This document includes a subset of the fields in the *MARC 21 Format for Authority Data*, through the most current update, October 2001. It includes fields specific to basic name authority records and does not include data elements used for series and subject authorities. The Library of Congress is making it available in PDF format for NACO workshop purposes only.

The full MARC 21 authority format is available in print and also online in a concise format at: www.loc.gov/marc/authority/. For more information about the MARC 21 formats, please see the MARC 21 Website at: www.loc.gov/marc/.
Contents of 2001 NACO Training Package

(This is a subset of the MARC 21 Format for Authority Data)

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Introduction

The five MARC 21 communication formats, MARC 21 Format for Authority Data, MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data, MARC 21 Format for Holdings Data, MARC 21 Format for Classification Data, and MARC 21 Format for Community Information, are widely used standards for the representation and exchange of bibliographic, authority, holdings, classification, and community information data in machine-readable form.

A MARC record is composed of three elements: the record structure, the content designation, and the data content of the record. The record structure is an implementation of the international standard Format for Information Exchange (ISO 2709) and its American counterpart, Bibliographic Information Interchange (ANSI/NISO Z39.2). The content designation--the codes and conventions established explicitly to identify and further characterize the data elements within a record and to support the manipulation of that data--is defined by each of the MARC formats. The content of the data elements that comprise a MARC record is usually defined by standards outside the formats. Examples are the International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD), Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH), or other cataloging rules, subject thesauri, and classification schedules used by the organization that creates a record. The content of certain coded data elements is defined in the MARC formats (e.g., the Leader, field 008).

The MARC 21 Format for Authority Data: Including Guidelines for Content Designation, defines the codes and conventions (tags, indicators, subfield codes, and coded values that identify the data elements in MARC authority records). This document is intended for the use of personnel involved in the creation and maintenance of authority records, as well as those involved in the design and maintenance of systems for communication and processing of bibliographic records. A concise version of this specification can be found at http://www.loc.gov/marc/authority. A simple field list is located at http://www.loc.gov/marc/authority/ecadlist.html.

SCOPE OF THE AUTHORITY FORMAT

The MARC 21 Format for Authority Data is designed to be a carrier for information concerning the authorized forms of names, subjects, and subject subdivisions to be used in constructing access points in MARC records, the forms of these names, subjects, and subject subdivisions that should be used as references to the authorized forms, and the interrelationships among these forms. A name may be used as a main, added, series, or subject access entry.

The term name refers to:
- personal names (X00)
- corporate names (X10)
- meeting names (X11)

The term subject refers to:
- topical terms (X50)
- geographic names (X51)
- genre/form terms (X55)

A subject may be used only as a subject access entry.
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The term subject subdivision refers to:

- general subdivision terms (X80)
- geographic subdivision names (X81)
- chronological subdivision terms (X82)
- form subdivision terms (X85)

A subject subdivision may be used with a name or subject lead element in an extended subject access entry. It may not be used as the lead element in a main, added, series, or subject access entry.

The MARC 21 Format for Authority Data also provides for information concerning the authorized forms of node labels. A node label is not assigned to documents as an indexing term.

Kinds of Authority Records

MARC authority records are distinguished from all other types of MARC records by the presence of code z (Authority data) in Leader/06 (Type of record). The formulation of a name, subject, subject subdivision, or node label heading in an authority record is based on generally accepted cataloging and thesaurus-building conventions (e.g., AACR 2, LCSH). The content of the remainder of the authority records follows the practice of the organization creating the record.

The MARC 21 Format for Authority Data identifies seven kinds of authority records in 008/09, (Kind of record):

- **Established heading** (code a) - An authority record in which field 100-155 contains an established name or subject. An established heading record may also contain tracing fields for variant and related headings and notes recording such information as the sources used to establish the heading and series treatment.

- **Subdivision** (code d) - An authority record in which the 18X field contains the authorized form of a general, chronological, genre/form term, or a geographic name that may be used only as a subject subdivision portion of an established heading.

- **Established heading and subdivision** (code f) - An authority record in which the 15X field contains an established name or subject that may also be used as a subject subdivision portion of another established heading. (An organization may choose instead to create separate records for the established name or subject heading and the subdivision.)

- **Reference** (code b or c) - An authority record in which field 100-155 contains an unestablished name or subject. A reference record also contains either field 260 (Complex See Reference–Subject), field 664 (Complex See Reference–Name), or field 666 (General Explanatory Reference–Name) to guide the user to the established form. Separate codes are defined in 008/09 for traced and untraced reference records. The distinction depends upon whether the heading in the 1XX field in the record is also given as a see from tracing in a 4XX field in another authority record.

- **Reference and subdivision** (code g) - An authority record in which the 15X field contains an unestablished name or subject that may also be used as a subject subdivision portion of an established heading. (An organization may choose instead to create separate records for the reference and the subdivision.)

- **Node label** (code e) - An authority record in which field 150 contains an unestablished term that is the authorized form used in the systematic section of a thesaurus to indicate the logical basis on which a category has been divided.

Types of Headings

In a MARC authority record, a heading is the content of a 1XX, 4XX, or 5XX field that documents
the form of heading used for indexing and retrieval or organizational purposes in a file. Two types of headings are defined in the authorities format:

- **Established heading** - A heading that is authorized for use in other MARC records as a main entry (1XX), added entry (700-730), or series added entry (440 or 800-830) field or as the lead element in a subject access (600-655; 654-657) field. In authority records, established headings are used in fields 100-155 (headings) and fields 500-555 (tracings) for established heading (008/09, Kind of record, code a or f) records.

- **Unestablished heading** - A heading that is *not* authorized for use in other MARC records as the lead element of a main, added, series, or subject access field. An unestablished heading may be a reference to a variant form of the established heading, a form of the heading used only for authority file organizational purposes, or a subject subdivision that is authorized for use with an established heading in an extended subject heading. In authority records, unestablished headings are used in the 1XX (heading) and 4XX (tracing) fields of reference (008/09, code b or c), subdivision (code d), reference and subdivision (code g), and node label (code e) records. An unestablished heading may also be used in the 4XX fields of established heading (code a or f) records.

Headings may be names, name/title combinations, uniform titles, topical terms, genre/form terms, subdivisions, extended subject headings, or node labels.

- **Name heading** - A heading that is a personal, corporate, meeting, or jurisdiction (including geographic) name.

- **Name/title heading** - A heading consisting of both name and title portions. The name portion contains a personal, corporate, meeting, or jurisdiction name. The title portion contains the title by which an item or a series is identified for cataloging purposes and may be a uniform or conventional title, a title page title of a work, or a series title.

- **Uniform title heading** - A heading consisting of the title by which an item or a series is identified for cataloging purposes when the title is not entered under a personal, corporate, meeting, or jurisdiction name in a name/title heading construction.

- **Topical term heading** - A heading consisting of a topical subject term.

- **Genre/form term heading** - A heading consisting of a genre/form subject term.

- **Subdivision heading** - A heading consisting of a general (topical or language), form, geographic, or chronological subject subdivision term. An extended subdivision heading contains more than one subject subdivision term (subfields | =x, | =y, and | =z).

- **Extended subject heading** - A name, name/title, uniform title, topical term, or genre/form term heading that includes one or more general, form, geographic, or chronological subject subdivision terms (subfields | =v, | =x, | =y, or | =z).

- **Node label heading** - A heading consisting of a term used in the systematic section of a thesaurus to indicate the logical basis on which a category is divided.

**Heading Usage in Authority Records**

The *MARC 21 Format for Authority Data* identifies three categories of heading usage in records: **main or added entry** (008/14); **subject added entry** (008/15); and **series added entry** (008/16). Only established headings may be used as the lead element of access points in bibliographic records. Name,
name/title, and uniform title established headings may be appropriately used as any one, two, or three of the 008/14-16 usage categories. Topical term and extended subject headings may be used only as subject added entries. Subdivision headings may be used only in extended subject heading added entries.

**Heading Usage in Authority Structures**

A heading may be categorized as being suitable for either a name or a subject authority structure. Name, name/title, and uniform title headings that are formulated using descriptive cataloging conventions (008/10) are suitable for a name authority structure. Established forms of these types of headings are used in established heading (008/09, code a) and established heading and subdivision records (code f); unestablished forms are used in reference records (code b or c). Certain note and tracing and reference fields in the format are used only in records for headings suitable for name authority structures.

Name, name/title, uniform title, topical and genre/form term (and extended subject headings using these types of headings), and subdivision headings that are formulated using subject heading system/thesaurus building conventions (008/11) are suitable for a subject authority structure. Established forms of these types of headings are used in established heading (008/09, code a) and established heading and subdivision (code f) records; unestablished forms are used in subdivision (code d), reference (code b or c), reference and subdivision (code g), and node label (code e) records. Certain note and tracing and reference fields in the format are used only in records for headings suitable for subject authority structures.

**Series Treatment Information**

Authority records that contain a 1XX field that contains a uniform title or name/title heading for a series may also contain information concerning the treatment of that series should the heading be used in bibliographic records. The term *series* applies to the types of series identified in 008/12: monographic series, multipart items, series-like phrases, and titles of occasionally-analyzable serials. The data elements and fields that are used to record series treatment include three character positions in the 008 field; link, standard number, and call number fields in the 0XX range; and the series treatment information fields in the 64X range.

**COMPONENTS OF AUTHORITY RECORDS**

**Description of Record Parts**

A MARC authority record consists of three main components: the Leader, the Directory, and the Variable Fields. The following information summarizes the structure of a MARC record. More detail is provided in *MARC 21 Specifications for Record Structure, Character Sets, and Exchange Media* (www.loc.gov/marc/specifications/).

- **Leader** - Data elements that provide information for the processing of the record. The data elements contain numbers or coded values and are identified by relative character position. The Leader is fixed in length at 24 character positions and is the first field of a MARC record.

- **Directory** - A series of entries that contain the tag, length, and starting location of each variable field within a record. Each entry is 12 character positions in length. Directory entries for variable control fields appear first, sequenced by tag in increasing numerical order. Entries for variable data fields follow, arranged in ascending order according to the first character of the tag. The stored sequence of the variable data fields in a record does not necessarily correspond to the order of the corresponding Directory entries. Duplicate tags are distinguished only by the location of the
respective fields within the record. The Directory ends with a field terminator character (ASCII 1E hex).

**Variable fields** – The data in a MARC authority record is organized into variable fields, each identified by a three-character numeric tag that is stored in the Directory entry for the field. Each field ends with a field terminator character. The last variable field in a record ends with both a field terminator and a record terminator (ASCII 1D hex). There are two types of variable fields:

- **Variable control fields** – The 00X fields. These fields are identified by a field tag in the Directory but they contain neither indicator positions nor subfield codes. The variable control fields are structurally different from the variable data fields. They may contain either a single data element or a series of fixed-length data elements identified by relative character position.

- **Variable data fields** – The remaining variable fields defined in the format. In addition to being identified by a field tag in the Directory, variable data fields contain two *indicator positions* stored at the beginning of each field and a two-character *subfield code* preceding each data element within the field.

The variable data fields are grouped into blocks according to the first character of the tag, which identifies the function of the data within the record. The type of information in the field is identified by the remainder of the tag.

- 0XX Standard numbers, classification numbers, codes
- 1XX Headings (established and unestablished)
- 2XX Complex see references
- 3XX Complex see also references
- 4XX See from tracings
- 5XX See also from tracings
- 6XX Treatment decisions, notes
- 7XX Linking entries
- 8XX Alternate graphics
- 9XX Reserved for local implementation

Within the 1XX, 4XX, 6XX, 7XX and 8XX blocks, certain parallels of content designation are usually preserved. The following meanings, with some exceptions, are given to the final two characters of the tag of fields:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>X00</th>
<th>Personal names</th>
<th>X55</th>
<th>Genre/form terms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X10</td>
<td>Corporate names</td>
<td>X80</td>
<td>General subdivisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X11</td>
<td>Meeting names</td>
<td>X81</td>
<td>Geographic subdivisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X30</td>
<td>Uniform titles</td>
<td>X82</td>
<td>Chronological subdivisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X50</td>
<td>Topical terms</td>
<td>X85</td>
<td>Form subdivisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X51</td>
<td>Geographic names</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Within variable data fields, the following two kinds of content designation are used:

**Indicator positions** – The first two character positions in the variable data fields that contain values which interpret or supplement the data found in the field. Indicator values are interpreted independently, that is, meaning is not ascribed to the two indicators taken together. Indicator values may be a lowercase alphabetic or a numeric character. A blank (ASCII SPACE), represented in this document as a b, is used in an undefined indicator position. In a defined indicator position, a blank may be assigned a meaning, or may mean *no information provided*. 
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Subfield codes – Two characters that distinguish the data elements within a field which require separate manipulation. A subfield code consists of a delimiter (ASCII 1F hex), represented in this document as a ‖, followed by a data element identifier. Data element identifiers may be a lowercase alphabetic or a numeric character. Subfield codes are defined independently for each field; however, parallel meanings are preserved whenever possible (e.g., in the 100, 400, and 600 Personal Name fields). Subfield codes are defined for purposes of identification, not arrangement. The order of subfields is generally specified by standards for the data content, such as the cataloging rules.

Multiscript Authority Records

A MARC authority record may contain data in multiple scripts. One script may be considered the primary script of the data content of the record, even though other scripts are also used for data content. (Note: ASCII is used for the structure elements of the record, with most coded data also specified within the ASCII range of characters.) General models for multiscript data are described in Appendix C, along with several full record examples.

Field and Subfield Repeatability

Theoretically, all fields and subfields may be repeated. The nature of the data, however, often precludes repetition. For example, an authority record may contain only one 1XX field; a field 100 may contain only one subfield ‖=c (Titles and other words associated with a name) but may contain more than one subfield ‖ other words associated with a name). The repeatability or non-repeatability of each field and subfield is specified in the format.

Field Linking

Fields in the record may be specially linked using a generally-applicable field linking technique. The technique relies upon the syntax of data in subfield ‖=8 (Field link and sequence number) to identify the linked fields. The structure and syntax for the field link and sequence number subfield are described in Appendix A.

Fill Character and Related Values

A fill character (ASCII 7C hex), represented in this document as a vertical bar (|), may be used in authority records in field 008, and in control subfield ‖=w of the 4XX and 5XX tracing and 700-785 linking entry fields. A fill character may not be used in the Leader, or in tags, indicators, or subfield codes. The use of the fill character in records contributed to a national database may also be dependent upon the national level requirements specified for each data element. The presence of a fill character in an authority record indicates that the format specifies a code to be used but the creator of the record has decided not to attempt to supply a code.

Code u (Unknown or unspecified) when it is defined, indicates that the creator of the record attempted to supply a code but was unable to determine what the appropriate code should be.

Code n (Not applicable) is defined in many coded positions to indicate that the characteristic defined by the position is not applicable to a specific type of item or kind of record.

Display Constants

A display constant is a term, phrase, spacing, or punctuation convention that may be system generated under prescribed circumstances in order to make a visual presentation of data in a record more meaningful to a user. In the authority format certain field tags (e.g., the 4XX and 5XX tracing fields), subfield codes (e.g., the subject subdivision subfields ‖v, ‖x, ‖y and ‖z in an extended
subject heading), and coded values (e.g., tracings control subfield \( w/0 \), Special relationship) may be used to generate specific display constants. The use of display constants is determined by each organization or system. Examples of display constants are provided under *Input Conventions* in the field descriptions.

**Record Content Responsibility**

The *MARC 21 Format for Authority Data* serves as a vehicle for authority data of all types from any organization. In general, the responsibility for the data content, content designation, and transcription of authority data within a MARC record may be determined by examination of the field indicated in the *responsible parties* section below. The data content of certain data elements, however, is restricted when the element is an *agency-assigned* or an *controlled-list* data element.

**Responsible Parties**

In *unmodified records*, the organization identified as the original cataloging source in 008/39 and/or 040 \( ^a \) is responsible for the content of the record. The organization identified as the transcribing agency in field 040 \( ^c \) is responsible for the content designation and transcription of the data.

In *modified records*, the organizations identified in 040 \( ^a \) and \( ^d \) (Modifying agency) are collectively responsible for the content of the record. Organizations identified as transcribing or modifying agencies in field 040 \( ^c \) and \( ^d \) are collectively responsible for the content designation and transcription of the data.

**Agency-assigned Data Elements**

An agency-assigned data element is one whose content is determined by a designated agency and is the responsibility of that agency, e.g., field 010 (Library of Congress Control Number). While it is usually input by the designated agency, it may be transcribed by another organization.

**Controlled-list Data Elements**

Certain data elements contain data from controlled lists maintained by designated agencies, e.g., the *MARC Code List for Geographic Areas* in field 043 (Geographic Area Code). These elements are indicated at the field or subfield level in MARC 21 and only values from the designated lists may be used. If a change or addition is desirable for a list, the maintenance agency for the list should be consulted.

**Record Level Requirements**

User groups may have full level and minimal level record requirements to promote consistency across cataloging agencies. These should be widely publicized so that all possible interchange partners can be aware of them.

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**ORGANIZATION OF THIS DOCUMENT**

**Main Parts**

The *MARC 21 Format for Authority Data* consists of a Summary Statement of Content Designators followed by a detailed presentation of each content designator. Following the descriptions of the Leader and the Directory, the variable control fields are arranged in field tag order (001-008). The variable data fields are presented in the following groupings in order to bring together fields that serve related functions:

- Numbers and Codes
- Headings
- Tracings and References
Introduction

- Series Treatment
- Notes
- Heading Linking Entries
- Alternate Graphics

Appendixes to this document provide information about several control subfields (Appendix A), full record examples (Appendix B), multiscript record examples (Appendix C), an alphabetical listing of ambiguous headings with suggested tagging (Appendix D), a multilingual list of initial definite and indefinite articles (Appendix E) and lists of changes to the format since the last edition or update (Appendix F).

General Information Sections

To avoid repetition, general information sections are provided for groups of fields with similar characteristics. These general information sections provide instructions for the content designators that are common to each field in the group. The description for each of the fields refers back to the general information section for that group.

To reduce repetition, the X-- General Information section is provided for types of headings (X00 Personal Names; X10 Corporate Names; X11 Meeting Names; X30 Uniform Titles, X50 Topical Terms; X51 Geographic Names; X55 Genre/Form terms; X80 General Subdivisions; X81 Geographic Subdivisions; X82 Chronological Subdivisions; X85 Form Subdivisions). These general information sections provide instructions for the content designators that are common to each type of personal heading whether it is used in a 1XX heading, 4XX see from tracing or 5XX see also from tracing field, or a 7XX heading linking entry field. The description for each of the individual fields (i.e., 100, 600, 700, 800) refers back to the X-- General Information section for that type of heading.

A Tracing and Reference Fields – General Information section describes the use of the tracing fields (4XX and 5XX fields) and the various reference note fields (field 260, 360, and fields 663-666) in constructing displays of cross references from these fields. It also provides instructions for applying subfields =i (Reference instruction phrase) and subfield *w (Control subfield) in the 4XX and 5XX fields. The description for each of the reference note fields contains the detailed instructions for the content designators for the field. Reference is made to the Tracing and Reference Fields – General Information section only for cross reference display descriptions. Descriptions for the 4XX and 5XX fields refer to both the related X-- General Information section and the Tracing and reference fields section for content designator instructions.

A 7XX Heading Linking Entries – General Information section describes the use of the linking fields and provides instructions for applying the second indicator (Subject heading system/thesaurus) and subfield =0 (Record control number), subfield *w (Control subfield), subfield =2 (Source of heading or term), and subfield =8 (Field Link and sequence number). The individual descriptions for fields 700-785 list all of the content designators for each field and refer to both the general information section for the corresponding type of heading and to the 7XX general information section for application guidelines. The first indicator position and all of the subfield codes for field 788 (Complex Linking Entry Data) are fully described in the field 788 description.

Components of the Detailed Descriptions

A detailed description generally consists of six parts: content designator listing; character position or field definition and scope; guidelines for applying content designators, with examples; input conventions; and content designator history.
The **content designator listing** area presents
- the name of the content designator
- the repeatability/nonrepeatability (code R or NR)

For the Leader and the variable control fields, the list gives the name of the character position and any defined coded value. For the variable data fields, the list gives the name of the indicator positions and any defined coded values and the name of the subfield codes and any defined coded values. For all variable fields, the **repeatability/nonrepeatability code** at the field level specifies whether the field may be repeated in a record. For variable data fields, the subfield repeatability code specifies whether the subfield code may be repeated within a field.

The **character position or field definition and scope** area describes the contents of the character position or field, the appropriateness of its use in specific kinds of authority records, and gives other information, such as field repeatability in particular circumstances, the use of required lists or rules in formulating the data, etc.

The **guidelines for applying content designators** area describes the content and scope of each coded value, indicator, or subfield code and gives other information, such as appropriateness for use and repeatability in certain circumstances. Examples showing the use of the content designator are provided immediately following the description. The examples illustrate the application of specific MARC content designation. The data may be fuller or less full than would be used in actual cataloging practice. Most of the examples reflect the application of AACR 2 and ISBD; however, some reflect a generalized MARC application. Other examples illustrate specific points. In the X–General Information sections, the 1XX heading field examples usually illustrate the use of the content designators in a 4XX or 5XX tracing field as well. Neither field terminators nor record terminators are shown in the examples used in the MARC 21 Format for Authority Data.

The **input conventions** area provides general guidance for the application of the content designators, and for such things as punctuation, spacing, and the use of display constants. The input conventions clarify MARC punctuation practices especially with respect to final punctuation. In the discussion of punctuation practices, **mark of punctuation** is a period (.), a question mark (?), an exclamation mark (!), or a hyphen (-).

The **content designator history** area provides a record of significant content designator changes. The types of changes that are included are:
- newly defined content designators that impact on coding consistency within a file
- redefined codes and values
- changes in codes and values for consistency across MARC specifications
- changes in repeatability when it impacts on file consistency
- restructuring
- obsolete content designation. Obsolete content designation formerly defined in only one format are designated [USMARC only] or [CAN/MARC only]; unmarked items were defined in both formats.

In the MARC formats, a distinction is made between **obsolete** and **deleted** content designators. An **obsolete** content designator is one that may have been used in MARC records and that may continue to appear in records created prior to the date it was made obsolete. Obsolete content designators are not used in new records. An obsolete content designator is recorded in the **Content Designator History** area. Content designation instructions are provided for retrospective conversion of records having data elements that would have been identified by the obsolete content designator. A **deleted** content designator is not recorded in the history area and will no longer appear anywhere in the MARC documentation. A content designator that had been reserved in MARC but has not been defined, or one that had been defined but is known with near certainty not to have been used, may be deleted from the format. A deleted content designator is available for redefinition in a format.
Introduction

Typographical Conventions

Throughout this document, the following typographical conventions are used:

0 - The graphic 0 represents the digit zero in tags, fixed-position character positions, indicator positions, and other places numerics are used. This character must be distinguished from an uppercase letter O in examples or text.

b - The graphic symbol b is used for a blank in coded fields and in other special situations where the existence of the character blank might be ambiguous. (In most textual examples, the blank is represented in the conventional way, by the absence of a character.)

| - The graphic | represents a fill character in MARC examples. When this mark appears in the left margin, it indicates areas of the text of this document where changes have been made.

/ - Specific character positions of the Leader, Directory, field 008, and subfield |=w are expressed using a slash and the number of the character position, e.g., Leader/06, |=w/0.

+ - The graphic symbol + is used for the delimiter portion of a subfield code. Within the text, subfield codes are referred to as subfield +a, for example.

1 - The graphic 1 represents the digit one. This character must be distinguished from a lowercase alphabet letter l (el) and uppercase alphabetic letter I (eye) in examples or text.

STANDARDS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATED TO THIS FORMAT

The MARC 21 Format for Authority Data should be used with the following standards and related documentation. When a standard is applicable to data in specific fields of the format, the fields are given in brackets following the citation.

National and International Standards:

ISO publications may be obtained from the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) (www.iso.ch) and its agents; and ANSI/NISO Z39 publications may be obtained from the National Information Standards Organization (NISO) (www.niso.org).

Format for Information Exchange (ISO 2709) and Bibliographic Information Interchange (ANSI/NISO Z39.2)
Code for the Representation of Names of Countries and their Subdivisions: Part 2, Country subdivision code (ISO 3166-2)
International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) (ISO 3297) (ANSI/NISO Z39.9)
Representations of Dates and Times (ISO 8601)

Character set standards are specified in MARC 21 Specifications for Record Structure, Character Sets, and Exchange Media.

MARC Standards and other related publications:

These publications are available from the Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service, Washington, DC 20541, USA (Worldwide distribution) and Canadian Government Publishing - PWGSC, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S9, Canada (Canadian distribution). Where indicated these publications are available on the Internet.
SUPERSEDED DOCUMENTATION

This document supersedes the most recent editions of the USMARC Format for Authority Data and the Canadian MARC Communication Format: Authorities. With alignment of these formats in 1997, a single edition of the format could be issued.

MARC Documentation


CAN/MARC Documentation


DOCUMENTATION MAINTENANCE

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Introduction

The MARC 21 Format for Authority Data is organized on a field-by-field basis with each field separately paged to facilitate the updating of fields. Periodic updates of new and replacement pages for the base text and cumulated versions of the base text will be available from the Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20541-5017, USA (Worldwide distribution) and from the Canadian Government Publishing, Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC), Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S9, Canada (Canadian distribution). Their availability will be announced on the Library of Congress MARC website (www.loc.gov/marc), the National Library of Canada MARC website (www.nlc-bnc.ca/6/19/), on listservs, and through press releases to the library press and to those who purchase the initial base volume. Updates are also available on standing order from the Library of Congress and the Canadian Government Publishing-PWGSC. This publication and all updates are supplied to all purchasers of the Library of Congress MARC Distribution Service tapes of authority records as part of their tape subscription.
Indicators and Subfield Codes

The Leader has no indicators or subfield codes; the data elements are positionally defined.

Character Positions

00-04 Record length

05 Record status
   n New
   c Corrected or revised
   a Increase in encoding level
   d Deleted
   s Deleted; heading split into two or more headings
   x Deleted; heading replaced by another heading

06 Type of record
   z Authority data

07-08 Undefined character positions

09 Character coding scheme
   b MARC-8
   a UCS/Unicode

10 Indicator count

11 Subfield code length

12-16 Base address of data

17 Encoding level
   n Complete authority record
   o Incomplete authority record

18-19 Undefined character positions

20-23 Entry map

   20 Length of the length-of-field portion
   21 Length of the starting-character-position portion
   22 Length of the implementation-defined portion
   23 Undefined

FIELD DEFINITION AND SCOPE

The Leader is the first field of an authority record. It is fixed in length at 24 character positions (00-23). The Leader consists of data elements that contain numbers or coded values that define the parameters for the processing of the record.
Character positions 20-23 comprise the Entry map for the Directory. They contain four one-character numbers that specify the structure of the entries in the Directory. More detailed information about the structure of the Leader is contained in *MARC 21 Specifications for Record Structure, Character Sets, and Exchange Media* (www.loc.gov/marc/specifications/).

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**GUIDELINES FOR APPLYING CONTENT DESIGNATORS**

- **CHARACTER POSITIONS**

  - **00-04 - Record length**
    
    The Record length character positions contain a five-character number equal to the length of the entire record, including itself and the record terminator. The number is right justified and unused positions contain zeros.

  - **05 - Record status**
    
    The Record status character position contains a one-character alphabetic code that indicates the relationship of the record to a file for file maintenance purposes.

    - **a - Increase in encoding level**
      
      Code a indicates that the Encoding level (Leader/17) of the record has been changed from o (Incomplete authority record) to n (Complete authority record).

    - **c - Corrected or revised**
      
      Code c indicates that an addition/change has been made to the record. The change, however, does not constitute an increase in the Encoding level (Leader/17) of the record.

    - **d - Deleted**
      
      Code d indicates that the record has been deleted. This code is used for those situations when neither code s nor code x is appropriate, or when an organization chooses not to use code s or x. Some level of manual intervention may be needed to effect the change in bibliographic records because the deleted heading may or may not be carried as a 4XX See From Tracing field in other authority records and a 682 field explaining the delete may be present in the record marked for deletion.

    - **n - New**
      
      Code n indicates that the record is a newly input record.

      ```text
      Leader/05  d
      150  bb = a Fruit processing
      682  bb = i This heading has been replaced by the heading = a Fruit-Processing, = ia
      heading not distributed because it uses a freefloating subdivision controlled by a pattern heading.
      ```

      ```text
      Leader/05  d
      150  bb = a History
      ```

    - **s - Deleted; heading split into two or more headings**
      
      Code s indicates that the record has been deleted from a file because the heading has been split into two or more headings, requiring a new authority record for each. The heading from the deleted record is included in each of the new authority records as a tracing in a 4XX See From Tracing field.
This specialized delete value supports use of automated systems to carry out any necessary reviews, since when a heading is split, a computer cannot automatically replace the old heading in bibliographic records.

**Leader/05 s**

150 b\b = aBuddha and Buddhism

**Leader/05 n**

100 0b = aGautama Buddha
450 b\b = aBuddha and Buddhism

**Leader/05 n**

150 b\b = aBuddhism
450 b\b = aBuddha and Buddhism

**x - Deleted; heading replaced by another heading**

Code x indicates that the record has been deleted from a file and that a new authority record in which the heading from the deleted record appears as a 4XX See From Tracing field has been added to the file. (In a system where authority control is linked to the bibliographic file, a computer can effect the one-to-one replacement indicated by code x without manual intervention.)

**Leader/05 x**

150 b\b = aOleomargarine

**Leader/05 n**

150 b\b = aMargarine
450 b\b = aOleomargarine

---

**06 - Type of record**

The Type of record character position contains a one-character alphabetic code that indicates the characteristics of and defines the components of the record.

**z - Authority data**

Code z indicates that the content of the record constitutes an authority record. The specific kind of authority record is identified by the code in 008/09 (Kind of record).

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**07-08 - Undefined character positions**

These two character positions are undefined; each contains a blank (\b).

**b\b - Undefined character positions**

---

**09 - Character coding scheme**

This character position contains a code that identifies the character coding scheme used in a record. The coding scheme used affects the number of octets needed per character, the placement of non-spacing characters, and the use of escape sequences and may affect the character repertoire. Detailed information on the character sets used in MARC 21 records is contained in *MARC 21 Specifications for Record Structure, Character Sets, and Exchange Media.*
Leader

b - MARC-8
Code b indicates that the character coding in the record uses the 8-bit character sets described in *MARC 21 Specifications for Record Structure, Character Sets, and Exchange Media*. Non-default character sets used are identified in field 066.

a - UCS/Unicode
Code a indicates that the character coding in the record makes use of characters from the Universal Coded Character Set (UCS) (ISO 10646), or Unicode™, an industry subset.

10 - Indicator count
The Indicator count character position contains a one-character number equal to the number of indicators occurring in each variable data field. (An indicator character position contains a code which conveys information that interprets or supplements the data found in the field.) In MARC 21, two character positions at the beginning of each variable data field are reserved for indicators; therefore, the Indicator count is always 2.

2 - Number of character positions used for indicators

11 - Subfield code length
The Subfield code length character position contains a one-character number equal to the number of character positions used for a subfield code in variable data fields. (Each data element in a variable data field is identified by a subfield code.) In MARC 21, a subfield code consists of a delimiter (|) and a lowercase alphabetic or numeric data element identifier; therefore, the Subfield code count is always 2.

2 - Number of character positions used for a subfield code

12-16 - Base address of data
The Base address of data character positions contain a five-character number that specifies the first character position of the first variable control field in the record. The number is the base from which the starting character position of all the other fields in the record is addressed in the Directory. (The starting character position in the Directory entry for each field of the record is relative to the first character of the first variable control field rather than the beginning of the record.) The Base address of data is equal to the sum of the lengths of the Leader and the Directory, including the field terminator character at the end of the Directory. The number is right justified and unused positions contain zeros.

<number> - Length of Leader and Directory (including the Directory field terminator character)

17 - Encoding level
The Encoding level character position contains a one-character alphanumeric code that indicates whether the authority record is complete or incomplete. A record, where complete or incomplete, that is being considered for modification after its initial creation is identified by code b (Record is being updated) in field 008/31 (Record update in process).

n - Complete authority record
Code n indicates that the authority record is complete. The record meets the national-level record requirements for content and content designation.
**Leader**

**0 - Incomplete authority record**
Code 0 indicates that the authority record is incomplete because it does not yet contain all the information needed for a complete record. The record may or may not meet the national-level record requirements.

**18-19 - Undefined character positions**
These two character positions are undefined; each contains a blank (b).

**bb - Undefined character positions**

**20 - Length of the length-of-field portion**
In MARC 21, the length-of-field portion of each Directory entry is always 4 character positions in length.

**4 - Number of characters in the length-of-field portion of a Directory entry**

**21 - Length of the starting-character-position portion**
In MARC 21, the starting-character-position portion of each Directory entry is always 5 character positions in length.

**5 - Number of characters in the starting-character-position portion of a Directory entry**

**22 - Length of the implementation-defined portion**
In MARC 21, a Directory entry does not contain an implementation-defined portion; this character position always contains a 0.

**0 - Number of characters in the implementation-defined portion of a Directory entry**

**23 - Undefined**
In MARC 21, this character position is undefined; it always contains a 0.

**0 - Undefined**

**INPUT CONVENTIONS**

**System-Generated Elements** - The following Leader elements are usually system generated:

00-04 Logical record length
07-08 Undefined character positions
09 Character coding scheme
10 Indicator count
11 Subfield code count
12-16 Base address of data
20-23 Entry map
Leader

It is common for default values in other Leader elements to be generated automatically as well.

Capitalization - Alphabetic codes are input as lower case letters.

CONTENT DESIGNATOR HISTORY

05 Record status
  d Record deleted because heading is replaced by another heading [REDEFINED] [USMARC, 1983; CAN/MARC, 1997]
  x Record deleted for reason not covered by other codes [REDEFINED] [USMARC, 1983]
  x Record deleted {explanation may be present in field 682} [REDEFINED] [CAN/MARC, 1997]

17 Encoding level
  0 Full level [OBSOLETE, 1997] [CAN/MARC only]
  1 RECON record [OBSOLETE, 1997] [CAN/MARC only]
  3 Incomplete record [OBSOLETE, 1997] [CAN/MARC only]
Indicators and Subfield Codes

The Directory has no indicators or subfield codes; the data elements are positionally defined.

Character Positions

00-02  Tag
03-06  Field length
07-11  Starting character position

CHARACTER POSITION DEFINITION AND SCOPE

The Directory consists of a series of fixed length entries, with one entry for each variable field (control or data) present in a record. Each Directory entry is 12 character positions in length and contains three portions: the field tag, the field length, and the starting character position. The Directory immediately follows the Leader at the beginning of the record and is located at character position 24. The Field length and Starting character position portions of the Directory are defined by Leader/20-23 (Entry map) as being 4 and 5 characters in length, respectively. Because a field tag is always 3 characters, the length of the Tag portion of the Directory is not specified in the Entry map.

More detailed information about the structure of the Directory entries is contained in the MARC 21 Specifications for Record Structure, Character Sets, and Exchange Media.

DESCRIPTION OF A DIRECTORY ENTRY

Character Positions

00-02  - Tag
The Tag portion of each Directory entry consists of three ASCII numeric or ASCII alphabetic characters (upper case or lower case, but not both) that identify an associated variable field.

03-06  - Field length
The Field length portion of each Directory entry consists of four ASCII numeric characters that specify the length of the variable field to which the entry corresponds. This length includes the indicators, subfield codes, data, and the field terminator associated with the field. A Field length number of less than four digits is right justified and unused positions contain zeros.

07-11  - Starting character position
The Starting character position of each Directory entry contains five ASCII numeric characters that specify the starting character position of the variable field to which the entry corresponds relative to the Base address of data (Leader/12-16) of the record. A Starting character position number of less than five digits is right justified and unused positions contain zeros.
## Directory

### EXAMPLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Tag</th>
<th>Field length</th>
<th>Starting character position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entry 1</td>
<td>001</td>
<td>0013</td>
<td>00000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry 2</td>
<td>003</td>
<td>0005</td>
<td>00013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry 3</td>
<td>005</td>
<td>0016</td>
<td>00018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry 4</td>
<td>008</td>
<td>0041</td>
<td>00034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry 5</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0040</td>
<td>00075</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### INPUT CONVENTIONS

Each Directory entry is system generated.
Indicators and Subfield Codes

This field has no indicators or subfield codes.

FIELD DEFINITION AND SCOPE

This field contains the control number assigned by the organization creating, using, or distributing the record. For interchange purposes, documentation of the structure of the control number and input conventions should be provided to exchange partners by the organization initiating the interchange. The MARC code identifying whose system control number is present in field 001 is contained in field 003 (Control Number Identifier). An organization using a record of another organization may move the incoming control number from field 001 (and the control number identifier from field 003) to field 035 (System Control Number), 010 (Library of Congress Control Number), or 016 (National Bibliographic Agency Control Number), as appropriate, and place its own system control number in field 001 (and its control number identifier in field 003).

EXAMPLES

```
001 0010C0086bb
003 CaOONL
016 bb+a0010C0086bb
[NLC generally supplies its control number in both field 001 and 016]

001 nbb86742756bb
003 DLC
010 bb+anbb86742756bb
[LC generally supplies its control number in both fields 001 and 010]
```

INPUT CONVENTIONS

Field 001 may be system generated. The structures of the Library of Congress and National Library of Canada control numbers are described in Input Conventions under field 010 (Library of Congress Control Number) and field 016 (National Bibliographic Agency Control Number), respectively.
Indicators and Subfield Codes

This field has no indicators or subfield codes.

FIELD DEFINITION AND SCOPE

This field contains 16 characters that specify the date and time of the latest record transaction. The date and time serve as a version identifier for the record. They are recorded according to Representation of Dates and Times (ISO 8601).

The date requires 8 numeric characters in the pattern yyyyymmdd (4 for the year, 2 for the month, and 2 for the day). The time requires 8 numeric characters in the pattern hhmmss.f (2 for the hour, 2 for the minute, 2 for the second, and 2 for a decimal fraction of the second, including the decimal point). The 24-hour clock (00-23) is used.

The date on which a record is first entered into machine-readable form is contained in field 008/00-05. The Date entered on file never changes.

GUIDELINES FOR APPLYING CONTENT DESIGNATORS

EXAMPLE

005 19940223151047.0

INPUT CONVENTIONS

Field 005 should be system generated at date and time of latest transaction on a record.
### 008 Fixed-Length Data Elements

**Indicators and Subfield Codes**
Field 008 has no indicators or subfield codes; the data elements are positionally defined.

#### Character Positions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00-05</td>
<td>Date entered on file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[See position description for specifications]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>06</th>
<th>Direct or indirect geographic subdivision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Not subdivided geographically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>Subdivided geographically - direct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>Subdivided geographically - indirect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No attempt to code</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>07</th>
<th>Romanization scheme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>International standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>National standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>National library association standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>National library or bibliographic agency standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>Local standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>Standard of unknown origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>Conventional romanization or conventional form of name in language of cataloging agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No attempt to code</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>08</th>
<th>Language of catalog</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>No information provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>English and French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>English only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>French only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No attempt to code</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>09</th>
<th>Kind of record</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>Established heading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Untraced reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>Traced reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>Subdivision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>Node label</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>Established heading and subdivision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>Reference and subdivision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No attempt to code</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10</th>
<th>Descriptive cataloging rules</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>Earlier rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>AACR 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>AACR 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>AACR 2 compatible heading</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11</th>
<th>Subject heading system/thesaurus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>Library of Congress Subject Headings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>LC subject headings for children’s literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>Medical Subject Headings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>National Agricultural Library subject authority file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>Canadian Subject Headings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>Art and Architecture Thesaurus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>Sears List of Subject Headings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>Répertoire de vedettes-matière</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No attempt to code</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12</th>
<th>Type of series</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>Monographic series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Multipart item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>Series-like phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No attempt to code</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>13</th>
<th>Numbered or unnumbered series</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>Numbered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Unnumbered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>Numbering varies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No attempt to code</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>14</th>
<th>Heading use–main or added entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>Appropriate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Not appropriate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No attempt to code</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>15</th>
<th>Heading use–subject added entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>Appropriate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Not appropriate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No attempt to code</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHARACTER POSITION DEFINITION AND SCOPE

This field contains 40 character positions (00-39) that provide coded information about the record as a whole or about special aspects of the 1XX heading or 4XX/5XX tracing fields. These coded data elements are potentially useful for retrieval and data management purposes.

The data elements are positionally defined. Character positions that are not defined contain a blank (b). All defined character positions must contain a defined code; for some 008 positions, this may be
GUIDELINES FOR APPLYING CONTENT DESIGNATORS

CHARACTER POSITIONS

00-05 - Date entered on file

Six numeric characters specify the date the record was first entered into machine-readable form. The date is given in the pattern yyymmdd (yy for the year, mm for the month, and dd for the day). The date entered on file in 008/00-05 is never changed. The date and time of latest transaction information in field 005 changes each time a transaction is made to the record. The latest transaction information enables an organization handling more than one version of a record to identify the most current version. The fill character (|) is not allowed in any of these positions. Field 008/00-05 is usually system generated.

06 - Direct or indirect geographic subdivision

A one-character code indicates whether the subject heading system/thesaurus used to formulate the 1XX heading provides for subdividing the heading by the name of a country or other jurisdiction, region, or geographic feature. If the heading may be subdivided geographically, the 008/06 code identifies whether the direct or indirect method of subdivision is used. In an extended subject heading, 008/06 coding is based on the entire heading, including the subject subdivisions.

Code b, d, or i is used when the 1XX heading is appropriate for use as either a lead element or as a subject subdivision of a subject access entry in bibliographic records. Code n is used when the 1XX heading is not appropriate for subject access in bibliographic records. The fill character (|) is used when no attempt has been made to code this 008 position.

b - Not subdivided geographically

Code b indicates that the 1XX heading is not to be subdivided geographically when used in a subject access entry in a bibliographic record.

| 008/06 | b |
| 100   | Horowitz, Mordekhai |

| 008/06 | b |
| 150   | Boolean rings |

| 008/06 | b |
| 151   | Nestelberg (Austria) |

| 008/06 | b |
| 180   | Case studies |

d - Subdivided geographically-direct

Code d indicates that the 1XX heading may be subdivided geographically using the direct subdivision method when it is used in a subject access entry in a bibliographic record. In this subdivision method, the heading is followed immediately by the name of the specific place.
to which the heading is limited without the interposition of a subdivision for the name of the larger geographic entity.

008/06 d 150 bb $d$xArt
[Subject heading may be subdivided directly, e.g., Art–Paris.]

008/06 d 180 bb $d$xGovernment policy
[Subdivision heading may be subdivided directly, e.g., Construction industry–Government policy–British Columbia.]

i - Subdivided geographically–indirect
Code i indicates that the 1XX heading may be subdivided geographically using the indirect subdivision method when it is used in a subject access entry in a bibliographic record. In this subdivision method, a subdivision for the name of the larger geographic entity is interposed between the heading and the subdivision for the specific place to which the heading is limited.

008/06 i 150 bb $i$xArt
[Subject heading may be subdivided indirectly, e.g., Art–Italy–Rome.]

008/06 i 110 2b $i$xUnesco
[Subject heading may be subdivided indirectly, e.g., Unesco–France–Paris.]

008/06 i 180 bb $i$xHomes and haunts
[Subject subdivision may be subdivided indirectly, e.g., Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616–Homes and haunts–England–London.]

n - Not applicable
Code n indicates that the 1XX heading is not appropriate for use either as a lead element or as a subject subdivision of a subject access entry in bibliographic records.

008/06 n 151 bb $n$xCeylon
[The name Sri Lanka is used in subject access entries.]

008/06 n 180 bb $n$xcatalogs by source
[A node label record for a term that is not used for document indexing.]

008/06 n 150 bb $n$xPronunciation
260 bb $n$xsubdivision $n$xPronunciation $n$xunder names of languages and subjects, e.g., $n$xItalian language–Pronunciation; Names–Pronunciation
[An untraced reference record used by a system that does not create subject subdivision authority records.]

07 - Romanization scheme
A one-character alphabetic code indicates that the 1XX heading field contains the romanized
form of a name or uniform title and identifies the romanization scheme used. If the 1XX heading is not a romanized form, code n is used. The fill character (|) is used when no attempt has been made to code this 008 position.

a - International standard
Code a indicates that the romanization scheme used is an international standard, e.g., one of the tables published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

008/07 a
100 1b|aŠalnm, Mošeh
[Heading romanized following the ISO 259-1984 table for Hebrew.]

b - National standard
Code b indicates that the romanization scheme used is a national standard, e.g., one published by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI).

c - National library association standard
Code c indicates that the romanization scheme used is a national library association standard, e.g., the ALA-LC Romanization Tables.

008/07 c
100 1b|aShternbukh, Moseheh
[Heading romanized following the ALA-LC romanization table for Hebrew.]

d - National library or bibliographic agency standard
Code d indicates that the romanization scheme used is a national library or bibliographic agency standard.

e - Local standard
Code e indicates that the romanization scheme used is a local standard.

f - Standard of unknown origin
Code f indicates that the romanization scheme used is a standard of unknown origin.

g - Conventional romanization or conventional form of name in language of cataloging agency
Code g indicates that the romanization scheme used is a conventional romanization or that the 1XX heading is a conventional form of name in the language of the cataloging agency.

008/07 g
100 1b|aSternbuch, Moses
[Forenames were romanized following the King James Bible version of the name.]

n - Not applicable
Code n indicates that the 1XX heading is not romanized.

008/07 n
100 1b|aJones, James E., Jr.

08 - Language of catalog
A one-character alphabetic code indicates whether the heading in the 1XX field and its associated reference structure (that is, the headings in the 1XX, 260, 360, 4XX, 5XX, 663 and 664 fields) are valid according to the rules used in establishing headings for English-language
catalogs, French-language catalogs, or both. The fill character (|) is used when no attempt has been made to code this 008 position.

**b - No information provided**
Value b indicates that no information as to the language of catalog in which the heading is valid is provided.

**b - English and French**
Value b indicates that the headings in the record are valid in both English-language and French-language catalogs.

```
008/08 b
100  1b = Atwood, Margaret = d1939-
```

```
008/08 b
110  2b = Nova Scotia Association of Architects
```

**e - English only**
Value e indicates that the headings in the record are valid in English-language catalogs only and are not valid in French-language catalogs.

```
008/08 e
151  bb = Sainte-Martine (Quebec)
```

```
008/08 e
110  1b = Ontario. = tHealth Disciplines Act
```

```
008/08 e
110  2b = Vindicators (Musical Group)
```

```
008/08 e
110  2b = National Library of Canada
```

**f - French only**
Value f indicates that the headings in the record are valid in French-language catalogs only and are not valid in English-language catalogs.

```
008/08 f
151  bb = Sainte-Martine (Quebec)
```

```
008/08 f
110  2b = Vindicators (Groupe musical)
```

```
008/08 f
110  2b = Bibliothèque nationale du Canada
```

```
008/08 f
110  1b = Ontario. = tLoi sur les sciences de la santé
```

**09 - Kind of record**
A one-character alphabetic code indicates whether the authority record represents an established or unestablished 1XX heading. The kinds of authority records and types of headings identified by the codes defined for this data element are described in the *Introduction* to this document.
The use of traced and untraced references and the reference note fields is described in the *Tracing and Reference Fields – General Information* section. The fill character (|) is not allowed in this character position.

**a - Established heading**

Code *a* indicates that the 100-151 field contains an *established* name or subject heading that is authorized for use as the lead element in constructing certain access points of a bibliographic record. An established heading record may also contain 4XX/5XX tracing fields for variant and related headings and notes recording information such as the source used to establish the heading and information explaining scope and usage.

If an established 15X heading may also be used as a subject subdivision, code *f* is used in 008/09 when an organization uses one authority record to convey this dual function. When separate records are created, code *a* is used for the established heading record and code *d* is used for the subdivision record.

```
008/09 a
100 1b|/aMattern, Hermann, d1902-1971
008/09 a
130 b0|/aBulletin (Ahmadu Bello University. Dept. of Geology)
008/09 a
151 bb|/xDescription and travel y1981-
```

**b - Untraced reference**

Code *b* indicates that the 100-151 field contains an *unestablished* heading that is not authorized for use as the element in an access point in a bibliographic record. The heading is not traced as a 4XX See From Tracing field in any other authority record. The reference record contains a Complex See Reference (260) or a General Explanatory Reference (666) field to guide the user to established heading(s).

If an unestablished 15X may also be used as a subject subdivision, code *g* is used in 008/09 when an organization uses one authority record to convey this dual function. When separate records are created, code *b* is used for the untraced reference record and code *d* is used for the subdivision record.

```
008/09 b
100 0b|aDe la
666 bb|/aNames beginning with this prefix are also entered under La (e.g., La Bretéque, Pierre de) or under the name following the prefix (e.g., Torre, Marie de la)
```

**c - Traced reference**

Code *c* indicates that the 100-151 field contains an *unestablished* heading that is not authorized for use as the lead element in an access point in a bibliographic record. The heading is traced as a 4XX See From Tracing field in one or more other authority records. The reference record contains a Complex See Reference (260 or 664) field to guide the user.
to established heading(s).

008/09  c
100  1b a Reger, Max, +d1873-1916. +tDies irae
664  bb a For this movement included in the composer's unfinished Requiem search under +bReger, Max, 1873-1916. +tRequiem (Mass)

008/09  a  
100  1b a Reger, Max, +d1873-1916. +tRequiem (Mass)
400  1b wnnb a Reger, Max, +d1873-1916. +tDies irae

**d - Subdivision**

Code d indicates that the 18X field contains an *unestablished* heading that is the authorized form of a general or chronological term or a geographic name that is authorized for use as a subject subdivision in a subject access point in a bibliographic record. The record may also contain 48X/58X tracing fields for variant and related subject subdivision terms.

If the subdivision may also be used as an established heading, code f is used in 008/09 when an organization uses one authority record to convey this dual function. When a subdivision may also be used as an unestablished reference term, code g is used when an organization uses one authority record to convey this dual function. *A 15X heading field contains the heading in a code f or g record.*

008/09  d
180  bb x drug effects

008/09  d
180  bb x Administration
680  bb i This term may be used as a subdivision under types of institutions, e.g. +aHospitals - Administration. +iThe term +aManagement +iis used under types of industries.
580  bb x Management

008/09  d
180  bb x Chronology
680  bb i The term +aHistory - Chronology +i may be used under names of persons, places, corporate bodies, sacred works, ethnic groups, and +iaIndians of North America, +iand topical headings.
580  bb x History +x Chronology

**e - Node label**

Code e indicates that the 150 field contains an *unestablished* term that is the authorized form that is used in the systematic section of a thesaurus to indicate the logical basis on which a category has been divided. This type of heading may also include a designation of facet. The term is not used as an indexing term.

008/09  e
150  bb + acatalogs by source

**f - Established heading and subdivision**

Code f indicates that the 15X field contains an *established* general or chronological term or a geographic name heading that is also authorized for use as a subdivision in a subject access point in a bibliographic record. One authority record is used to describe this dual function. The record may also contain a reference note field that explains the dual function.
When separate authority records are created, code a is used for the established heading record and code d is used for the subdivision record. A 18X heading field is used in the subdivision record.

008/09  f
150  bb = aChronology
360  bb = subdivision = aChronology = ior = aHistory - Chronology = iunder names of persons, places, corporate bodies, sacred works, ethnic groups, and = alndians of North America, = iand topical headings

008/09  f
151  bb = aGreat Lakes
680  bb = iThis term is to be used only as a geographic descriptor and may not be subdivided. It may, however, be used to subdivide topical indexing terms.

g - Reference and subdivision
Code g indicates that the 15X field contains an unestablished untraced reference heading that is also authorized for use as a subdivision in a subject access point in a bibliographic record. One authority record is used to describe this dual function. The record may also contain a reference note field that explains the dual function.

When separate authority records are created, code b is used for the untraced reference record and code d is used for the subdivision record. A 18X heading field is used in the subdivision record.

008/09  g
150  bb = aDictionaries
260  bb = subdivision = aDictionaries = iunder specific subject terms

10 - Descriptive cataloging rules
A one-character alphabetic code identifies the descriptive cataloging rules used to formulate a name, name/title, or uniform title 1XX heading. A heading formulated according to descriptive cataloging rules that is used as a subject access point in bibliographic records may also be coded for a particular set of subject heading system/thesaurus conventions in 008/11. If the 1XX heading is not formulated using descriptive cataloging rules, code n is used. The fill character (|) is used when no attempt has been made to code this 008 position.

a - Earlier rules
Code a indicates that the formulation of the 1XX heading conforms to descriptive cataloging rules used prior to the 1967 publication of Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (AACR 1).

008/10  a
100  1b = aSmith, John = dAug. 5, 1882- [Heads established using the A.L.A. Cataloging Rules for Author and Title Entries (1949)]

008/10  a
110  1b = aBirmingham, Eng. = bKing Edward’s School [Heads established using the A.L.A. Cataloging Rules for Author and Title Entries (1949)]
b - AACR 1
Code b indicates that the formulation of the 1XX heading conforms to *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules* (AACR 1).

```
008/10 b
  100 1b  aSmith, John, d1882 (Aug. 5)-
008/10 b
  110 1b  aUnited States. t87th Congress, 2d session, d1962
```

c - AACR 2
Code c indicates that the formulation of the 1XX heading conforms to the second edition (1978) or later editions of *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* (AACR 2) or published cataloging manuals based on the AACR 2.

```
008/10 c
  100 1b  aSmith, John, d1882 Aug. 5-
008/10 c
  100 1b  aFrancis, D. t(Dennis)
```

008/09 c [traced reference record]

008/14 b [heading may not be used as a main or added entry]

```
008/10 c 100 1b  aReger, Max, d1873-1916. tDies irae
  664 b  aFor this movement included in the composer's unfinished Requiem search under tReger, Max, 1873-1916. tRequiem (Mass)
```

d - AACR 2 compatible heading
Code d indicates that the formulation of the 1XX heading does not follow AACR 2 but is considered compatible with AACR 2.

```
008/10 d
  100 1b  aPiton, Phillip, cMrs.
```

z - Other
Code z indicates that the formulation of the 1XX heading conforms to a set of descriptive cataloging rules other than what is specified by one of the other defined codes. The descriptive rules used to formulate the heading may be contained in subfield =e (Descriptive conventions) in field 040 (Cataloging Source)

n - Not applicable
Code n indicates that the 1XX heading is not a name, name/title, or uniform title formulated according to descriptive cataloging rules.

```
008/10 n
  008/09 a  [established heading record]
  008/11 a  [LCSH]
  151 b  aRed River Valley (Minn. and N.D.-Man.)
```

```
008/10 n
  008/09 a  [established heading record]
  008/11 c  [MeSH]
  150 b  aCommunicative Disorders
```
11 - Subject heading system/thesaurus

A one-character alphabetic code identifies the subject heading system/thesaurus conventions used to formulate the 1XX heading. A heading formulated according to descriptive cataloging rules that is used as a subject added entry in bibliographic records may also be coded for a particular set of descriptive conventions in 008/10. If the 1XX heading does not conform to subject heading/thesaurus conventions, code n is used. The fill character (|) is used when no attempt has been made to code this 008 position.

a - Library of Congress Subject Headings

Code a indicates that the formulation of the 1XX heading conforms to the Library of Congress online subject authority file used in conjunction with the LC online names file (when appropriate) and the lists of free-floating subdivisions and other elements in Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings, all of which are maintained by the Library of Congress.

008/11 a
100 1b = aWagner, Richard, d1813-1883 = xPictorial works

008/11 a
150 bb = aPASCAL (Computer program language)

008/11 a
151 bb = aUnited States = xHistory = yCivil War, 1861-1865 = xArt and the war

008/11 a
008/10 c = [AACR 2]
008/15 a = [heading may be used as a subject added entry]
100 1b = aShai, Mordekhai

b - LC subject headings for children's literature

Code b indicates that the formulation of the 1XX heading conforms to the "AC Subject Headings" section of Library of Congress Subject Headings that is maintained by the Library of Congress.

008/11 b
100 1b = aColumbus, Christopher
c - Medical Subject Headings
Code c indicates that the formulation of the 1XX heading conforms to Medical Subject
Headings (MeSH) and/or the National Library of Medicine authority files, both of which are
maintained by the National Library of Medicine.

008/11  c
150  bb =aHospitals, General

008/11  c
008/10  c  [AACR 2]
008/15  a  [heading may be used as a subject added entry]
110  2b =aPan American Health Organization

008/11  c
008/09  d  [subdivision record]
180  bb =xpharmacology

008/11  c
008/09  e  [node label record]
150  bb =abiographies by subject

d - National Agricultural Library subject authority file
Code d indicates that the formulation of the 1XX heading conforms to the National
Agricultural Library subject authority file that is maintained by the National Agricultural Library.

008/11  d
150  bb =aCosmochemistry

008/11  d
008/10  c  [AACR 2]
008/15  a  [heading may be used as a subject added entry]
110  2b =aFarm Credit System (U.S.)

k - Canadian Subject Headings
Code k indicates that the formulation of the 1XX heading conforms to Canadian Subject
Headings that is maintained by the National Library of Canada.

008/11  k
150  bb =altalian Canadians

n - Not applicable
Code n indicates that the 1XX heading does not conform to subject heading system/thesaurus
conventions.

008/11  n
008/09  a  [established heading record]
008/10  c  [AACR 2]
008/39  b  [Library of Congress cataloging]
151  bb =aCeylon
551  bb =wb =asri Lanka
[In the Library of Congress authority file, both Ceylon and Sri Lanka are appropriate
for use in main or added entries; only Sri Lanka is used for subject added entries.]
r - Art and Architecture Thesaurus
Code r indicates that the formulation of the 1XX heading conforms to the Art and Architecture Thesaurus that is maintained by the Getty Vocabulary Program.

s - Sears List of Subject Heading
Code s indicates that the formulation of the 1XX heading conforms to the Sears List of Subject Headings.

v - Répertoire de vedettes-matière
Code v indicates that the formulation of the 1XX heading conforms to the Répertoire de vedettes-matière that is maintained by the Bibliothèque de l'Université Laval.

z - Other
Code z indicates that the formulation of the 1XX heading conforms to subject heading system/thesaurus conventions other than that specified by one of the other defined codes. A MARC code for the conventions used to formulate the heading may be contained in subfield f (Subject heading/thesaurus conventions) in field 040 (Cataloging Source).

12 - Type of series
A one-character alphabetic code indicates the type of series contained in the 1XX heading field in an established heading record. The record may also contain series treatment information in fields 640-646. The codes distinguish between headings for monographic series and multipart items that are cataloged as a set and identify other headings that may be considered appropriate for use as a series added entry in bibliographic records, regardless of whether the series is actually traced. The fill character (|) is used when no attempt has been made to code this 008 position.

a - Monographic series
Code a indicates that the 1XX field contains an established heading for a collective title that applies to a group of separate publications and/or subseries, each of which also has its own title.

008/12 a
008/16 a [heading may be used as a series added entry]
130 b0 aBulletin (International Institute for Land Reclamation and Improvement)
b - Multipart item
Code b indicates that the 1XX field contains an established heading for a collective title that applies to a multipart monographic publication.

008/12  b
008/16  a [heading may be used as a series added entry]
100  1b + aGreaves, Margaret. + tLittle box of ballet stories

c - Series-like phrase
Code c indicates that the 1XX field contains an established heading for a series-like phrase that may or may not actually be used as a series added entry in bibliographic records.

008/12  c
008/16  a [heading may be used as a series added entry]
130  b0 + aDawn books

n - Not applicable
Code n indicates that the 1XX field contains a heading that does not represent a series. The heading is not appropriate for use as a series added entry in bibliographic records.

008/12  n
008/16  b [heading may not be used as a series added entry]
130  b0 + aDead Sea scrolls
008/12  n
008/16  b [heading may not be used as a series added entry]
100  1b + aShore, Kenneth

z - Other
Code z indicates that the 1XX field contains an established heading for a series that does not fit any of the other defined types of series but for which series-type treatment is required (e.g., a serial for which only an occasional issue is analyzed).

008/12  z
008/16  a [heading may be used as a series added entry]
130  b0 + aChinese studies in history

13 - Numbered or unnumbered series
A one-character alphabetic code indicates whether the 1XX field contains an established heading for a numbered or unnumbered series or whether the series varies between being numbered and unnumbered. The fill character (|) is used when no attempt has been made to code this 008 position.

a - Numbered
Code a indicates that the series is numbered. If the individual items in the series are traced as series added entries in bibliographic records, field 642 (Series Numbering Example) contains the form of series numbering to be used in the tracing.

008/13  a
130  b0 + aStructure and properties of cell membranes
642  bb + av. 1 + 5DLC
b - Unnumbered
Code b indicates that the series is unnumbered.

008/13  b
  130  b0 = aEPO dossier international

c - Numbering varies
Code c indicates that some issues of the series are numbered; others, published concurrently, are unnumbered. If the numbered items are traced as series added entries in bibliographic records, field 642 (Series Numbering Example) contains the structure of the numbering that is used in the tracing.

008/13  c
  130  b0 = aActualités de biochimie marine
  642  bb = av. 5 = 5DLC

n - Not applicable
Code n indicates that the 1XX field contains a heading that does not represent a series.

008/13  n
  100  1b = aKimura, Toshihiro

14 - Heading use – main or added entry
A one-character alphabetic code indicates whether the 1XX field contains an established heading that conforms to descriptive cataloging rules and, therefore, is appropriate for use as a 1XX main entry or 7XX added entry field in bibliographic records. The fill character (|) is used when no attempt has been made to code this 008 position.

a - Appropriate
Code a indicates that the 1XX field contains an established name, name/title, or uniform title that conforms to descriptive cataloging rules. The heading is appropriate for use as a main or added entry in bibliographic records.

008/14  a
  100  1b = aSmith, Arthur D. = q(Arthur Dwight), = d1907-

008/14  a
  110  2b = aAnnenberg School of Communications (University of Pennsylvania)

008/14  a
  111  2b = aConference on the Quantitative Measures of China’s Economic Output = d(1975 : = cBrookings Institution)

008/14  a
  130  b0 = aSerie Cuaderno de docencia

008/14  a
  151  bb = aBuenos Aires (Argentina : Province)

b - Not appropriate
Code b indicates that the 1XX field contains a reference, subdivision, or node label heading or an established heading that does not conform to descriptive cataloging rules. These headings are not appropriate for use as a main or added entry in bibliographic records.
15 - Heading use–subject added entry

A one-character alphabetic code indicates whether the 1XX field contains an established heading that conforms to subject heading system/thesaurus conventions and, therefore, is appropriate for use as a 6XX subject access entry in bibliographic records. The fill character (|) is used when no attempt has been made to code this 008 position.

a - Appropriate

Code a indicates that the 1XX field contains an established heading name, name/title, uniform title, topical term, or extended subject heading that conforms to subject heading system/thesaurus conventions. These headings are appropriate for use as a subject access entry in bibliographic records.
**b - Not appropriate**

Code b indicates that the 1XX field contains a subdivision, reference, or node label heading or an established heading that does not conform to subject heading system/thesaurus conventions. These headings are not appropriate for use as a subject access entry in bibliographic records.

008/15 b
008/09 d [subdivision record]
008/11 c [MeSH]
180 bb xblood supply

008/15 b
008/09 b [untraced reference record]
150 bb aBadges of honor
260 bb isubdivision aMedals, badges, decorations, etc. iunder armies, navies, etc., e.g. aUnited States. Navy aMedals, badges, decorations, etc.

008/15 b
008/09 c [traced reference record]
008/10 c [AACR 2]
100 1b aReger, Max, tDies irae
664 bb aFor this movement included in the composer's unfinished Requiem search under bReger, Max, 1873-1916. tRequiem (Mass)

008/15 b
008/09 e [node label record]
008/11 c [MeSH]
150 bb acommercial catalogs by function
16 - Heading use—series added entry

A one-character alphabetic code indicates whether the 1XX field contains an established heading that conforms to descriptive cataloging rules, and, therefore, is appropriate for use as a series added entry in bibliographic records (4XX Series Statement-Added Entry; 8XX Series Added Entry). The fill character (|) is used when no attempt has been made to code this 008 position.

a - Appropriate

Code a indicates that the 1XX field contains a heading for a monographic series, a multipart item, an occasionally analyzable serial item, or a series-like phrase that is appropriate for use as a series added entry in a bibliographic records, regardless of whether the series is actually traced.

- 008/16 a
- 008/12 a [a monographic series]
- 130 b0 aOccasional papers (University of Witwatersrand)
- 008/16 a
- 008/12 b [a multipart item]
- 110 2b aAerospace Center (U.S.). tJPC
- 008/16 a
- 008/12 z [an occasionally-analyzable item]
- 130 b0 aSIGOA newsletter
- 008/16 a
- 008/12 c [a series-like phrase]
- 130 b0 aDahood memorial lecture

b - Not appropriate

Code b indicates that the 1XX field contains a reference, subdivision, or node label heading or an established heading that does not represent a series. These headings are not appropriate for use as a series added entry in bibliographic records.

- 008/16 b
- 008/09 g [reference and subdivision record]
- 150 bbb aDictionaries
- 008/16 b
- 008/09 d [subdivision record]
- 008/12 n [heading is not a series]
- 180 bbb xMedals, badges, decorations, etc.
17 - Type of subject subdivision

A one-character alphabetic code identifies the type of authorized subject subdivision contained in the 1XX heading field in a subdivision record, an established heading and subdivision record, or a reference and subdivision record. Code n is used in all other kinds of records. The fill character (|) is used when no attempt has been made to code this 008 position.

a - Topical
Code a indicates that the 1XX heading is an authorized topical subdivision.

b - Form
Code b indicates that the 1XX heading is an authorized form subdivision.

c - Chronological
Code c indicates that the 1XX heading is an authorized chronological subdivision.
d - Geographic
Code d indicates that the 1XX heading is an authorized geographic subdivision.

008/17 d
008/09 d [subdivision record]
181 bb zOntario

008/17 d
008/09 f [established heading and subdivision record]
151 bb aGreat Lakes
680 bb iThis term is to be used only as a geographic descriptor and may not be subdivided. It may, however, be used to subdivide topical indexing terms.

e - Language
Code e indicates that the 1XX heading is an authorized language subdivision.

008/17 e
008/09 d [subdivision record]
180 bb xGerman

n - Not applicable
Code n indicates that the 1XX heading is not an authorized subject subdivision.

008/17 n
008/09 a [established heading record]
150 bb aElectroplating

008/17 n
008/09 b [traced reference record]
150 bb aFatigue of metals
260 bb isubdivision of aFatigue of metals, e.g. aSteel-Fatigue

008/17 n
008/09 a [established heading record]
110 1b aQueensland. bDept. of Employment and Labour Relations

18-27 - Undefined character positions
These ten character positions are undefined; each may contain a blank (b) or a fill character (|).

28 - Type of government agency
A one-character code indicates the jurisdictional level of a 1XX heading that is the name of a government agency. The heading may be a jurisdiction or a body created or controlled by a national, state, or local government (including intergovernmental bodies of all types). The fill character (|) is used when no attempt has been made to code this 008 position.

b - Not a government agency
Code b indicates that the 1XX heading in an established heading record is not a government agency. Code b is also used in 008/28 in subdivision, reference, and node label records.

008/28 b
110 2b aInternational Comparative Literature Association
a - Autonomous or semi-autonomous component
Code a indicates that the 1XX heading is, or is authorized by, an autonomous or semi-autonomous component of a country.

008/28 a
151 aSabah

b - Multilocal
Code c indicates that the 1XX heading is a government body that is authorized by a regional combination of jurisdictions below the state level.

008/28 c
110 2 Houston Independent School District

c - Federal/national
Code f indicates that the 1XX heading is, or is authorized by, the government of a sovereign nation.

008/28 f
110 2 National Agricultural Library

i - International intergovernmental
Code i indicates that the 1XX heading is an international intergovernmental body.

008/28 i
110 2 b Secretary-General

l - Local
Code l indicates that the 1XX heading is, or is authorized by, a county, city, town, etc., government.

008/28 l
151 a Mexico City (Mexico)

m - Multistate
Code m indicates that the 1XX heading is a government body that is authorized by a regional combination of jurisdictions at the state, provincial, territorial, etc., level.

008/28 m
110 a Council of State Governments

o - Government agency—type undetermined
Code o indicates that the jurisdictional level of the government body cannot be determined.

s - State, provincial, territorial, dependent, etc.
Code s indicates that the 1XX heading is, or is authorized by, a state, province, territory, etc., government.

008/28 s
110 Virginia. Governor
u - Unknown if heading is government agency
Code u indicates that it cannot be determined whether the 1XX heading is a government agency.

008/28  u
110  2b | /=aAfghan Cartographic & Cadastral Survey Institute

z - Other
Code z indicates that the 1XX heading is a government agency that is authorized by a level other than that specified by one of the other defined codes.

008/28  z
110  2b | /=aPatoka Lake Regional Planning Commission

29 - Reference evaluation
A one-character alphabetic code indicates whether the 4XX/5XX tracing fields have been evaluated for their consistency with the rules used to formulate the 1XX heading in the record. This information is used to identify possible heading/tracing inconsistencies when a major change in the rules used to formulate headings and references has not been fully implemented.

For example, in advance of implementing new rules, an organization may begin to add to its authority records a 4XX tracing reflecting the 1XX heading according to the new rules. When the rules are implemented, the 1XX headings in the database may be converted to the new rule form by switching the pertinent 4XX field and the 1XX field. The tracing fields in the record then must be evaluated for their consistency with the new 1XX heading. 008/29 is set to code b when the switch is made and then reset to code a after evaluation. The fill character (|) is used when no attempt has been made to code this 008 position.

a - Tracings are consistent with the heading
Code a indicates that the 4XX/5XX tracing fields in a record have been evaluated and are consistent with the rules used to formulate the 1XX heading in that record.

008/29  a
008/10  c  [AACR 2]
110  1b | /=aMauritius. | bMinistry for Employment
410  1b | /=aMauritius. | bMinistère de l’emploi
410  1b | /=aMauritius. | bEmployment, Ministry for

008/29  a
008/10  c  [AACR 2]
130  b0 | /=aEconomic and statistical notes
410  1b | /=aGreat Britain. | bDept. of the Environment. | tEconomic and statistical notes

008/29  a
008/11  a  [LCSH]
150  bb | /=aActing for television
450  bb | /=aTelevision acting
550  bb | /=aActing

b - Tracings are not necessarily consistent with the heading
Code b indicates that the 4XX/5XX tracing fields in a record have not been evaluated and may not be consistent with the rules used to formulate the 1XX heading in that record.
008/29 b
008/10 c [AACR 2]
110 2b +aTucson Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce
410 1b +aTucson, Ariz. +bMetropolitan Chamber of Commerce
510 1b +wa +aTucson, Ariz. +bChamber of Commerce

n - Not applicable
Code n indicates that the record contains no 4XX/5XX tracing fields.

008/29 n
008/10 c [AACR 2]
100 1b +aAhlborn, Richard E.

008/29 n
008/11 a [LCSH]
150 bb +aBa (Egyptian religion)

30 - Undefined character position
This character position is undefined; it may contain a blank (b) or a fill character (|).

31 - Record update in process
A one-character alphabetic code indicates whether a change in any field in a record is being considered. The organization investigating the modification may be identified by the MARC code contained in the last subfield +d of field 040 (Cataloging Source). Code b alerts users to a potential change in a record after its initial creation. The completeness of the authority information contained in the record is indicated in Leader/17 (Encoding level). The fill character (|) is used when no attempt has been made to code this 008 position.

a - Record can be used
Code a indicates that no change in the record is being considered and that the data may be used.

b - Record is being updated
Code b indicates that a change in the record is being considered and that it may not be advisable to use the 1XX heading in bibliographic records.

32 - Undifferentiated personal name
A one-character alphabetic code indicates whether the personal name in a name or name/title heading contained in field 100 in an established heading record or a reference record is used by one person or by two or more persons. Code n is used if the 1XX heading is not a personal name or if the personal name is a family name (field 100, first indicator value 3).

If neither dates nor distinguishing terms are available to differentiate between two or more identical names, the same heading is used for all persons with the same name. In a single authority record, field 670 (Source Data Found) may contain a descriptive term for each person consisting of the title of the work cataloged and the person’s relationship to it, e.g., [Author of Speciall Newes from Ireland]. The fill character (|) is used when no attempt has been made to code this 008 position.

a - Differentiated personal name
Code a indicates that the personal name in field 100 is a unique name.
008/32 a
100 1b ‡ a Dring, Madeleine

008/32 a
100 1b ‡ a Czerny, Carl, ‡ d 1791-1857. ‡ t Ricordanza

008/32 a
008/12 b [multipart item]
100 1b ‡ a Watt-Evans, Lawrence, ‡ d 1954- ‡ t Three world trilogy

008/32 a
008/09 c [untraced reference record]
100 1b ‡ a Reger, Max, ‡ t Dies irae
664 bb ‡ a For this movement included in the composer's unfinished Requiem search under ‡ b Reger, Max, 1873-1916. ‡ t Requiem (Mass)

b - Undifferentiated personal name
Code b indicates that the personal name in field 100 is used by two or more persons. No distinguishing information is available.

008/32 b
100 0b ‡ a Divine of the Church of England
670 bb ‡ a [Author of A modest examination of the new oath of allegiance]
670 bb ‡ a His A modest examination of the new oath of allegiance, 1689: ‡ b t.p.
(divine of the Church of England)
670 bb ‡ a [Author of Reasons against petitioning the King for restoring the deprived bishops without repentance]
670 bb ‡ a Author's Reasons against petitioning the King for restoring the deprived bishops without repentance, 1690: ‡ b caption t.p.
(divine of the Church of England)

n - Not applicable
Code n indicates that the 1XX heading is not a personal name or that the personal name is a family name.

008/32 n
100 3b ‡ a Guelf, House of

008/32 n
110 2b ‡ a University of Denver

008/32 n
130 b0 ‡ a Occasional papers of the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre

008/32 n
150 bb ‡ a Ballet dancing

008/32 n
151 bb ‡ a Paris (France)

33 - Level of establishment
A one-character alphabetic code indicates the extent to which the 100-151 heading conforms to the descriptive cataloging and/or subject heading system/thesaurus conventions used to
formulate the heading. Codes a, b, c and d are used only in established heading records. Code n is used in all other kinds of records. The codes defined for 008/33 apply only to the 1XX heading field. The completeness of the authority information contained in the record is indicated in Leader/17 (Encoding level). The fill character (|) is used when no attempt has been made to code this 008 position.

### a - Fully established

Code a indicates that the 100-151 heading is fully established. The heading may be used without reservation in a bibliographic record.

```
008/33 a
100 1b ± aSwarts, Robert L., ± d1942-
```

```
008/33 a
150 bb ± aElectrons
```

### b - Memorandum

Code b indicates that the 100-151 heading is fully established but that it has not been used in a bibliographic record. The authority work was done before the decision was made to not use the heading in a bibliographic record; however, the information is retained for probable future use. When the heading is used in a bibliographic record, code b will be changed to code a or c.

```
008/33 b
100 1b ± aWellington, John, ± d1958-
670 bb ± aMicroform review ten volume index, 1972-1981, c1982: ± bCIP t.p. (John Wellington) data sheet (b. 9/10/58)
```

### c - Provisional

Code c indicates that the 100-151 heading cannot be formulated satisfactorily because of inadequate information. Further investigation should be made when the heading is next used in a bibliographic record. When the needed information is available, code c will be changed to code a.

```
008/33 c
110 2b ± aFédération internationale de la précontrainte. ± bWorking Group on Concrete Ships

[The French form of the subordinate unit could not be found.]
```

### d - Preliminary

Code d indicates that the 100-151 heading is taken from a bibliographic record because the bibliographic item is not available at the time the heading is established. For example, authority records may be created for the 1XX headings in bibliographic records that are being converted retrospectively to machine-readable form. When the heading is used in a bibliographic record created from cataloging with an item in hand, code d will be changed to code a.

```
008/33 d
100 1b ± aArmstrong, William Herbert
670 bb ± aLCCN 56-1255: His Machine tools for metal cutting, 1957: ± b(hdg.: Armstrong, William Herbert)
```
n - Not applicable
Code n indicates that the 1XX field contains an unestablished heading in a reference, subdivision, reference and subdivision, or node label record.

008/33 n
008/09 c  [untraced reference record]
150 bb a Celebrations, anniversaries, etc.
260 bb a Anniversaries, etc. j under names of individual persons and corporate bodies, under individual historic events, and under names countries, cities, etc.; and subdivision a Centennial celebrations, etc. j under names of individual corporate bodies, under historic events, and under names of countries, cities, etc.

008/33 n
008/09 c  [traced reference record]
100 1b a Reger, Max, d1873-1916. t Dies irae
664 bb a For this movement included in the composer’s unfinished Requiem search under b Reger, Max, 1873-1916. t Requiem (Mass)

008/33 n
008/09 d  [subdivision record]
180 bb x adverse effects

008/33 n
008/09 e  [node label record]
150 bb a cataloging by source

34-37 - Undefined character positions
These four character positions are undefined; each may contain a blank (b) or a fill character (|).

38 - Modified record
A one-character code indicates whether the record is modified from its intended content because it required characters that could not be converted into machine-readable form (e.g., nonroman characters) or because it exceeded a system-imposed maximum allowable length. The fill character (|) is used when no attempt has been made to code this 008 position.

b - Not modified
Code b indicates that the content of the record required no modification in order to be transcribed into machine-readable form.

s - Shortened
Code s indicates that all of the data intended for the record is not included in the MARC record because the record would exceed the maximum length allowed by a particular system. The MARC 21 Specifications for Record Structure, Character Sets, Exchange Media states that MARC records have a maximum length of 99,999 characters.

x - Missing characters
Code x indicates that the intended content of the record contained characters that could not be converted into machine-readable form (e.g., nonroman characters, mathematical symbols). Organizations now romanize nonroman characters and describe special symbols by a word or phrase.
39 - Cataloging source
A one-character code indicates the creator of an authority record. If the cataloging source is known, it is identified in subfield =a of field 040 (Cataloging Source). The parties responsible for the MARC authority record are determined by the code in 008/39 and the MARC code(s) or name(s) in field 040. The fill character (|) is used when no attempt has been made to code this 008 position.

b - National bibliographic agency
Code b indicates that a national bibliographic agency (e.g., U.S. Library of Congress, National Library of Canada) is the creator of the original authority data.

008/39  b
040  bbb=adLC+cDLc
[Record was created and transcribed by the U.S. Library of Congress.]

008/39  b
040  bbb=acOONL+beng+ccaOONL
[Record was created and transcribed by the National Library of Canada.]

008/39  b
040  bbb=adNLm+cDNLm
[Record was created and transcribed by the U.S. National Library of Medicine.]

c - Cooperative cataloging program
Code c indicates that the creator of the authority data is a participant (other than a national bibliographic agency) in a cooperative cataloging program.

008/39  c
040  bbb=anJP+cDLC
[Cooperative cataloging by Princeton University, transcribed by LC.]

d - Other
Code d indicates that the source of the authority data is an organization that is other than a national bibliographic agency or a participant in a cooperative cataloging program.

008/39  d
040  bbb=awU+cWyU
[Record was created and transcribed by the University of Wyoming.]

u - Unknown
Code u indicates that the creator of the authority data is unknown. This code is used when an organization transcribes manual authority data from an unknown source. In this case, field 040 lacks a subfield =a and subfield =c contains the MARC code for the name of the transcribing organization.

008/39  u
040  bbb=ocOrU
[The University of Oregon is responsible for the content designation and transcription.]

INPUT CONVENTIONS

Capitalization - Alphabetic codes are input in lowercase.
Field length - Field 008 should always consist of forty (40) character positions.

System-generated data elements - 008/00-05 (Date entered on file) is usually system generated. System generation of other 008 data elements depends upon the capabilities of an individual system.

CONTENT DESIGNATOR HISTORY

008/07  Romanization scheme  
   a ALA-LC romanization tables [REDEFINED, 1997] [CAN/MARC only]  
   b Larousse [REDEFINED, 1997] [CAN/MARC only]  
   c ISO [REDEFINED, 1997] [CAN/MARC only]  
   d Conventional romanization or conventional form of name in language of cataloguing [REDEFINED, 1997] [CAN/MARC only]  
   e Other transliteration tables [REDEFINED, 1997] [CAN/MARC only]  
   x Not romanized [OBsolete, 1997] [CAN/MARC only]

008/08  Language of catalog [NEW, 1997] [USMARC only]

008/08  Bilingual usage [REDEFINED, 1997] [CAN/MARC only]
   g Headings valid in English-language catalogues; validity in French-language catalogues undetermined [OBsolete, 1997] [CAN/MARC only]  
   h Headings valid in French-language catalogues; validity in English-language catalogues undetermined [OBsolete, 1997] [CAN/MARC only]

008/10  Descriptive cataloging rules  
   c Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, North American text, 1967 [REDEFINED, 1997] [CAN/MARC only]  
   e Non-AACR 2 form; decision to use with AACR 2 [OBsolete, 1997] [CAN/MARC only]  
   f Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, British edition, 1967 [OBsolete, 1997] [CAN/MARC only]  
   x No specific rules [OBsolete, 1997] [CAN/MARC only]  
   u Unknown [OBsolete, 1997] [CAN/MARC only]

008/11  Subject heading system/thesaurus  
   h Hennepin County Library subject headings [OBsolete, 1997] [CAN/MARC only]  
   l Library of Congress Subject Headings [OBsolete, 1997] [CAN/MARC only]  
   t Canadian supplement to Sears List of Subject Headings [OBsolete, 1997] [CAN/MARC only]

008/17  Type of subject subdivision  
   b Undefined [OBsolete, 1986]

008/28  Type of government agency  
   p Multijurisdictional (federal/provincial combinations or equivalent) [OBsolete, 1997] [CAN/MARC only]  
   q Multijurisdictional (provincial/local combinations or equivalent) [OBsolete, 1997] [CAN/MARC only]

008/29  Reference evaluation  
   b Undefined [OBsolete, 1987]

008/30  Conference/Meeting [OBsolete, 1997] [CAN/MARC only]  
The defined values were: 0 (Not a conference, meeting, or symposium), 1 (Conference, meeting, or symposium), 2 (Unknown).

008/35-37  Language of heading code [OBsolete, 1986]  
Records created prior to 1986 may contain a MARC language code or a b (blank) or a fill character (|) in each of these three character positions.

008/39  Cataloguing source  
   b National Library of Canada [CAN/MARC only] Library of Congress [USMARC only] [REDEFINED, 1997]  
   a National Agricultural Library [OBsolete, 1997]  
   b National Library of Medicine [OBsolete, 1997]  
   h Hennepin County Library [OBsolete, 1997] [CAN/MARC only]  
   l Library of Congress [OBsolete, 1997] [CAN/MARC only]  
   t Agency responsible for Sears List of Subject Headings [OBsolete, 1997] [CAN/MARC only]  
   v Université Laval [OBsolete, 1997] [CAN/MARC only]

008/40  Fill character usage [OBsolete, 1997] [CAN/MARC only]  
The defined values were: 0 (Fill character not used), 1 (Fill character used only in control fields (001-009)), 2 (Fill character used only in content designators of variable fields), 3 (Fill character used only in the control subfield |w), 4 (Fill character used in control fields (001-009) and |w), 5 (Fill character used in control fields (001-009) and content designators of variable fields), 6 (Fill character used in content designators of variable fields and |w), 9 (Fill characters used in control fields (001-009), content designators of variable fields and |w).
# 010 Library of Congress Control Number (NR)

**First Indicator**
- Undefined
- b Undefined

**Second Indicator**
- Undefined
- b Undefined

### Subfield Codes

- a - LC control number (NR)
- z - Canceled/invalid LC control number (R)
- 8 - Field link and sequence number (R)

---

**FIELD DEFINITION AND SCOPE**

This field contains a unique number assigned to a record by the Library of Congress (LC) or a cooperative cataloging partner contributing authority records to the Name Authority Cooperative Program (NACO) database.

The LC control number is carried in field 010 subfield a and field 001 (Control Number) in records distributed by LC’s Cataloging Distribution Service.

An LC record may contain field 010 with a canceled or invalid control number of a previously-distributed record. A record may be canceled because it is a duplicate of the same heading represented by another record. The structure of the canceled/invalid control number is the same as that used by LC in field 001.

---

**GUIDELINES FOR APPLYING CONTENT DESIGNATORS**

### Indicators

Both indicator positions are undefined; each contains a blank (b).

### Subfield Codes

- a - LC control number
  
  Subfield a contains a valid LC control number (see explanation of structure of this number given below).

  010 b84214414b

- z - Canceled/invalid LC control number
  
  Subfield z contains a canceled or invalid LC control number, including invalid NUCMC numbers.

  010 a80022124b b80014241b

- 8 - Field link and sequence number
  
  See description of this subfield in Appendix A.
010

INPUT CONVENTIONS

Field 010 is an agency-assigned field; it may be used only for an LC control number.

Punctuation - Field 010 does not end in a mark of punctuation.

Capitalization - Prefixes are always input as lowercase alphabetic characters.

STRUCTURE OF THE LC CONTROL NUMBER

The LC control numbering system used with authority records has the same basic structure as that used in control numbers for Library of Congress bibliographic records (LCCN structure A). On January 1, 2001, a structural change will occur (LCCN structure B). The basic control number has been fixed in length at 12 characters and will remain that length. Under LCCN structure B the location of element parts is slightly altered to accommodate a four digit year. Under both structures, the prefix, year, and serial number are the basic elements required to make an LCCN unique.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Name of Element</strong></td>
<td><strong>Number of characters</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alphabetic prefix</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serial number</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplement number</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LCCN Structure B (2001- )</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Name of Element</strong></td>
<td><strong>Number of characters</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alphabetic prefix</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serial number</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Alphabetic prefix

Prefixes are carried in a MARC record as lowercase alphabetic characters and serve to differentiate between different series of LC control numbers. Prefixes are left justified and unused positions contain blanks. If no prefix is present, the prefix portion contains blanks.

010 ᵃᵇ + ᵃⁿᵇ 79051955ᵇ
   [LCCN structure A; number on printed card: n79-51955]

010 ᵃᵇ + ᵃⁿᵇ 2001050268
   [LCCN structure B; number in print form: n2001-50268]

**MARC prefix:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Explanation:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>Name or subject authority record keyed by LC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nb</td>
<td>Name or subject authority record originating in the British Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nr</td>
<td>Name or subject authority record originating in the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Name or subject authority record originating in the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**MARC prefix:**

**Explanation:**

- **sh** Subject authority record keyed by LC
- **sj** Juvenile subject authority heading keyed by LC and distributed in the LC Annotated Card Program

**Year**

For control numbers assigned under LCCN structure A, the year portion consists of two digits representing the year the control number was assigned. In name authority records that were converted retrospectively by an agency under contract to LC, the digits 50 were used for the year for name authority records, and the digits 42 were used for series authority records. In subject authority records that were converted retrospectively from an LC internal format to MARC, the digits 85 were used instead of the actual year of creation. For control numbers assigned under the LCCN structure B beginning with the year 2001, the year portion consists of four digits.

**Serial number**

The serial number portion consists of one to six digits. Serial numbers of less than six digits are right justified and each unused position contains a zero. The hyphen separating the year and the serial number in LC printed products is not carried in the MARC record. For example, the serial number in control number 85-2 is carried as 85000002.

**Supplement number**

This character position was originally defined to carry a supplement number for dashed-on supplement entries in bibliographic records. No specific use of supplement numbers was ever implemented for authority records, thus, LC uses a blank (b) in this position.

**EXAMPLE**

```
001 nbb80022124b
010 bb+anbb80022124b+znb80014241b
```
040  Cataloging Source  (NR)

**First Indicator**
- Undefined
- b  Undefined

**Second Indicator**
- Undefined
- b  Undefined

**Subfield Codes**

- a  Original cataloging agency  (NR)
- b  Language of cataloging  (NR)
- c  Transcribing agency  (NR)
- d  Modifying agency  (R)
- e  Description conventions  (NR)
- f  Subject heading or thesaurus conventions  (NR)
- 6  Linkage  (NR)
- 8  Field link and sequence number  (R)

**FIELD DEFINITION AND SCOPE**

This field contains the MARC code or the name of the organization(s) that created the original record, assigned MARC content designation and transcribed the record into machine-readable form, or modified an existing MARC record. The MARC codes in field 040 and the code in 008/39 (Cataloging source) specify the responsible parties for the content, content designation, and transcription of an authority record. For organizations outside of Canada, the source of these codes is *MARC Code List for Organizations* that is maintained by the Library of Congress. For Canadian organizations, the source of the code is *Symbols and Interlibrary Loan Policies in Canada*, that is maintained by the National Library of Canada.

**GUIDELINES FOR APPLYING CONTENT DESIGNATORS**

**INDICATORS**

Both indicator positions are undefined; each contains a blank (b).

**SUBFIELD CODES**

- a - **Original cataloging agency**
  Subfield  a contains the MARC code or the name of the organization that created the original record.

  008/39  b  [national bibliographic agency]
  040  bb b aDLC  cDLC  [Cataloging produced and input by the Library of Congress.]

- b - **Language of cataloging**
  Subfield  b contains a MARC code for the language of the catalog for which the record is intended. The source of the code is *MARC Code List for Languages* that is maintained by the Library of Congress.
+ c - Transcribing agency
Subfield + c contains the MARC code or the name of the organization that transcribed the record into machine-readable form.

008/39 c [cooperative cataloging program]
040 bb aSd cICU
[The South Dakota State Library cataloging transcribed by the University of Chicago with no subsequent modifications.]

008/39 c [cooperative cataloging program]
040 bb aICU cICU
[University of Chicago cataloging transcribed by the University of Chicago with no subsequent modifications.]

+ d - Modifying agency
Subfield + d contains the MARC code or the name of the organization responsible for modifying a MARC record. A modification is defined as any correction to a record, including data or content designation. The MARC code or name of each organization that modifies a record is contained in a separate subfield + d. Subfield + d is not repeated when the same MARC code or name would occur in adjacent + d subfields. In an online system, the MARC code or name in the last subfield + d may be used to identify the source of potential modification to a record for which an update is in process (008/31, code b). If the same agency transcribing the record also modifies the cataloging record in the process of transcribing it, the agency’s name or MARC code is also recorded in subfield + d.

040 bb aMH cMH dDLC
[Harvard cataloging transcribed by Harvard and modified by the Library of Congress.]

040 bb aNc cDLC dDLC
[The North Carolina State Library cataloging transcribed and modified by the Library of Congress. Two modifications by LC are indicated by a single subfield + d.]

+ e - Description conventions
Subfield + e contains information specifying the description rules used in formulating the heading and reference structure when field 008/10 (Descriptive cataloging rules) contains code z (Other). Subfield + e may contain either the name of the rules or a MARC code designating the rules. The source of the code is MARC Code List for Relators, Sources, Description Conventions that is maintained by the Library of Congress.

008/10 z [other sources]
040 bb aCSt-H cCSt-H eappm
[Hoover Institution cataloging, transcribed by Hoover and illustrating the optional use of subfield + e citing cataloging based on Archives, Personal Papers, and Manuscripts.]

008/10 z [other sources]
040 bb aCaOOA cCaOOA erad
[National Archives of Canada cataloging and transcription using Rules for Archival Description.]

+ f - Subject heading/thesaurus conventions
Subfield + f contains information specifying the subject heading/thesaurus conventions used to formulate the heading and reference structure when field 008/11 (Subject heading system/thesaurus) contains code z (Other). Subfield + f may contain either the name of the subject heading system/thesaurus or a MARC code designating it. The source of the code is
MARC Code List for Relators, Sources, Description Conventions that is maintained by the Library of Congress.

± 6 - Linkage
± 8 - Field link and sequence number
    See description of these subfields in Appendix A.

INPUT CONVENTIONS

For Canadian organizations, the code is preceded by the letters “Ca”.
**053  LC Classification Number** (R)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Indicator</th>
<th>Second Indicator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Undefined</td>
<td>Source of classification number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b Undefined</td>
<td>0 Assigned by LC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 Assigned by agency other than LC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Subfield Codes**

- `+ a` Classification number element—single number or beginning number of span (NR)
- `+ b` Classification number element—ending number of span (NR)
- `+ c` Explanatory term (NR)
- `+ 5` Institution to which field applies (R)
- `+ 6` Linkage (NR)
- `+ 8` Field link and sequence number (R)

**FIELD DEFINITION AND SCOPE**

This field contains a single LC classification number or a number span associated with a 1XX heading in an established heading record or a subdivision record. The classification number(s) may be qualified by a descriptive term when the heading is represented in more than one place in the LC classification schedules. Each classification number or number span associated with a heading is contained in a separate 053 field. The second indicator values distinguish between content actually assigned by the Library of Congress and content assigned by an organization other than LC. The organization is identified in subfield `+ 5`.

The source of the classification number is *Library of Congress Classification* schedules and *LC Classification—Additions and Changes* that are maintained by the Library of Congress. Organizations may conform to Library of Congress practice by applying *Subject Cataloging Manual: Classification* conventions.

**GUIDELINES FOR APPLYING CONTENT DESIGNATORS**

### INDICATORS

**First Indicator - Undefined**

The first indicator position is undefined and contains a blank (b).

**Second Indicator - Source of classification number**

The second indicator position contains a value that indicates whether the source of the classification number is the Library of Congress or another organization.

**0 - Assigned by LC**

Value 0 indicates that the source of the classification number is the Library of Congress.

```
100 1b + aGrimes, Martha
053  b0 + aPS3557.R48998
```
053

4 - Assigned by agency other than LC
Value 4 indicates that the source of the classification number is an organization other than the Library of Congress. The MARC code for the organization is contained in subfield 5.

053 b4 =aQH198.H3 =5DI

■ SUBFIELD CODES

+a - Classification number element–single number or beginning number of span
Subfield +a contains a single class number or the first number in a number span.

- 100 1b =aGrimes, Martha
- 053 b0 =aPS3557.R48998
- 130 b0 =aBook of Mormon =xAntiquities
- 053 b0 =aBX8627
- 180 bbb =xRhetoric
- 053 b0 =aP301 =cLinguistics

+b - Classification number element–ending number of span
Subfield +b contains the ending number of number span when the beginning number of the span is contained in subfield +a.

- 151 bbb =aUnited States =xHistory =yRevolution, 1775-1783
- 053 b0 =aE201 =bE298

+c - Explanatory term
Subfield +c contains a descriptive term or phrase that specifies the topic of the class number. Normally, such a phrase is used to differentiate between two or more class numbers associated with the heading.

- 150 bbb =aString quartets
- 053 b0 =aML1160 =cHistory
- 053 b0 =aMT728 =cInstruction and study

- 110 2b =aCatholic Church =xHistory =vSources
- 053 b0 =aBX850 =bBX875 =cDocuments

+5 - Institution to which field applies
See description of this subfield in Appendix A.

- 053 b4 =aHD1694.S6 =5DI

+6 - Linkage
+8 - Field link and sequence number
See the description of these subfields in Appendix A.

INPUT CONVENTIONS

Capitalization - Alphabetic characters in the classification number portion of the field are generally uppercase.
Spacing - Any spaces that are desired as part of the call number must be input.

Display Constants

- [hyphen associated with the content of subfield \(\pm b\)]
- ( ... ) [parentheses associated with the content of subfield \(\pm c\)]

The hyphen between the two class numbers in a number span in subfields \(\pm a\) and \(\pm b\) and the parentheses that may enclose the explanatory term in subfield \(\pm c\) are not carried in the MARC record. They may be system generated as display constants associated with the content of subfields \(\pm b\) and \(\pm c\), respectively.

Content designated field:
053 b0 | =b BX875 | =a BX850 | =c Documents

Display example:
BX850-BX875 (Documents)

CONTENT DESIGNATOR HISTORY

Second Indicator - Source of Classification Number [Defined 1995]
Prior to 1995, field 053 was an agency-assigned field and contained only classification numbers assigned by the Library of Congress. LC records created before the definition of this indicator may contain a blank (b) meaning undefined in this position.
X00  Personal Names–General Information

100  Heading–Personal Name  (NR)
400  See From Tracing–Personal Name  (R)
500  See Also From Tracing–Personal Name  (R)
700  Established Heading Linking Entry–Personal Name  (R)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Indicator</th>
<th>Second Indicator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type of personal name entry element</td>
<td>700  Thesaurus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0  Forename</td>
<td>0  Library of Congress Subject Headings/Name authority file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1  Surname</td>
<td>1  LC subject headings for children’s literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3  Family name</td>
<td>2  Medical Subject Headings/NLM name authority file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3  National Agricultural Library subject authority file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4  Source not specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5  Canadian Subject Headings/NLC name authority file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6  Répertoire de vedettes-matière</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7  Source specified in subfield [|2]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Second Indicator</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100  Undefined</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b  Undefined</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400  Undefined</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b  Undefined</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500  Undefined</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b  Undefined</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subfield Codes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name portion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>±a  Personal name  (NR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>±q  Fuller form of name  (NR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>±b  Numeration  (NR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>±c  Titles and other words associated with a name  (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>±d  Dates associated with a name  (NR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>±e  Relator term  (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>±j  Attribution qualifier  (R)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and title portions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>±g  Miscellaneous information  (NR)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject subdivision portion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>±v  Form subdivision  (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>±x  General subdivision  (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>±y  Chronological subdivision  (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>±z  Geographic subdivision  (R)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tracing and linking subfields</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>±i  Reference instruction phase [400/500]  (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>±w  Control subfield [400/500/700]  (NR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>±0  Record control number [500/700]  (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>±2  Source of heading or term [700]  (NR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>±5  Institution to which field applies [400/500/700]  (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>±6  Linkage  (NR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>±8  Field link and sequence number  (R)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MARC 21 - Authority  2001 NACO Training Package  X00 - p. 1**
GUIDELINES FOR APPLYING CONTENT DESIGNATORS

Content designators identify the subelements occurring in a name or name/title heading that contains a personal name constructed according to generally accepted cataloging and thesaurus-building rules (e.g., Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR2), Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH)). Personal names used in phrase subject headings (e.g., John, the Baptist, Saint, in the Koran) are contained in the X50 fields.

Only generally-applicable content designators are described in full in this section. A small number of content designators with field-specific instructions are described in the Tracings and References—General Information section (for field 400 and 500) and the 7XX Heading Linking Entries—General Information section (for field 700).

INDICATORS

First Indicator - Type of personal name entry element

The first indicator position contains a value that identifies the form of the entry element of the name portion of a heading. The values distinguish among forenames, surnames, and family names used as the entry element.

0 - Forename

Value 0 indicates that the entry element is a forename or is a name consisting of words, phrases, initials, separate letters, or numerals that are formatted in direct order.

100 0b+aRadulfus, +cNiger, +db. ca. 1140, +tChronica

400 0b+aAuthor of The diary of a physician, +d1807-1877
    [Name formatted in direct order.]

400 1b+aDiary of a physician, Author of The, +d1807-1877

100 0b+aC. E. L. J.

400 1b+aJ., C. E. L.
    [Name formatted in inverted order in field 400; first indicator value is 1.]

400 0b+aX, +cDr.

400 0b+aDr. X

1 - Surname

Value 1 indicates that the heading is a surname formatted in inverted order (surname, forename) or a name without forename(s) which is known to be a surname. If there is uncertainty that a name without forename(s) is a surname, the first indicator position contains value 0. Phrases, when formulated with inversion and an entry element similar to a surname are treated as a surname.

100 1b+aOlearius, Adam, +d1603-1671

400 1b+aOlearius, +cHerr +q(Adam), +d1603-1671
    [Name without forename known to be a surname.]

400 1b+aO., A. +q(Adam Olearius), +d1603-1671

100 1b+aDe Angelini, Anna

400 1b+aAngelini, Anna de

100 1b+aAllsworth-Jones, P.

400 1b+aJones, P. Allsworth-
3 - Family name
Value 3 indicates that the entry element is the name of a family, clan, dynasty, house, or other such group. The name may be constructed in direct or inverted order.

- Arey family
- Ihrig family
- Guelf, House of
- House of Guelf
- Attalid dynasty, +d282-133 B.C.
- Von der Au family

Second Indicator
In fields 100, 400, and 500, the second indicator position is undefined and contains a blank (b). For field 700, the second indicator position contains one of the values described in the 7XX Heading Linking Entries – General Information section.

SUBFIELD CODES

- a - Personal name
Subfield +a contains a personal name. The name may be a surname and/or forename; letters, initials, abbreviations, phrases, or numbers used in place of a name; or a family name. A parenthetical qualifying term associated with the name is contained in subfield +c, and a fuller form of name added as a qualifier is contained in subfield +q.

- Thomas +c(Anglo-Norman poet)
- Stoodt, Dieter
- Granet Velez, Gail
- Plantagenet, House of
- Přemyslid dynasty
- Karkhanis, Sharad-
- W., P., +cEsq.
- WP, W., +cEsq.
- WP, +cEsq.
\( \pm b \) - Numeration

Subfield \( \pm b \) contains a roman numeral or a roman numeral and a subsequent part of a forename. It is used only when the entry element is a forename (first indicator, value 0).

\[
\begin{align*}
100 & \pm aGustaf \pm bV, \pm cKing of Sweden, \pm d1858-1950 \\
400 & \pm aOscar Gustaf \pm bV Adolf, \pm cKing of Sweden, \pm d1858-1950 \\
100 & \pm aAppleton, Victor, \pm cll
\end{align*}
\]

[Roman numeral used with a surname heading (first indicator, value 1) is contained in subfield \( \pm c \).]

\( \pm c \) - Titles and other words associated with a name

Subfield \( \pm c \) contains titles and other words associated with a name. These include qualifying information such as

- titles designating rank, office, or nobility, e.g., Sir
- terms of address, e.g., Mrs.
- initials of an academic degree or denoting membership in an organization, e.g., F.L.A.
- a roman numeral used with a surname
- other words or phrases associated with the name, e.g., clockmaker, Saint.

If the entry element is a surname followed directly by a prefix without intervening forenames or forename initials, the prefix is contained in subfield \( \pm c \) to prevent its being treated as a forename in searching and sorting processes.

\[
\begin{align*}
400 & \pm aSanctis, \pm cDe
\end{align*}
\]

Multiple adjacent titles or words associated with a name are contained in a single subfield \( \pm c \). Subfield \( \pm c \) is repeated only when words associated with a name are separated by subelements contained in other subfields.

\[
\begin{align*}
100 & \pm aSalisbury, James Cecil, \pm cEarl of, \pm dd. 1683 \\
100 & \pm aNorodom Sihanouk Varman, \pm cKing of Cambodia, \pm d1922- \\
100 & \pm aCuthbert, \pm cFather, O.S.F.C., \pm d1866-1939 \\
100 & \pm aThomas, \pm cAquinas, Saint, \pm d1225?-1274 \\
100 & \pm aThomas \pm c(Anglo-Norman poet). \pm tRoman de Tristan. \pm lEnglish \\
100 & \pm aSaur, Karl-Otto, \pm cJr. \\
100 & \pm aAppleton, Victor, \pm cll \\
100 & \pm aMargaret, \pm cQueen, consort of James IV, King of Scotland, \pm d1489-1541 \\
100 & \pm aAugustine, \pm cSaint, Bishop of Hippo \\
100 & \pm aBlack Foot, \pm cChief, \pm dd. 1877 \pm c(Spirit) \\
\text{[Subfield \( \pm c \) is repeated due to intervening subelements.]} \\
400 & \pm aHausbuch, \pm cMeister des, \pm d15th cent. \\
400 & \pm aAmsterdam Cabinet, \pm cMaster of the, \pm d15th cent. \\
400 & \pm aWeiss, Judah Areyh, \pm cha-Levi \\
400 & \pm aL'Epée, \pm cabbé de \pm q(Charles-Michel), \pm d1712-1789 \\
400 & \pm aKonbaung dynasty, \pm cBurma, \pm d1752-1885 \\
100 & \pm aMassena, André, \pm cprince d'Essling, \pm d1758-1817 \\
400 & \pm aE., \pm cP. d', \pm d1758-1817
\end{align*}
\]

\( \pm d \) - Dates associated with a name

Subfield \( \pm d \) contains dates of birth, death, or flourishing or any other date used with a name. A qualifier used with the date (e.g., b., d., ca., fl., ?, cent.) is also contained in subfield \( \pm d \).
+e - Relator term
Subfield +e contains a designation of function that describes the relationship between a name and a work.

100 1b+a Blum, Leon, +d1872-1950, +edefendant +tLeon Blum devant la Cour supreme, Riom. +IHebrew

+f - Date of a work
Subfield +f contains a date of publication used with a title of a work in a name/title heading.

100 1b+a Dorst, Tankred. +tWorks. +f1985

100 1b+a Speroni, Sperone, +d1500-1588. +tSelections. +f1982
400 1b+a Speroni, Sperone, +d1500-1588. +tCanace, e scritti in sua difesa. +f1982

A date added parenthetically to a title to distinguish between identical titles entered under the same name is not separately subfield coded.

+g - Miscellaneous information
Subfield +g contains data that is not more appropriately contained in another defined subfield. This subfield code is defined for consistency among the name fields. Subfield +g is unlikely to be used in an X00 field.

+h - Medium
Subfield +h contains a media qualifier used with a title of a work in a name/title heading.

100 1b+a Wagner, Richard, +d1813-1883. +tOuvertüre. +hSound recording

+i - Reference instruction phrase [400/500]
Subfield +i contains a reference instruction phrase other than those that may be system generated from the field tag or from the codes defined for subfield +w (Control subfield). Subfield +i is appropriate only in fields 400 and 500. Guidelines for applying subfield +i are provided in the Tracings and References – General Information section.

+j - Attribution qualifier
Subfield +j contains attribution information for names when the responsibility is unknown, uncertain, fictitious, or pseudonymous. Qualifiers should be used that follow the name of a known artist for the work.

100 0b+a E.S., +cMeister, +d15th cent., +jFollower of
100 1b+a Reynolds, Joshua, +cSir, +d1723-1792, +jPupil of
†k - Form subheading
Subfield †k contains a form subheading. A form subheading occurs in the title portion of an X00 field. Form subheadings used with personal names include Selections.

100 1b †aHusák, Gustáv. †tSpeeches. †kSelections
100 1b †aAkhmatova, Anna Andreevna, †d1889-1966. †tSelections. †lEnglish & Russian. †f1985
[The word Selections is used as a uniform title and is contained in subfield †t.]

100 0b †aDemetrius, †cof Phaleron, †db. 350 B.C. †tDe elocutione. †lRussian
400 0b †wnnaa †aDemetrius, †cof Phaleron. †kSpurious and doubtful works. †tDe elocutione. †lRussian

†l - Language of a work
Subfield †l contains the name of a language(s) (or a term representing the language, e.g., Polyglot) used with a title of a work in a name/title heading.

100 1b †aCéline, Louis-Ferdinand, †d1894-1961. †tEntretiens avec le professeur Y. †lEnglish & French
100 1b †aJacobs, Una. †tSonnen-Uhr. †lEnglish
100 1b †aBrezina, Otokar, †d1868-1929. †tPoems. †lPolyglot

†m - Medium of performance for music
Subfield †m contains term(s) designating the medium of performance used in a uniform title for a work in a name/title heading.

100 1b †aBeethoven, Ludwig van, †d1770-1827. †tSonatas, †mpiano. †kSelections
400 1b †aSpee, Daniel, †d1636-1707. †tSonatas, †mcornets (2), trombones (3), †rpiano major

Subfield †m is not used for medium of performance information in a title page title used in a name/title heading.

100 1b †aRies, Ferdinand, †d1784-1838. †tOctets, †mpiano, winds, strings, †nopr. 128, †rA major
400 1b †aRies, Ferdinand, †d1784-1838. †tOctet, opus 128, for piano, clarinet, horn, bassoon, violin, viola, cello & bass

Multiple adjacent elements in a single medium of performance statement are contained in a single subfield †m. Subfield †m is repeated only when medium of performance statements are separated by subelements contained in other subfields.

100 1b †aArne, Thomas Augustine, †d1710-1778. †tConcertos, †mkeyboard instrument, orchestra. †nNo. 3, †pCon spirito, †mkeyboard instrument
[Subfield †m is repeated due to intervening subelements.]

Additional examples are under the descriptions of subfields †o and †r.

†n - Number of part/section of a work
Subfield †n contains a number designation for a part/section of a work used with a title in a name/title heading. Numbering is defined as an indication of sequencing in any form (e.g., Part 1, Supplement A, Book two). In music titles, the serial, opus, or thematic index number is contained in subfield †n.
Multiple alternative numberings for a part/section (usually separated by commas) are contained in a single subfield \(=n\).

A numbering that indicates a subpart to the first noted part/section (usually separated by a period) is contained in a separate subfield \(=n\).

\(\pm o\) - Arranged statement for music
Subfield \(\pm o\) contains the abbreviation arr. used in a uniform title for a work in a name/title heading.

\(\pm p\) - Name of part/section of a work
Subfield \(\pm p\) contains a name designation of a part or section of a work used with a title in a name/title heading.

\(\pm q\) - Fuller form of name
Subfield \(\pm q\) contains a more complete form of the name that is in subfield \(\pm a\).
X00

100 1b+a Kalashnikov, S. D. +q(Sergei Dmitrievich)
100 1b+a Curien, P.-L. +q(Pierre-Louis)
100 0b+a Claudius +q(Claudius Ceccon)

+r - Key for music
Subfield +r contains the statement of key used in a uniform title for a work in a name/title heading.

100 1b+a Beethoven, Ludwig van, +d1770-1827. +tSonatas, +mpiano, +nno. 13, op. 27, no. 1, +r E major

Subfield +r is not used for a music key in a title page title used in a name/title heading.

100 1b+a Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus, +d1756-1791. +tSonatas, +mbassoon, violoncello, +nk.292, +rb+b major; +oarr.

400 1b+a Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus, +d1756-1791. +tSonata in B flat major, K 292, for bassoon and piano

+s - Version
Subfield +s contains version, edition, etc., information used with a title of a work in a name/title heading.

100 1b+a Kelly, Michael, +d1762-1826. +tPizarro. +svocal score
100 0b+a Raimon, +d1940-. +tSongs. +stexts. +ispainish & catalan. +kSelections

+t - Title of a work
Subfield +t contains the title by which an item or a series is identified in a name/title heading.

100 1b+a Law, Felicia. +tWays we move
400 1b+a Law, Felicia. +tGetting around!
100 1b+a Ihara, Saikaku, +d1642-1693. +tSelections. +f1978
100 0b+a Satprem, +d1923- +tGenèse du surhomme. +tEnglish
100 0b+a Leonardo, +tda Vinci, +d1452-1519. +tLast Supper
100 1b+a Lewis, C. S. +q(Clive Staples), +d1898-1963. +tChronicles of Narnia (Collier)
100 1b+a Hoff, B. J. +q(Brenda Jane). +tDalton saga

Additional examples are under the descriptions of subfields +e, +f, +k, +l, +m, +n, +o, +p, and +r.

+v - Form subdivision
Subfield +v contains a form subdivision that designates a specific kind or genre of material as defined by the thesaurus being used. Subfield +v is appropriate only when a form subject subdivision is added to a personal name heading to form an extended subject heading. Subfield +v is used for form terms when they function as indicated above; the terms are coded in subfield +x if they function as general subdivisions.

100 0b+a Gautama Buddha +vBiography +vEarly works to 1800
100 3b+a Clark family +vFiction

+w - Control subfield [400/500/700]
Subfield +w contains codes in one or more character positions defined to control the display of information and specify relationships, restrictions, and status. Subfield +w is appropriate only in field 400, 500, and 700. Character position definitions and guidelines for applying the codes defined for subfield +w in field 400 and 500 are provided in the Tracings and References - General Information section. Character position definitions and guidelines for field 700 are provided in the 7XX Heading Linking Entries - General Information section.
- **x - General subdivision**
  Subfield ≠x contains a subject subdivision that is not more appropriately contained in subfield ≠v (Form subdivision), subfield ≠y (Chronological subdivision), or subfield ≠z (Geographic subdivision). Subfield ≠x is appropriate in the X00 fields only when a topical subject subdivision is added to a name or name/title heading to form an extended subject heading.

  100 1b ≠aBrunhoff, Jean de, ≠d1899-1937 ≠xCharacters ≠xBabar
  100 1b ≠aTatlin, Vladimir Evgrafovich, ≠d1885-1953. ≠tMonument to the Third International ≠xCopying

  100 0b ≠aNapoleon ≠bI, ≠cEmperor of the French, ≠d1769-1821 ≠xAssassination attempt, 1800 (December 24)
  400 1b ≠aWashington, George, ≠d1732-1799 ≠xExpedition, 1753-1754

- **y - Chronological subdivision**
  Subfield ≠y contains a subject subdivision that represents a period of time. Subfield ≠y is appropriate in the X00 fields only when a chronological subject subdivision is added to a name or name/title heading to form an extended subject heading.

  100 1b ≠aShakespeare, William, ≠d1564-1616 ≠xCriticism and interpretation ≠xHistory ≠y18th century

- **z - Geographic subdivision**
  Subfield ≠z contains a geographic subject subdivision. Subfield ≠z is appropriate in the X00 fields only when a geographic subject subdivision is added to a name or name/title heading to form an extended subject heading.

  100 0b ≠aFrederick ≠bII, ≠cHoly Roman Emperor, ≠d1194-1250 ≠xHomes and haunts ≠zItaly

- **0 - Record control number** [500/700]
  See description of this subfield in Appendix A.

  700 1b ≠wa ≠aDostoyevsky, Fyodor, ≠d1821-1881. ≠tCrime and punishment ≠0(DLC)sjb/b/96005302

- **2 - Source of heading or term** [700]
  Subfield ≠2 contains a code that identifies the source of a heading or term when the second indicator position contains value 7. Subfield ≠2 is appropriate only in field 700. Guidelines for applying subfield ≠2 are provided in the 7XX Heading Linking Entries—General Information section.

- **5 - Institution to which field applies** [400/500/700]
- **6 - Linkage**
- **8 - Field link and sequence number**
  See description of these subfields in Appendix A.
INPUT CONVENTIONS

Ambiguous Headings - See Appendix D.

Punctuation - The punctuation of the subelements of a heading is generally dictated by descriptive cataloging or subject heading system/thesaurus rules. These input conventions clarify MARC punctuation practices. An X00 field does not end with a mark of punctuation unless the field ends with an abbreviation, an initial/letter, or data that ends with a mark of punctuation.

```
100 1b|/=aTomlinson, Bridget
100 1b|/=aMarmontel, Jean François, ‡ d1723-1799
100 1b|/+aZweig, Martin. ‡ tWinning on Wall Street
100 1b|/+aCarter, Elliott, ‡ d1908- ‡ tSuites, ‡ msaxophones (4)
100 1b|/+aPond, Samuel W. ‡ q(Samuel William)
100 1b|/+aDance, Daryl Cumber. ‡ tShuckin’ and jivin’
400 1b|/+aDorst, Tankred. ‡ tWerkausgabe. ‡ f1985
100 1b|/+aSloane, Eugene A.
100 1b|/+aTrotignon, Yves. ‡ tXXe siecle en U.R.S.S.
100 1b|/+aSienkiewicz, Henryk, ‡ d1846-1916. ‡ tQuo vadis?
100 1b|/+aKelterborn, Rudolf, ‡ d1931-
400 1b|/+aAshkenazi, Shemu el Yafeh, ‡ d16th cent.
```

The name portion of a name/title field ends with a mark of punctuation. The mark of punctuation is placed inside a closing quotation mark.

```
100 1b|/+aRavel, Maurice, ‡ d1875-1937. ‡ tSelections; ‡ oarr.
100 0b|/+aThomas ‡ c(Anglo-Norman poet). ‡ tRoman de Tristan. ‡ IEnglish
100 0b|/+aChristo, ‡ d1935- ‡ tSurrounded islands
100 0b|/+aDemetrius, ‡ cof Phaleron, ‡ db. 350 B.C. ‡ tDe elocutione. ‡ IRussian
```

A name or title portion followed by a subject subdivision does not end with a mark of punctuation unless the name or title portion ends with an abbreviation, initial/letter, or open date.

```
100 1b|/+aSavoskin, Anatolij Nikolajev ‡ xBibliography
100 1b|/+aTatlin, Vladimir Evgrafovich, ‡ d1885-1953. ‡ tMonument to the Third International ‡ xCopying
100 1b|/+aCapote, Truman, ‡ d1924- ‡ xCriticism and interpretation
100 0b|/+aAlexander, ‡ cthe Great, ‡ d356-323 B.C. ‡ xArt
```

Spacing - Adjacent personal name initials/letters or an abbreviation for a name and an adjacent name or initial/letter are separated by one space.

```
100 1b|/+aHyatt, J. B.
100 1b|/+aFlam, F. A. ‡ q(Floyd A.)
100 1b|/+aEnschedé, Ch. J.
100 1b|/+aGorbanev, R. V. ‡ q(Rostislav Vasil’evich)
```

No spaces are used in initials/letters that do not represent personal names. An abbreviation consisting of more than a single letter is separated from preceding and succeeding words or initials/letters by one space.

```
100 0b|/+aCuthbert, ‡ cFather, O.S.F.C., ‡ d1866-1939
100 1b|/+aSharma, S. K., ‡ cM.P.H.
100 1b|/+aBrown, G. B., ‡ cPh. D.
```

A name portion containing an open-ended date ends with one space when it is followed by a subject subdivision portion or additional subfield data.

```
100 1b|/+aFord, Gerald R., ‡ d1913- ‡ xAssassination attempt, 1975 (September 5)
400 1b|/+aBorges, Jorge Luis, ‡ d1899- ‡ xKin fiction, drama, poetry, etc.
100 1b|/+aDalí, Salvador, ‡ d1904- ‡ tHomage to Goya
```
Display Constant

- [dash associated with the content of subfield $x$, $y$, or $z$]

The dash (−) that precedes a subject subdivision in an extended subject heading is not carried in the machine-readable record. It may be system generated as a display constant associated with the content of subfields $x$, $y$, and $z$.

*Content designated field:*

\[
100\ 1b\ a\ Brunhoff,\ Jean\ de,\ d1899-1937\ Characters\ Babar
\]

*Display example:*

Brunhoff, Jean de, 1899-1937–Characters–Babar

---

**CONTENT DESIGNATOR HISTORY**

*First Indicator - Type of personal name entry element*

1 Single surname [REDEFINED]
2 Multiple surname [OBSOLETE]

In 1996, the first indicator value 2 (Multiple surname) was made obsolete. Value 1 (Single surname) was redefined as surname to be used for headings with either single or multiple surnames.

*Second Indicator - Nonfiling characters [100/400/500] [OBSOLETE]*

The second indicator position was made obsolete in field 100, 400, and 500 in 1993. The values were: 0-9 (Number of nonfiling characters present).

$\neq j$ Attribution qualifier

In 2000, subfield $\neq j$ was defined for attribution information for names when the responsibility is unknown, uncertain, fictitious, or pseudonymous

$\neq v$ Record control number [700] [OBSOLETE] [USMARC only]
$\neq 0$ Record control number [500/700] [NEW]
$\neq 3$ Authority record control number [OBSOLETE, 1997] [CAN/MARC only]

In USMARC, from 1993 to 1995, subfield $\neq v$ was defined as Record control number in the 7XX Heading Linking Entry fields. When subfield $\neq v$ was adapted for form subdivisions in MARC bibliographic and authority heading fields in 1995, subfield $\neq v$ was redefined as Form subdivision. In 1997 subfield $\neq 0$ was added as Record control number in 5XX and 7XX fields.
## Corporate Names—General Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>110</th>
<th>Main Entry—Corporate Name (NR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>410</td>
<td>See From Tracing—Corporate Name (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>510</td>
<td>See also From Tracing—Corporate Name (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>710</td>
<td>Established Heading Linking Entry—Corporate Name (R)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Indicator</th>
<th>Type of corporate name entry element</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Inverted name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jurisdiction name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Name in direct order</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Second Indicator</th>
<th>710</th>
<th>Thesaurus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Library of Congress Subject Heads/Name authority file</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>LC subject headings for children’s literature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Medical Subject Headings/NLM name authority file</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>National Agricultural Library subject authority file</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Source not specified</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Canadian Subject Headings/NLC name authority file</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Répertoire de vedettes-matière</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Source specified in subfield =2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Subfield Codes

**Name portion**
- ‡a Corporate name or jurisdiction name as entry element (NR)
- ‡b Subordinate unit (R)
- ‡c Location of meeting (NR)
- ‡e Relator term (R)

**Title portion**
- ‡t Title of a work (NR)
- ‡f Date of a work (NR)
- ‡h Medium (NR)
- ‡k Form subheading (R)
- ‡l Language of a work (NR)
- ‡m Medium of performance for music (R)
- ‡o Arranged statement for music (NR)
- ‡p Name of part/section of a work (R)
- ‡r Key for music (NR)
- ‡s Version (NR)

**Name and title portions**
- ‡d Date of meeting or treaty signing (R)
- ‡g Miscellaneous information (NR)
- ‡n Number of part/section/meeting (R)

**Subject subdivision portion**
- ‡v Form subdivision (R)
- ‡x General subdivision (R)
- ‡y Chronological subdivision (R)
- ‡z Geographic subdivision (R)

**Tracing and linking subfields**
- ‡i Reference instruction phrase [410/510] (NR)
- ‡w Control subfield [410/510/710] (NR)
- ‡0 Record control number [510/710] (R)
- ‡2 Source of heading or term [710] (NR)
- ‡5 Institution to which field applies [410/510/710] (R)
- ‡6 Linkage (NR)
- ‡8 Field link and sequence number (R)
GUIDELINES FOR APPLYING CONTENT DESIGNATORS

The content designators identify the subelements occurring in a name or name/title heading that contains a corporate name constructed according to generally accepted cataloging and thesaurus-building rules (e.g., Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR2), Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH)). A corporate name, a form subheading, a title of an item or a series, and/or a city section name entered under the name of a jurisdiction are X10 corporate names. A name of a jurisdiction that represents an ecclesiastical entity is an X10 corporate name. For subject purposes, other names of jurisdictions used alone or followed by subject subdivisions are geographic names and are contained in the X51 fields. For non-subject purposes, other names used alone are contained in the X10 fields. A named meeting that is entered directly under a corporate name is contained in the X11 fields. Corporate names used in phrase subject headings (e.g., Catholic Church in art) are contained in the X50 fields.

Only generally-applicable content designators are described in full in this section. A small number of content designators with field-specific instructions are described in the Tracings and References – General Information section (for field 410 and 510) and the 7XX Heading Linking Entries – General Information section (for field 710).

INDICATORS

First Indicator - Type of corporate name entry element

The first indicator position contains a value that identifies the form of the entry element of the name portion of a heading. The values distinguish among an inverted name, a jurisdiction name, and a corporate name in direct order used as the entry element.

0 - Inverted name

Value 0 indicates that the corporate name begins with a personal name that is formatted in inverted order (surname, forename).

410  0b=aNewman (Jean and Dorothy) Industrial Relations Library
410  0b=aLister (D.B.) & Associates

Corporate names beginning with a personal surname alone, a personal name in direct order (not inverted), or containing a personal name other than as the entry element are identified by value 2.

110  2b=aField & Young (Jersey City, N.J.)
110  2b=aNigel Brooks Chorale

1 - Jurisdiction name

Value 1 indicates that the entry element is a name of a jurisdiction that is also an ecclesiastical entity or is a jurisdiction name under which a corporate name, a city section, or a title of an item or a series is entered.

110  1b=aPennsylvania, +bState Board of Examiners of Nursing Home Administrators
110  1b=aJalisco (Mexico), +tLey que aprueba el plan regional urbano de Guadalajara, 1979-1983
410  1b=aMarseille (France : Diocese : Catholic Church)
410  1b=aCambridge (Mass.). +bEast Cambridge

Corporate names containing a name of a jurisdiction as an integral part of the name or qualified by such a name are identified by value 2.
2 - Name in direct order
Value 2 indicates that the corporate name is formatted in direct order. The heading may contain a parenthetical qualifying or may be an acronym or initialism.

110 2b =a University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. ±b Experimental Music Studios
110 2b =a Arizona Family Planning Council
110 2b =a East Randolph Literary Society (Vt.)

Second Indicator
In fields 110, 410, and 510, the second indicator position is undefined and contains a blank (b). For field 710, the second indicator position contains one of the values described in the 7XX Heading Linking Entries – General Information section.

SUBFIELD CODES

± a - Corporate name or jurisdiction name as entry element
Subfield ±a contains a name of a corporate body or the first entity when subordinate units are present; a jurisdiction name under which a corporate body, city section, or a title of a work is entered; or a jurisdictional name that is also an ecclesiastical entity. A parenthetical qualifying term, jurisdiction name, or date (other than the date of a meeting) is not separately subfield coded.

110 2b =a Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development
110 2b =a Discovery (Ship)
110 2b =a Empire State Building (New York, N.Y.)
110 2b =a Utkal University. ±b Population Research Centre
110 1b =a British Columbia. ±b Fish and Wildlife Branch
110 1b =a Switzerland. ±t Obligationenrecht (1911)
410 1b =a New York (N.Y.). ±b Greenwich Village

± b - Subordinate unit
Subfield ±b contains a name of a subordinate corporate unit, a name of a city section, or a name of meeting entered under a corporate or jurisdiction name.

110 1b =a Texas. ±b Dept. of Human Services
110 2b =a University of Ife. ±b Dept. of Demography and Social Statistics
110 2b =a Labour Party (Great Britain). ±b Conference ±n (71st : ±c Blackpool)

± c - Location of meeting
Subfield ±c contains a place name or a name of an institution where a meeting was held. Multiple adjacent locations are contained in a single subfield ±c.

110 2b =a Catholic Church. ±b Concilium Plenarium Americae Latinae ±d (1899 : ±c Rome, Italy)
110 2b =a Democratic Party (Tex.). ±b State Convention ±d (1857 : ±c Waco)
110 1b =a Botswana. ±b Delegation to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, 28th, 1982, Nassau, Bahamas
[“Delegation to …” does not refer to a named meeting; number, date, and place are not separately subfield coded.]
+d - Date of meeting or treaty signing
Subfield +d contains the date a meeting was held.

110 1b+dNew Hampshire. +bConstitutional Convention +d(1781)

In a name/title X10 field, subfield +d also contains the date a treaty was signed.

110 1b+dAlgeria. +tTreaties, etc. +gEngland and Wales, +d1682 Apr. 20

+e - Relator term
Subfield +e contains a designation of function that describes the relationship between a name and a work.

+f - Date of a work
Subfield +f contains a date of publication used with a title of a work in a name/title heading.

110 2b+fRaleigh Publishing Company. +tWorks. +f1979

A date added parenthetically to a title to distinguish between identical titles entered under the same name is not separately subfield coded.

110 1b+fFrance. +tConstitution (1946)

g - Miscellaneous information
Subfield +g contains a data element that is not more appropriately contained in another defined subfield. In a heading for a meeting entered under a corporate body, subfield +g also contains a subelement that is not more appropriately contained in subfields +c, +d, or +n.

110 1b+gMinnesota. +bConstitutional Convention +d(1857 : +gRepublican)

In a name/title X10 field, subfield +g contains the name of the other party to treaties, intergovernmental agreements, etc.

110 1b+gGreat Britain. +tTreaties, etc. +gPoland, +d1948 Mar. 2. +kProtocols, etc. +d1951 Mar. 6

+h - Medium
Subfield +h contains a media qualifier used with a title of a work in a name/title heading.

110 2b+hPearls Before Swine (Musical group). +tOne nation underground. +hSound recording

+i - Reference instruction phrase
Subfield +i contains a reference instruction phrase other than those that may be system generated from the field tag or from the codes defined for subfield +w (Control subfield). Subfield +i is appropriate only in fields 410 and 510. Guidelines for applying subfield +i are provided in the Tracings and References - General Information section.

+k - Form subheading
Subfield +k contains a form subheading. A form subheading occurs in the title portion of an X10 field. Form subheadings used with corporate names include Manuscript and Selections.
+l - Language of a work
Subfield +l contains the name of a language(s) (or a term representing the language, e.g., Polyglot) used with a title of a work in a name/title heading.

110 2b+aBanco Central de Venezuela. +tProcedimiento para la obtención ... +lEnglish & Spanish

+m - Medium of performance for music
Subfield +m contains term(s) designating the medium of performance used in a uniform title for a name/title heading. Subfield +m is unlikely to be used in an X10 field.

110 1b+aItaly. +tRegio decreto-legge 20 luglio 1934, +n nn. 1404. +lGerman

+n - Number of part/section/meeting
Subfield +n contains the number of a meeting that is entered under a corporate name.

110 1b+aUnited States. +bCongress +n (97th, 2nd session: +d1982). +bHouse

Subfield +n also contains a number designation for a part/section of a work used with a title in a name/title heading. Numbering is defined as sequencing in any form (e.g., Part 1, Supplement A, Book two). For music, the serial, opus, or thematic index number, or date used as a number, is contained in subfield +n.

110 1b+aItaly. +tRegio decreto-legge 20 luglio 1934, +n nn. 1404. +lGerman

110 2b+aCorpus Christi College (University of Cambridge). +bLibrary. +kManuscript. +n57

110 1b+aPhilippines. +tLabor Code of the Philippines. +nBook 5, +pLabor Relations [Part/section is both numbered and named.]

Multiple numberings for a part/section separated by a comma (usually alternative numberings) are contained in a single subfield +n.

110 2b+aMontevergine (Abbey). +bBiblioteca. +kManuscript. +nScaffale XXIII, 171

Multiple numbering for parts/sections separated by periods (which usually indicates a subpart to the first part/section noted) are contained in separate +n subfields.

+o - Arranged statement for music
Subfield +o contains the abbreviation arr. used in a uniform title for a work in a name/title heading. Subfield +o is unlikely to be used in an X10 field.

+p - Name of part/section of a work
Subfield +p contains a name designation of a part/section of a work used with a title in a name/title heading.

110 1b+aUnited States. +tConstitution. +pPreamble

110 2b+aUnited States Strategic Bombing Survey. +tReports. +pPacific war

110 1b+aEcuador. +tPlan Nacional de Desarrollo, 1980-1984. +nParte 1, +pGrandes objetivos nacionales. +lEnglish
[Part/section is both numbered and named.]
X10

Subfield +p also contains a name designation following the form subdivision Manuscript.

110 2b+aNew York Public Library. +kManuscript. +pAulendorf Codex

+p - Key for music
Subfield +p contains the statement of key in which the music is written used in a uniform title for a work in a name/title heading. Subfield +p is unlikely to be used in an X10 field.

+s - Version
Subfield +s contains version, edition, etc., information used with a title of a work in a name/title heading.

110 2b+aAmerican Library Association. +bBookdealer-Library Relations Committee. +tAcquisitions guidelines +s(2nd ed.)

+t - Title of a work
Subfield +t contains the title by which an item or a series is identified in a name/title heading.

110 1b+aVenezuela. +tControl de cambio no. 3. +lEnglish & Spanish
110 1b+aUnited States. +tTreaties, etc.

Additional examples are under the descriptions of subfields +f, +k, +l, +n, and +p.

+v - Form subdivision
Subfield +v contains a form subdivision that designates a specific kind or genre of material as defined by the thesaurus being used. Subfield +v is appropriate only when a form subject subdivision is added to a corporate name heading to form an extended subject heading. Subfield +v is used for form terms when they function as indicated above; the terms are coded in subfield +x if they function as general subdivisions.

110 2b+aUnited Nations +xEconomic assistance +vPeriodicals

+w - Control subfield [410/510/710]
Subfield +w contains codes in one or more character positions defined to control the display of information and specify relationships, restrictions, and status. Subfield +w is appropriate only in field 410, 510, and 710. Character position definitions and guidelines for applying the codes defined for subfield +w in field 410 and 510 are provided in the Tracings and References - General Information section. Character position definitions and guidelines for field 710 are provided in the 7XX Heading Linking Entries - General Information section.

+x - General subdivision
Subfield +x contains a subject subdivision that is not more appropriately contained in subfield +v (Form subdivision), subfield +y (Chronological subdivision) or subfield +z (Geographic subdivision). Subfield +x is appropriate in the X10 fields only when a topical subject subdivision is added to a name or name/title heading to form an extended subject heading.

110 2b+aLutheran Church +xClergy

+y - Chronological subdivision
Subfield +y contains a subject subdivision that represents a period of time. Subfield +y is appropriate in the X10 fields only when a chronological subject subdivision is added to a name or name/title heading to form an extended subject heading.
110 1b+aUnited States. +bArmy +xRecruiting, enlistment, etc. +yCivil War, 1861-1865, [World War, 1914-1918, etc.]
410 2b+wnne+aHarvard University +xHistory +yRevolution, 1775-1783 [Tracing from an earlier form of an LCSH heading]

Geographic subdivision
Subfield +z contains a geographic subject subdivision. Subfield +z is appropriate in the X10 fields only when a geographic subject subdivision is added to a name or name/title heading to form an extended subject heading.

110 2b+aCatholic Church +zGermany +xHistory +y1933-1945

Record control number [510/710]
See description of this subfield in Appendix A.

Source of heading or term [710]
Subfield +2 contains a code that identifies the source of a heading or term when the second indicator position contains value 7. Subfield +2 is appropriate only in field 710. Guidelines for applying subfield +2 are provided in the 7XX Heading Linking Entries—General Information section.

Institution to which field applies [410/510/710]

Linkage

Field link and sequence number
See description of these subfields in Appendix A.

INPUT CONVENTIONS

Ambiguous Headings - See Appendix D.

Punctuation - The punctuation of the subelements of a heading is generally dictated by descriptive cataloging or subject heading system/thesaurus rules. These input conventions clarify MARC punctuation practices. An X10 field does not end with a mark of punctuation unless the field ends with an abbreviation, an initialism, or data that ends with a mark of punctuation.

The name portion of a name or name/title heading ends with a mark of punctuation. The mark of punctuation is placed inside a closing quotation mark.

110 1b+aBoston (Mass.). +tLaws, etc.
410 2b+aCatholic Church. +bPope (1978- : John Paul II). +tOpen the doors to the Redeemer
410 2b+aCasa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana "Benjamin Carrión." +bSección de Ciencias Biológicas. +tColección Estudios científicos ecuatorianos

A name or title portion followed by a subject subdivision does not end with a mark of punctuation unless the name or title portion ends with an abbreviation, initialism, or open date.

110 2b+aSociety of Friends +zPennsylvania +xHistory
Spacing - No spaces are used in initialisms or personal name initials.

110 2b+aBrotherhood of Railway Trainmen (U.S.). b+Minnesota State Legislative Board
110 2b+aMetallurgical Society of AIME. b+New Jersey Chapter
110 2b+aGuru Ram Dass P.G. School of Planning
110 2b+aConföderation Iranischer Studenten (N.U.)
410 2b+aD.B. Lister and Associates

One space is used between preceding and succeeding initials if an abbreviation consists of more than a single letter. An open-ended date ends with a space when it is followed by other data.

110 2b+aScientific Society of San Antonio (1904- )

Display Constant

- [dash associated with the content of subfield ±v, ±x, ±y, and ±z]
The dash (-) that precedes a subject subdivision in an extended subject heading is not carried in the MARC record. It may be system generated as a display constant associated with the content of subfield ±v, ±x, ±y, and ±z.

Content designated field:

110 2b+aLutheran Church ±xDoctrines ±vEarly works to 1800

Display example:
Lutheran Church - Doctrines - Early works to 1800

CONTENT DESIGNATOR HISTORY

Second Indicator Nonfiling characters (110/410/510) OBSOLETE

The second indicator position was made obsolete in field 110, 410, and 510 in 1993. The values were: 0-9 (Number of nonfiling characters present).

±v Record control number (710) OBSOLETE USMARC only
±0 Record control number (510/710) NEW
±3 Authority record control number OBSOLETE, 1997 CAN/MARC only

In USMARC, from 1993 to 1995, subfield ±v was defined as Record control number in the 7XX Heading Linking Entry fields. When subfield ±v was adapted for form subdivisions in MARC bibliographic and authority heading fields in 1995, subfield ±v was redefined as Form subdivision. In 1997 subfield ±0 was added as Record control number in 5XX and 7XX fields.
### Meeting Names – General Information

**111** Heading–Meeting Name (NR)

**411** See From Tracing–Meeting Name (R)

**511** See Also From Tracing–Meeting Name (R)

**711** Established Heading Linking Entry–Meeting Name (R)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Indicator</th>
<th>Second Indicator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type of meeting name entry element</td>
<td>711 Thesaurus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 Inverted name</td>
<td>0 Library of Congress Subject Headings/Name authority file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Jurisdiction name</td>
<td>1 LC subject headings for children’s literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Name in direct order</td>
<td>2 Medical Subject Headings/NLM name authority file</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Second Indicator</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>111 Undefined</td>
<td>3 National Agricultural Library subject authority file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b Undefined</td>
<td>4 Source not specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>411 Undefined</td>
<td>5 Canadian Subject Headings/NLC name authority file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b Undefined</td>
<td>6 Répertoire de vedettes-matière</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>511 Undefined</td>
<td>7 Source specified in subfield 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b Undefined</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Subfield Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name portion</th>
<th>Subject subdivision portion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+a Meeting name or jurisdiction name as entry element (NR)</td>
<td>+v Form subdivision (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+q Name of meeting following jurisdiction name element (NR)</td>
<td>+x General subdivision (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+d Date of meeting (NR)</td>
<td>+y Chronological subdivision (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+c Location of meeting (NR)</td>
<td>+z Geographic subdivision (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+e Subordinate unit (R)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Title portion**

| +t Title of a work (NR) | +i Reference instruction phrase [411/511] (NR) |
| +f Date of a work (NR) | +w Control subfield [411/511/711] (NR) |
| +h Medium (NR) | +o Record control number [511/711] (R) |
| +k Form subheading (R) | +2 Source of heading or term [711] (NR) |
| +l Language of a work (NR) | +5 Institution to which field applies [411/511/711] (R) |
| +p Name of part/section of a work (R) | +6 Linkage (NR) |
| +s Version (NR) | +8 Field link and sequence number (R) |

**Name and title portions**

| +g Miscellaneous information (NR) |
| +n Number of part/section/meeting (R) |
GUIDELINES FOR APPLYING CONTENT DESIGNATORS

The content designators identify the subelements occurring in meeting name headings constructed according to generally accepted cataloging and thesaurus-building rules (e.g., Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR2), Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH)). A named meeting that is entered under a corporate name is contained in the X10 fields. Corporate names that include such words as conference or congress are also contained in the X10 fields. For example, the Congress of Neurological Surgeons, a professional group, is a corporate name.

Only generally-applicable content designators are described in full in this section. A small number of content designators with field-specific instructions are described in the Tracings and References—General Information section (for field 411 and 511) and the 7XX Heading Linking Entries—General Information section (for field 711).

INDICATORS

First Indicator - Type of meeting name entry element
The first indicator position contains a value that identifies the form of the entry element of the name portion of a heading. The values distinguish among an inverted personal name, a jurisdiction name, and a meeting name in direct order used as the entry element.

0 - Inverted name
Value 0 indicates that the entry element of the meeting name is a personal name that is formatted in inverted order (surname, forename).

411 0b|/=a Smith (David Nichol) Memorial Seminar

Meeting names beginning with a personal surname alone, a personal name in direct order (not inverted), or containing a personal name other than as the entry element are identified by value 2.

111 2b|/=a Symposium Internacional "Manuel Pedroso" In Memoriam d(1976 : cGuanajuato, Mexico)

111 2b|/=a Nation-wide Conference of the Women of Afghanistan d(1980 : cKabul, Afghanistan)

411 2b|/=a Brussels Hemoglobin Symposium

1 - Jurisdiction name
Value 1 indicates that the entry element is a jurisdiction name under which the name is entered.

411 1b|/=a Venice (Italy). qInternational Biennial Exhibition of Art

Meeting names containing a jurisdiction name as an integral part of the name or qualified by a place name are identified by value 2.

111 2b|/=a Nation-wide Conference of the Women of Afghanistan d(1980 : cKabul, Afghanistan)

411 2b|/=a Brussels Hemoglobin Symposium

2 - Name in direct order
Value 2 indicates that the meeting name is formatted in direct order. The heading may contain a parenthetical qualifier or may be an acronym or initialism.
Second Indicator

In fields 111, 411, and 511, the second indicator position is undefined and contains a blank (b).
For field 711, the second indicator position contains one of the values described in the 7XX Heading Linking Entries - General Information section.

### SUBFIELD CODES

+a - Meeting name or jurisdiction name as entry element
Subfield +a contains a name of a meeting or a jurisdiction name under which a meeting is entered. Parenthetical qualifying information is not separately subfield coded.

111 2b+aInternational Conference on Numerical Methods in Geomechanics
411 2b+aGeomechanics, International Conference on Numerical Methods in

411 1b+aVenice (Italy). +qInternational Biennial Exhibition of Art

+c - Location of meeting
Subfield +c contains a place name or a name of an institution where a meeting was held. Multiple adjacent locations are contained in a single subfield +c.

111 2b+aWorkshop on Primary Health Care +d(1983 : +cKavieng, Papua New Guinea)
111 2b+aConference on Philosophy and Its History +d(1983 : +cUniversity of Lancaster)
111 2b+aWorld Peace Conference +n(1st : +d1949 : +cParis, France and Prague, Czechoslovakia)

A place name added parenthetically to a meeting name to distinguish between identical names is not separately subfield coded.

+d - Date of meeting
Subfield +d contains the date a meeting was held.

111 2b+aColloquio franco-italiano di Aosta +d(1982)
111 2b+aSymposium on Finite Element Methods in Geotechnical Engineering +d(1972 : +cVicksburg, Miss.)
111 2b+aSpecial Conference on the Chinese Customs Tariff +d(1925-1926 : +cPeking, China)

A date added parenthetically to a meeting name to distinguish between identical names is not separately subfield coded.

111 2b+aInternational Symposium on Quality Control (1974-)

+e - Subordinate unit
Subfield +e contains a name of a subordinate unit entered under a meeting name.
X11

111 2b Illinois White House Conference on Children ↓d(1980 : cSpringfield, Ill.). ↓eChicago Regional Committee
111 2b aStour Music Festival. ↓eOrchestra
111 2b aWhite House Conference on Library and Information Services ↓d(1979 : cWashington, D.C.). ↓eOhio Conference Delegation

±f - Date of a work
Subfield ±f contains a date of publication used with a collective uniform title in a name/title heading.

111 2b aHybrid Corn Industry Research Conference. ↓tWorks. ↓f1980

A date added parenthetically to a title to distinguish between identical titles entered under the same name is not separately subfield coded.

111 2b aInternational Symposium on Quality Control (1974- )

±g - Miscellaneous information
Subfield ±g contains a data element that is not more appropriately contained in another defined subfield.

111 2b aSymposium on Nonsteady Fluid Dynamics, ↓cSan Francisco, ↓d1978 ↓g(Projected, not held)

±h - Medium
Subfield ±h contains a media qualifier used with a title of a work in a name/title heading.

±i - Reference instruction phrase [411/511]
Subfield ±i contains a reference instruction phrase other than those that may be system generated from the field tag or from the codes defined for subfield ±w (Control subfield). Subfield ±i is appropriate only in field 411 and 511. Guidelines for applying subfield ±i are provided in the Tracings and References-General Information section.

±k - Form subheading
Subfield ±k contains a form subheading used with a title of a work in a name/title heading. The term Selections is a form subheading used with meeting names.


±l - Language of a work
Subfield ±l contains the name of the language(s) (or a term representing the language, e.g., Polyglot) of a work in a name/title heading.

111 2b aBiennale di Venezia ↓d(1980). ↓eSettore arti visive. ↓tCatalogo generale 1980. ↓lEnglish

±n - Number of part/section/meeting
Subfield ±n contains the number of a meeting.

111 2b aAsian Games ↓n(9th : ↓d1982 : cDelhi, India). ↓eSpecial Organising Committee
Subfield \( \oplus n \) also contains a *number* designation for a part/section of a work. *Numbering* is defined as an indication of sequencing in any form (e.g., Part 1, Supplement A, Book two).

411 \( 2b \oplus a \) Vatican Council \( \oplus n \) (2nd : \( \oplus d \) 1962-1965). \( \oplus t \) Decretum de presbyterorum ministerio et vita
\( \oplus n \) 1962-1965
\( \oplus p \) De dignitate matrimonii et familiae fovenda

[Part/section is both numbered and named.]

\( \oplus p \) - Name of part/section of a work
Subfield \( \oplus p \) contains a *name* designation of a part/section of a work in a name/title heading.

111 \( 2b \oplus a \) International Conference on Gnosticism \( \oplus d \) (1978 : \( \oplus c \) New Haven, Conn.) \( \oplus t \) Rediscovery of Gnosticism.
\( \oplus p \) Modern writers

111 \( 2b \oplus a \) Conference on the Limitation of Armament \( \oplus d \) (1921-1922 : \( \oplus c \) Washington, D.C.). \( \oplus t \) Washington Kaigi keika. \( \oplus n \) 1. \( \oplus p \) Gunbi seigen ni kansuru mondai

[Part/section is both numbered and named.]

\( \oplus q \) - Name of meeting following jurisdiction name entry element
Subfield \( \oplus q \) contains a meeting name that is entered under a jurisdiction name contained in subfield \( \oplus a \). This construction is not used in AACR 2 formulated 111 Heading or 511 See Also From Tracing fields. It may occur in 411 See From Tracing fields.

411 \( 1b \oplus a \) Venice (Italy). \( \oplus q \) International Biennial Exhibition of Art

\( \oplus s \) - Version
Subfield \( \oplus s \) contains version, edition, etc., information added to a title of a work in a name/title heading. *Subfield \( \oplus s \) is unlikely to be used in an X11 field.*

\( \oplus t \) - Title of a work
Subfield \( \oplus t \) contains the title by which an item or a series is identified in a name/title heading.

111 \( 2b \oplus a \) Vatican Council \( \oplus n \) (2nd : \( \oplus d \) 1962-1965). \( \oplus t \) Decretum de presbyterorum ministerio et vita

111 \( 2b \oplus a \) Kolloquium Kunst und Philosophie \( \oplus d \) (1980 : \( \oplus c \) Paderborn, Germany). \( \oplus t \) Kolloquium Kunst

*Additional examples are in the descriptions of subfields \( \oplus f, \oplus k, \oplus l, \oplus n, \) and \( \oplus p. \)*

\( \oplus v \) - Form subdivision
Subfield \( \oplus v \) contains a form subdivision that designates a specific kind or genre of material as defined by thethesaurus being used. Subfield \( \oplus v \) is appropriate only when a form subject subdivision is added to a meeting name heading to form an extended subject heading. Subfield \( \oplus v \) is used for form terms when they function as indicated above; the terms are coded in subfield \( \oplus x \) if they function as general subdivisions.

111 \( 2b \oplus a \) Olympics \( \oplus x \) History \( \oplus v \) Juvenile literature

111 \( 2b \oplus a \) Purdue Pest Control Conference \( \oplus v \) Periodicals

\( \oplus w \) - Control subfield [411/511/711]
Subfield \( \oplus w \) contains codes in one or more character positions defined to control the display of information and specify relationships, restrictions, and status. Subfield \( \oplus w \) is appropriate only in field 411, 511, and 711. Character position definitions and guidelines for applying the codes defined for subfield \( \oplus w \) in field 411 and 511 are provided in the *Tracings and References - General Information* section. Character position definitions and guidelines for field 711 are provided in the *7XX Heading Linking Entries - General Information* section.
X11

± x - General subdivision
Subfield ± x contains a subject subdivision that is not more appropriately contained in subfield ± y (Form subdivision), subfield ± y (Chronological subdivision) or subfield ± z (Geographic subdivision). Subfield ± x is appropriate in the X11 fields only when a topical subject subdivision is added to a name or name/title heading to form an extended subject heading.

111  2b±aNew Mexico State Fair±xFinance
111  2b±aNew York World's Fair±d(1939-1940)±xBuildings
111  2b±aOlympic Games±n(11th : ±d1936 : ±cBerlin, Germany)±xA Anniversaries, etc.

± y - Chronological subdivision
Subfield ± y contains a subject subdivision that represents a period of time. Subfield ± y is appropriate in the X11 fields only when a chronological subject subdivision is added to a name or name/title heading to form an extended subject heading.

± z - Geographic subdivision
Subfield ± z contains a geographic subject subdivision. Subfield ± z is appropriate in the X11 fields only when a geographic subject subdivision is added to a name or name/title heading to form an extended subject heading.

± 0 - Record control number  [511/711]
See description of this subfield in Appendix A.

± 2 - Source of heading or term  [711]
Subfield ± 2 contains a code that identifies the source of a heading or term when the second indicator position contains value 7. Subfield ± 2 is appropriate only in field 711. Guidelines for applying subfield ± 2 are provided in the 7XX Heading Linking Entries—General Information section.

± 5 - Institution to which field applies  [411/511/711]
± 6 - Linkage
± 8 - Field link and sequence number
See descriptions of these subfields in Appendix A.

INPUT CONVENTIONS

Ambiguous Headings - See Appendix D.

Punctuation - The punctuation of the subelements of a heading is generally dictated by descriptive cataloging or subject heading system/thesaurus rules. These input conventions clarify MARC punctuation practices. An X11 field does not end with a mark of punctuation unless the field ends with an abbreviation, an initialism, or data that ends with a mark of punctuation.

111  2b±aConvegno Santa Caterina in Finalborgo±d(1980 : ±cCivico museo del Finale)

The name portion of a name/title heading ends with a mark of punctuation.

111  2b±aInternational Congress of the History of Art±n(24th : ±d1979 : ±cBologna, Italy). ±tAtti del XXIV Congresso internazionale di storia dell'arte

A mark of punctuation occurring with a closing quotation mark is placed inside the quotation mark.

111  2b±aSimposio "Antropólogos y Misioneros: Posiciones Incompatibles?" ±d(1985 : ±cBogota, Colombia)
A name or title portion followed by a subject subdivision does not end with a mark of punctuation unless the name or title portion ends with an abbreviation, initialism, or open date.

111 2b+aCouncil of Constantinople+n(1st : +d381) +vPoetry

Spacing - No spaces are used in initialisms or personal name initials/letters.

111 2b+aJ.J. Sylvester Symposium on Algebraic Geometry +d(1976 : +cJohns Hopkins University)
111 2b+aWoman’s Rights Convention+n(1st : +d1848 : +cSeneca Falls, N.Y.)
111 2b+aOlympic Games+n(22nd : +d1980 : +cMoscow, R.S.F.S.R.)

111 2b+aInternational SEG Meeting
411 2b+aS.E.G. Meeting

One space is used between preceding and succeeding initials if an abbreviation consists of more than a single letter. An open-ended date ends with a space when it is followed by other data.

111 2b+aInternational Symposium on Quality Control (1974- )

Display Constant

- [dash associated with the content of subfield +v, +x, +y, and +z]
The dash (-) that precedes a subject subdivision in an extended subject heading is not carried in the MARC record. It may be system generated as a display constant associated with the content of subfield +v, +x, +y, and +z.

Content designated field:

111 2b+aPurdue Pest Control Conference +vPeriodicals

Display example:
Purdue Pest Control Conference–Periodicals

CONTENT DESIGNATOR HISTORY

+b Number [OBsolete]
In 1980, the definition of subfield +n was expanded to include meeting numbers and subfield +b was made obsolete. Records created before this change may contain the number of the meeting in subfield +b.

Second Indicator Nonfiling characters [111/411/511] [OBsolete]
The second indicator position was made obsolete in field 111, 411, and 511 in 1993. The values were: 0-9 (Number of nonfiling characters present).

+v Record control number [711] [OBsolete] [USMARC only]
+0 Record control number [511/711] [NEW]
+3 Authority record control number [OBsolete, 1997] [CAN/MARC only]
In USMARC, from 1993 to 1995, subfield +v was defined as Record control number in the 7XX Heading Linking Entry fields. When subfield +v was adapted for form subdivisions in MARC bibliographic and authority heading fields in 1995, subfield +v was redefined as Form subdivision. In 1997 subfield +0 was added as Record control number in 5XX and 7XX fields.
X30 Uniform Titles—General Information

130 Main Entry—Uniform Title (NR)
430 See From Reference—Uniform Title (R)
530 See Also From Reference—Uniform Title (R)
730 Established Heading Linking Entry—Uniform Title (R)

First Indicator
Undefined
 b Undefined

Second Indicator
130 Nonfiling characters
 0-9 Number of nonfiling characters

430 Nonfiling characters
 0-9 Number of nonfiling characters

530 Nonfiling characters
 0-9 Number of nonfiling characters

Subfield Codes

Title portion
\+a Uniform title (NR)
\+d Date of treaty signing (R)
\+f Date of a work (NR)
\+g Miscellaneous information (NR)
\+h Medium (NR)
\+k Form subheading (R)
\+l Language of a work (NR)
\+m Medium of performance for music (R)
\+n Number of part/section of a work (R)
\+o Arranged statement for music (NR)
\+p Name of part/section of a work (R)
\+r Key for music (NR)
\+s Version (NR)
\+t Title of a work (NR)

Subject subdivision portion
\+v Form subdivision (R)
\+x General subdivision (R)
\+y Chronological subdivision (R)
\+z Geographic subdivision (R)

Tracing and linking subfields
\+i Reference instruction phrase [430/530] (NR)
\+w Control subfield [430/530/730] (NR)
\+0 Record control number [530/730] (R)
\+2 Source of heading or term [730] (NR)
\+5 Institution to which field applies [430/530/730] (R)
\+6 Linkage (NR)
\+8 Field link and sequence number (R)

GUIDELINES FOR APPLYING CONTENT DESIGNATORS

The content designators identify the subelements occurring in a title that identifies an item or a series that is not entered under a name in a name/title heading. The title is constructed according to generally accepted cataloging and thesaurus-building rules (e.g., Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR 2), Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH)). Uniform titles used in phrase subject
headings (e.g., Bible and atheism) are contained in the X50 fields. A title entered under a name is contained in subfield +t (Title of a work) in the field appropriate for the author's name (X00, X10, X11).

Only generally-applicable content designators are described in full in this section. A small number of content designators with field-specific instructions are described in the Tracings and References–General Information section (for field 430 and 530) and the 7XX Heading Linking Entries–General Information section (for field 730).

**INDICATORS**

**First Indicator - Undefined**

The first indicator position is undefined and contains a blank (b).

**Second Indicator - Nonfiling characters** [130/430/530]

In field 130, 430, and 530, the second indicator position contains a value that specifies the number of character positions associated with a definite or indefinite article (e.g., Le, An) at the beginning of a uniform title heading that are disregarded in sorting and filing processes.

**0 - No nonfiling characters**

Value 0 indicates that no initial article character positions are disregarded. Diacritical marks or special characters at the beginning of a uniform title heading that does not begin with an initial article are not counted as nonfiling characters.

```
130 b0 +a"Hsüan lai hsi kan" hsi lieh
130 b0 +aElektroshlakovyI pereplav
```

An initial definite or indefinite article may also simply be deleted in the formulation of the uniform title heading. If the initial article is retained but is not to be disregarded in sorting and filing processes, value 0 is used.

```
130 b0 +aBastard
                   [Full title is Der Bastard.]
```

**1-9 - Number of nonfiling characters**

A non-zero value indicates that a heading begins with a definite or indefinite article that is disregarded in sorting and filing processes. A diacritical mark or special character associated with the article is included in the count of nonfiling characters.

Because the omission of initial articles to be disregarded in sorting and filing processes is common practice, values 1-9 are unlikely to be used in field 130, 430, and 530.

**Second Indicator** [730]

In field 730, the second indicator position contains one of the values described in the 7XX Heading Linking Entries–General Information section.

**SUBFIELD CODES**

**+a - Uniform title**

Subfield +a contains a uniform title. Parenthetical information added to make a title distinctive is not separately subfield coded except in the case of the date of signing added to a uniform title of a treaty (see description of subfield +d).
130  b0+aHabakkuk commentary
130  b0+aBeowulf
130  b0+aCodex Brucianus
130  b0+aResources information series
130  b0+aImago (Series)
130  b0+aNoticias de Macau
130  b0+aInter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance+d(1947)

[Parenthetical date of treaty signing is contained in subfield =d.]

+d - Date of treaty signing
Subfield =d contains the date of signing used in a uniform title heading for a treaty or other intergovernmental agreement.

130  b0+aBonn Convention+d(1952)
430  b0+aBonner Vertrag+d(1952)

+f - Date of a work
Subfield =f contains a date of publication used in a uniform title heading.

130  b0+aBible.+ILatin.+sVulgate.+f1454?
130  b0+aTosefta.+IEnglish.+f1977

A date added parenthetically to distinguish between identical uniform titles is not separately subfield coded.

130  b0+aNew-York statesman (1823)

+g - Miscellaneous information
Subfield =g contains a data element used in a uniform title heading that is not more appropriately contained in another defined subfield.

430  b0+wanna+aBible.+gManuscripts, Latin.+pN.T.+pGospels (Lindisfarne gospels)

+h - Medium
Subfield =h contains a media qualifier used in a uniform title heading.

130  b0+aGone with the wind (Motion picture).+hSound recording

+i - Reference instruction phrase [430/530]
Subfield =i contains a reference instruction phrase other than those that may be system generated from the field tag or from the codes defined for subfield =w (Control subfield).
Subfield =i is appropriate only in field 430 and 530. Guidelines for applying subfield =i are provided in the Tracings and References—General Information section.

+k - Form subheading
Subfield =k contains a form subheading used in a uniform title heading. Form subheadings used with uniform titles include Manuscript, Protocols, etc., and Selections.

130  b0+aBible.+pO.T.+pFive Scrolls.+IHebrew.+sBiblioteca apostolica
Vaticana.+kManuscript.+nUrbaniti Hebraicus 1
130  b0+aConvention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms+d(1950).  ✦ kProtocols, etc.
130  b0+aPortrait and biographical album of Isabella County, Mich.  ✦ kSelections
130  b0+aVedas.  ✦ pRgveda.  ✦ lItalian & Sanskrit.  ✦ kSelections

✦ l - Language of a work
Subfield ✦ l contains the name of the language(s) (or a term representing the language, e.g., Polyglot) of a work used in a uniform title heading.

130  b0+aKhimià i tekhnologià vody.  ✦ lEnglish
130  b0+aLord’s prayer.  ✦ lPolyglot
130  b0+aTreaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons+d(1968).  ✦ lSpanish
130  b0+aAvesta.  ✦ pVendidâd.  ✦ lPahlavi & Avestan.  ✦ kSelections

✦ m - Medium of performance for music
Subfield ✦ m contains term(s) designating the medium of performance used in a uniform title heading.

130  b0+aConcerto, ✦ mmviolin, string orchestra, ✦ rmD major
 [Uniform title heading used for a work having doubtful authorship.]

✦ n - Numbering
Subfield ✦ n contains a number designation for a part/section of a work used in a uniform title heading. Numbering is defined as an indication of sequencing in any form (e.g., Part 1, Supplement A, Book two). In addition, in music uniform titles, the serial, opus, or thematic index number, or a date used to distinguish one work from another, is contained in subfield ✦ n.

130  b0+aEnglish lute-songs. ✦ nnSeries 1
130  b0+aBulletin. ✦ nnSeries B (Association of Washington Cities)
130  b0+aAnnale Universiteit van Stellenbosch. ✦ nnSerie A2, ✦ mSoölogie
 [Part/section is both numbered and named.]
130  b0+aOperas français du XIXème siècle. ✦ nnSerie A
130  b0+aDuets, ✦ mmviolin, viola, ✦ nop. 10

Multiple numberings separated by a comma (usually alternative numberings) are contained in a single subfield ✦ n. Multiple numberings separated by a period (which usually indicates a subpart to the first part/section noted) are contained in separate ✦ n subfields.

✦ o - Arranged statement for music
Subfield ✦ o contains the abbreviation arr. used in a uniform title heading.

130  b0+aGod save the king; ✦ oarr.

✦ p - Name of part/section of a work
Subfield ✦ p contains a name designation of a part/section used in a uniform title heading.

130  b0+aQuestões internacionais. ✦ pSérie Estudos
130  b0+aRecherches morales. ✦ pDocuments
130  b0+aTalmud Yerushalmi. ✦ pNezikin. ✦ hGerman. ✦ kSelections
130  b0+aStatistical bulletin (Bamako, Mali). ✦ pSupplement
 [Part/section is both numbered and named.]

130  b0+aMaterials for the study of the languages of the Americas.
A named part that indicates a subpart to the first noted part/section is contained in a separate subfield \( \# p \).

\[ 130 \ b0 \# a \text{Biblioteca Francisco Javier Clavijero. } \# p \text{Serie menor. } \# p \text{Colección Fuentes para el estudio de la historia del movimiento obrero mexicano} \]

\[ 130 \ b0 \# a \text{Bible. } \# p \text{N.T. } \# p \text{Philippians. } \# l \text{English. } \# f \text{Revised Standard. } \# f 1980 \]

\[ 430 \ b0 \# a \text{Bible. } \# p \text{N.T. } \# p \text{Matthew VI, 9-13} \]

\( \# r \) - Key for music

Subfield \( \# r \) contains the statement of key in which music is written used in a uniform title heading.

\[ 130 \ b0 \# a \text{Concerto, } \# m \text{violin, string orchestra, } \# r \text{D major} \]

\( \# s \) - Version

Subfield \( \# s \) contains version, edition, etc., information used in a uniform title heading.

\[ 130 \ b0 \# a \text{Bible. } \# l \text{Greek. } \# a \text{Bible. } \# s \text{Codex Sinaiticus} \]

\( \# t \) - Title of a work

Subfield \( \# t \) contains a title page title of a work. \textit{Subfield } \# t \text{ is unlikely to be used in an } \textit{X30 field}. 

\( \# v \) - Form subdivision

Subfield \( \# v \) contains a form subdivision that designates a specific kind or genre of material as defined by the thesaurus being used. Subfield \( \# v \) is appropriate only when a form subject subdivision is added to a uniform title heading to form an extended subject heading. Subfield \( \# v \) is used for form terms when they function as indicated above; the terms are coded in subfield \( \# x \) if they function as general subdivisions.

\[ 130 \ b0 \# a \text{Gawain and the Grene Knight } \# v \text{Bibliography} \]

\[ 130 \ b0 \# a \text{New York times (New York, N.Y. : 1857) } \# v \text{Indexes} \]

\[ 130 \ b0 \# a \text{Beowulf } \# x \text{Language } \# v \text{Glossaries, etc.} \]

\[ 130 \ b0 \# a \text{Bible. } \# p \text{N.T. } \# v \text{Interlinear translations} \]

\( \# w \) - Control subfield \( \{430/530/730\} \)

Subfield \( \# w \) contains codes in one or more character positions defined to control the display of information and specify relationships, restrictions, and status. Subfield \( \# w \) is appropriate only in field 430, 530, and 730. Character position definitions and guidelines for applying the codes defined for subfield \( \# w \) in field 430 and 530 are provided in the \textit{Tracings and References - General Information} section. Character position definitions and guidelines for field 730 are provided in the \textit{7XX Heading Linking Entries - General Information} section.

\( \# x \) - General subdivision

Subfield \( \# x \) contains a subject subdivision that is not more appropriately contained in subfield \( \# v \) (Form subdivision), subfield \( \# y \) (Chronological subdivision), or subfield \( \# z \) (Geographic subdivision). Subfield \( \# x \) is appropriate in the X30 fields only when a topical subject subdivision is added to a uniform title heading to form an extended subject heading.

\[ 130 \ b0 \# a \text{Talmud } \# x \text{Theology} \]

\[ 130 \ b0 \# a \text{Hildebrandslied } \# x \text{Authorship} \]

\[ 130 \ b0 \# a \text{Bible. } \# x \text{Influence } \# x \text{Western civilization} \]
X30

+y - Chronological subdivision
Subfield +y contains a subject subdivision that represents a period of time. Subfield +y is appropriate in the X30 fields only when a chronological subject subdivision is added to a uniform title heading to form an extended subject heading.

130 b0+aKoran+xCriticism, interpretation, etc.+xHistory+y19th century

+z - Geographic subdivision
Subfield +z contains a geographic subject subdivision. Subfield +z is appropriate in the X30 fields only when a geographic subject subdivision is added to a uniform title heading to form an extended subject heading.

130 b0+aBible+zGermany
130 b0+aKoran+xAppreciation+zEurope

+0 - Record control number [530/730]
See description of this subfield in Appendix A.

+2 - Source of heading or term [730]
Subfield +2 contains a code that identifies the source of a heading or term when the second indicator position contains value 7. Subfield +2 is appropriate only in field 730. Guidelines for applying subfield +2 are provided in the 7XX Heading Linking Entries—General Information section.

+5 - Institution to which field applies [430/530/730]
+6 - Linkage
+8 - Field link and sequence number
See description of these subfields in Appendix A.

INPUT CONVENTIONS

Ambiguous Headings - See Appendix D.

Punctuation - The punctuation of the subelements of a heading is generally dictated by descriptive cataloging or subject heading system/thesaurus rules. These input conventions clarify MARC punctuation practices. An X30 field does not end with a mark of punctuation unless the field ends with an abbreviation, an initialism, or data that ends with a mark of punctuation.

130 b0+aTen commandments
130 b0+aGod save the king;+oarr.
130 b0+aTalmud+vOutlines, syllabi, etc.
130 b0+aPublicación miscelánea (Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture)
130 b0+aBible. +pN.T. +lEnglish. +sRevised Standard. +f1961?
430 b0+aPax et bonum, Ed.

A mark of punctuation is placed inside a closing quotation mark.

130 b0+wPublicaciones del Archivo Histórico de la Provincia de Buenos Aires “Ricardo Levene.” +nll, +pDocumentos del archivo

A uniform title heading followed by a subject subdivision does not end with a mark of punctuation unless the title ends with an abbreviation or an initialism.

Spacing - No spaces are used in initialisms.

130  b0+aBook of Mormon+aAntiquities
130  b0+aBible+aP.N.T+aRelation to the Old Testament

One space is used between preceding and succeeding initials if an abbreviation consists of more than a single letter.

130  b0+aMineral resources series (Morgantown, W. Va.)

Display Constant

— [dash associated with the content of subfield +v, +x, +y, and +z]

The dash (—) that precedes a subject subdivision in an extended subject heading is not carried in the MARC record. It may be system generated as a display constant associated with the content of subfield +v, +x, +y, and +z.

Content designated field:

130  b0+aBeowulf+aLanguage+aGlossaries, etc.

Display example:

Beowulf—Language—Glossaries, etc.

CONTENT DESIGNATOR HISTORY

+ v  Record control number [730] [OBSOLETE] [USMARC only]
+ 0  Record control number [530/730] [NEW]
+ 3  Authority record control number [OBSOLETE, 1997] [CAN/MARC only]

In USMARC, from 1993 to 1995, subfield +v was defined as Record control number in the 7XX Heading Linking Entry fields. When subfield +v was adapted for form subdivisions in USMARC bibliographic and authority heading fields in 1995, subfield +v was redefined as Form subdivision. In 1997 subfield +0 was added as Record control number in 5XX and 7XX fields.
X51  Geographic Names—General Information

151  Heading—Geographic Name  (NR)
451  See From Tracing—Geographic Name  (R)
551  See Also From Tracing—Geographic Name  (R)
751  Established Heading Linking Entry—Geographic Name  (R)

### First Indicator

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<th>b</th>
<th>Undefined</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Second Indicator

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</thead>
<tbody>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Undefined</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>551</th>
<th>Undefined</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Undefined</td>
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</tbody>
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### Second Indicator

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Library of Congress Subject Headings/Name authority file</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Second Indicator

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</table>

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>551</th>
<th>Undefined</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Second Indicator

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### Second Indicator

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<th>Thesaurus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>LC subject headings for children’s literature</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Second Indicator

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</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>551</th>
<th>Undefined</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Subfield Codes

- **Name portion**
  - ±a  Geographic name  (NR)

- **Subject subdivision portion**
  - ±v  Form subdivision  (R)
  - ±x  General subdivision  (R)
  - ±y  Chronological subdivision  (R)
  - ±z  Geographic subdivision  (R)

- **Tracing and linking subfields**
  - ±i  Reference instruction phrase {451/551} (NR)
  - ±w  Control subfield {451/551/751} (NR)
  - ±0  Record control number {551/751} (R)
  - ±2  Source of heading or term {751} (NR)
  - ±5  Institution to which field applies
  - ±6  Linkage  (NR)
  - ±8  Field link and sequence number  (R)

### GUIDELINES FOR APPLYING CONTENT DESIGNATORS

The content designators identify the subelements occurring in geographic name headings constructed according to generally accepted cataloging and thesaurus-building conventions (e.g., Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR2), Library of Congress Subject Headings). Jurisdiction names (including those that are ecclesiastical entities) alone or followed by subject subdivisions are X51 geographic names. A corporate name, a form subheading, a title of a work, and/or a city section name entered under the name of a jurisdiction are contained in the X10 fields. Geographic names used in phrase subject headings (e.g., Iran in the Koran) are contained in the X50 fields. A geographic name that is authorized for use only as a subject subdivision part of an extended subject heading is contained in a 181 (Geographic Subdivision) field.

Only generally-applicable content designators are described in full in this section. A small number
of content designators with field-specific instructions are described in the Tracings and References-General Information section (for field 451 and 551) and the 7XX Heading Linking Entries-General Information section (for field 751).

### INDICATORS

**First Indicator - Undefined**

The first indicator position is undefined and contains a blank (\(\ast\)).

**Second Indicator**

In fields 151, 451, and 551, the second indicator position is undefined and contains a blank (\(\ast\)). For field 751, the second indicator position contains one of the values described in the 7XX Heading Linking Entries-General Information section.

### SUBFIELD CODES

**+a - Geographic name**

Subfield +a contains a geographic name. Parenthetical qualifying information is not separately subfield coded.

```
151  bb+aAmazon River
151  bb+aCommunist countries
151  bb+aHalley's comet
151  bb+aInterstate 70
151  bb+aMason and Dixon's Line
151  bb+aHimalaya Mountains
151  bb+aIrrawaddy Division (Burma)
151  bb+aLeesville (S.C.)
151  bb+aPalenque Site (Mexico)
151  bb+aPompeii (Extinct city)
151  bb+aAltamira Cave (Spain)
151  bb+aAntietam National Battlefield (Md.)
151  bb+aGreenwich Village (New York, N.Y.)
151  bb+aKing Ranch (Tex.)
151  bb+aWarm Springs Indian Reservation (Or.)
151  bb+aDelaware Memorial Bridge (Del. and N.J.)
```

**+i - Reference instruction phrase [451/551]**

Subfield +i contains a reference instruction phrase other than those that may be system generated from the field tag or from the codes defined for subfield +w (Control subfield). Subfield +i is appropriate only in field 451 and 551. Guidelines for applying subfield +i are provided in the Tracings and References-General Information section.

**+v - Form subdivision**

Subfield +v contains a form subdivision that designates a specific kind or genre of material as defined by the thesaurus being used. Subfield +v is appropriate in the X51 fields only when a form subject subdivision is added to a geographic name to form an extended subject heading.

```
151  bb+aParis (France)+vGuidebooks
151  bb+aRussia+xTerritorial expansion+vMaps, Pictorial
```
Control subfield [451/551/751]

Subfield +w contains codes in one or more character positions defined to control the display of information and specify relationships, restrictions, and status. Subfield +w is appropriate only in field 451, 551, and 751. Character position definitions and guidelines for applying the codes defined for subfield +w in field 451 and 551 are provided in the Tracings and References—General Information section. Character position definitions and guidelines for field 751 are provided in the 7XX Heading Linking Entries—General Information section.

General subdivision

Subfield +x contains a subject subdivision that is not more appropriately contained in subfield +v (Form subdivision), subfield +y (Chronological subdivision) or subfield +z (Geographic subdivision). Subfield +x is appropriate in the X51 fields only when a topical or form subject subdivision is added to a geographic name to form an extended subject heading.

| 151 | bb | aTexas | xOfficials and employees | xPayroll deductions |
| 151 | bb | aAix-en-Provence (France) | xSocial life and customs |
| 151 | bb | aUnited States | xCommerce |

Chronological subdivision

Subfield +y contains a subject subdivision that represents a period of time. Subfield +y is appropriate in the X51 fields only when a chronological subject subdivision is added to a geographic name to form an extended subject heading.

| 151 | bb | aGreece | xHistory | yGeometric period, ca. 900-700 B.C. |
| 151 | bb | aUruguay | xHistory | yGreat War, 1843-1852 |
| 151 | bb | aUnited States | xHistory | yCivil War, 1861-1865 | xConscientious objectors |

Geographic subdivision

Subfield +z contains a geographic subject subdivision. Subfield +z is appropriate in the X51 fields only when a geographic subject subdivision is added to a geographic name to form an extended subject heading.

| 151 | bb | aUnited States | xBoundaries | zCanada |

Record control number [551/751]

See description of this subfield in Appendix A.

Source of heading or term [751]

Subfield +2 contains a code that identifies the source of a heading or term when the second indicator position contains value 7. Subfield +2 is appropriate only in field 751. Guidelines for applying subfield +2 are provided in the 7XX Heading Linking Entries—General Information sections.

Institution to which field applies [451/551/751]

Linkage

Field link and sequence number

See description of these subfields in Appendix A.

INPUT CONVENTIONS

Ambiguous Headings - See Appendix D.
X51

Punctuation - The punctuation of the subelements of a heading is generally dictated by descriptive cataloging or subject heading system/thesaurus rules. These input conventions clarify MARC punctuation practices. An X51 field does not end with a mark of punctuation unless the field ends with an abbreviation, an initialism, or data that ends with a mark of punctuation.

151 bb + aCambridge (Mass.) + xPopulation
151 bb + aEgypt + xHistory + y To 332 B.C.
151 bb + aUnited States + xEconomic policy + y 1981-1993
451 bb + wnnaa + aChino Valley, Ariz.
151 bb + aChina + xHistory + y Han dynasty, 202 B.C.-220 A.D. + v Bibliography

Spacing - No spaces are used in initialisms.

151 bb + aWashington (D.C.)
151 bb + aChina + xHistory + y Han dynasty, 202 B.C.-220 A.D.

One space is used between preceding and succeeding initials if an abbreviation consists of more than a single letter. A data element that contains an open-ended date ends with one space when it is followed by a subject subdivision.

151 bb + a Vienna (W. Va.)
151 bb + a Adelaide Geosyncline (S. Aust.)
151 bb + a United States + x Foreign relations + y 1993- + v Periodicals

Display Constant

- [dash associated with the content of subfield + v, + x, + y, and + z]

The dash (−) that precedes a subject subdivision in an extended subject heading is not carried in the MARC record. It may be system generated as a display constant associated with the content of subfield + v, + x, + y, and + z.

Content designated field:

151 bb + a United States + x Boundaries + z Canada

Display example:
United States - Boundaries - Canada

CONTENT DESIGNATOR HISTORY

+ b Name following place as entry element [151/451/751] [OBSOLETE]

Subfield + b was made obsolete in field 151, 451, and 551 in 1987. A city section name entered under the name of a jurisdiction is contained in an X10 field. Records created before this change may contain an X51 field with a subfield + b for this type of name.

Second Indicator - Nonfiling characters [151/451/551] [OBSOLETE]

The second indicator position was made obsolete in field 151, 451, and 551 in 1993. The values were: 0-9 (Number of nonfiling characters present).

+ v Record control number [751] [OBSOLETE] [USMARC only]
+ 0 Record control number [551/751] [NEW]
+ 3 Authority record control number [OBSOLETE, 1997] [CAN/MARC only]

In USMARC, from 1993 to 1995, subfield + v was defined as Record control number in the 7XX Heading Linking Entry fields. When subfield + v was adapted for form subdivisions in USMARC bibliographic and authority heading fields in 1995, subfield + v was redefined as Form subdivision. In 1997 subfield + 0 was added as Record control number in 5XX and 7XX fields.