). CONSER catalogers are encouraged to remove “online”, “Online,” “: online,” or “... : Online” from existing 130 fields, especially if the record in question requires additional changes, or if it is being linked to another record via 776 or 78X.

Example:

```
130 0# $a Kansas City times (Kansas City, Mo. : 1908 : Online)
                                should be changed to:
130 0# $a Kansas City times (Kansas City, Mo. : 1908)
```

33.18.6. Sources of information and title statement (field 245)

The chief source of information for an electronic resource is the resource itself. Information should be taken from formally presented evidence, preferably associated with the first or earliest issue. For online newspapers, possible sources include:

- table of contents screens of the first or earliest issue or from the screen listing available issues or volumes
- journal home pages
- navigational menu screens
- source code title (as presented in the title bar of the Web browser)
- titles presented in conjunction with the issue as graphic cover images or as caption titles in pdf format.

When the information in possible sources varies in degree of fullness, prefer the source that provides the most complete information. See *CCM* 31.6 for further guidance.

Review the earliest issue and other files that contain formal presentations of bibliographic information. The source of the title proper should be the most complete source of information associated with the first or earliest issue. Note any variant bibliographic information and the source(s) from which it is taken.

Bracket only information that is taken from a source external to the publication, such as a directory on a server. Record designations, publishers, etc. without brackets, regardless of the file structure of the publication or the location of the information within the publication.

The layout of web pages of an electronic newspaper may make it difficult to determine the title proper. Indeed, there may not even be a title screen. In that case, base the description on any formal statements made at the beginning or the end of the electronic newspaper, including the Web browser title bar. Lacking formal statements, take information from any area in the electronic newspaper which indicates title, publisher, and/or designation. Record all such information taken from the publication without brackets.

If no title information is available from the electronic newspaper itself, look at other sources for information (for example, publisher home page, e-mail message from a discussion list). If an e-mail address is provided in the electronic newspaper, the publisher should be queried to identify the title. Record title information from external sources in brackets.

Always give the source of a title for an electronic newspaper in a note, preferably at the end of a 588 "Description based on:" note (or 588 0) preceded by a semi-colon. If cataloging from a printout of the online file, state so in the "Description based on" note.

```
588 ## $a Description based on printout: August 2, 1995;
      title from title screen.
```

```
588 ## $a Description based on print record.
```

```

588 ## $a ... ; title from title screen.
588 ## $a ... ; title from publisher home page.
588 ## $a ... ; title from text of README file.
588 0# $a January 3, 1968; title from pdf of masthead.

```

33.18.7. Variant titles (field 246)

Variant titles may appear on title screens or elsewhere in electronic newspapers. File or directory names may be included as 246 fields if the cataloger believes someone would search for the electronic newspaper by those names. Record all variant titles as specifically as possible.

```

246 1# $i Some providers have text-based browser title: $a
      Internet edition of the San Francisco chronicle

```

33.18.8. Physical description (field 300)

Following RDA, physical description is a core requirement for ceased online newspapers, but optional for those currently published. Preferably include it in all online newspaper records. (See *CCM* 31.11.)

```

300 ## $a 1 online resource
300 ## $a 1 online resource (40 volumes) : $b illustrations

```

33.18.9. Notes (fields 362, 500, 516, 538, 588)

CONSER catalogers input 5XX notes in numeric order, except for 533 notes which are last.

When cataloging an online version as a simultaneous edition of a printed serial, give a "description based on" note if the online version does not begin with the first issue of the printed version. The beginning dates of the print version may be given in a 362 1# field:

```

245 00 $a Gazette.com $h [electronic resource].
362 1# $a Print began with: 74th year, no. 25040 (Feb. 5,
      1946).
588 0# $a Vol. 125, no. 365 (Mar. 23, 1997); title from
      home page (viewed Dec. 11, 2000).

```

A latest issue consulted note should be given as instructed in *RDA* 2.17.13.3. *CCM* 8.1.3c further instructs that this note be provided even if only one issue has been consulted:

```

588 1# $a Volume 51, no. 69 (May 28, 1996) (viewed June 6,
      2016).

```

33.18.10. Linking relationships (Fields 775, 776)

See also, *CCM* 33.15.2, 33.15.3.

Editions (fields 580, 775)

Field 775 is used for other electronic editions as the remote-access resource being cataloged. Use a 580 note to distinguish these editions, if necessary. (See examples above in *CCM* 33.7.)

Additional Physical Form Entry (fields 530, 776)

Field 776 is used for other versions and editions in another physical format (for example, print, microfilm, or CD-ROM). Use a 530 note to describe these other versions and editions (*CCM* 33.15.3) if needed for clarity.

```
130 0# $a Detroit news (Detroit, Mich.)
245 14 $a The Detroit news.
776 08 $i Print version: $t Detroit news (Detroit, Mich.)
      $x 1055-2715 $w (DLC)sn 83016183 $w (OCoLC)9611687
```

33.18.11. Electronic location and access (Field 856)

Record the URL in field 856, along with other information required to locate an electronic item. Record this information from the most recent issue of the electronic newspaper because URLs are relatively unstable. If the resource is available by more than one method of access, repeat the field with data appropriate for each access method. (See also *CEG* Field 856; *CCM* 31.14.)

Most online newspapers are mounted on the World Wide Web, and the proper indicators and subfield coding is listed below.

Indicators

1st indicator: 4 (HTTP)
2nd indicator: 0 (use on separate record)
1 (use on single record)

Subfield

\$u Uniform Resource Locator

```
856 40 $u http://www.sfgate.com/chronicle/index.shtml
```

Subfields \$3 and \$z are also used in 856 fields for newspapers. Use these fields only when needed to distinguish or clarify. Subfield \$3 is input at the beginning of the field to indicate that a portion of the publication is available at a particular site. Subfield \$z gives general instructions on interpreting the field, and is generally also input at the beginning of the field.

```
130 0# $a Gainesville sun (Gainesville, Fla. : 1963)
245 10 $a Gainesville sun.
530 ## $a Internet news service available online, called:
      Sun.ONE weekly.
740 0# $a Sun.ONE weekly.
```

```
856 41 $z Internet news service $u  
      http://www.jou.ufl.edu/enews/sunone/  
856 41 $3 Eclipse digizine $u http://www.eclipsemag.com/
```

Subfield \$z can also be input in the 856 field in the record for the print version to note that the access information represents the online edition. Prefer 775/776 \$i whenever possible.

33.18.12. Online resources

There are several online sites that serve as a gateway to electronic newspapers. Some of the electronic newspapers listed at a site require a subscription to view the paper. These sites offer a good picture of the variety of electronic news currently available online.

Library of Congress Internet Resources – Newspapers

(<http://lcweb.loc.gov/rr/news/extnewsp.html>). Online newspapers and other related electronic media resources.

International Coalition of Newspapers directory of digitization projects around the globe.

(<http://icon.crl.edu/digitization.php>). Directory of digitization projects of historic newspapers.

Google News (All newspapers)

(<https://news.google.com/newspapers>). Primarily an archive of digitized print newspapers, most no longer currently published.

33.19. United States Newspaper Program and National Digital Newspaper Program

To ensure that America's historical newspapers would continue to be available for its citizens, the National Endowment for the Humanities sponsored, from 1982 to 2011, the United States Newspaper Program (USNP). The USNP was a cooperative national effort among the states and the federal government to locate, catalog, and preserve on microfilm newspapers published in the United States from the eighteenth century to the present. With NEH funding and technical assistance from the Library of Congress, all state projects were successfully completed.

While NEH no longer makes USNP awards, it supports digitization of selected United States newspapers through the [National Digital Newspaper Program](https://www.loc.gov/ndnp/), in partnership with the Library of Congress. More information about the NDNP is available at <https://www.loc.gov/ndnp/>. To view the digital resource being produced through NDNP by the Library of Congress, go to the [Chronicling America](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/) website at: <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/>. According to the 2020-2022 Technical Guidelines for Applicants, the Program requires: “up-to-date MARC record[s] from the CONSER OCLC database, fully conformant to current standards for cataloging U.S. print newspapers [original format only, not microform].”

OCLC makes the OCLC Online Union Catalog available for NDNP participants with active CONSER membership to record bibliographic, location, and holdings information. The bibliographic and union listing components of NDNP are conducted within the purview of the CONSER Program.

USNP participants were not required to follow the CONSER practice of creating separate records for U.S. titles in microform, but generally used the “master record convention” to account for the various physical forms in which a newspaper is held. The bibliographic record describes the newspaper as it was originally published (print). The physical format, whether original newsprint, microform, reprint, or digital, was recorded in the Copy Field of the OCLC local data record (Fig. 33.19 (legacy practice)). LC catalogers and former USNP participants may optionally continue this practice. As before, however, separate records must be created for non-U.S. titles in microform. See also the *Newspapers* section of *RDA LC-PCC PS for 0.0*.

[Service Copy Microfilm]

The New Paltz independent and times.

ISSN: CODEN: OCLC no: 14137376 Frequn: w
 Hold lib: NYGG Copy: **FM** Hld type: a Phys form: zu
 1 SCHD \$d 19880400 \$g 0 \$e 0 \$f 8 \$y s=<1919:6:20-1972:6:14>
 2 SIHD NYG \$d 19880400 \$g 0 \$e 5 \$ f 8 \$y 1919-1972

[Master Negative Microfilm]

The New Paltz independent and times.

ISSN: CODEN: OCLC no: 14137376 Frequn: w
 Hold lib: NYG Copy: **FMM** Hld type: a Phys form: zu
 1 SCHD \$d 19960612 \$g 0 \$e 0 \$f 8 \$y m=<1938:1:6-12:29> <1941:1:2- 1942:12:24>
 2 SIHD NYG \$d 19960612 \$g 0 \$e 5 \$ f 8 \$ 1919-1972

[Paper Copy]

The New Paltz independent and times.

ISSN: CODEN: OCLC no: 14137376 Frequn: w
 Hold lib: NYG Copy: **OR** Hld type: a Phys form: zu
 1 SCHD \$d 19860800 \$g 0 \$e 0 \$f 8 \$y <1919:11:6-1921:7:7>
 2 SIHD NYG \$d 19860800 \$g 0 \$e 5 \$ f 8 \$y 1919-1972

Fig. 33.19. Summary display of OCLC local data records (Legacy practice)

33.20. Record examples

The record examples below illustrate the major types of newspapers and formats. Because they are subject to change, the records in the CONSER file or WorldCat may not match what is given here as an illustration of a particular case. These examples have been updated to conform to current CONSER practice. (Note: If displays appear ambiguous about the number of spaces after a punctuation mark, assume it is one. (See also CONSER Standard Record Guidelines and Provider Neutral Guidelines.)

33.20.1. US Local weekly

(cataloged according to USNP/NDNP “master record convention”: no additional microform records created)

Deming Headlight (Deming, N.M. : 1881)

Type:	a	ELvl:	#	Srce:	d	GPub:		Ctrl:		Lang:	eng
BLvl:	s	Form:		Conf:	0	Freq:	w	MRec:		Ctry:	nmu
S/L:	0	Orig:	e	EntW:		Regl:	r	Alph:			
Desc:	i	SrTp:	n	Cont:		DtSt:	d	Dates:	1881	1948	

010 ## \$a sn 83004264
 040 ## \$a UCU \$b eng \$e rda \$c UCU \$d NSD \$d NPT \$d PPM \$d NST \$d NVM
 \$d NSD \$d DLC \$d NVM \$d CNK \$d NVM
 035 ## \$a 10077908 \$b UCU
 042 ## \$a pcc
 043 ## \$a n-us-nm
 130 0# \$a Deming headlight (Deming, N.M. : 1881)
 245 10 \$a Deming headlight.
 264 #1 \$a Deming, N.M. : \$b J.E. Curren, \$c -[1948]
 300 ## \$a volumes
 310 ## \$a Weekly, \$b May 1895-Dec. 1948
 321 ## \$a Weekly, \$b June 1881-Apr. 14, 1894
 321 ## \$a Semiweekly, \$b Apr. 18, 1894-Apr. 30, 1895
 336 ## \$a text \$b txt \$2 rdacontent
 337 ## \$a unmediated \$b n \$2 rdamedia
 338 ## \$a volume \$b nc \$2 rdacarrier
 362 1# \$a Began in June 1881; ceased with vol. 67, no. 11 (December 31, 1948).
 530 ## \$a Also on microfilm: El Paso, Tex. : Southwest Micropublishing, Inc.; and: Sunnyvale, Calif. : BMI Imaging Systems; issued in series: Chicano serials collection.
 530 ## \$a Archived issues are available in digital format as part of the Library of Congress Chronicling America online collection.
 580 ## \$a Merged with: Deming graphic (Deming, N.M. : 1903), to form: Deming graphic and the Deming headlight.
 588 0# \$a Vol. 1, no. 39 (March 18, 1882).
 588 1# \$a Vol. 67, no. 11 (December 31, 1948).
 651 #0 \$a Deming (N.M.) \$v Newspapers.
 651 #0 \$a Luna County (N.M.) \$v Newspapers.
 752 ## \$a United States \$b New Mexico \$c Luna \$d Deming. \$2 naf
 775 08 \$i Daily edition: \$t Deming daily headlight \$w (DLC)sn 94057025 \$w (OCoLC)30329909
 785 07 \$t Deming graphic (Deming, N.M. : 1903) \$w (DLC)sn 86063579 \$w (OCoLC)13420211
 785 07 \$t Deming graphic and the Deming headlight \$w (DLC)sn 92072352 \$w (OCoLC)26252896
 856 41 \$u <http://www.loc.gov/chroniclingamerica/lccn/sn83004264/issues>

33.20.2. Urban daily (pre-RDA record)*Monde (Paris, France)*

Type: a ELvl: # Srce: d GPub: Ctrl: Lang: fre
 BLvl: s Form: Conf: 0 Freq: d MRec: Ctry: fr
 S/L: 0 Orig: e EntW: Regl: n Alph: b
 Desc: a SrTp: n Cont: DtSt: c Dates: 1944 9999

010 ## \$a sn 85020897
 040 ## \$a MUL \$b eng \$c MUL \$d PIT \$d AIP \$d HUL \$d AIP \$d IUL \$d AIP
 \$d NSD \$d NST \$d DLC \$d ONP \$d CRL \$d NSD \$d HUL \$d CRL \$d OCL
 \$d DLC \$d OCLCQ \$d DLC \$d IUL \$d NLGGC \$d IHE \$d OCLCQ \$d GEBAY
 \$d GBVCP \$d DOS \$d OCLCQ \$d OCLCF \$d DOS \$d FC@ \$d HLS \$d IUL \$d
 UKMGB \$d ZAS \$d OCLCO \$d NJT \$d OCLCO \$d IUL \$d CRL
 012 ## \$k 1 \$m 0
 022 ## \$a 0395-2037 \$1 0395-2037 \$2 7
 037 ## \$b Le Monde, 5, rue des Italiens, 75427 Paris
 042 ## \$a nsdp \$a pcc
 043 ## \$a e-fr---
 050 14 \$a DC701 \$b .M66
 130 0# \$a Monde (Paris, France)
 210 0# \$a Monde \$b (Paris, 1944)
 222 #3 \$a Le Monde \$b (Paris. 1944)
 245 13 \$a Le monde.
 260 ## \$a Paris : \$b Imp. sp. du "Monde," \$c [1944]-
 300 ## \$a volumes ; \$c 51-68 cm
 310 ## \$a Daily (combined Sunday/Monday issue)
 336 ## \$a text \$b txt \$2 rdacontent
 337 ## \$a unmediated \$b n \$2 rdamedia
 338 ## \$a volume \$b nc 2 rdacarrier
 362 0# \$a 1. année, no 1 (19 déc. 1944)-
 515 ## \$a Issued in various chronological editions.
 530 ## \$a Also issued on microfilm by the Center for Research
 Libraries, A.C.R.P.P., Microfilming Corp. of America, and
 Research Publications.
 530 ## \$a Retrospective discs for 1987-1992 available from CEDROM-SNi.
 580 ## \$a Weekly selections published in: Monde. Sélection
 hebdomadaire.
 588 1# \$a 43. année, no 12730 (2 janv. 1986).
 651 #0 \$a Paris (France) \$v Newspapers.
 770 0# \$t Monde diplomatique \$x 0026-9395 \$w (DLC) 73645307 \$w
 (OCoLC)1787978
 775 08 \$t Monde. Sélection hebdomadaire \$x 0026-9360 \$w (DLC)sn
 86014500 \$w (OCoLC)3945430
 776 08 \$i Microfilm version: \$t Monde. \$d Center for Research Libraries
 \$w (DLC)sn 96021040 \$w (OCoLC)2527734
 776 08 \$i CD-ROM version: \$t Monde sur CD-ROM \$x 0969-9643 \$w
 (OCoLC)37734023
 776 08 \$i Online version: \$t Monde (Paris, France) \$x 2262-4694 \$w
 (DLC) 2011267057 \$w (OCoLC)137349884
 780 00 \$t Temps (Paris, France : 1861) \$x 1150-1073 \$w (DLC)sn 91069075
 \$w (OCoLC)12017413

33.20.3. Topical US newspaper on microfilm

(minimal level; cataloged according to optional practice of separate microform and print manifestation records)

New Republic (Lincoln, Neb. : 1887)

Type:	a	ELvl:	7	Srce:	d	GPub:		Ctrl:		Lang:	eng
BLvl:	s	Form:	a	Conf:	0	Freq:	w	MRec:		Ctry:	nbu
S/L:	0	Orig:	e	EntW:		Regl:	r	Alph:			
Desc:	i	SrTp:	n	Cont:		DtSt:	d	Dates:	1887	1901	

007 ## \$a h \$b d \$d a \$e f \$f u--- \$g b \$h a \$i c \$j t
 007 ## \$a h \$b d \$d b \$e f \$f u--- \$g b \$h a \$i a \$j t
 010 ## \$a sn 96080112
 040 ## \$a NVG \$b eng \$e rda \$c NVG
 042 ## \$a msc
 043 ## \$a n-us-nb
 130 0# \$a New republic (Lincoln, Neb. : 1887)
 245 14 \$a The new republic.
 246 1# \$i Title in publisher's box: \$a New republic and the leader, \$f Nov. 20, 1890-Jan. 1, 1891
 246 1# \$i Title in publisher's box: \$a New republic and Omaha leader, \$f <Jan. 8, 1891-Mar. 26, 1891>
 264 #1 \$a Lincoln, Nebraska : \$b New Republic Publishing Company, \$c 1887-1901.
 300 ## \$a 14 volumes : \$b illustrations
 310 ## \$a Weekly
 336 ## \$a text \$b txt \$2 rdacontent
 337 ## \$a microform \$b h \$2 rdamedia
 338 ## \$a microfilm reel \$b hd \$2 rdacarrier
 362 1# \$a Began with vol. 3, no. 32 (November 17, 1887); ceased with vol. 16, no. 47 (March 7, 1901).
 500 ## \$a "The only state paper that fights for the principals of the Prohibition Party."
 515 ## \$a Issues for Nov. 17, 1887-Aug. 9, 1888 also called vol. 13, no. 2-vol. 13, no. 40.
 515 ## \$a Not published Apr. 16, 1891. Vols. 9-10 not published.
 580 ## \$a Daily edition: Daily new republic, 1888-
 580 ## \$a Merged with: Nation's anchor, and: Nebraska patriot, to form: New republic-patriot.
 588 0# \$a Reproduction of original print version of vol. 3, no. 32 (November 17, 1887); title from masthead.
 588 1# \$a Reproduction of original print version of vol. 16, no. 47 (March 7, 1901).
 533 ## \$a Microfilm. \$m 1887-1901:[Gaps] \$b [Lincoln, Neb. : \$c Nebraska State Historical Society, \$d 1975?] \$e 5 microfilm reels ; 35 mm.
 651 #0 \$a Lincoln (Neb.) \$v Newspapers.
 651 #0 \$a Lancaster County (Neb.) \$v Newspapers.
 650 #0 \$a Prohibition \$z Nebraska \$v Newspapers.
 650 #0 \$a Temperance \$z Nebraska \$v Newspapers.
 610 20 \$a Prohibition Party (Neb.) \$v Newspapers.
 752 ## \$a United States \$b Nebraska \$c Lancaster \$d Lincoln. \$2 naf
 775 08 \$i Daily edition: \$t Daily new republic \$w (DLC)sn 96080116 \$w (OCoLC)34518978

776 08 \$i Print version: \$t New republic (Lincoln, Neb.) \$w (DLC)sn
83025337 \$w (OCoLC)9410413

780 00 \$t Living issue and the new republic \$w (DLC)sn 96080111 \$w
(OCoLC)34518941

780 05 \$t Omaha leader \$g Nov. 20, 1890

785 07 \$t Nation's anchor \$w (DLC)sn 96080118 \$w (OCoLC)34429020

785 07 \$t Nebraska patriot \$w (DLC)sn 96080119 \$w (OCoLC)34429026

785 07 \$t New republic-patriot \$w (DLC)sn 96080113 \$w w (OCoLC)34425885

33.20.4. Electronic daily (pre-RDA record)*GT online*

Type:	a	ELvl:	#	Srce:	d	GPub:		Ctrl:		Lang:	eng
BLvl:	s	Form:	o	Conf:	0	Freq:	d	MRec:		Ctry:	cou
S/L:	0	Orig:	e	EntW:		Regl:	r	Alph:			
Desc:	i	SrTp:	n	Cont:		DtSt:	d	Dates:	1994	1997	

```

006  ##  $a m      o d
007  ##  $a c $b r $d m $e n $f u
010  ##  $a sn 95073018 $z sn 950703018
040  ##  $a NVG $b eng $c NVG $d DLC $d OCL $d NVG $d DLC
042  ##  $a pcc
043  ##  $a n-us-co
245  00  $a GT online : $b an electronic publication of the Colorado
      Springs Gazette Telegraph.
246  13  $a Gazette Telegraph online
246  13  $a Colorado Springs gazette telegraph
264  #1  $a [Colorado Springs, Colo.] : $b Colorado Springs Gazette
      Telegraph, $c -1997.
310  ##  $a Daily
336  ##  $a text $b txt $2 rdacontent
337  ##  $a computer $b c $2 rdamedia
338  ##  $a online resource $b cr $2 rdacarrier
362  1#  $a Began in Aug. 1994.
362  0#  $a -May 5, 1997.
530  ##  $a Print edition: Colorado Springs gazette-telegraph.
588  0#  $a Aug. 2, 1995; title from title screen.
651  #0  $a Colorado Springs (Colo.) $v Newspapers.
651  #0  $a El Paso County (Colo.) $v Newspapers.
752  ##  $a United States $b Colorado $c El Paso $d Colorado Springs. $2
      naf
776  08  $i Print version: $t Colorado Springs gazette-telegraph $w
      (DLC)sn 82015766
785  00  $t Gazette.com $w (OCoLC)45537660
856  40  $u http://www.gazette.com/

```

33.20.5. Electronic newspaper whose audience is a specific group*Florida sentinel bulletin*

Type:	a	ELvl:	#	Srce:	d	GPub:		Ctrl:		Lang:	eng
BLvl:	s	Form:	o	Conf:	0	Freq:	c	MRec:		Ctry:	flu
S/L:	0	Orig:	e	EntW:		Regl:	r	Alph:			
Desc:	i	SrTp:		Cont:		DtSt:	c	Dates:	199u	9999	

006 ## \$a m o d
 007 ## \$a c \$b r \$d m \$e n \$f u
 010 ## \$a sn 96027423
 040 ## \$a FUG \$b eng \$e rda \$e pn \$c FUG
 042 ## \$a pcc
 043 ## \$a n-us-fl
 245 00 \$a Florida sentinel bulletin.
 246 30 \$a Sentinel bulletin
 264 #1 \$a Tampa, Fla. : \$b Florida Sentinel Bulletin Pub. Co.
 310 ## \$a Semiweekly
 336 ## \$a text \$b txt \$2 rdacontent
 337 ## \$a computer \$b c \$2 rdamedia
 338 ## \$a online resource \$b cr \$2 rdacarrier
 530 ## \$a Print edition: Florida sentinel bulletin.
 588 0# \$a Vol. 51, no. 65 (May 14, 1996); title from title screen
 (viewed May 15, 1996).
 588 1# \$a Vol. 51, no. 69 (May 28, 1996) (viewed June 6, 1996).
 651 #0 \$a Tampa (Fla.) \$v Newspapers.
 651 #0 \$a Hillsborough County (Fla.) \$v Newspapers.
 650 #0 \$a African-Americans \$z Florida \$v Newspapers. \$2 naf
 752 ## \$a United States \$b Florida \$c Hillsborough \$d Tampa.
 776 1# \$t Florida sentinel bulletin \$w (DLC)sn 82014285 \$w
 (OCoLC)8790205
 850 ## \$a FU
 856 40 \$u <http://www.flsentinel.com/>

33.20.6. Provider-neutral online newspaper*The nonpartisan leader*

Type: a ELvl: 7 Srce: d GPub: Ctrl: Lang: eng
 BLvl: s Form: o Conf: 0 Freq: e MRec: Ctry: mnu
 S/L: 0 Orig: e EntW: Regl: r Alph: a
 Desc: i SrTp: n Cont: DtSt: d Dates: 1915 1921

006 ## \$a m o d
 007 ## \$a c \$b r \$d u \$e n \$h a \$j a
 010 ## \$a 2015270576
 040 ## \$a OCLCE \$b eng \$c OCLCE \$d OCLCQ \$d OCLCF \$d OCLCO \$d DLC \$d
 OCL \$d OCLCQ \$d OCLCA \$d INARC
 022 0# \$a 2469-3537 \$2 1
 042 ## \$a msc \$a nsdp
 043 ## \$a ISSN RECORD
 050 10 \$a JK2391.N3 \$b N385
 050 4# \$a n-us-nd
 082 00 \$a 071 \$2 23
 222 #4 \$a The nonpartisan leader \$b (Online)
 245 04 \$a The nonpartisan leader.
 264 #1 \$a Fargo, North Dakota : \$b H.E. Behrens, \$c 1915-
 300 ## \$a 1 online resource
 310 ## \$a Biweekly, \$b Aug. 9, 1920-
 321 ## \$a Weekly, \$b Sept 23, 1915-July 26, 1920
 336 ## \$a text \$b txt \$2 rdacontent
 337 ## \$a computer \$b c \$2 rdamedia
 338 ## \$a online resource \$b cr \$2 rdacarrier
 362 1# \$a Began with volume I, number 1 (September 23, 1915); ceased
 with vol. 13, no. 9 (October 31, 1921).
 500 ## \$a Publication moved to St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 7, 1918 and
 Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 9, 1920.
 500 ## \$a Sometimes called North Dakota Edition or National Edition.
 515 ## \$a Vol. 2, no. 1 (Jan. 6, 1916) also numbered Whole No. 16.
 Double numbering continues throughout.
 550 ## \$a "Official Organ of the Non-Partisan League of North Dakota."
 588 ## \$a Description based on: Volume I, number 1 (September 23,
 1915); title from masthead (Chroniclingamerica.loc.gov, viewed
 November 10, 2015).
 588 ## \$a Latest issue consulted: Vol. 13, no. 9 (October 31, 1921)
 whole number 284 (Chroniclingamerica.loc.gov, viewed November
 10, 2015).
 610 20 \$a National Nonpartisan League \$z North Dakota \$v Newspapers.
 752 ## \$a United States \$b Minnesota \$c Hennepin \$d Minneapolis.
 752 ## \$a United States \$b Minnesota \$c Ramsey \$d St. Paul.
 752 ## \$a United States \$b North Dakota \$c Cass \$d Fargo.
 776 1# \$c Originally issued in print: \$t Nonpartisan leader \$x 2469-
 3529 \$w (DLC)sn 89074443 \$w (OCoLC)1638892
 785 00 \$t National leader (Minneapolis, Minn.)
 856 40 \$3 Google \$u <http://books.google.com/books?id=4UgtAQAAAMAJ>
 856 40 \$3 Google \$u <http://books.google.com/books?id=f0gtAQAAAMAJ>
 856 40 \$3 HathiTrust Digital Library, Full view \$u
<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/api/volumes/oclc/1638892.html>
 856 40 \$u <http://www.loc.gov/chroniclingamerica/lccn/sn89074443/issues>