
Library of Congress Rule Interpretations
Second Edition, 1989
2007, Update Number 1

<i>LCRI</i>	<i>Addition/Change</i>	<i>Action</i>
1.0C	Revised to correct rule reference	Replace p. 5-6
6.5B2	Revised to specify LC practice	Replace
6.7B10	Revised to specify LC practice	Replace
6.7B18	Revised to specify LC practice	Replace p. 3-4
22.18A	Revised to correct example	Replace p. 1-2
24.4B	Revised to correct example	Replace p. 3-4
24.4C	Revised at the request of the British Library to clarify for Great Britain	Replace
24.18, TYPE 2	Revised at the request of the British Library to clarify for Great Britain	Replace
25.8	Revised to correct example	Replace
26.2C	Revised to clarify LC practice in making see also references for persons named in a group name	Replace
Current LCRI		Replace

Highlights

LCRI

Addition/Change

Action

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b) Punctuation preceding the name of a language in uniform titles (240). Interpret the last sentence of rule 25.5C1 as reading “Precede the language by a full stop unless the uniform title ends with an exclamation mark or a question mark.

240 10 \$aBohème.\$pSono andati?\$lEnglish

but

240 10 \$aOpération “Vicaire.”\$lGerman

Apply a similar approach to music uniform titles created in accord with rules 25.35B-25.35F.

240 10 \$aHello Dolly!\$sLibretto

but

240 10 \$aBoris Godunov (1872).\$sLibretto.\$l English
& Russian

240 10 \$aWas noch lebt--.\$s Vocal score

c) Ampersand. Input one space on either side of an ampersand or an ampersand equivalent used in a heading.

130 #0 \$aR & D report (University of Texas at Austin.
Research and Development Center for Teacher
Education)

(Heading on name authority record)

130 0# \$aAmerica’s favorite inns, B & Bs & small hotels.
\$pMiddle Atlantic.

(Heading on bibliographic record)

d) Parenthesis. If a unit of a heading or reference tracing other than the last ends in a closing parenthesis, input after the closing parenthesis the same punctuation, usually a period, that would be used if there were no parenthesis.

110 1# \$aNew York (State).\$bGovernor (1929-1932 :
Roosevelt)

(Heading on either a bibliographic or name authority record)

110 2# \$aCatholic Church.\$bPope (1978- : John Paul
II).\$tRedemptor hominis.\$lEnglish

(Heading on a name authority record)

400 1# \$aSmith, A. G.\$q(Albert Gray), \$d1945-\$tDiscovering
Canada

(Reference on a name authority record)

1.0C

e) *Quotation mark.* Use American-style double quotation marks instead of other forms of quotation marks. If a unit of a heading or reference tracing other than the last ends in a quotation mark, input a period or other mark of ending punctuation inside the quotation mark.

110 2# \$aCasa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana "Benjamín
Carrión."\$bNúcleo de Bolívar
(Heading on a name authority record)

111 2# \$aSimposio "Antropólogos y Misioneros: Posiciones
Incompatibles?"\$d(1985 :\$cBogotá, Colombia)
(Heading on either a bibliographic or name authority record)

130 #0 \$aCollection "Bibliothèque des matières
premières."\$pSérie "Energie"
(Heading on a name authority record)

710 2# \$aName with "quote (qualifier and question
mark)?"\$tTitle.
(Heading on a bibliographic record)

f) *Open date.* Leave one space between an open date and any data that follow it within the same subfield.

110 1# \$aVirginia.\$bGovernor (2002- : Warner)
(Heading on either a bibliographic or name authority record)

When a subfield code immediately follows an open date do *not* leave a space

600 10 \$aCapote, Truman,\$d 1924-\$tBreakfast at Tiffany's.
(Open date followed by a subfield code)

2) *Ending mark of punctuation.* For heading access points, an ending mark of punctuation is a period (.), closing parenthesis ()), closing bracket (]), quotation mark ("), question mark (?), exclamation mark (!), hyphen (- ; usually used at the end of an open date).

a) *Name authority records.* Do not end headings or reference tracings with an ending mark of punctuation except when it is part of the data (e.g., a period in an abbreviation) or is called for by the cataloging rules (e.g., a parenthetical qualifier).

100 1# \$aSmith, John

100 1# \$aSmith, John A.

100 1# \$aSmith, J. A.\$q(John A.)

100 1# \$aSmith, John,\$db. 1648?

6.5B2. EXTENT OF ITEM (INCLUDING SPECIFIC MATERIAL DESIGNATION)*LC practice:*

For sound recordings of music give the total duration in the physical description area only if the recording contains only one work (as defined in Appendix D, "Musical Work" (1)), 25.25A, Footnote 9), regardless of the number of physical units (e.g., discs) in the recording. State the duration in the form illustrated by examples in 1.5B4. Give a duration equal to or greater than one hour as hours and minutes or as minutes (in either case with seconds if appropriate), depending on how it is stated in the item being cataloged.

For sound recordings of music containing more than one work, the total duration *may* be given in the physical description area; in addition apply LCRI 6.7B10 or LCRI 6.7B18 as may be appropriate.

When the total playing time of a sound recording is not stated on the item but the durations of its parts (sides, individual works, etc.) are, if desired add the stated durations together and record the total, rounding off to the next minute if the total exceeds 5 minutes.

Precede a statement of duration by "ca." only if the statement is given on the item in terms of an approximation. Do not add "ca." to a duration arrived at by adding partial durations or by rounding off seconds.

If no durations are stated on the item or if the durations of some but not all the parts of a work are stated, do not give a statement of duration. Do not approximate durations from the number of sides of a disc, type of cassette, etc.

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6.7B10. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION.

Do not make the note "Analog recording" or "Digital recording."

Durations

If the individual works in a collection are identified in the title and statement of responsibility area, list the durations of the works in a note. If the individual works are listed in a contents note (6.7B18), give their durations there.

In a statement of duration in the note area, separate the digits representing hours, minutes, and seconds by colons. If a duration is expressed in seconds only, precede it by a colon.

500 ## \$a Duration: 45:00.

500 ## \$a Duration: 1:25:00; :48; 15:10.

500 ## \$a Duration: ca. 1:15:00.

500 ## \$a Duration: ca. 27:00; ca. 17:00.

If only the durations of the parts of a work are stated (e.g., the movements of a sonata), add the stated durations together, if desired, and record the total for the work in minutes, rounding off to the next minute.

Precede a statement of duration by "ca." only if the statement is given on the item in terms of approximation. Do not add "ca." to a duration arrived at by adding partial durations or by rounding off seconds.

If the duration of a work is not stated on the item or if the durations of some but not all of the parts are stated, do not give a statement of duration for that work. Do not approximate durations from the number of sides of a disc, type of cassette, etc.

LC practice: Follow the guidelines stated above modified as follows:

Generally do not give more than six statements of duration in the note area. If durations of more than six works in a collection are available from the item, generally do not give any durations in the note area. More than six durations may be given, however, if in the cataloger's judgment they are especially important.

Containers

Give a note on the presence of container(s) only when the number of containers is not clear from the rest of the description.

See also LCRI 6.5B2, LCRI 6.5B1.

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orquestra em mi menor, op. 11 (1830) (43:00)
-- vol. 2. Concerto no. 2 para piano e
orquestra em fá menor, op. 21 (33:00) ;
Grande fantasia sobre temas populares
poloneses : op. 13 (15:12) -- ...

For multipart items, when the number of discographic units (often called “volumes” by publishers) differs from the number of physical units (e.g., discs) or containers, include when necessary the number of physical units or containers in the contents note.

505 0# \$a 1. Vom 6. Sonntag bis zum 17. Sonntag nach
Trinitatis (6 discs) -- 2. Vom 18. bis zum
27. Sonntag nach Trinitatis (6 discs) ...

See also LCRI 6.5B1.

LC practice: Follow the guidelines stated above modified as follows:

Generally do not give more than six statements of duration in the contents note. If durations of more than six works in a collection are available from the item, generally do not give any durations in the contents note. More than six durations may be given, however, if in the cataloger's judgment they are especially important.

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22.18A. FULLER FORMS.

For names that conflict, see 22.17-22.20.

For references, apply the provisions of LCRI 26.

Apply the optional provision. This means adding within parentheses the full form of an initial or abbreviation used in the heading when the full form is known with certainty. (In some cases of doubt, do not add the full form.) Do not search solely to discover this information if there is no conflict.

When adding the full form, observe the following guidelines:

1) If the initial occurs in the forename portion of the surname-forename heading, give in the parenthetical addition not only the full form but also the other forenames that appear in the forename portion of the heading. However, do not include a particle or prefix that appears in the forename portion. Place the parenthetical addition directly after the forename portion and before any other addition (e.g., date, title).

100 1# \$a Flam, F. A. \$q (Floyd A.)

100 1# \$a Smith, T. B. \$q (T. Basil)

100 1# \$a Wright, G. H. von \$q (George Henrik), \$d 1916-

100 1# \$a Beruete y Moret, A. de \$q (Aureliano), \$d 1876-
1922

100 1# \$a Jaina, Pra. \$q (Prākaśa)

("Pra." is the systematically romanized form of a single nonroman initial)

100 1# \$a Smith, Arthur D. \$q (Arthur Dwight), \$d 1907-

100 1# \$a Bvindi, Francis A. A. L. \$q (Francis A. A.
Lovemore), \$d 1955-

2) If the initial occurs in the name entered as a given name, etc., give in the parenthetical addition all the names that appear in the heading. Place the parenthetical addition directly after the given name and before any other addition (e.g., date, title).

100 1# \$a A. Samad Said \$q (Abdul Samad Said), \$d 1935-

100 1# \$a M. Alicia \$q (Mary Alicia), \$c Sister, S.C.N.

3) For names that are represented in the heading by an abbreviation rather than an initial (cf.

22.18A

LCRI 22.1B), give in the parenthetical addition the full name for the particular person.

100 1# \$a Brownridge, Wm. \$q (William)
100 1# \$a Fdez.-Rivera García, Manuel \$q (Fernández-
Rivera García)

Exceptions

1) Do not apply 22.18A to a name in which the letters of the forename initials used in the heading differ from the letters used in the full forename.

not 100 1# \$a Reḍḍi, Vai. Si. Vi., \$d 1926-
100 1# \$a Reḍḍi, Vai. Si. Vi. \$q (Emmanuru Cinna
Venkata), \$d 1926-

not 100 1# \$a Jaina, Pi.
100 1# \$a Jaina, Pi. \$q (Prākaśa)

not 100 1# \$a Ajgaonkar, G. F.
100 1# \$a Ajgaonkar, G. F. \$q (Gundu Phatu)

2) Do not apply 22.18A to a heading for a married woman that consists of her husband's surname and initial(s).

not 100 1# \$a Renfro, Roy E., \$c Mrs.
400 1# \$a Renfro, Helen Kay
100 1# \$a Renfro, Roy E. \$q (Roy Edward), \$c Mrs.

3) Do not add the fuller form to an existing heading falling into either of the following categories:

a) The name authority record for it has already been coded "AACR 2" or "AACR 2 compatible" (including in either case those labeled "preliminary"—008 byte 33 = d).

b) The heading is represented by an access point on an existing bibliographic record in the catalog (i.e., the file against which the cataloging and searching is done) and is otherwise in accord with current policy.

heading: 100 1# \$a Eddison, C. D.
new information: "C. D." stands for "Carlton Daniel"
(Do not change the heading to: 100 1# \$a Eddison, C. D.
\$q (Carlton Daniel))

heading: 100 1# \$a Jáuregui C., Juan Heriberto
new information: "C." stands for "Cordero"
(Do not change the heading to: 100 1# \$a Jáuregui C.,
Juan Heriberto \$q (Jáuregui Cordero))

-
- 110 2# \$a Franklin (Aircraft carrier)
110 2# \$a Franklin (Steamship)
(Two ships of the same name but each of a different type)
- 110 2# \$a Lexington (Aircraft carrier : CV6)
110 2# \$a Lexington (Aircraft carrier : CVA(N) 65)
(Two aircraft carriers with the same name)

For sailing vessels, the appropriate designation is the type of rigging. The term “ship” as applied to sailing vessels is a particular rigging and therefore is not always appropriate. If there is more than one sailing vessel with the same name and the same rigging, add an additional qualifier (e.g., dates of existence, date launched, date ceased, port) to resolve the conflict. If the particular rigging is unknown, use the term (Sailing vessel).

- 110 2# \$a Rachel Ann (Sloop)
- 110 2# \$a Annawan (Brig : 1841-1859)
510 2# \$w b \$a Annawan (Bark)
(Vessel built as a brig in 1841; altered to a bark in 1859; lost at sea 1873)
- 110 2# \$a Annawan (Brig : 1823-1839)
(Vessel built in 1823; lost at sea in 1839)
- 110 2# \$a Ohio (Bark : 1830-1888)
(Vessel built at Baltimore in 1830; lost in Arctic Ocean in 1888)
- 110 2# \$a Discovery (Ship : Launched 1789)
(Merchant ship launched Dec. 19, 1789)
- 110 2# \$a Centurion (Ship : London, England)
(Work in hand refers to the vessel as being of London)
- 110 2# \$a Maria (Ship : Active 1799)
(Work in hand is a ship's receipt dated 1799)
- 110 2# \$a Columbus (Ship : 1809-1858)
(Vessel built in 1809; sold and broken up in 1858)
- 110 2# \$a Columbus (Ship : 1820-1851)
510 2# \$w b \$a Columbus (Bark : 1851-1858)
(Vessel built in 1820; converted to bark in 1851; lost at sea 1858)

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110 2# \$a Columbus (Bark : 1836-1839)
(Vessel built in 1836; lost 1839)
110 2# \$a Columbus (Bark : 1851-1858)
510 2# \$w a \$a Columbus (Ship : 1820-1851)
*(Vessel built in 1820; converted to bark in 1851; lost at sea
1858)*

Update existing records not formulated according to these guidelines only when needing to resolve a conflict.

Sports Teams

If the name of a sports team does not explicitly convey the information that the entity is a sports team, add a qualifier to the name. Include in the qualifier the term "team" following the name of the sport.

110 2# \$a Miami Dolphins (Football team)
110 2# \$a Chicago Blackhawks (Hockey team)

If the team is related to an institution, make a reference from the name of the team as a subheading of the institution.

110 2# \$a Ohio State Buckeyes (Football team)
410 2# \$a Ohio State University. \$b Buckeyes (Football
team)

Surnames

Generally, do not add a general designation as a qualifier to a corporate name containing two or more surnames (without forenames or without forename initials).

110 2# \$a Morgan and Morgan
not 110 2# \$a Morgan and Morgan (Firm)

but 110 2# \$a B. Morgan and D. Morgan (Firm)

 24.4C. TWO OR MORE BODIES WITH THE SAME OR SIMILAR NAMES.
Conflicts

When two or more bodies have the same name, 24.4C1 requires the addition of a qualifier to each name. Determine that a conflict exists when the AACR 2 name or heading for one body is the same as the AACR 2 name or heading for another body. "Conflict" is restricted to headings already established or being established in the catalog. It includes headings for earlier names that are covered by *see* references to later names but excludes names treated as variants; if a variant name used in a reference conflicts with a form used in the heading for another body, apply the provisions for resolving conflicts only to the variant name. Ignore the conflict that is only between names used as variants.

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110 2# $a Arlington Development Center (Arlington, Tex.)
      (Independent nongovernment body)
110 2# $a Arlington Development Center (Arlington, S.D.)
      (Government body belonging to the city of Arlington)
110 2# $a Arlington Development Center (Infodata, Inc.)
      (Subordinate nongovernment body)
110 2# $a Arlington Development Center (S.D.)
      (Government body belonging to the state of South Dakota)
  
```

Note that the existing heading that previously was unique but that now conflicts must be reviewed in the light of 24.4C and changed if necessary.

Non-conflicts1) *Government bodies that are not institutions*

a) *Definition.* According to 24.17, a body whose immediate parent body is the heading for a government, or whose immediate parent body is entered subordinately to the heading for a government, is treated as a government body. A body is treated as a nongovernment body, however, if its immediate parent body is entered under a heading that is not the name of a government.

government body

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110 2# $a National Endowment for the Arts (U.S.)
410 1# $a United States. $b National Endowment for the
      Arts
  
```

nongovernment body

- 110 2# \$a Cultural Resources Development Project
(National Endowment for the Arts)
410 2# \$a National Endowment for the Arts (U.S.).
Cultural Resources Development Project

b) *When to qualify.* If a government body other than an institution (school, library, laboratory, hospital, archive, museum, prison, etc.) is entered under its own name, add the name of the government as qualifier unless the government's name (or an understandable surrogate of the government's name) is already present in the name. The qualifier is required even if the name includes a proper noun or adjective (other than the name or the surrogate of the name of the government). (*Note:* "England", "Scotland", "Wales," and "Northern Ireland"—in noun or adjectival form—are understandable surrogates of "Great Britain," in cases where "Great Britain" is the appropriate government.)

- 110 2# \$a Council on International Economic Policy (U.S.)
410 1# \$a United States. \$b Council on International
Economic Policy

- 110 2# \$a Dundee Harbour Trust (Great Britain)
410 1# \$a Great Britain. \$b Dundee Harbour Trust

- but* 110 2# \$a Baltimore Redevelopment Corporation
410 1# \$a Baltimore (Md.). \$b Redevelopment Corporation

- 110 2# \$a Welsh Joint Education Committee
410 1# \$a Great Britain. \$b Welsh Joint Education
Committee

c) *Form of qualifier.* When adding the name of the government as a qualifier, use its catalog-entry form as modified by 23.4A1; 24.4C1, second paragraph; and appendix B.14.

- 110 2# \$a You zheng bo wu guan (China)
410 1# \$a China (Republic : 1949-). You zheng bo wu
guan

- not* 110 2# \$a You zheng bo wu guan (China : Republic : 1949-)

- 110 2# \$a Arbeitskreis Wissenschaftsgeschichte (Germany)
410 1# \$a Germany (East). Ministerium für Hoch- und
Fachschulwesen. Arbeitskreis
Wissenschaftsgeschichte

- not* 110 2# \$a Arbeitskreis Wissenschaftsgeschichte (Germany
: East)

2) *All other bodies*

a) *When to qualify.* If a nongovernment body or a government institution (school, library, laboratory, hospital, archive, museum, prison, etc.) is entered directly under its own name, add a qualifier if the addition assists in the understanding of the nature or purpose of the body. Use judgment in making this decision, noting that the use of the undefinable phrase "nature or purpose" is deliberate, with the intention of letting the cataloger judge the situation—does the addition of a qualifier really improve the heading? In case of doubt, do not add the qualifier.

b) *Choice of qualifier.* Choose the most *appropriate* qualifier from among the following:

(1) the name of the place or jurisdiction that reflects the scope of the body's activities;

(2) the name of the local place in which the body is located (or the name of the local place that is commonly associated with the body);

(3) the name of the higher or related body (for subordinate or related bodies).

c) *Form of qualifier.* When adding the name of a place or jurisdiction, use its catalog-entry form as modified by 23.4A1; 24.4C1, second paragraph; and appendix B.14.

110 2# \$a Rome Historical Society (Rome, N.Y.)

not 110 2# \$a Rome Historical Society (Rome (N.Y.))

110 2# \$a Northside High School (Saint Joseph, Mich.)

not 110 2# \$a Northside High School (Saint Joseph, Mich. :
Township)

110 2# \$a Central Area Farmers Support Group (Wash.)

not 110 2# \$a Central Area Farmers Support Group (Washington
(State))

When adding the name of the higher or related body, apply LCRI 24.4C5.

3) *Headings already coded "AACR2."* Corporate name headings may be found already coded for AACR2 that lack a qualifier called for by this LCRI. Continue to use these headings without adding the qualifier unless a conflict or some other extreme need arises.

heading: 110 2# \$a Bicentennial Committee on Historic
Houses

(Do not change to: 110 2# \$a Bicentennial Committee
on Historic Houses (Morris, Conn.)*)*

24.18, TYPE 2. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES ENTERED SUBORDINATELY.

Test a name against this type only if it contains "a word that normally implies administrative subordination." Whether or not a word has such an implication depends on whether it is used commonly in a particular jurisdiction as part of the names of government subdivisions. Use judgment; if in doubt, consider that the word does not have such an implication.

For names of government bodies whose official language is English, French, or Spanish, the Library will attempt a higher degree of uniformity by making a list of words used within these entities that normally imply administrative subordination. In addition to "committee" and "commission" (cf. the rule), other type 2 words for these languages are

English

administration
administrative ... (e.g., administrative office)
advisory ... (e.g., advisory panel)
agency
authority
board
bureau
directorate
executive
... group (e.g., work group)
inspectorate
office
panel
secretariat
service
task force
working party

French

administration
agence
bureau
cabinet
comité
commissariat
commission
délégation
direction
groupe de ...
inspection
mission
office

24.18, TYPE 2

secrétariat
service

Spanish

administración
agencia
asesoría
comisaría
comisión
comité
consejería
coordinación
delegación
diputación
dirección
directoria
fiscal
gabinete
gerencia
grupo de ...
jefatura
junta
negociado
oficina
secretaría
secretariado
servicio
superintendencia

For bodies with names in English, French, or Spanish, only names containing one or more of the words listed above are to be treated according to type 2.

If the name passes the test described above, then evaluate it in terms of the second criterion in type 2: "provided that the name of the government is required for the identification of the agency." Apply this criterion in the following way: If the name of the government is stated explicitly or implied in the wording of the name, enter it independently; in all other cases, enter it subordinately. (*Note:* "England", "Scotland", "Wales," and "Northern Ireland"—in noun or adjectival form—are understandable surrogates of "Great Britain," in cases where "Great Britain" is the appropriate government.) Apply this interpretation to the name of agencies at any level of government. (If variant forms in the body's usage create doubt about whether the name includes the name of the government (as defined above), do not consider the name of the government as part of the name of the body.)

If according to type 2 and this interpretation the body is entered under its own name, add the name of the government as a qualifier unless this name or an understandable surrogate is already present in the body's name (cf. 24.4C).

If a body is entered subordinately according to this rule, make a direct reference from the name of the subordinate body only if its name appears without the name of its parent body on the chief source of one of its own publications. Add the name of the government as a qualifier to the reference. *Note:* If a name authority record for a heading established before January 1, 1981, contains such a direct reference, accept it as valid without examining the evidence (although a qualifier may have to be added to it).

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25.8. COMPLETE WORKS.

The collective uniform title "Works" is used frequently enough to make it advisable to use additions for the purposes of making these collective titles distinct, of insuring that translations file after editions in the original language, and of distinguishing between two or more editions published in the same year. To achieve these objectives, apply the following when using "Works":

1) When an item is first cataloged, add the date of publication of the first part at the end of the uniform title. If information about the first part is not available, give the earliest date known. Later, when information about the first part is available, change the date in the uniform title and update appropriate authority and bibliographic records.

Reduce the publication date to a simple four digit form that most nearly represents the publication date (of the first volume or part if more than one) given in the publication, distribution, etc., area. Convert a hyphen to a zero.

<i>Form in publication, distribution, etc., area</i>	<i>Form in collective uniform title</i>
1978	1978
c1978	1978
[1978?]	1978
[ca. 1978]	1978
1978, c1970	1978
1966 [i.e. 1965]	1965
[1966 or 1967]	1966
1978/1979	1978
1969 (1971 printing)	1969
c1942, 1973 printing	1942
[between 1906 and 1912]	1906
1394 [1974]	1974
anno XVIII [1939]	1939
1969-<1973>	1969
1970-1978	1970
<1975>-	1975
[18--]	1800
[197-]	1970
[197-?]	1970

Add the date in all cases, including translations. When making a reference from the title proper of the item (25.2E2), add the date at the end of the title proper in all cases.

2) If two editions bear the same publication date *and* it becomes necessary to refer to a particular edition in a secondary entry, add the publisher's name after the publication date in the most succinct but intelligible form. Make this addition to the uniform title of the edition(s) needing to be distinguished for secondary entry. Make changes to existing records as appropriate to insure that all

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iterations of a particular title, including those on series authority records, are the same. If different editions are published in the same year by the same publisher, add an appropriate qualification to the publisher's name.

The following titles illustrate the application of these guidelines (examples with 800 fields illustrate PCC practice):

240 10 \$a Works. \$f 1902

240 10 \$a Works. \$f 1904

240 10 \$a Works. \$f 1904. \$s Lovell

(Bibliographic record)

100 1# \$a ... \$t Works. \$f 1904. \$s Lovell

(Series authority record)

800 1# \$a ... \$t Works. \$f 1904. \$s Lovell ; \$v v. 1.

(Series added entry)

800 1# \$a ... \$t Works. \$f 1904. \$s Lovell ; \$v v. 2.

(Series added entry)

240 10 \$a Works. \$f 1904. \$s Lovell (Eldorado ed.)

(Bibliographic record)

100 1# \$a ... \$t Works. \$f 1904. \$s Lovell (Eldorado ed.)

(Series authority record)

800 1# \$a ... \$t Works. \$f 1904. \$s Lovell (Eldorado ed.)

; \$v v. 1.

(Series added entry)

240 10 \$a Works. \$f 1920

240 10 \$a Works. \$f 1930

(Bibliographic record)

100 1# \$a ... \$t Works. \$f 1930

(Series authority record)

800 1# \$a ... \$t Works. \$f 1930 ; \$v v. 2.

(Series added entry)

240 10 \$a Works. \$f 1969

240 10 \$a Works. \$l German. \$f 1911

- 240 10 \$a Works. \$l German. \$f 1922
(*Bibliographic record*)
- 100 1# \$a ... \$t Works. \$l German. \$f 1922
(*Series authority record*)
- 800 1# \$a Works. \$l German. \$f 1922 ; \$v Bd. 1.
(*Series added entry*)
- 240 10 \$a Works. \$l German. \$f 1924. \$s Propyläen
(*Bibliographic record*)
- 100 1# \$a ... \$t Works. \$l German. \$f 1924. \$s Propyläen
(*Series authority record*)
- 800 1# \$a ... \$t Works. \$l German. \$f 1924. \$s Propyläen
; \$v Bd. 1.
(*Series added entry*)
- 240 10 \$a Works. \$l German. \$f 1924. \$s Rösl
(*Bibliographic record*)
- 100 1# \$a ... \$t Works. \$l German. \$f 1924. \$s Rösl
(*Series authority record*)
- 800 1# \$a ... \$t Works. \$l German. \$f 1924. \$s Rösl ; \$v
Bd. 2.
(*Series added entry*)
- 240 10 \$a Works. \$l German. \$f 1966
- 240 10 \$a Works. \$l Portuguese. \$f 1944
- 240 10 \$a Works. \$l Spanish. \$f 1972

Composers and Writers

If a person has written both musical and literary works, apply the following:

- 1) If the person is primarily a composer, use the uniform title "Works"
 - a) for editions containing the complete musical and literary works and
 - b) for editions containing the complete musical works.

(For complete collections of the literary works alone, use the uniform title "Literary works." For partial collections of the literary works, see LCRI 25.10.)

- 2) If the person is primarily a writer, use the uniform title "Works"
 - a) for editions containing the complete literary and musical works and

b) for editions containing the complete literary works.

(For complete collections of the musical works, use the uniform title "Musical works." For partial collections of the musical works, see LCRI 25.10.)

26.2C. NAMES OF PERSONS. "SEE ALSO" REFERENCES.

Names in the Refer From Line of a Cross Reference and in Established Headings Are the Same

For personal names (including any pseudonym), when the entire form in the first line of a reference and the entire form in an established heading are the same, attempt to resolve the conflict by additions to the name in the reference (cf. LCRI 22.17-22.20). If there are no data available to resolve the conflict, make a *see also* reference. This applies whether the cross reference is already in the file or is the result of the item being cataloged.

```
100 1# $a Goldstein, Chaim Itsl
500 1# $a Goldstein, Charles
      (Goldstein, Charles, already established; no data available
      to resolve the conflict)
```

```
100 1# $a Hodges, Charles William
500 0# $a Anacreon
      (Anacreon already established; no data available to resolve
      the conflict)
```

but

```
100 1# $a Erhard, Werner
400 1# $a Rosenberg, Jack
      (Rosenberg, Jack, 1932- established; this is not a conflict)
```

See also References from Individuals to the Group

When the name of a group contains the name of one or more of its members, make a *see also* reference from the heading for each individual named in the group heading to the heading for that group and from that group heading to the heading for each individual.

```
110 2# $a Ferrante and Teicher
500 1# $a Ferrante, Arthur
500 1# $a Teicher, Louis
      (Complete complement of references not shown)
```

```
100 1# $a Ferrante, Arthur
510 2# $a Ferrante and Teicher
```

```
100 1# $a Teicher, Louis
510 2# $a Ferrante and Teicher
```

LC practice: The Library of Congress limits making these *see also* references to **entities described within LC's** collections of special materials (in lieu of making multiple added entries on individual bibliographic records) **including** music performing groups, when the information is readily available, the names of individual members are already established, and cataloging resources permit. **Do not create an authority record for an individual just to add the see-also reference.** (Note: Between

26.2C

1995-2007 LC did not make references from the group heading to each individual in the group, i.e., it did not add a 510 tracing for the group to the authority records for each member of the group. Add a missing reference only when encountered in current cataloging and the name of an individual member of the group is already established.)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATIONS (LCRI)

See <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsoc/currleri.html>

Current LCRI

LCRI

Date(s) Issued

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