

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 U.S. Newspaper Program which began in the early 1980's (see *CCM* 33.19). This module describes CONSER policies and practices for newspapers, both foreign and domestic, and explains practices specific to the USNP.¹ Newspapers are commonly understood to be primary sources of general news on current events but there are many different kinds (e.g., community, topical, 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."

This module will discuss:

- What is a newspaper
 - Areas where the cataloging differs from other serials cataloging
 - United States Newspaper Program
 - Areas where CONSER and USNP practice differs
 - Cataloging of electronic newspapers
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This module supersedes the following publications:

Butler, Todd. *Newspaper Cataloging and Union Listing Manual*. Washington, D.C. : Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, 1990.

Harriman, Robert. *Newspaper Cataloging Manual, CONSER/USNP Edition*. Washington, D.C.: Serial Record Division, Library of Congress, 1984.

Additional resource:

Union List: User Manual. Dublin, Ohio : OCLC Online Computer Library Center, Inc., 1989.

¹ The most notable USNP practice that differs from standard CONSER policy involves the "master bibliographic record convention" where USNP catalogers include microform reproductions on the record for the print. (See the "Definitions of Terms Used in This Module," and *CCM* 33.19.)

References:

AACR2/LCRI: Chapters 1, 12, 23, 24, 25.

CONSER Editing Guide: Section B6.4.2. Core record for newspapers.
Appendix L. Special types of cataloging.

Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings: H 690-H 1055; H 1920.

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 bibliographic editions 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. E-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. (*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 format no matter what formats are 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 U.S. Newspaper Program for cataloging domestic titles. (*CCM*)

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*)

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

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

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). The U. S. Newspaper Program is a cooperative national effort to locate, catalog, preserve on microfilm, and make available to researchers, newspapers published in the United States. The Program is 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 U.S. Trust Territories survey newspaper collections, catalog the newspapers on OCLC, and select appropriate files for preservation on microfilm. USNP is an associate member in CONSER and all USNP records are included in the CONSER database. (*CCM*)

33.1. What is a newspaper?

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

This definition should be followed when deciding what publications to catalog as newspapers. Treat as a periodical, any publication that doesn't 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 (e.g., 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, and are targeted to clearly identified groups. More common types of special interest newspapers include those directed to ethnic or racial groups, labor unions, farming community, religious groups, and political groups.

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

2. This definition excludes:

- Newsletter publications 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.

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 record for newspapers was documented (*CEG* B6.4.2). Authority control is reflected in the coding of the record (encoding level, field 042) and only minimal level records include headings that are not established in the LC/NACO Authority File.⁴

Authority work for newspaper records largely involves geographic place names that are used in uniform titles, subject headings, and added entries (fields 130, 651, 752). If a newspaper record includes only established place names in headings, as well as all the necessary bibliographic elements, then use the following codes:

- Encoding level “#” (can be full or core level);
- 042 code “lcd” or higher (i.e., “lc,” “nlc”);
- 651 second indicator “0” (if 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 “4” (as appropriate for place names).

A full level newspaper record is one that includes the core elements (*CEG* B6.4.2) 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 AACR2 12.0B1 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, although numberings on January issues may be more reliable than their dates.

33.3.2. Determining the chief source once the issue has been 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, and note the source from which the title was taken. Do not give a "source of title" note (field 500) for the masthead, since that is the norm.

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.

THE ECHO
An independent
hometown newspaper
P.O. Box 270
Berlin, NY 12022

Subscription price is \$19.50
for local residents.
Out of area subscription
price is \$21.50 yearly
The ECHO publishes every week.

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DEADLINES: Display ads - Monday, 2 pm, Classified advertising -
Monday, 4 p.m. News items - Tuesday, 12 p.m.

Publisher.....Ralph deLeon
Marketing Manager.....Richard deLeon
Circulation.....Priscilla Anderson
Arts Editor.....Warren Bleezarde
Copy Editor.....Marilyn Conlin
Production.....Dana Liles

Reporters
Noell deLeon.....658-3042
Gary Miller.....658-3218
Jack Lancto.....658-3212
J. Alexander Brooks.....658-3212
Mary Bouplon.....658-3212

POSTMASTER: Send address
changes to:
The ECHO P.O. Box 270 Route 22,
Berlin, NY 12022.
Telephone 518-658-3212,
518-658-3218, 658-2777.
FAX: 658-2266
Toll Free in Mass. and
Vt. 1-800-858-8592

Advertising Policy: The ECHO reserves
the right to refuse, reject or alter
advertising material at its discretion.
Advertisers should check their ad the
first week of publication. The ECHO shall
not be liable for failure to publish an ad or
for typographical error or errors in
publication except to the extent of the cost
of the ad for the first week's insertion.
Adjustment for errors is limited to the
cost of that portion of the ad where the
error occurred.

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NNA
NATIONAL NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION

NYPA
NEW YORK PRESS ASSOCIATION

Fig. 33.2

If no part of the newspaper supplies data that can be used as the basis of the description, take the necessary information from any available source, whether this is the contents of the newspaper or a reference work. Provide in a note the reason for, and the source of the supplied data.

```
245 00 $a [Daily herald].
362 0# $a Vol. 1, no. 1 (May 12, 1955)-
500 ## $a First issue untitled; issues for May 13, 1955- called: Daily
herald.
```

33.4. Uniform Title Headings (Field 130)

33.4.1. Background. Newspapers are always entered under title and the uniform title heading often is the main entry since many newspaper titles consist of one of a group of common generic titles (e.g., Times, Herald, Post). Refer to *LCRI 25.5B*⁶ for a general overview of the principles of assigning uniform titles.

33.4.2. When to assign a uniform title. Assign as instructed in *LCRI 25.5B* and *CCM 5.2*.

⁶ LC serial catalogers will still consult SARs when testing for conflict per paragraph at beginning of *LCRI 25.5B* .

33.4.3. Choice and form of qualifiers. For newspapers, the place of publication is always used as the first element in the qualifier. USNP catalogers generally use the “city, state” form of the place name. The place named first in the publication, distribution, etc. area (field 260) of the record is also used in the uniform title. AACR2 23.4 identifies additions to place names that are allowed, including state, province, territory, country, etc. LCRI 23.4B includes instructions to use the current name of the larger place (state, country, etc.) when adding it as a qualifier. The current state name is added to U.S. place names; when a neighborhood or local name is used, it is further qualified by 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. If the date is used in the qualifier it may be added to the place name since the place name is always used as the first element of the qualifier. (See “Date” examples below.)

```
130 0# $a Indian journal (Muskogee, Okla. : 1878)
245 14 $a The Indian journal.
260 ## $a Muskogee, Creek Nation, Indian Territory [Okla.] : $b M.P. Roberts
```

Frequency is generally used as a qualifier to distinguish titles from the same place and time and is sometimes included as an edition statement (e.g., “Weekly ed.”).

Geographic edition statements are generally used in 130 fields for newspapers published in multiple geographic editions. If the editions are published in different cities then the place name qualifier is sufficient. (See CCM 33.7.2 for additional examples of uniform titles for geographic editions.) Uniform title qualifiers that include edition statements also use the abbreviation “ed.”

Date

```
130 0# $a Washington gazette (Washington, Ga. : 1849)
245 14 $a The Washington gazette.
260 ## $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.
260 ## $a Washington, Ga. : $b H.F. Andrews
310 ## $a Weekly
362 1# $a Began Apr. 27, 1866; ceased in 1905.
```

Edition

130 0# \$a Sun herald (Charlotte Harbor, Fla. : Englewood ed.)
245 10 \$a Sun herald.
250 ## \$a Englewood ed.
580 ## \$a Other eds.: Sun herald (Charlotte Harbor, Fla. : Charlotte ed.), 1991-<1995>; Sun herald (Charlotte Harbor, Fla. : De Soto ed.), <1994-1995>.
775 1# \$t Sun herald (Charlotte Harbor, Fla. : Charlotte ed.) \$x 1055-7806 \$w (DLC)sn 91002725
775 1# \$t Sun herald (Charlotte Harbor, Fla. : De Soto ed.) \$x 1078-5574 \$w (DLC)sn 94004139 \$w (OCoLC)31119802

130 0# \$a Sun herald (Charlotte Harbor, Fla. : Charlotte ed.)
245 10 \$a Sun herald.
250 ## \$a Charlotte ed.
580 ## \$a Other eds.: Sun herald (Charlotte Harbor, Fla. : Englewood ed.), 1991-<1995>; Sun herald (Charlotte Harbor, Fla. : De Soto ed.), <1994-1995>.
775 1# \$t Sun herald (Charlotte Harbor, Fla. : Englewood ed.) \$x 1068-7939 \$w (DLC)sn 93003703 \$w (OCoLC)27804448
775 1# \$t Sun herald (Charlotte Harbor, Fla. : De Soto ed.) \$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.
260 ## $a City of Washington [D.C.] : $b Elliot and Irvine
310 ## $a Daily (except Sun.)
362 0# $a Vol. 6, no. 992 (Feb. 15, 1821)-v. 11, no. 3165 (Feb.
4, 1826).
775 0# $t Washington gazette (Washington, D.C. : Triweekly) $w
(DLC)sn 82014429

-----

130 0# $a Washington gazette (Washington, D.C. : Triweekly)
245 10 $a Washington gazette.
260 ## $a Washington [D.C. : $b Jonathan Elliot]
310 ## $a Triweekly
362 0# $a Feb. 15/16, 1821-
362 1# $a Ceased in Feb. 1826?
775 0# $t Washington gazette (Washington, D.C. : Daily) $w
(DLC)sn 82014409

```

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

```

130 0# $a Californian (Monterey, Calif. : 1846)
245 14 $a The Californian.
260 ## $a Monterey, Calif. : $b Colton & Semple
362 0# $a Vol. 1, no. 1 (Aug. 15, 1846)-v. 3, no. 15 (Nov. 11, 1848).
500 ## $a Published in San Francisco, Calif., May 22, 1847-Nov. 11, 1848.

```

If the name of the place of publication changes because the city changes its name or if one city incorporates another, use the AACR2 form of the first named place in the 260 field.

```

130 0# $a Republican mail (Majority Point, Ill.)
245 14 $a The Republican mail.
260 ## $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.
260 ## $a Charlestown [Boston, Mass.] : $b Charlestown Enterprise Co.
362 0# $a Vol. 6, no. 18 (Nov. 1, 1884)-v. 9, no. 8 (Feb. 20, 1886).
```

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

If the form of the name varies, use in the qualifier the form of the name found in the name authority file. (Name variations include changes in spelling, punctuation, and abbreviations.) If the name is not established, follow instructions found in *AACR2 23.2A* and use the form of the name that is in general use and can be identified in gazetteers and other reference sources. *LCRI 23.2* cites the *Rand McNally Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide* as a resource to use as well as the online service, *Geographic Names Information System* (<http://geonames.usgs.gov/>).

```
130 0# $a New-York tribune (New York, N.Y. : 1841)
245 10 $a New-York tribune.
246 3# $a New York tribune
260 ## $a New-York [N.Y.] : $b Horace Greeley
```

33.4.4. Uniform titles for language editions. For instructions on the assignment of uniform titles to language editions, refer to *CCM 5.6.2*.

```
130 0# $a Forward (New York, N.Y.). $l Yiddish.
245 10 $a Forver'ets = $b Forward = Vorwärts.
260 ## $a New York, N.Y. : $b Jewish Socialist Press Federation
580 ## $a Also has English language ed.: Forward (New York, N.Y.)
775 1# $t Forward (New York, N.Y.) $x 1051-340X $w (DLC)sn 90003159
```

33.5. 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 according to *AACR2 12.1E1*. 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)
 260 ## \$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

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

130 0# \$a San Jose weekly Mercury (San Jose, Calif. : 1869)
 245 10 \$a San Jose weekly Mercury.
 246 3# \$a San Jose Mercury
 246 13 \$a Weekly Mercury
 362 0# \$a Vol. 17, no. 12 (July 29, 1869)-
 500 ## \$a The word "weekly" appears over the masthead ornament.

3.6. 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 in newspaper records. Provide title added entries 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 change (Fig. 33.5).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. 33.5

```
245 04 $a The Washington post.
246 1# $a $i Issues for Apr. 15-29, 1878 called: $a Washington post and union
362 0# $a No. 1 (Dec. 6, 1877)–no. 28,398 (Mar. 17, 1878).
780 05 $t National union (Washington, D.C.) $g Apr. 15, 1878 $w (DLC)sn
82006529 $w (OCoLC)8776863
```

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

⁷ Exceptions are sometimes made for rare early newspaper titles.

```

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
260 ## $a Buffalo, N.Y. : $b Buffalo Evening News, Inc.

```

Parallel title. Record each parallel title (title in another language) that is included in the title statement in a separate 246 field. Do not input the initial article or terminal punctuation (Fig. 33.6).

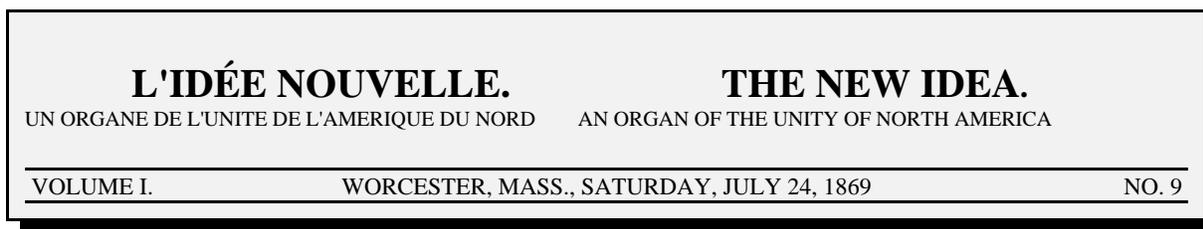


Fig. 33.6

```

245 02 $a L'id'ee nouvelle = $b The new idea.
246 31 $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. 33.7b) 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.

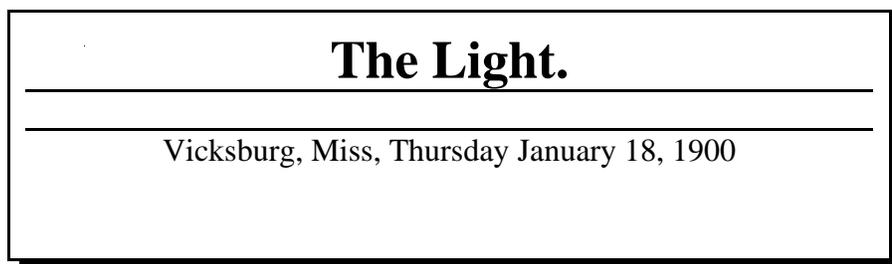


Fig. 33.7a

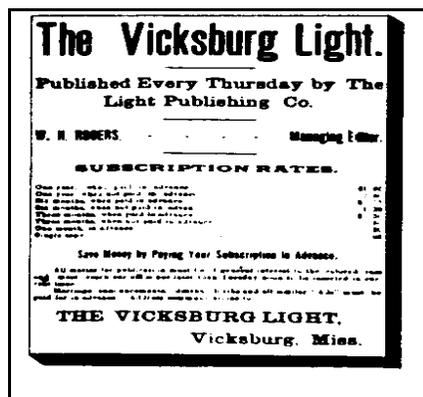


Fig. 33.7b

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

Alternative titles. Common among eighteenth and early nineteenth century newspapers, are alternative titles, as explained in CCM 6.1.4 (Fig. 33.8). Provide access for alternative titles in field 246.

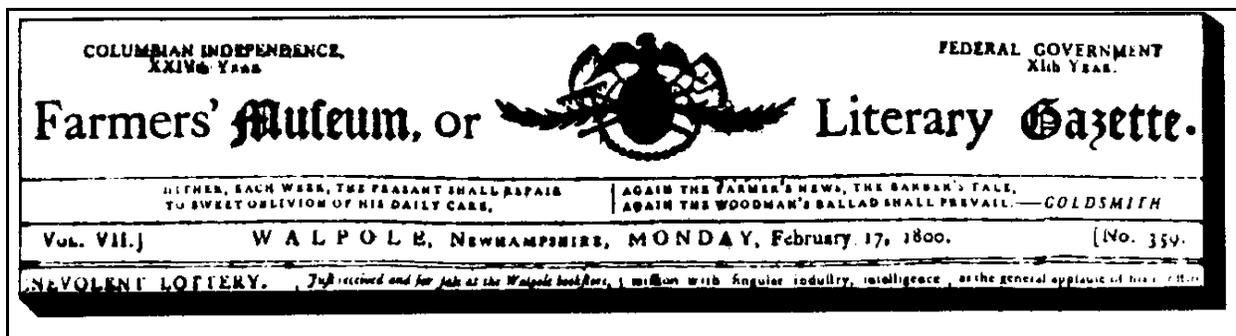


Fig. 33.8

245 00 \$a Farmers' museum, or, Literary gazette.
 246 30 \$a Literary gazette
 246 20 \$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

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. 33.9). In such cases include alternative interpretations of the title as variant titles in 246 fields.

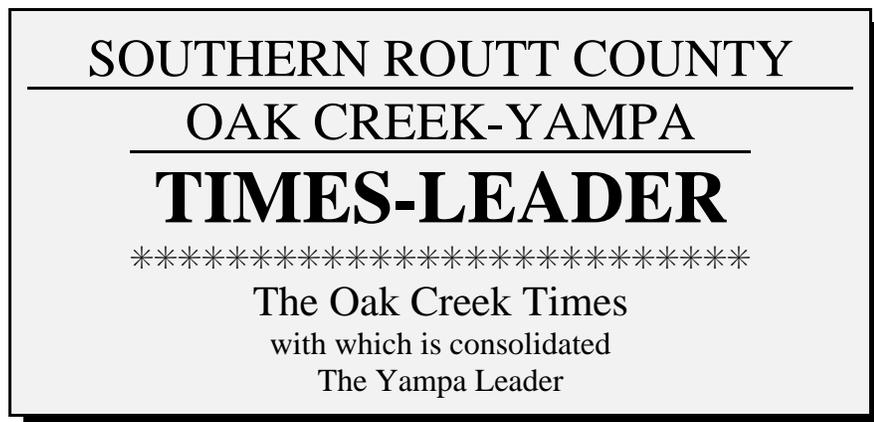


Fig. 33.9

```
245 00 $a Southern Routt County Oak Creek-Yampa times-leader.
246 30 $a Oak Creek-Yampa times-leader
246 2# $a Oak Creek Yampa times leader
780 00 $t Oak Creek times and the Yampa leader $w (DLC)sn 90051038
```

Other title added entries. As with other serials, include a title added entry 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 (LCRI 21.30J).

```
245 00 $a Turtle Mountain echo II.
246 3# $a Turtle Mountain echo two
246 3# $a Turtle Mountain echo 2
260 ## $a Belcourt, N.D. : $b [Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians]
```

33.6.2 Added entry--uncontrolled related/analytical title (field 740). Newspaper supplements and special issues are only cataloged on separate records 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 separately.

```
130 0# $a News-journal (Daytona Beach, Fla.)
245 14 $a The news-journal.
310 ## $a Daily
525 ## $a Has supplement titled: 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.
260 ## $a Cohocton, N.Y. : $b Vincent L. Tripp
500 ## $a Includes section titled: 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 uniform title (*CCM* 33.4.3).

Separately cataloged editions are generally linked using the Other Edition Available Entry (field 775). (See also *CCM* 33.15.3, Other Physical Formats.) Linking Entry Complexity Note (field 580) may also be added for clarification of the relationship, or in place of multiple 775 fields. 580 fields are 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.) Do not consider versions in different physical media to be editions. This relationship is identified with the 776 linking field.

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

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 per *AACR2* 1.2B4. If an edition statement, derived from the frequency, is used in the uniform title qualifier, then the 250 field is input in brackets.

```

130 0# $a Olmsted County Democrat (Rochester, Minn. : Daily
ed.)
245 14 $a Olmsted County Democrat.
250 ## $a Daily ed.
775 0# $t Olmsted County Democrat (Rochester, Minn. : Weekly
ed.) $w (DLC)sn 90060431

-----

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

```

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 ed.)
245 14 $a The Christian Science monitor.
250 ## $a Western ed.
775 1# $t Christian Science monitor (Boston, Mass. : Eastern ed.) $w (DLC)sn
84035651 $w (OCoLC)2621177
775 1# $t Christian Science monitor (Boston, Mass. : Midwestern ed.)
775 1# $t Christian Science monitor (Boston, Mass. : New England ed.) $w
(DLC)sn 85047511

```

Local edition

```

130 0# $a Sun herald (Charlotte Harbor, Fla. : Englewood ed.)
245 10 $a Sun herald.
250 ## $a Englewood ed.
580 ## $a Other eds.: Sun herald (Charlotte Harbor, Fla. : Charlotte ed.),
1991-<1995>; Sun herald (Charlotte Harbor, Fla. : De Soto ed.),
<1994-1995>
775 1# $t Sun herald (Charlotte Harbor, Fla. : Charlotte ed.) $x 1055-7806
$w (DLC)sn 91002725
775 1# $t Sun herald (Charlotte Harbor, Fla. : De Soto ed.) $x 1078-5574 $w
(DLC)sn 94004139

```

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 eds.: Miami herald (Miami, Fla. : 1976), 1976-
1987; Nuevo herald, 1987-
775 1# $t Miami herald (Miami, Fla. : 1976) $w (DLC)sn 83016287
775 1# $t Miami herald (Miami, Fla. : 1910). Spanish. Nuevo herald $w (DLC)sn
91066494

```

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 multiple 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. 33.10), the Utica edition has been identified as the main edition.

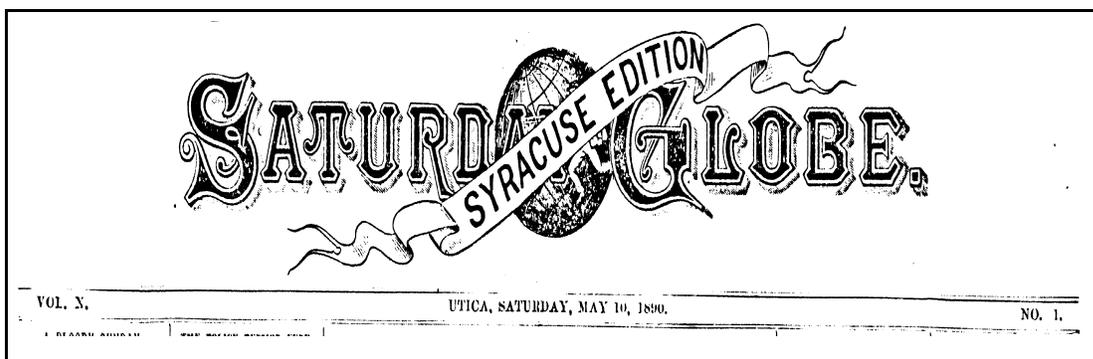


Fig. 33.10

```

130 0# $a Saturday globe (Utica, N.Y. : Syracuse ed.)
245 14 $a The Saturday globe.
250 ## $a Syracuse ed.
260 ## $a Utica, N.Y. : $b William T. and Thomas F. Baker
580 ## $a Also published in numerous local editions.

```

```
775 0# $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 separately.

```
130 0# $a Springfield weekly Republican (Springfield, Mass. : Country ed.)
245 10 $a Springfield weekly Republican.
250 ## $a Country ed.
310 ## $a Weekly
775 0# $t Springfield daily Republican (Springfield, Mass.) $w (DLC)sn
83045602
775 0# $t Springfield weekly Republican (Springfield, Mass.) $w (DLC)sn
83020847
```

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 10 $a Berliner Tageblatt $h [microform].
250 ## $a Morgen-Ausg.
310 ## $a Daily
500 ## $a Monday issues have ed. statement: Montags-Ausg.
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 1# $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-Ausg.
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 1# $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 editions. Create a uniform title as prescribed in *CCM* 5.6.2. Do not use Original Language Entry (765) or Translation Entry (767) fields.

130 0# \$a Forward (New York, N.Y.)
245 10 \$a Forward.
260 ## \$a New York City [N.Y.] : \$b Forward Pub. Co.
250 ## \$a [English ed.]
580 ## \$a Yiddish ed.: For.ver.ts (New York, N.Y.).
775 1# \$t Forward (New York, N.Y.). Yiddish. For.ver.ts \$w (DLC)sn 83045845

During heated political races many papers issued campaign editions. Some were merely broadsides, scandal sheets, or propaganda. Catalog separately 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 500)

Numbering (i.e., numeric and chronological designations) is most often found in the mastheads, and/or the publisher's statements. Record the numbering in field 362, as either formatted or unformatted notes, depending on whether the first/last issues are in hand. Unformatted 362 fields (second indicator "1") are accompanied by "Description based on" notes in 500 fields. (See *CCM* 8.1 and *CEG* Field 362 for more information on recording serial numbering.)

33.8.1. Formatted designations (field 362, indicator 0). Input numbering and date as a formatted designation when the first and/or last issue is available, as prescribed in *CCM* 8.1 and 8.4 (date only for those that lack numbering).

```
362 0# $a Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 5, 1895)-v. 1, no. 52 (Dec. 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 (Mar.
14, 1967).
362 0# $a Apr. 29, 1901-July 3, 1904.
362 0# $a Vol. 5, no. 1 (Jan. 2, 1989)-
```

33.8.2. Unformatted designations (field 362, indicator 1). Input unformatted designations as prescribed in *CCM* 8.1, including a "Description based on" note if necessary. The following are common examples of unformatted or partially formatted designations for newspapers. (See also *CCM* 8.6.)

Beginning and ending dates are known but not in hand:

```
362 1# $a Began Jan. 15, 1949; ceased Dec. 20, 1951.
500 ## $a Description based on: Vol. 2, no. 32 (Apr. 17, 1950).
```

Specific beginning and ending dates are not known:

```
362 1# $a Began in 1949; ceased in Dec. 1951.
500 ## $a Description based on: Vol. 1, no. 51 (Jan. 9, 1950).
```

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

```
362 1# $a Began in Jan. 1949.
362 0# $a -v. 2, no. 50 (Dec. 20, 1951).
500 ## $a Description based on: Vol. 1, no. 26 (July 7, 1949).
```

(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. When more than one issue is in hand at the time of cataloging, or

when making changes to the record based on subsequent issues, input a latest issues consulted note, per AACR2 12.7B23. See *CCM* 8.1.2. for more information.

```
362 0# $a Vol. 5, no. 1 (Jan. 2, 1989)-
500 ## $a Latest issue consulted: Vol. 15, no. 1 (Jan. 4, 1999).
```

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 with newspapers, often with a new 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 ser.*] or another appropriate term (or its equivalent in the language of the title proper) (*AACR2* 12.3G1.)⁸. It is not unusual for a newspaper publisher to start a new numbering with a change in publisher, editor, or other reason. For more examples of successive designations, see *CCM* 8.7.2.

```
310 ## $a Weekly
362 0# $a Vol. 1, no. 1 (May 14, 1803)-v. 4, no. 15 (Sept. 8, 1806) ; [new
ser.] v. 1, no. 1 (Sept. 18, 1806)-v. 3, no. 52 (Sept. 17, 1808).
```

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

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

⁸ 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 ser.]”.



Fig. 33.11

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. 33.11). Record as prescribed in *CCM* 8.5.4.

```
245 00 $a Fargo times.
260 ## $a Fargo, Dakota [N.D.] : $b E.B. Chambers
362 0# $a New ser., vol. 1, no. 1 (June 5 , 1875)- = old ser., v. 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. 33.12).

```
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.
580 ## $a Formed by the union of: Gazette and Mercury, and: Greenfield
courier.
780 14 $t Gazette and Mercury $w (DLC)sn 83021069
780 14 $t Greenfield courier $w (DLC)sn 83021073
```

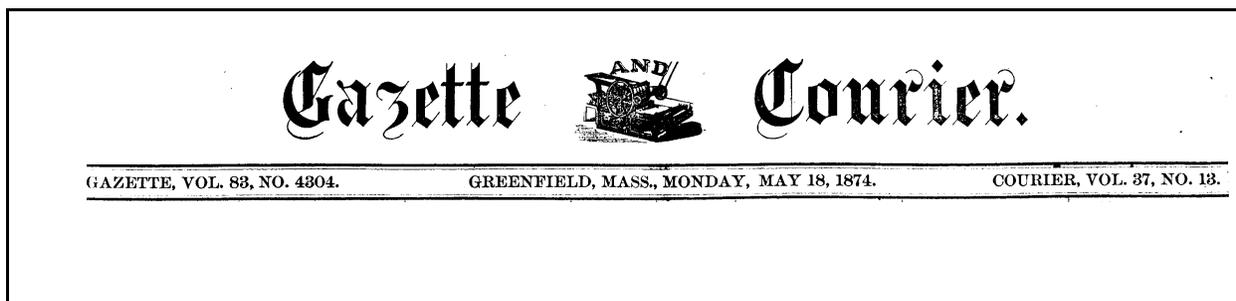


Fig. 33.12

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. 33.13).

```

245 00 $a Press-Knickerbocker-express.
246 1# $i Published on Sunday as: $a Sunday press
260 ## $a Albany, N.Y. : $b Allied Print.
362 1# $a Began in Aug. 1899.
362 0# $a -68th year (May 20, 1910).
500 ## $a Description based on: 57th year (Sept. 1, 1899).
515 ## $a Sunday issues carry separate numbering.

```

33.9. Publication, Distribution, Etc. Area (Field 260)

The imprint area of newspaper records generally includes place of publication, name of publisher, and the first and last dates of publication. This information is most often found in the masthead or the publisher's statement. For newspapers, the dates of publication match the chronological designation of the first and last issues.⁹

Many eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century newspapers identify only a printer, editor, proprietor, or owner. In the absence of a corporate publisher, record the person's name(s) in field 260, 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 record the corporate body as the publisher's name in field 260, subfield \$b. If there is a hierarchy of corporate bodies listed as publishers on the piece, use 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, Scripps-Howard). In this case record the next highest corporate name, or individual, listed.

33.10. Physical Description (Field 300)

Always provide the "extent of item" (e.g., "v.") in field 300 subfield \$a for full-level newspaper records for print and microform formats. Use of subfield \$b (other physical details), and subfield \$c (dimensions) is considered optional. (See also *CCM* Module 11 and *CEG* Field 300.)

33.11. Frequency (Fields 310 and 321)

Always include the current frequency of a newspaper in field 310, even if it's evident from the title statement (field 245) (*LCRI* 12.7B1). A newspaper's frequency is most often found in the publisher's statement or in the masthead. Input notes for the current and former frequencies per

⁹ Many earlier USNP records did not include the years of publication in subfield \$c because the information was considered redundant with the 362 field.

AACR2 12.7B1. Refer to *CCM* 12.3, and *CEG* Frequency/Regularity (008/18-19) and Field 310/321, for specific instructions on recording the frequency information in the MARC record.

```
Freq: w
Regl: r
245 04 $a The Bingham County news.
260 ## $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 Triweekly, $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 *CEG* Field 310/321.¹⁰

```
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 Sun.)11
```

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

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

33.12. Notes (Fields 500, 515, 533, 546)¹²

¹⁰ USNP catalogers generally include all former frequencies.

¹¹ Although AACR2 does not list allowable abbreviations for days of the week in Appendix B, USNP practice has been to use the following abbreviations: Sun., Mon., Tue., Wed., Thur., Fri., Sat.

¹² Instructions on the use of fields 530 and 580 are found in *CCM* 33.15, “Linking relationships.”

33.12.1. Changes in place of publication (field 500). If the place of publication changes, record it in a 500 note and add a 752 field for the new place name (see also *CCM* 33.14).

```
245 00 $a Daily Nevada tribune.
260 ## $a Carson City, Nev. : $b McClure & Parkinson
362 0# $a Vol. 5, no. 527 (Aug. 9, 1875)-v. 46, no. 143 (July 15, 1896).
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.
```

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:

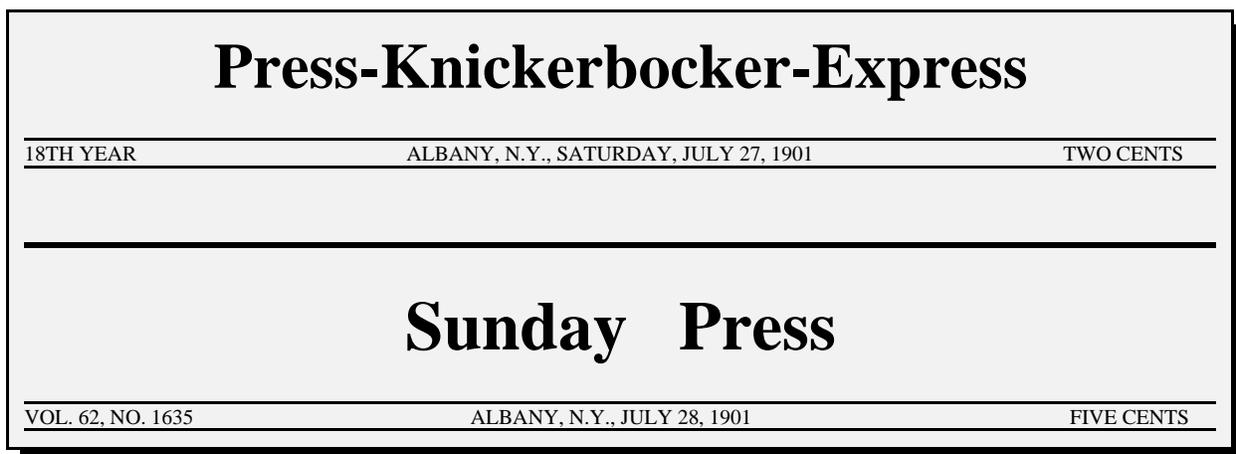


Fig. 33.13

1. If Saturday and Sunday issues carry separate systems of numeric designations, note the separate numbering in field 515 (Fig. 33.13).

```
245 00 $a Press-Knickerbocker-express.
246 1# $i Published on Sunday as: $a Sunday press
260 ## $a Albany, N.Y. : $b Allied Print
515 ## $a Sunday issues carry separate numbering.
```

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.

```

Sometimes the peculiarities involve both the numbering and the dates:

```

310 ## $a Daily (except Sunday)
362 0# $a Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 2, 1853 [i.e. 1854])-
515 ## $a Issues for Jan.-Mar. 1854 dated 1853. Issue for Jan. 3, 1854 also
    numbered vol. 1, no. 1 but constitutes v. 1, no. 2.

```

3. When to note suspensions.

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 his or her judgment when deciding whether to note such brief suspensions.

```

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

```

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-v. XI, no. III, but constitute v. 8,
    no. 28-v. 9, no. 3.
515 ## $a Vol. numbering skips from v. 22 to v. 30 on Dec. 12, 1889.
515 ## $a Issue numbering for Aug. 22-Sept. 12, 1913 remains at no. 34; with
    Sept. 19, 1913 issue numbering skips to no. 38.

```

33.12.3. Language note (fields 041, 546). *CCM* 13.6.1 describes several situations when a language note is given for serials.¹³ Include the language note for non-English newspapers per *LCRI* 1.7B2. 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*.

```

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

```

¹³ USNP practice has been to give language notes for all foreign language newspapers.

33.12.4. Editor/Publisher note (field 500). Editor and publisher notes are not generally input in newspaper records. If an editor's or publisher's name is more widely known than the newspaper, a note and added entry may be included. (See AACR2 21.30D1 and CCM 13.8.2.)

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

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. Since the source for newspaper titles is the masthead, it is not necessary to use the "Title from" note as prescribed in CCM 3.2, except in rare cases when the title is not in the masthead or a masthead is not present.

```
362 1# $a Began in 1979.
362 0# $a -v. 3, issue 12 (Aug. 4, 1981).
500 ## $a Description based on: Vol. 2, issue 10 (May 20, 1980).
```

33.12.6. Reproduction note (field 533). Field 533 is generally used to describe a reproduction when the description is based on the original.¹⁴ (See LCRI Chapter 11 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).

```
130 0# $a New republic (Lincoln, Neb. : 1887)
245 14 $a The new republic $h [microform].
533 ## $a Microfilm. $m 1887-1901:[Gaps] $b [Lincoln, Neb. : $c Nebraska
State Historical Society, $d 1975?] $e 5 microfilm reels ; 35 mm.
776 1# $c Original $w (DLC)sn 83025337
[The full record is included in CCM 33.20.3.]
```

33.13. Added Entries for Authors and Editors (fields 700, 710)

33.13.1. Personal and corporate authors (fields 700, 710). Since 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 added entry (CCM 33.1). Several 18th

¹⁴ USNP records generally follow the master record convention and do not use field 533. A 530 note may be added instead, with additional format information in a holdings record.

and 19th century papers were authored by noteworthy individuals and 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 added entry for the body or individual as instructed in *CCM* 4.8. The *AACR2* form of the name is entered according to instructions in chapters 22 and 24, or as found in the LC/NACO Authority File file.

```
245 00 $a Win awenen nisitotung = $b He who understands.
246 31 $a He who understands
260 ## $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). *AACR2* 12.7B6 explains when to record a note (field 500) for editors “considered to be 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 752.¹⁵ 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, including the country name and subordinate units (e.g., state, territory, province, county, city).¹⁶ 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 and also recorded with 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.
```

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ 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.

651 #0 \$a Detroit (Mich.) \$v Newspapers.
 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, Malaysia, and Yugoslavia.

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)¹⁷

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 adequately expressed by the display constants for the linking fields (see *CEG*, fields 775-785). Refer to *CCM* 14.1.6 for when to use a 580 note in CONSER records.¹⁸ 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, or for the years representing the relationship. Note that the availability of subfield i 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. 33.14) 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.

¹⁷ See *CCM* 14.1 and *CEG* “Linking Entry Fields--General Information” for an overview of linking fields and linking relationships.

¹⁸ USNP has traditionally input fewer 580 fields in their records than what is recommended in *CCM* 14.1.4.a.

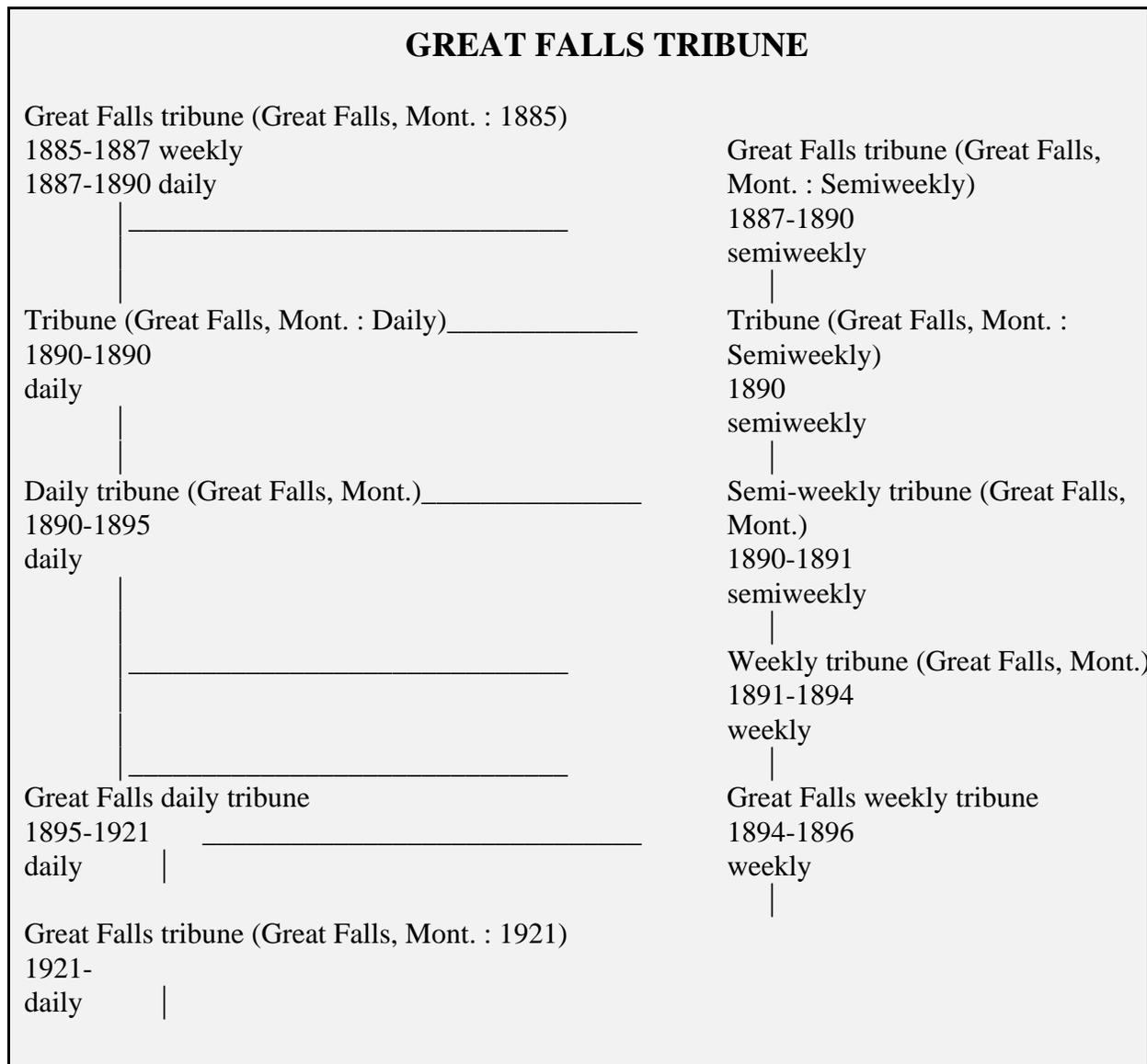


Fig. 33.14

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.¹⁹ For a discussion of alternative treatment of these fields, see *CCM* 14.2.6.

¹⁹ 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.

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 17 \$t Voce del popolo (Detroit, Mich.) \$w (DLC)sn 83045266 \$w (OCoLC)9378178
 785 17 \$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 \$t Red River gazette \$w (DLC)sn 85033479
 780 04 \$t Fargo express \$w (DLC)sn 84022131
 780 05 \$t Northern Pacific mirror \$g 1875 \$w (DLC)sn 89074489
 785 00 \$t Fargo weekly times \$w (DLC)sn 89074486

[USNP record without 580 field]

33.15.2. Editions (fields 580, 775). There are 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.

245 00 \$a Star-advocate.
 310 ## \$a Weekly, \$b Feb. 5, 1975-<1994>
 321 ## \$a Triweekly, \$b 1962-
 321 ## \$a Daily (Monday through Friday), \$b <1965>-Jan. 31, 1975
 580 ## \$a Daily ed.: Florida today (Cocoa, Fla.), <1994>
 775 1# \$t Florida today (Cocoa, Fla.) \$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 uniform title identifies the relationship. When newspaper editions change frequency and title 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 v.
310 ## $a Weekly
362 1# $a Began in 1851.
362 0# $a -123rd year (Sept. 26, 1946).
775 0# $t Springfield tri-weekly Republican $w (DLC)sn 85038277
775 0# $t Springfield semi-weekly Republican $w (DLC)sn 85038278

```

```

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 0# $t Springfield weekly Republican (Springfield, Mass.) $w (DLC)sn
83020847
785 00 $t Springfield semi-weekly Republican $w (DLC)sn 85038278
↓
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 0# $t Springfield weekly Republican (Springfield, Mass.) $w (DLC)sn
83020847
780 00 $t Springfield tri-weekly Republican $w (DLC)sn 85038277

```

580 notes are generally used 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 ed.: 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 ed.: Saturday messenger (Fort Dodge, Iowa), Oct. 30,
1886-July 30, 1887.
775 1# $t Saturday messenger (Fort Dodge, Iowa) $w (DLC)sn 85049750
775 1# $t Fort Dodge daily messenger $w (DLC)sn 85049753
775 1# $t Evening messenger (Fort Dodge, Iowa) $w (DLC)sn 85049754
775 1# $t Fort Dodge messenger (Fort Dodge, Iowa : 1902) $w (DLC)sn 85049755

```

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 For.ver.ts.
245 10 $a Forward.
260 ## $a New York City, N.Y. : $b Forward Pub. Co., $c 1990-
580 ## $a Issued also in a Yiddish ed.: For.ver.ts.
775 1# $t For.ver.ts $x 0746-7869 $w (DLC)sn 83045845 $w (OCoLC)34407272
```

33.15.3. Other physical media (fields 530, 776). Fields 776 and 530 are used to link and note other physical forms of the item, including microforms and electronic resources. This mainly involves 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.) 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 microforms²⁰, but instead noted their availability in a 530 note. Other CONSER members follow *LCRI* Chapter 11, 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 0# $t Chicago defender (Chicago, Ill. : Daily)
776 1# $c Original $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
```

²⁰ See *LCRI* 12.0

530 ## \$a Also 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 that are 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.

```
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).
580 ## $a Issued with: Yampa leader, Nov. 4-Dec. 16, 1926.
777 1# $t Yampa leader $w (DLC)sn 90051040

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 1# $t Oak Creek times (Oak Creek, Colo.) $w (DLC)sn 90051037
```

In each record, input a 777 linking field and 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 AACR2 21.2C2a and LCRI 21.2C, and discussed in CCM Module 16. A new serial entry is also required per LCRI 21.3B when the physical medium changes.

33.16.2. Minor title changes. The following exceptions to AACR2 21.2C2b and LCRI 21.2C 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.²¹ 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, and additional headings may be input to reflect the new format.

```
Type of Serial: n
130 0# $a Looking glass (Hatfield, Ark.)
245 14 $a The looking glass.
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.
```

Titles often change when their form and content change, thus requiring a new serial entry.

²¹ Exceptions are sometimes made for rare newspaper titles.

```

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 Cataloging Manual, Subject Headings*. 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, and use the form subdivision “Newspapers” according to *Subject Cataloging Manual, Subject Headings H 1920*.²²

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

²² In February 1994, *SCMSH* 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.

publication. A topical heading may be assigned if the topic represents at least 20% of the newspaper's content.

33.17.2. Subject Added Entry - Geographic Name (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.²³

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.²⁴ (See also *CCM* 33.2.) Construct and enter geographic headings according to *SCMSH* sections H 690-H 1055. Always conclude field 651 with the form subdivision "Newspapers."

Although the geographic coverage of a newspaper is often the same as its place of publication, this is not always true. Input a 651 field for places of publication found in the 260 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 ed.
260 ## $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 per *AACR2*, Chapter 23. The cataloger may also need to consult state and local gazetteers to determine the authorized form if the name is not in the authority file. Input only the current form of the place name in the 651 field. An authority record cross reference can be included to provide access for an earlier form or spelling.

²³ More than two levels of geographic specificity should generally be avoided. (E.g., Separate headings for neighborhood and city, but not for neighborhood, city, and county.)

²⁴ 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.

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

Spelling Variations

```
130 0# $a North Carolina bulletin (Asheboro, N.C.)
245 10 $a North Carolina bulletin.
260 ## $a Ashborough, N.C. : $b E.B. Drake
362 0# $a 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

```
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

```
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 and national groups (field 650). Field 650 also provides access to newspapers for national and ethnic groups. The following definition is offered in *SCMSH* 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 or national group subject headings:

650 #0 \$a Polish Americans \$z Illinois \$z Chicago \$v Newspapers.
 650 #0 \$a Afro-Americans \$z Louisiana \$v Newspapers.

Ethnic newspapers are not, of course, limited to the U.S. For foreign ethnic papers use the following construction:

650 #0 \$a [National group outside their native country] \$z [Geographic subdivision] \$v Newspapers.
 245 00 \$a Argentinos lietuviju balsas.
 260 ## \$a Bs. As. [Buenos Aires, Argentina] : \$b Argentino Lietuviu 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.

Keep in mind that ethnic groups and languages are not always the same:

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

Assign the following types of headings to 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

newspapers

.18. Electronic

Many feel that newspaper publishing is undergoing an evolution that will likely change the form of what is currently considered a newspaper (Fig. 33.15). A new medium has been born--the electronic newspaper²⁵--one that presents a new challenge for librarians. Cataloging e-newspapers, like cataloging any type of Internet publication, is continuously evolving to keep pace with the resources. Fields with special applications for e-newspapers are explained below. A short list of World Wide Web resources for electronic newspapers is also included (*CCM* 33.18.13).

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 e-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*). E-newspapers are accessed most frequently via the Internet. This definition will evolve as the concept of an online newspaper continues to evolve.

E-newspapers are often associated with an existing newspaper in print. Most e-newspapers do not have enumeration, though they 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;
- World Wide Web sites that only compile news from external sources;
- Online news services (without designated issues);

²⁵ Also called e-newspaper, e-news, or online newspaper.

- Dial-up bulletin board services.

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

33.18.2. World Wide Web sites for newspapers. It is becoming more common for newspaper publishers to establish Web sites, and sometimes an Internet address is included in the publisher's statement in print. 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 with additional Internet news services, and some offer only subscription and advertising information.

If possible, investigate the Web site mentioned in the newspaper to determine the nature of the online information. Newspaper publishers are now providing designated issues online, and sometimes an archive is maintained and accessed through the publisher's Web site. CONSER has developed an interim policy option for the treatment of online versions of serials in print (CCM 31.2.2). A separate record for the online version is preferred, although 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;
- 776 fields to link the records;
- 856 fields in *both* the print record and the record for the online version.

(For more details, see CCM 31.2.2.)

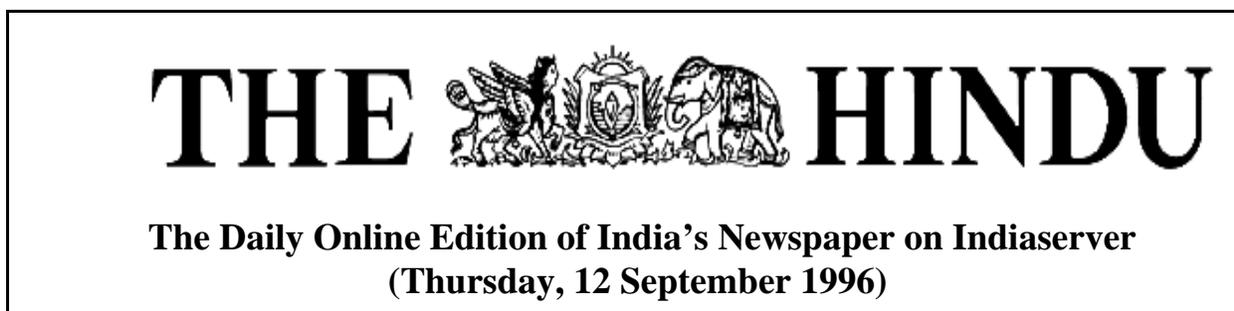


Fig. 33.16

```
130 0# $a Hindu (Madras, India : Daily : Online)
245 14 $a The Hindu $h [electronic resource].
516 ## $a Electronic newspaper
530 ## $a Contains selected articles from the print publication: Hindu
(Madras, India : Daily).
```

```

538 ## $a Mode of access: Internet via World Wide Web.
776 1# $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 Selected articles available in online version: Hindu (Madras,
India : Daily : Online).
776 1# $t Hindu (Madras, India : Daily : Online) $w (DLC)sn 96047843
856 41 $a $u http://www.indiaserver.com/thehindu/thehindu.html

```

If the online version is not given a separate record, add to the print record:

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

```

245 00 $a Colorado Springs gazette-telegraph.
530 ## $a Available on microfilm from the Colorado Historical Society.
530 ## $a Also available via the Internet, called: GT online.
740 0# $a GT online.
856 41 $a $u http://www.gazette.com/

```

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

Many newspapers have launched their Web sites to create online news services which are 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 currently considered by CONSER to be serial publications. These services often have a different title to distinguish them from their print counterparts. If the newspaper Web site 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 Internet news service available via World Wide Web: Sun.ONE
weekly.
740 0# $a Sun.ONE weekly.
856 41 $z Internet news service $u http://www.jou.ufl.edu/enews/sunone/

```

If the Web site only includes 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 Internet World Wide Web site available that provides
      subscription and advertising information.
856 42 $a $3 Subscription and advertising information $u ...
```

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 indicating that the item cataloged is in electronic form. Code "s" for "electronic" in the serial 008 was implemented in spring 2000 for "form of item" (008/23) and "form of original item" (008/22). It is used in the same way that codes for microfilm and microfiche are currently used in those 008 bytes. If it can be determined that the original form of an electronic newspaper print, the serial is coded s, electronic form of item and "e" for form of the original:

```
Form of item= Electronic    008/23 (Form of item):      s
Original form= Print       008/22 (Form of original item): e
```

If the form of the original item cannot be determined or if unsure, the codes can both be coded "s" for electronic:

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

OCLC added the new code "s" to the 008/23 of existing records in spring 2000. 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 e-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 e-newspapers. Field 007 subfield \$a is coded “c” and subfield \$b will always be coded “r” for “remote.” Refer to *CEG* Field 007, Computer File, for a complete listing of codes and OCLC subfields.

```
007  $a  c  $b  r  $d  m  $e  n  $f  u
```

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 e-newspapers have "gone online" with a current issue, then subsequently provide back issues. Back issues, which were formerly available, are sometimes removed. Choose the earliest issue available on the day a title is viewed on the Internet and *always* include a "Description based on" note (field 500). Give also, in new records, the date viewed in parentheses following the source of title per *AACR2* 9.7B22, because the title may not appear on individual issues and the information may be susceptible to change. Generally, the date viewed given in the 500 note is not changed unless the serial is redescribed for purposes of backing up the description to the first issue or some other reason. (See also, *CCM* 31.6, Title statement.)

```
130 0# $a Detroit news (Detroit, Mich. : Online)
245 14 $a The Detroit news $h [electronic resource].
362 1# $a Began with July 13, 1995.
500 ## $a Back issues available online.
500 ## $a Description based on: Aug. 18, 1995; title from title screen
      (viewed on Sept. 10, 1999).
```

A title statement can look different, depending on whether one's Web browser is graphics-based or text-based. If the titles vary, prefer the graphics-based web browser title over the text-based title. Include the text-based title as a varying form of the title (field 246), as appropriate.

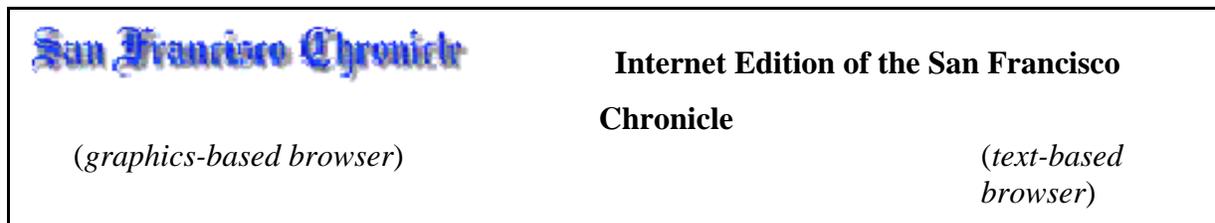


Fig. 33.17

```
130 0# $a San Francisco chronicle (San Francisco, Calif. : Online)
245 10 $a San Francisco chronicle $h [electronic resource].
246 1# $i Text-based browser title: $a Internet edition of the San
```

```

Francisco chronicle
250 ## $a Internet ed.

```

33.18.5. Uniform title headings (field 130). Unlike microform reproductions, e-newspapers that have the same title as the paper are given a uniform title for a unique title main entry. The uniform title qualifier "Online" is used to distinguish the entry. If the print record has its own uniform title, "online" is added to the existing qualifier. (See also *CCM* 33.4.3.) If the title matches that of another unrelated serial, use the appropriate qualifier as instructed in *LCRI* 25.5B and *CCM* 33.4.



Fig. 33.18

```

130 0# $a Forward (New York, N.Y. : Online)
245 10 $a Forward $h [electronic resource] = $b For.ver.ts.

```

33.18.6. Sources of information and title statement (field 245). *AACR2* 9.0B1 states that 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 contents listing available 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 with graphic "cover" images, or caption titles as with a pdf newsletter format.

When the information in possible sources varies in degree of fullness, prefer the source that provides the most complete information. Further examples provided in *AACR2* 9.0B1 include: title screens, main menus initial displays of information, home pages, file headers and information from meta tags embedded in the document.

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 e-newspaper may be difficult determining 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 e-newspaper, including the Web browser title bar. Lacking formal statements, take information from any area in the e-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 e-newspaper itself, look at other sources for information (e.g., publisher home page, e-mail message from a discussion list). If an e-mail address is provided in the e-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 e-newspaper in a general note (field 500). If cataloging from a printout of the online file, state so in the "Description based on" note.

```
500 ## $a Title from title screen.
500 ## $a Title from publisher home page.
500 ## $a Title from text of README file.
500 ## $a Description based on printout: Aug. 2, 1995; title from title
screen.
```

E-newspapers require use of the GMD "[electronic resource]" in subfield \$h.

```
245 00 $a GT online $h [electronic resource] : $b an electronic
publication of the Colorado Springs gazette telegraph.
```

33.18.7. Variant titles (field 246). Variant titles may appear on title screens or elsewhere in e-newspapers. File or directory names may be included as 246 fields if the cataloger believes someone would search for the e-newspaper by those names. Record all variant titles as specifically as possible. If the 246 indicators are insufficient to generate an accurate note, use 246 subfield \$i, or a 500 note.

```
246 1# $i Text-based browser title: $a Internet edition of the San
Francisco chronicle
```

33.18.8. File characteristics (field 256). CONSER does not consider information recorded in field 256 to be useful for serials. The body of the record makes clear the type of electronic resource described, thus current CONSER practice is not to create a 256 field (*CCM* 31.8).

33.18.9. Physical description (field 300). This field is not used for e-newspapers. (See *CCM* 31.12.)

33.18.10. Notes (fields 362, 500, 516, 538). CONSER catalogers input 5XX notes in numeric order.

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. Since providers vary in the range of issues they offer online, the CONSER practice of giving a "coverage as of" was discontinued when *LCRI* 12.7B10 was deleted in 2003. 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).
500 ## $a Description based on: Vol. 125, no. 365 (Mar. 23, 1997); title
      from home page (viewed Dec. 11, 2000).
```

A latest issue consulted note can be given per *AACR2* 12.7B23 if more than one issue has been consulted:

```
500 ## $a Latest issue consulted: Vol. 51, no. 69 (May 28, 1996) (viewed
      June 6, 1996).
```

516 Type of Computer File or Data Note. Field 516 is used to record information that characterizes the electronic resource. Unlike other 5XX notes, field 516 does not end with a mark of punctuation unless the field ends with an abbreviation, initial/letter, or other data that ends with a mark of punctuation. (See also *CEG*, *CCM* 31.14.3.)

```
516 ## $a Electronic newspaper
516 ## $a Electronic newspaper in HTML format
```

538 System Details Note. Field 538 is used to record information about access to the e-newspaper. Begin each note with the phrase "Mode of access." E-newspapers' Internet addresses, or URL's, are not generally recorded in the note but are instead recorded in the 856 field (*CEG* fields 538, 856; *CCM* 31.14.4).

```
538 ## $a Mode of access: Internet via World Wide Web.
```

33.18.11. Linking relationships (fields 775, 776). See also, *CCM* 33.15.2, 33.15.3.

Editions (fields 580, 775). Field 775 is used for other editions in the same medium as the electronic newspaper being cataloged. Use a 580 note to describe these editions, if necessary.

Additional Physical Form Entry (fields 530, 776). Field 776 is used for other versions and editions in another physical format (e.g., print, CD-ROM). Use a 530 note to describe these other versions and editions (*CCM* 33.15.3).

```
130 0# $a Detroit news (Detroit, Mich. : Online)
245 14 $a The Detroit news $h [electronic resource].
530 ## $a Print ed.: Detroit news.
776 1# $t Detroit news (Detroit, Mich.) $w (DLC)sn 83016183 $w
(OCoLC)9611687
```

33.18.12. 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 e-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* B6.4.3, Field 856; *CCM* 31.15.)

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

Field 856	Indicators	Subfield
	1st indicator: 4 (HTTP)	\$u Uniform Resource Locator
	2nd indicator: 0 (use on separate record)	
	1 (use on single record)	

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

Subfields \$3 and \$z are also used in 856 fields for newspapers. 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 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 via World Wide Web: 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.

33.18.13. Internet resources. There are several Internet sites that serve as a gateway to e-newspapers. Some of the e-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.

Editor & Publisher Media Links

(http://www.editorandpublisher.com/editorandpublisher/business_resources/medialinks.jsp). Provides electronic media related information.

American Journalism Review - NewsLink Web Newspapers Worldwide

<http://newslink.org/news.html>

Yahoo (<http://www.yahoo.com/text/News/Newspapers/>). Provides links to a variety of news items plus categories such as commercial, school, and university newspapers.

Library of Congress Internet Resources - Newspapers

(<http://lcweb.loc.gov/rr/news/extnewsp.html>).

Newspaper and other related electronic media resources on the Web

33.19. United States Newspaper Program

The United States Newspaper Program (USNP) is a coordinated national effort to identify, preserve, and make available to researchers a significant portion of the newspapers published in the U.S. Integral to the preservation effort is the construction of a comprehensive national newspaper database containing bibliographic and holdings records for more than 150,000 titles. USNP activities are primarily conducted through collaborative projects organized on a state-wide basis. In each state and territory, many agencies and institutions will share in the work of the newspaper project, coordinated in most cases through the single institution in the state that maintains the most comprehensive newspaper collection. In addition to the creation of a national database containing bibliographic and holdings information for newspapers, it is expected that each state will produce and distribute a union list of newspapers published within the state. It is also expected that the cataloging and preservation of a state's newspaper holdings will become a continuing commitment beyond the term of the project.

Program management and technical coordination functions for USNP are shared by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Library of Congress. OCLC makes the OCLC Online Union Catalog available for USNP participants to record bibliographic, location, and holdings information, and provides database support and assistance with training, online quality control, and union list products.

The bibliographic and union listing components of USNP are conducted within the purview of the CONSER Program. State and repository projects are granted CONSER membership status for the term of the project. All USNP projects are self-authenticating, and records authenticated by participants are distributed as part of the Library of Congress' MARC Distribution Service.

USNP is not required to follow the CONSER practice of creating separate records for U.S. titles in microform, but generally uses the “master record convention” to account for the various physical forms in which a newspaper is held. The bibliographic record describes the newspaper as it was originally published. The physical format, whether original newsprint, microform, or reprint, is described in the Copy Field of the OCLC local data record (Fig. 33.19).

[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: NYGG 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: NYGG 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.

33.20. Record examples

The following record examples were selected to illustrate the variety of bibliographic records for newspapers. The major types of newspapers are represented--local, national, topical--as well as the different newspaper formats: print, microfilm, and electronic. These records were also selected and edited to illustrate the major topics covered in this module. Future updating and modification will make their current state differ from the version found here.

33.20.1. Local weekly. Deming Headlight (Deming, N.M. : 1881)

OCLC: 4605616	Rec stat: c	Used: 19960828
Entered: 19790131	Replaced: 19940427	
Type: Elvl:	Srce: d	Gpub: Ctrl: Lang: eng
BLvl: s	Form:	Conf: 0
S/L: 0	Orig: e	EntW: Regl: r
Desc: a	SrTp: n	Cont: DtSt: d
		Dates: 1881,1948

1 010 ## \$a sn83-4264

2 040 ## \$a UCU \$c UCU \$d NSD \$d NPT \$d PPM \$d NST \$d NVM \$d NSD \$d DLC
\$d NVM \$d CNK \$d NVM

3 035 ## \$a 10077908 \$b UCU

4 042 ## \$a lcd

5 043 ## \$a n-us-nm

6 090 ## \$b

7 049 ## \$a DLCC

8 130 0# \$a Deming headlight (Deming, N.M. : 1881)

9 245 10 \$a Deming headlight.

10 260 ## \$a Deming, N.M. : \$b J.E. Curren, \$c -[1948]

11 300 ## \$a v.

12 310 ## \$a Weekly, \$b May 1895-Dec. 1948

13 321 ## \$a Weekly, \$b June 1881-Apr. 14, 1894

14 321 ## \$a Semiweekly, \$b Apr. 18, 1894-Apr. 30, 1895

15 362 1# \$a Began in June 1881.

16 362 0# \$a -v. 67, no. 11 (Dec. 31, 1948).

17 500 ## \$a Description based on: Vol. 1, no. 39 (Mar. 18, 1882).

18 530 ## \$a Also on microfilm: El Paso, Tex. : Southwest
Micropublishing, Inc.

19 580 ## \$a Merged with: Deming graphic (Deming, N.M. : 1903), to form:
Deming graphic and the Deming headlight.

20 651 #0 \$a Deming (N.M.) \$v Newspapers.

21 651 #0 \$a Luna County (N.M.) \$v Newspapers.

22 752 ## \$a United States \$b New Mexico \$c Luna \$d Deming.

23 775 0# \$t Deming daily headlight \$w (DLC)sn 94057025

24 785 17 \$t Deming graphic (Deming, N.M. : 1903) \$w (DLC)sn 86063579

25 785 17 \$t Deming graphic and the Deming headlight \$w (DLC)sn 92072352

26 850 ## \$a NmU

33.20.2. Urban daily. Monde (Paris, France)

OCLC: 1758539 Rec stat: c
 Entered: 19751101 Replaced: 19960507 Used: 19960918
 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 ISSN: z Alph: b
 Desc: a SrTp: n Cont: DtSt: c Dates: 1944,9999
 1 010 ## \$a sn85-20897
 2 040 ## \$a MUL \$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
 3 012 ## \$k 1 \$m 0
 4 022 ## \$a 0395-2037
 5 035 ## \$a 5287800002 \$b PITT
 6 037 \$b Le Monde, 5, rue des Italiens, 75427 Paris
 7 042 ## \$a nsdp \$a lcd
 8 043 ## \$a e-fr---
 9 050 14 \$a DC701 \$b .M66
 10 090 ## \$b
 11 049 ## \$a DLCC
 12 130 0# \$a Monde (Paris, France)
 13 210 0# \$a Monde
 14 222 #3 \$a Le Monde
 15 245 13 Le monde.
 16 260 ## \$a Paris : \$b Imp. sp. du "Monde", \$c [1944]-
 17 300 ## \$a v. ; \$c 51-68 cm.
 18 310 ## \$a Daily (combined Sunday/Monday issue)
 19 362 0# \$a 1. année, no 1 (19 d'ec. 1944)-
 20 510 2# \$a Infobank \$b Jan. 1969-
 21 510 2# \$a Predicasts
 22 515 ## \$a Issued in various chronological eds.
 23 530 ## \$a Also available on microfilm from Center for Research
 Libraries, A.C.R.P.P., Microfilming Corp. of America, and
 Research Publications.
 24 580 ## \$a Selections published weekly in: Monde. S'election
 hebdomadaire.
 25 651 #0 \$a Paris (France) \$v Newspapers.
 26 752 ## \$a France \$d Paris.
 27 775 1# \$t Monde. S'election hebdomadaire \$x 0026-9360 \$w (DLC)sn
 86014500 \$w (OcoLC)3945430
 28 776 1# \$c Microfilm \$d Center for Research Libraries \$w (DLC)sn
 96021040 \$w (OcoLC)2527734

33.20.3. Topical newspaper on microfilm. New Republic (Lincoln, Neb. : 1887)

OCLC: 34518965 Rec stat: n
 Entered: 19960404 Replaced: 19960404 Used: 19960411
 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 ISSN Alph:
 Desc: a SrTp: n Cont: DtSt: d Dates: 1887,1901
 1 010 ## \$a sn96-80112
 2 040 ## \$a NVG \$c NVG
 3 007 h \$b d \$d a \$e f \$f u--- \$g b \$h a \$i c \$j t
 4 007 h \$b d \$d b \$e f \$f u--- \$g b \$h a \$i a \$j t
 5 042 ## \$a msc
 6 043 ## \$a n-us-nb
 9 130 0# \$a New republic (Lincoln, Neb. : 1887)
 10 245 14 \$a The new republic \$h [microform].
 11 246 1# \$i Title in publisher's box: \$a New republic and the leader,
 \$f Nov. 20, 1890-Jan. 1, 1891
 12 246 1# \$i Title in publisher's box: \$a New republic and Omaha leader,
 \$f <Jan. 8, 1891-Mar. 26, 1891>
 13 260 ## \$a Lincoln, Neb. : \$b New Republic Pub. Co., \$c 1887-1901.
 14 300 ## \$a 14 v. : \$b ill.
 15 310 ## \$a Weekly
 16 362 0# \$a Vol. 3, no. 32 (Nov. 17, 1887)-v. 16, no. 47 (Mar. 7, 1901).
 17 500 ## \$a "The only state paper that fights for the principals of the
 Prohibition Party."
 18 515 ## \$a Issues for Nov. 17, 1887-Aug. 9, 1888 also called v. 13, no. 2-v.
 13, no. 40.
 19 515 ## \$a Not published Apr. 16, 1891. Vols. 9-10 not published.
 20 580 ## \$a Daily ed.: Daily new republic, 1888-
 21 580 ## \$a Merged with: Nation's anchor, and: Nebraska patriot, to form: New
 republic-patriot.
 22 533 ## \$a Microfilm. \$m 1887-1901:[Gaps] \$b [Lincoln, Neb. : \$c Nebraska
 State Historical Society, \$d 1975?] \$e 5 microfilm reels ; 35 mm.
 23 650 #0 \$a Prohibition \$z Nebraska \$v Newspapers.
 24 650 #0 \$a Temperance \$z Nebraska \$v Newspapers.
 25 610 20 \$a Prohibition Party (Neb.) \$v Newspapers.
 26 752 ## \$a United States \$b Nebraska \$c Lancaster \$d Lincoln.
 27 775 1# \$t Daily new republic \$w (DLC)sn 96080116
 28 776 1# \$a \$c Original \$w (DLC)sn 83025337
 29 780 00 \$t Living issue and the new republic \$w (DLC)sn 96080111
 30 780 05 \$t Omaha leader \$g Nov. 20, 1890
 31 785 17 \$t Nation's anchor \$w (DLC)sn 96080118
 32 785 17 \$t Nebraska patriot \$w (DLC)sn 96080119
 33 785 17 \$t New republic-patriot \$w (DLC)sn 96080113

33.20.4. Electronic daily. GT online

OCLC: 33115805 Rec stat: c
 Entered: 19950911 Replaced: 19970903 Used: 19960304
 Type: a Elvl: Srce: d Gpub: Ctrl: Lang: eng
 Blvl: s Form: s Conf: 0 Freq: d Mrec: Ctry: cou
 S/L: 0 Orig: e EntW: Regl: r ISSN: Alph:
 Desc: a SrTp: n Cont: DtSt: d Dates: 1994,1997
 1 010 ## \$a sn95-73018 \$z sn95-73018
 2 040 ## \$a NVG \$c NVG \$d DLC \$d OCL \$d NVG \$d DLC
 3 006 [m d]
 4 007 c \$b r \$d m \$e n \$f u
 5 042 ## \$a lcd
 6 043 ## \$a n-us-co
 7 092 ## \$b
 8 049 ## \$a NVGA
 9 245 00 \$a GT online \$h [electronic resource] : \$b an electronic
 publication of the Colorado Springs Gazette Telegraph.
 10 246 30 \$a Colorado Springs gazette telegraph
 11 260 ## \$a [Colorado Springs, Colo.] : \$b Colorado Springs Gazette
 Telegraph, \$c -1997.
 12 310 ## \$a Daily
 13 362 1# \$a Began in Aug. 1994.
 14 362 0# \$a -May 5, 1997.
 15 500 ## \$a Includes links to additional information and services.
 16 500 ## \$a Back issues are available online. Use of archives is free
 with subscription.
 17 500 ## \$a Description based on: Aug. 2, 1995; title from title screen.
 18 530 ## \$a Print ed.: Colorado Springs gazette-telegraph.
 19 538 ## \$a Mode of access: Internet via World Wide Web.
 20 651 #0 \$a Colorado Springs (Colo.) \$v Newspapers.
 21 752 ## \$a United States \$b Colorado \$c El Paso \$d Colorado Springs.
 22 776 1# \$t Colorado Springs gazette-telegraph \$w (DLC)sn 82015766
 23 785 00 \$t Colorado Springs gazette-telegraph (Online) \$w
 (OCOLC)45537660
 24 856 40 \$u http://www.gazette.com/

33.20.5. Electronic newspaper for national group. Florida sentinel bulletin (Tampa, Fla. : Online)

```

OCLC: 34845852          Rec stat: c
Entered: 19960603       Replaced: 19960603          Used: 19960603
Type: a Elvl           Srce: d      Gpub:          Ctrl:          Lang: eng
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S/L: 0 Orig: e         EntW:        Regl: r        ISSN:          Alph:
Desc: a SrTp:          Cont:        DtSt: c        Dates: 199u,9999
  1 010 ## $a sn96-27423
  2 040 ## $a FUG $c FUG
  3 006 [m d ]
  4 007 c $b r $d m $e n $f u
  5 042 ## $a lcd
  6 043 ## $a n-us-fl
  7 090 ## $b
  8 049 ## $a DLCC
  9 130 0# $a Florida sentinel bulletin (Tampa, Fla. : Online)
 10 245 10 $a Florida sentinel bulletin $h [electronic resource].
 11 246 30 $a Sentinel bulletin
 12 260 ## $a Tampa, Fla. : $b Florida Sentinel Bulletin Pub. Co.
 13 310 ## $a Semiweekly
 14 500 ## $a Description based on: Vol. 51, no. 65 (May 14, 1996); title
    from title screen (viewed May 15, 1996).
 15 500 ## $a Latest issue consulted: Vol. 51, no. 69 (May 28, 1996)
    (viewed June 6, 1996).
 16 530 ## $a Print ed.: Florida sentinel bulletin.
 17 538 ## $a Mode of access: World Wide Web.
 18 650 #0 $a African-Americans $z Florida $v Newspapers.
 19 651 #0 $a Tampa (Fla.) $v Newspapers.
 20 651 #0 $a Hillsborough County (Fla.) $v Newspapers.
 21 752 ## $a United States $b Florida $c Hillsborough $d Tampa.
 22 776 1# $t Florida sentinel bulletin $w (DLC)sn 82014285 $w
    (OCoLC)8790205
 23 850 ## $a FU
 24 856 40 $u http://www.flsentinel.com/

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