BACKGROUND: Because streets and roads have some characteristics of geographic features and some characteristics of structures, special provisions apply in constructing and qualifying headings for these entities. This instruction sheet describes these special provisions.

1. Formulating the heading. Establish a heading for a street or road directly under its own name in the vernacular of the country in which it is located. Use the form of name found to be in predominant usage after doing authority research. If the vernacular form cannot be found in the work cataloged or in readily available reference sources, establish the heading "provisionally," as described in H 1334, sec. 2.c.(3). For streets that have numerical names below one hundred, spell out ordinal numerals. Examples:

151 ## $a Forty-seventh Street (Seattle, Wash.)
151 ## $a One Hundred Twenty-fifth Street (New York, N.Y.)
[but 151 ## $a Avenida 18 de Julio (Montevideo, Uruguay)]

2. Qualifying the heading.

a. Streets or roads wholly outside of cities. Qualify according to the principles described in H 1334. Examples:

151 ## $a Rodovia Transamazônica (Brazil)
151 ## $a New York State Thruway (N.Y.)
151 ## $a George Washington Memorial Parkway (Va. and Washington, D.C.)
151 ## $a Interstate 77

Follow these principles also for roads that pass through or link cities but are predominantly located outside the city or cities.
2. Qualifying the heading.  (Continued)

b. Streets or roads in cities. Qualify by the name of the city in which the street is located. *Examples:*

151 ## $a Jarvis Street (Toronto, Ont.)
151 ## $a Bond Street (London, England)

If it is necessary to resolve a conflict between two or more streets with the same name in the same city, use the name of a borough, city section, etc. to create a unique heading. *Examples:*

151 ## $a Seventh Avenue (Manhattan, New York, N.Y.)
151 ## $a Seventh Avenue (Brooklyn, New York, N.Y.)
151 ## $a High Road (Haringey, London, England)

*Streets in Washington, D.C.* Do not include in the heading or qualifier the name of the quadrant or city section in which the street is located, even to resolve conflicts. Instead use the same heading to designate the street in any of the four quadrants. *Example:*

151 ## $a M Street (Washington, D.C.)
[not 151 ## $a M Street N.W. (Washington, D.C.)]
[not 151 ## $a M Street (Georgetown, Washington, D.C.)]

Treat a street that originates in a city and is generally associated with the city as being in the city, even though it may extend somewhat beyond the city limits. Qualify by the name of the city with which the street is associated. *Examples:*

151 ## $a Pennsylvania Avenue (Washington, D.C.)
151 ## $a Main Street (Buffalo, N.Y.)
3. **References.** Add 451 fields for any variant forms found. If the street or road name has a generic term in the initial position, also add a 451 field from a form constructed with the proper name in the initial position and with the generic term translated into English.  

*Example:*

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151 ## $a Calle de los Herreros (Villafranca del Panadés, Spain)
451 ## $a Carrer dels Terrers (Villafranca del Panadés, Spain)
451 ## $a Herreros Street (Villafranca del Panadés, Spain)
451 ## $a Terrers Street (Villafranca del Panadés, Spain)
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Add a 550 (broad term) field from either the heading Streets—[place], Roads—[place], or from a more specific heading such as Express highways—[place], Parkways—[place], etc., if applicable. Divide these references only to the level of the country (or first order political division in the case of Canada, Great Britain, and the United States). In the case of a road that is a segment of a larger road, add an additional 551 (broader term) field from the name of the larger road if it has been established. Do not add a 551 field from a [city]—[topic] heading. Instead, when appropriate, assign a heading of that type, for example, [city]—Description and travel, to the work being cataloged.

4. **Express highway interchanges.** Establish a heading for a specific interchange on an express highway under its own name in the vernacular of the country in which it is located. Tag it 151. Qualify it by the name of the express highway with which it is associated. Provide 451 fields from any variant forms found, qualified by the name of the highway. Add a 550 (broader term) reference from the heading Express highway interchanges—[place]. Divide this reference to the level of the country (or first order political division in the case of Canada, Great Britain, and the United States) in which the interchange is located, regardless of how the heading for the highway is qualified. Also add a 551 (broader term) reference from the heading for the highway. Add a 667 field with the text "This heading is not valid for use as a geographic subdivision."  

*Example:*

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151 ## $a Nisqually Interchange (Interstate 5)
451 ## $a Nisqually Flats Interchange (Interstate 5)
550 ## $w g $a Express highway interchanges $z Washington (State)
551 ## $w g $a Interstate 5
667 ## $a This heading is not valid for use as a geographic subdivision.
```
5. Examples of headings for streets and roads.

151 ## $a Cumberland Road
451 ## $a Great National Pike
451 ## $a National Road (Cumberland Road)
451 ## $a Old National Road
451 ## $a Old Pike
550 ## $w g $a Roads $z United States
551 ## $w g $a United States Highway 40

151 ## $a United States Highway 40
451 ## $a Highway 40 (U.S.)
451 ## $a Route 40 (U.S.)
451 ## $a U.S. 40
451 ## $a U.S. Highway 40
451 ## $a United States Route 40
550 ## $w g $a Roads $z United States

151 ## $a Third Street (Yreka, Calif.)
451 ## $a 3rd Street (Yreka, Calif.)
550 ## $w g $a Streets $z California

151 ## $a East Papago Freeway (Phoenix, Ariz.)
550 ## $w g $a Express highways $z Arizona

151 ## $a Crêt-Vaillant (Locle, Switzerland)
451 ## $a Rue du Crêt-Vaillant (Locle, Switzerland)
550 ## $w g $a Streets $z Switzerland

151 ## $a Interstate 77
451 ## $a I-77
451 ## $a Interstate Highway 77
550 ## $w g $a Express highways $z United States