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UNIMARC Manual

Authorities Format

2nd revised and enlarged edition

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FOREWORD TO THE SECOND EDITION

This new edition of the UNIMARC Authorities format is the first revision since the format was published in 1991. That such a long period should elapse without revision testifies to the foresight and expertise of the *IFLA Steering Group on UNIMARC Format for Authorities.*

Responsibility for maintenance of the format now resides with the *Permanent UNIMARC Committee*. At its meeting in Zagreb in 1997, the *PUC* decided to prepare a new edition of the *UNIMARC Authorities Format.* The proposals for revision were agreed at the meeting in Lisbon in February 2000.

The revisions reflect developments in telecommunications and information technology and consequent evolution of the possibilities for universal bibliographic control. The development of communications protocols such as FTP and Z39.50 (ISO 23950) and more recently the explosion of the Internet and the World Wide Web has created an infrastructure in which bibliographic records can be freely and easily exchanged.

Despite projects such as the European project *AUTHOR*[1], which demonstrated methodologies for sharing authority data, the exchange of authority data has lagged behind. *IFLA* established the *Working Group on Minimal Level Authority Records and International Standard Authority Data Number*[2] to investigate the barriers to exchange of authority data. The recommendations of the MLAR group included the definition of data elements that should be mandatory in all authority records in order to facilitate exchange and reuse of authority data. The new edition incorporates these recommendations.

When the first edition was published the Internet was virtually unknown and the World Wide Web did not exist. They are now pervasive and changes have been implemented to support links to Web resources and to facilitate web cataloguing. The development of a shared environment means that we are more and more dependent on each other. *PUC* has recognized this by tracking developments in other authority formats and adopting them for *UNIMARC/A*. There is no substitute for practical experience; the *PUC* could not develop the format without the recommendations for improvement received from *UNIMARC* users. Finally, to make use of the format easier the content and style are updated for consistency with the *UNIMARC Bibliographic Format.*

The pace of change is accelerating and therefore it is unlikely that the format will remain stable for the next ten years. As previously mentioned, the evolution of *UNIMARC* is determined in large part by the requirements of the users. Details of how the format is maintained will be found in the Introduction below.

Mirna Willer*, Chair, Permanent UNIMARC Committee*

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[1] *AUTHOR: transnational application of national name authority Files: final report, June 1998.* http://www.bl.uk/information/author.pdf

[2] Mandatory data elements for internationally shared resource authority records: r*eport of the IFLA UBCIM Working Group on Minimal Level Authority Records and ISADN.* IFLA UCBIM, 1998. http://www.ifla.org/VI/3/p1996-2/mlar.htm

FOREWORD TO THE FIRST EDITION

The establishment of UNIMARC as the format for the international exchange of bibliographic records created an immediate need to develop a companion format to transmit the records for authoritative forms of headings. IFLA responded to this need by first developing a standard for content and display of authority information: *Guidelines for Authority and Reference Entries* (GARE). GARE sets forth the data elements that appear in authority and reference entries in eye-readable form. It thus serves as a foundation for building the machine format, UNIMARC/Authorities, to exchange the specified data.

Since UNIMARC/Authorities is part of the UNIMARC group of interdependent formats there are several standards to which it must adhere. These relate to the three basic parts of a machine-readable record format:

1) The structure of the record, which is the physical representation and layout of the information.
2) The content designators for the record, which identify and supply information about elements.
3) The data content of the record, which are the data that are being communicated.

First the authorities format must be structure-compatible with UNIMARC, since the two types of records will be used together in systems. Thus the International Organization for Standardization standard format for bibliographic information interchange (ISO 2709) must be utilized choosing the same options as in UNIMARC. Second, the content designation for headings must be the same as that used in UNIMARC, where the same data elements appear in both formats. The interaction of headings in bibliographic and authority records should not be burdened with differences in content designation, since the degree of compatibility will have a direct effect on the ease of understanding and use of the format. This generally means subfields should correspond for like data elements, although tagging will differ because of the different functions of data elements in bibliographic and authority records. Also, the user of the UNIMARC formats is best served if the same guidelines for design are used in this format wherever the concepts correspond. Another standard that the format must follow is the new GARE. The basic data elements in certain types of authority records are specified by the GARE, which identifies the headings, relationships, and information that comprise authority entries and reference entries.

The form of the data recorded in the authority record is subject to the rules and codes used by an agency that creates the record. There are, however, recommendations that have been published by IFLA for the form of headings, such as *Form and Structure of Corporate Headings*, and these should be followed where possible. The IFLA recommendations are used by or influence many cataloguing codes.

An individual agency using UNIMARC/Authorities will have its own rules and conventions for when the records are created, what references are included in records, and how parallel headings forms are carried in records. For example, an agency may make no authority records for personal names, or may set a numerical limit to cross references. This format can still be used by such agencies, although agencies that receive their records should be made aware of the conventions of the sending agency.

When a model for an international authority system is worked out by IFLA, targets for data element requirements may be set so that records exchanged internationally will have more consistency. Such a model may also indicate the need to add data elements to UNIMARC/Authorities in order to accommodate and facilitate exchange in a world-wide environment.

The IFLA group responsible for the GARE was the IFLA Working Group on an International Authority System which was organized in 1979 by the Section on Information Technology and the Section on Cataloguing to carry out a number of tasks relating to the international exchange of authority data. In 1983, that work was largely completed with the submission of the GARE to IFLA committees for approval. That Working Group suggested that one task, the development of a format, be undertaken immediately. Thus the Steering Group on a UNIMARC Format for Authorities was formed with the following members:

Marie-Louise Bachmann, Kungliga Biblioteket, Stockholm
Christine Boßmeyer, Chairperson, Deutsche Bibliothek, Frankfurt
Diana B. Dack, National Library of Australia, Canberra
Tom Delsey, National Library of Canada, Ottawa
J. M. Feyen, Pica Samenwerkingsverband, Koninklijke Bibliotheek, Den Haag
Françoise Finelli-Lemelle, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris
Günter Franzmeier, Staatsbibliothek Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Berlin

Paula Goossens, Koninklijke Bibliotheek Albert I., Brussels
Anthony Long, The British Library, London

The project editor for the UNIMARC/Authorities format was Sally McCallum. The Steering Group was responsible for general advice and for comments on draft texts. This work was mainly carried out by correspondence. Three successive drafts were sent out to all Steering Group members for comment: 1st draft 1984-05-26; 2nd draft 1985-10-21; 3rd draft 1987-03-13. Based on the comments received the 4th draft was prepared for wider distribution and comment. In February of 1988 the 4th draft was circulated to members of the Section on Cataloguing and the Section on Information Technology.

In closing, I would like to thank Sally McCallum who carried the main burden in drafting the format and preparing the documents, and all members of the Steering Group who contributed so much of their time and effort to the development of the UNIMARC/Authorities format.

Christine Boßmeyer

May 1989

INTRODUCTION

Purpose and scope of UNIMARC Manual - Authorities Format

The primary purpose of UNIMARC Manual - Authorities Format is to facilitate the international exchange of authority data in machine-readable form among national bibliographic agencies.

The UNIMARC Manual - Authorities Format specifies the tags, indicators and subfield identifiers to be assigned to authority, reference, and general explanatory entry records in machine-readable form. These records are created to provide guidance on the use in a catalogue of names (personal, family, corporate, meeting, and geographic), uniform titles for works not entered under specific authors, uniform titles for works by individual authors, and topical subjects. These names, titles and topicals are used on bibliographic records as primary, secondary and alternative entries, as series entries, and as subject entries.

The record format takes into account the display requirements specified in *Guidelines for Authority and Reference Entries* (GARE) for records involving names and uniform titles for anonymous classics, and in *Guidelines for Subject Authority and Reference Entries* (GSARE) for records involving subjects. Similar display guidelines have not yet been developed for other types of uniform titles.

Authority records for series entries are limited to heading information in this format. Series treatment data that is included in authority records by some agencies is not accommodated.

Use

Each national bibliographic agency is responsible for the conversion of authority records into UNIMARC Authorities Format for transmission to other national agencies and can receive machine-readable records in the UNIMARC Authorities format from other national agencies. The UNIMARC Manual - Authorities Format is intended to provide the information required for a range of bibliographic activities. It therefore includes content designation which may be essential to one or another of these activities, but not to all.

Format Maintenance

UNIMARC is maintained by an IFLA committee, the Permanent UNIMARC Committee (PUC), which is co-ordinated by the IFLA UNIMARC Core Activity. Future changes to the format will be primarily defining additional fields, subfields and coded values where needed. Proposals for change will usually originate with those creating UNIMARC records or those using UNIMARC records. Changes will be made only through the Permanent UNIMARC Committee. UNIMARC will not be modified to accommodate non-GARE and GSARE cataloguing practices or other practices contrary to the international standards on which it is based. Changes to the format may be made where a field or subfield is described as provisional.

Standards

UNIMARC Manual - Authorities Format assumes the use of the following standards:

ISO 962 - 1974: Information processing -- Implementation of the 7-bit coded character set and its 7-bit and 8-bit extensions on 9-track 12.7mm (1/2 inch) magnetic tape. 3p.
ISO 1001 - 1986: Information processing -- File structure and labelling of magnetic tapes for information interchange. 17p.
ISO/IEC 2022 - 1994: Information technology -- Character code structure and extension techniques. 47 p. and ISO/IEC 2022/Cor.1 1999. 1 p.
ISO 2375 - 1985: Data processing -- Procedure for registration of escape sequences. 7p.
ISO 2709 - 1996: Information and documentation -- Format for information exchange. 6p.
ISO 3166-1 : 1997: Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions -- Part 1: Country codes. 58 p. Amendments issued occasionally.

ISO 3166-2 : 1998: Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions -- Part 2: Country subdivision codes. 105 p.
ISO 3166-3 : 1999: Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions ---Part 3: Code for formerly used names of countries. 11 p.
ISO 6630 - 1986: Documentation -- Bibliographic control characters. 6p.
ISO 8601 - 2000: Data elements and interchange formats -- Information interchange -- Representation of dates and times. 2nd ed. 29 p.

Other Related Documents

Guidelines for Authority and Reference Entries. London: IFLA International Programme for UBC, 1984. 40 p.
Guidelines for Subject Authority and Reference Entries. München [etc.] : K.G. Saur, 1993. 62 p.
UNIMARC Manual - Bibliographic Format 2nd ed. München : K.G. Saur, 1994. Updated by: Update 1 in 1996; Update 2 in 1998, and Update 3 in 2000.

DEFINITIONS

The terms defined below are those used in special sense in UNIMARC Manual - Authorities Format; terms used in their normal bibliographic sense are not defined. A more complete listing of definitions relating to parts of an authority entry are contained in *Guidelines for Authority and Reference Entries* (GARE) and *Guidelines for Subject Authority and Reference Entries (GSARE).*

Record And Entry Types:

Authority entry record — A machine-readable record for an authority entry.

Authority entry — An entry for which the initial element is the uniform heading for a person, corporate body, work, trademark, topical subject, place access or form, genre or physical characteristics, as established by the cataloguing agency responsible. In addition to the uniform heading, the record contains, as applicable: information notes; a record of all variant and related headings from which references have been made (tracings); notes recording sources consulted, etc.; an identification of the cataloguing agency responsible for the entry; and the International Standard Authority Data Number (ISADN).

Base Heading — The base heading is that part of the heading that identifies the entity, excluding any qualifying data. For example, in the heading 200#1$aNicolini da Sabbio$bDomenico$f15..-160-.?$cimprimeur-libraire, the base heading is "$aNicolini da Sabbio$bDomenico", and the language of this base heading is Italian. The language of cataloguing being French, the qualifiers are expressed in French, i.e., "$cimprimeur-libraire".

General explanatory entry record — A machine-readable record for a general explanatory entry.

General explanatory entry — An entry for which the initial element normally consists of a truncated or otherwise stylized or exemplary form, from which the user is directed to a general class or defined category of headings. It serves to inform the user of the list, catalogue, bibliography, etc., of a convention that applies either generally or to a defined category of headings, and to provide guidance in locating such headings.

Reference entry record — A machine-readable record for a reference entry. Reference entry records are defined only for variant headings.

Reference entry — An entry for which the initial element is either a variant heading or a uniform heading, and which is designed to direct the user of the list, catalogue, bibliography, etc., either from the variant heading to the appropriate uniform heading (i.e. a "see" reference), or from the uniform heading to related headings (i.e. a "see also" reference).

Heading Types:

Heading —

(1) The initial element of an entry used as the principal filing element when the entry is arranged in an alphabetical listing. See also **authority heading**, **reference heading**, and **general explanatory heading**.

(2) The word heading may also be used in terms such as "uniform heading", "variant heading", etc., to refer to the status of an element as it relates to other similar elements, and in those cases is used independently of its function within the authority or reference entry. See also **uniform heading**, **parallel heading**, **related heading**, **variant heading**, and **alternative script heading**.

(3) Terms such as "corporate name heading" and "personal name heading" may be used to designate the type of heading by reference to the type of name or title on which the heading is based, without regard to its function or relationship to other headings.

Headings categorized by function within an entry (record):

Authority heading — The heading for an authority entry.

Reference heading — The heading for a reference entry.

General explanatory heading — The heading for a general explanatory entry.

Headings categorized by relationship to other headings:

Uniform heading — A heading established in a form to be followed without variation whenever the heading appears in a bibliographic record.

Parallel heading — An alternative form of the authority heading based on another language form of the name or title.

Related heading — One of two or more uniform headings, each of which is bibliographically related to the other(s).

Variant heading — A heading in a form other than that established as the uniform heading. Generally such a heading is either based on a variant name sometimes used by the person or corporate body itself, or sometimes used by others to identify the person, corporate body, or work; or constructed on a pattern different from that used to establish the uniform heading. It may be a uniform subject heading that is not the entry element part.

Alternative script heading — A heading represented in another script.

Record Components:

Tracing — The identification within an authority entry of a variant or related heading from which a reference is to be made directing the user of the list, catalogue, bibliography, etc., to the uniform heading which serves as the heading for the authority entry. The tracing is designed to provide for the generation of references and assist the cataloguer in readily determining what references have been made.

Information Note — A note of the type that is generally given in catalogues, bibliographies, etc., under an authority heading, a reference heading, or a general explanatory heading for the purpose of explaining the relationship between that heading and other headings that are referenced from it.

Primary Entity — The entity, named in the 2-- block of the record, for which the record was created. Data in the 1-- block generally pertain to characteristics of the primary entity.

Technical Elements of Records:

Content designator — The means of identifying data elements and/or providing additional information about a data element. Content designators consist of tags, indicators and subfield identifiers.

Data element — The smallest unit of information that is explicitly identified. Within a variable field, a data element is identified by a subfield identifier and it forms a subfield. Within the record label, directory, and fixed length subfields, the data elements are identified by their character positions.

Data element identifier — See subfield identifier.

Field — A defined character string, identified by a tag, which contains data.

Variable field — A field in which the length of an occurrence of the field is determined by the length (in characters) required to contain the data elements (including indicators, subfield identifiers, and the field separator) stored in that occurrence. The length may vary from one occurrence to the next. A variable field may contain one or more data elements or subfields.

Tag — A series of three characters used to specify the name or label of an associated field.

Indicator — A character (numeric or alphabetic) associated with a variable field which supplies additional information about the contents of the field, about the relationship between the field and other fields in the record, or about the action required in certain data manipulation processes.

Subfield — A defined unit of information within a field (see also data element).

Subfield identifier — A code consisting of two characters to identify individual subfields within a variable field. The first character is always control function 1/15 from ISO 646 and the second character is either numeric or alphabetic. Subfield identifiers are synonymous with data element identifiers.

Field separator — A control character used at the end of each variable field to separate it from the next field (control function 1/14 of ISO 646).

Record terminator — The final character in each record (control function 1/13 from ISO 646).

GUIDELINES FOR FORMAT DESIGN

UNIMARC is designed according to an agreed set of principles. These have been adopted for UNIMARC/Authorities.

(1) Tags should identify a field in two respects: i) the type of character string (e.g., a personal name) and ii) the function the character string performs in the record (e.g., tracing). These aspects will be shown by assigning specific values to the character positions of the tags. Tags may be both numeric and alphabetic. First assignment will be numeric values, expanded to alphabetic values (lower case preferred) when required.

(2) Indicators should be tag dependent but used as consistently as possible across all fields. Indicators may be both numeric and alphabetic. First assignment will be numeric values, expanded to alphabetic values (lower case preferred) when required.

(3) Subfield identifiers will be tag dependent, but, as far as possible, common data elements will be identified by the same subfield identifiers across fields. Subfield identifiers may be both numeric and alphabetic. First assignment will be alphabetic values (lower case preferred), expanded to numeric values when required. Subfield identifiers will be given values for identification rather than for file arrangement. There will be no specified order for subfield identifiers, as order is determined by the data.

(4) The fields on an authority record have been regarded as relating primarily to broad categories of information such as "Heading of Record," "See Also Reference Tracings," etc. In a machine-readable record the primary grouping of fields will be according to these fundamental categories.

(5) Descriptive information carried in notes is not intended for use as access points.

FUNCTIONAL BLOCKS

The fields of the authority or reference record are divided into functional blocks; the first (left most) digit of the tag indicates the block of the field.

0--	Identification Block: contains numbers that identify the record or the authority.
1--	Coded Information Block: contains fixed length data elements (frequently coded) describing various aspects of the record or data.
2--	Heading Block: contains the authority, reference, or general explanatory heading for which the record has been created.
3--	Notes Block: contains notes, intended for public display, that: 1) explain the relationship between the record heading (2--) and other headings; 2) contribute to the identification of the entity described in the authority record.
4--	See Reference Tracing Block: contains variant headings from which a reference is to be made to see the heading of the record.
5--	See Also Reference Tracing Block: contains related uniform headings from which a reference is to be made to see also the heading of the record.
6--	Classification Number Block: contains classification numbers that are related to the heading of the record.
7--	Linking Heading Block: contains a form of the record heading (2--) in another language or script and links to another record in which that form is the 2-- heading.
8--	Source Information Block: contains the source of the record, and cataloguer's notes about the data not intended for public display.
9--	National Use Block: contains data local to the originator of the record. Field tags will not be defined in UNIMARC/Authorities for intersystem exchange.

GUIDELINES FOR USE

(1) Mandatory Fields

In addition to the Record Label and Directory, the following fields must be present in the machine-readable records:

001	Record identifier
100	General processing data (certain data elements only)
152	Rules
2--	Heading
801	Originating source

The presence of other fields depends upon the particular record being converted into machine-readable form. The data content of a record is controlled by the cataloguing code and practice of the bibliographic agency responsible for the creation of the record, i.e., the presence or absence of a data element is determined, not only by format specifications, but by the national cataloguing code or practice. However, if a data element is present, it must be fully content designated according to the prescriptions defined in this document. Elements of information that are represented in coded form are generally not specified by cataloguing codes. Certain of these coded data elements are mandatory and are so identified in the format.

(2) Control Functions

Control functions permitted in UNIMARC/Authorities are confined to those used for subfield codes, field separators, and record terminator, as specified in ISO 2709; character set escape sequences as specified in ISO 2022; and those for indicating filing information, superscripts, and subscripts as specified in ISO 6630. No control functions are allowed to specify typographical functions such as italics. The use of control functions in UNIMARC/Authorities records is fully described in the *UNIMARC Manual - Bibliographic Format*, Appendix J.

(3) Field and Subfield Repetition

If the word "repeatable" is associated with a field, then that field may occur more than once in a record. If R (= repeatable) is associated with a subfield identifier, then that subfield may occur more than one time in an occurrence of the field.

(4) Subfield Order

There is no specified order implied in the values of the subfield identifiers. Subfield identifiers are assigned values for identification purposes, not for file arrangement. However, when control subfields are used in a given field, they precede all other subfields in the field.

(5) Fill Character

A complete record, fully content designated, is naturally the preferred record for international exchange purposes. In some cases, however, it may not be possible to convert a national record into the UNIMARC/Authorities format and provide the full content designation and coded information as prescribed. To minimize the ambiguities that could result if the indication of this lack of information were left to the discretion of each national agency faced with the circumstances described above, a character, hereafter referred to where this occurs as a "fill character," is used in place of the required information. This character will be the "|" (vertical line, code table position 7/12 in ISO 646).

The fill character can be used whenever a content designator or coded information cannot be determined by the encoding agency. It thus occurs in the following situations: i) encoding agency does not use this content designator or code this information, or ii) encoding agency uses this content designator or codes this information but in this particular record does not know the correct value, or iii) encoding agency uses similar values for this content designator or coded information but they cannot be translated to the exact UNIMARC/Authorities equivalents.

The following rules apply to the use of the fill character: fill characters may only be used for indicators and coded data values that are not mandatory, thus fill characters may *not* be used in the Record Label or Directory, as subfield identifiers or to replace punctuation or other special characters in the data portion of fields.

(6) Coded Data Values

The following conventions are used in the assignment of coded values in the Record Label and coded data subfields:

u - Unknown. Used when codes are being assigned, but the appropriate specific value cannot be determined.

v - Combination. Used when a combination of the individual coded characteristics occur in the entity.

x - Not applicable. Used when a characteristic is not appropriate for the *type* of entity being described.

y - Not present. Used when the characteristic being coded is not present for the entity being described.

z - Other. Used when codes are being assigned and the characteristics of the entity are known, but none of the defined codes is appropriate.

| - Fill character. Used when no attempt is being made to assign the codes.

(7) Punctuation

GARE prescribed punctuation is not carried at the subfield boundaries. GARE prescribed punctuation consists of = (used with parallel headings), <, >, <<, and >> symbols (used with tracings), ; and , (used in the source area). All other punctuation in headings, notes, etc., are carried in the record according to the practice of the bibliographic agency issuing the record.

(8) Format Use

Authority Entry Records:

This format is designed to support primarily the communication of *authority entry records* for uniform headings. These records may also carry *tracings* of variant or related headings (as outlined in GARE, 0.3.1) from which reference entries are generated for display. A 4-- field is used for a "see from" reference tracing containing a variant form of the authority heading. A 5-- field is used for a "see also from" reference tracing containing a related uniform heading. The reference entry can be generated from a tracing as desired for display.

Example:

210 02$aPittsburgh Research Center [uniform heading as authority heading]
410 01$aUnited States.$bBureau of Mines.$bPittsburgh Research Center [variant heading as see reference tracing]
510 02$5a$aPittsburgh Mining and Safety Research Center [related heading as see also reference tracing]

In exceptional cases, references are carried in authority entry records in note form: field 305, Textual See Also Reference Note. Reference notes are used when a reference is too complex to be adequately constructed from one or more tracings. The 2-- heading is also generally traced as see also reference tracing in a 5-- field of each of the records for headings mentioned in the 305 note. Such tracings would usually have the Reference Suppression Code in the $5 subfield set to suppress automatic generation of a simple reference, since the 305 reference note provides the reference.

Example:

Record 1 (Authority entry record)
200 #1$aJapp,$bAlexander H.
305 0#$aFor works of this author written under pseudonyms, see also$bGray, E. Condor$aand$bPage, H.A. [related headings in textual see also reference note]

Record 2 (Authority entry record)
200 #1$aGray,$bE. Condor
500 #1$5z0$aJapp,$bAlexander H. [related heading as see also reference tracing with display suppressed]

Record 3 (Authority entry record)
200 #1$aPage,$bH.A.
500 #1$5z0$aJapp,$bAlexander H. [related heading as see also reference tracing with display suppressed]

Reference Entry Records:

Reference entry records for variant headings are only made when see references are too complex to be adequately generated from see reference tracings in authority entry records. The reference entry record contains the variant heading in the 2-- field and a 310 Textual See Reference Note. The 2-- heading is also generally traced as a see reference tracing in a 4-- field of the authority entry record for each of the uniform headings referred to in the 310 note. These tracings would generally have the Reference Suppression Code in the $5 subfield set to suppress automatic generation of a simple reference, since the reference entry record provides the reference.

Example:

Record 1 (Reference entry record)
200 #1$aKacew$bRomain [variant heading as reference heading]
310 0#$aÉcrit sous deux pseudonymes$bAjar, Émile$bGary, Romain [textual see reference note]

Record 2 (Authority entry record)
200 #1$aAjar$bÉmile
400 #1$5z0$aKacew$bRomain [variant heading as see reference tracing with display suppressed]

Record 3 (Authority entry record)
200 #1$aGary$bRomain
400 #1$5z0$aKacew$bRomain [variant heading as see reference tracing with display suppressed]

General Explanatory Entry Records:

General explanatory entry records are made when see references from explanatory headings are required. The general explanatory entry record contains an explanatory heading in the 2-- field and a 320 General Explanatory Reference Note. The 2-- explanatory heading is not traced on any authority entry records.

Example:

210 12$aConference... [general explanatory heading]
320 ##$aConference proceedings are entered under the name of the conference, etc., or the title of the publication if the conference, etc., lacks a name. Thus, see also: Symposium..., Workshop..., etc., [general explanatory reference note]

Parallel Data:

Option 1

A general principle for the construction of a record using this format is that one form of one heading is being described and that heading is appropriate for a catalogue in the language designated by the 100 field. The reference tracings constitute the reference structure for that heading in that catalogue.

If a cataloguing agency needs to construct a parallel catalogue based on another language, the agency may want to transmit equivalent or parallel language forms of the 2-- heading and the notes and tracings appropriate to the parallel headings. It is not recommended that the notes and tracings for the parallel headings based on language differences be co-resident in a single authority record. In using this format, these parallel headings should have separate authority entry records in which they are the authority heading and where their reference structure will be recorded in the 4-- and 5-- reference tracing and 3-- note fields.

Note that when these parallel headings are in a different script, in addition to being in a different language, they are still encoded following the rules for parallel data. If the headings are in a different script but the *same* language as their corresponding fields then the rules for alternative scripts should be followed.

The records for the different formulations of the heading designed for different language catalogues may be linked through the 7-- linking fields. In each authority entry record, each parallel heading and its associated *authority record identifier* (subfield $3) may be recorded in 7-- linking fields.

Example:

Record 1
001 12345
210 02$aNational Library of Canada
[Notes and tracings for an English language catalogue]
710 02$367890$8frefre$aBibliothèque nationale du Canada

Record 2
001 67890
210 02$aBibliothèque nationale du Canada
[Notes and tracings for a French language catalogue]
710 02$312345$8engeng$aNational Library of Canada

Option 2

Alternatively, an agency may treat parallel forms of the 2-- heading as simple variants or references: 4-- or 5-- reference tracings with or without specifying language. The reference structures of the parallel forms are *not* needed and are not included in the record. The choice of technique depends on the practices of the establishing agency.

Example:
100 ##$aYYYYMMDDaswey0103####ba0
215 ##$8sweswe$aSverige
415 ##$8sweeng$aSweden
415 ##$8swerus$aŠvetsiâ
415 ##$8swefre$aSuède

In the second edition of this format a distinction is made for a given record between:

1) the language of cataloguing, used for the qualifiers in the headings (2--), see reference tracings (4--), see also reference tracings (5--), linking headings (7--), notes (3--), and for instruction phrases ($0).

2) the language of the base heading, that is to say the part of the heading that identifies the entity excluding any qualifying data. For example: in the heading 200#1$aNicolini da Sabbio$bDomenico$f15..-160-.?$cimprimeur-libraire, the base heading is "$aNicolini da Sabbio$bDomenico", and the language of this base heading is Italian. The language of cataloguing being French, the qualifiers are expressed in French, i.e., "$cimprimeur-libraire".

Alternative Script Data:

The script of cataloguing (heading, notes, tracings, etc.) is identified in the 100 field of the record. Some agencies need to record headings, notes, and tracings in more than one script form because of transliteration and alternative script orthographies used for a language (e.g., Kana and Kanji scripts for Japanese; Devanagari, Khmer, and Lao scripts for Pali). Alternative script representations of the headings, notes, and the tracings may be co-resident in an authority record or may reside in separate linked records. Note, however, that if the alternative script representations differ in language from their corresponding headings, then the rules for parallel data apply.

When the alternative script representations are co-resident, then the alternative script forms of the 2-- record heading are recorded in additional 2-- heading fields, with a $7 Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading subfield that indicates the difference from the script defined in the 100 field. The alternative script forms of notes or tracings are carried as repeated tags in their respective blocks. The various script forms of the same note or tracing are linked through a $6 linking subfield and the scripts are identified by a $7 Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading subfield.

Example:

```
001     82-6290
100     ##$aYYYYMMDDaengy0103####ba0
200     #1$7ba0yba0a$8engrus$aGlinka,$bMikhail Ivanovich
200     #1$7ba0yca0y$8engrus$aГлинка,$bМихайл Иванович
```

If the alternative script representations reside in separate records, then the records are linked through 7-- linking fields which contain the alternative script form of the 2-- field. The 7-- contains a $7 Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading subfield. The record control number of the authority record for the alternative script form of the heading may be recorded in the 7-- field.

Examples:

EX 1

```
Record 1
100     ##$aYYYYMMDDaengy01030204ba0
215     ##$aUnited States
415     ##$aUSA
715     ##$7ca0yca0y$8rusrus$aСоединенные штаты

Record 2
100     ##$aYYYYMMDDarusy02040103ca0
215     ##$aСоединенные штаты
415     ##$aСША
715      ##$7ba0yba0y$8engeng$aUnited States
```

EX 2

```
Record 1
001  82-6290
100  ##$aYYYYMMDDaengy01030204ba0
200  #1$7ba0yba0a$8engrus$aGlinka,$bMikhail Ivanovich
[Notes and tracings for a Latin script catalogue]
700 #1$382-3498$7ca0yca0y$8rusrus$aГлинка,$bМихайл Иванович

Record 2
001 82-3498
100  ##$aYYYYMMDDarusy02040103ca0
200  #1$7ca0yca0y$8rusrus$a Глинка,$bМихайл Иванович
[Notes and tracings for a Cyrillic script catalogue]
700 #1$382-6290$7ba0yba0a$8engrus$aGlinka,$bMikhail Ivanovich
```

Composite Headings:

In UNIMARC/Authorities, headings or *parts* of headings are designated by field tag as one of several types: personal name, corporate or meeting name, territorial or geographic name, trademark, family name, uniform title, collective uniform title, topical subject, place access, and form, genre or physical characteristics.

If a heading is composed of a name *and* title, special name/title fields are defined. Two techniques may be used for name/title fields: the embedded fields technique and the standard subfields technique. The two techniques are described under the 240 HEADING - NAME/TITLE and 245 HEADING – NAME/COLLECTIVE UNIFORM TITLE fields description. For a fuller description see the *UNIMARC Manual - Bibliographic Format*, as the two techniques are the same as those used in the UNIMARC 4-- Linking Entry Block.

If the heading is composed of a territorial name followed by a corporate or meeting name, the heading is considered a corporate or meeting name.

If a heading is composed of a name, title, or topical followed by subject subdivisions, the subject subdivisions are carried in $j, $x, $y, and $z subfields of the name, title, trademark, or topical subject that they follow. In name/title entries, the subject subdivisions reside in the embedded title field.

(9) Outline of Content of Records

Content Record	Areas as Specified in GARE
Present in *all* types of records:	
0-- Identification Block	ISADN area (where applicable)
1-- Coded Information Block	
8-- Source Information Block	Cataloguer's note area, Source area
Authority entry record: (Type of record = x)	
2-- Heading block (uniform heading)	Authority heading area
300 Information note	Information note area
305 Textual see also reference note	Information note area
4-- See reference tracing block	See reference tracing area
5-- See also reference tracing block	See also reference tracing area
7-- Linking heading block	Authority heading area
Reference entry record: (Type of record = y)	
2-- Heading block (variant heading)	Reference heading area
300 Information note	Information note area
310 Textual see reference note	Uniform heading area
7-- Linking heading block	Reference heading area
General explanatory entry record: (Type of record = z)	
2-- Heading block (explanatory heading)	Explanatory heading area
320 General explanatory reference note	Information note area
7-- Linking heading block	Explanatory heading area

(10) Correspondance Between UNIMARC/Authorities and UNIMARC/Bibliographic

UNIMARC/Authorities Heading Fields		Heading Usage in UNIMARC Bibliographic Fields
200	Personal name	700, 701, 702 4-- with embedded 700, 701, 702 600 604 with embedded 700, 701, 702
210	Corporate or meeting name	710, 711, 712 4-- with embedded 710, 711, 712 601 604 with embedded 710, 711, 712
215	Territorial or geographic name	710, 711, 712 4-- with embedded 710, 711, 712 601, 607 604 with embedded 710, 711, 712
216	Trademark	716 [Reserved for future use]
220	Family name	720, 721, 722 4-- with embedded 720, 721, 722 602 604 with embedded 720, 721, 722
230	Uniform title	500 4-- with embedded 500 605
240	Name and title (embedded 200, 210, 215, or 220 and 230)	4-- with embedded 7-- and 500 7-- 604 with embedded 7-- and 500 500
245	Name and collective uniform title (embedded 200, 210, 215, or 220 and 235)	4-- with embedded 7-- and 501 604 with embedded 7-- and 501 7-- 501
250	Topical subject	606
260	Place access	620
280	Form, genre or physical characteristics	608

(11) Display of Reference and Authority Entries

The following methods may be used in coding data to allow flexibility in displaying reference and authority entries in order to accommodate the variations in display allowed in the GARE.

(a) Tracings are divided into 4-- fields for see reference tracings and 5-- fields for see also reference tracings. The first character of these tags thus signals the need for the > and >> symbols, respectively, for use in displays of reference entries. For authority entries, the 4-- and 5-- signal that the symbols < and << should be displayed.

(b) The relationship code in the tracing control subfield $5 may be used in a field to indicate in coded form one of several standard relationships the tracing may have with the 2-- record heading. These codes allow systems to display specific relationship information in reference and authority entries. Since the textual reference information generated as a result of the code is system dependent, the specific relationship or instruction may be in the language choice of the recipient. This relationship or instruction information is displayed in addition to, not in lieu of, the symbols >, >>, <, and <<.

(c) If the particular relationship between the 2-- record heading and a tracing is not one of those for which a code value is defined in the relationship code of the $5 subfield, but is still a one-to-one relationship, subfield $0, instruction phrase, is provided to supply the instruction in textual form. Since this instruction phrase is in textual form, agencies that cannot use the information in the language given can omit it in displaying authority and reference entries since the less precise >, >>, <, and << symbols will also be generated from the field tag.

If the $0 subfield occurs in addition to the relationship code in the $5 subfield, the instruction in the $0 should be preferred for display unless it is undesirable for language or other reasons.

(d) If a relationship between the reference and the referred to heading is several-to-one or has other complexities that make it desirable to transmit the reference as an information note (in addition to tracings), then the 3-- information notes may be used. Variant headings referred from and uniform headings referred to in information notes should also appear as tracings in appropriate authority records. This will allow an agency that cannot use the information note to still display (less precise) reference information from the tracings based on the 4-- and 5-- fields.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Throughout the text of the format, the following conventions have been used.

(1) The dollar sign ($) has been used in place of the ISO character IS2 (of ISO 646) as the first character of a subfield identifier.

(2) The character # has been used in the examples to indicate a blank.

(3) In the examples the field separator character is assumed and is not shown explicitly.

(4) The phrase “not defined” associated with an indicator position means that no values have been given to that indicator position.

(5) Externally maintained code lists are needed in some subfields. These code lists are contained in the following Appendixes of the *UNIMARC Manual - Bibliographic Format*:

Appendix A: Language Codes
Appendix B: Country Codes
Appendix C: Relator Codes
Appendix D: Geographic Area Code
Appendix G: Subject-System Codes
Appendix H: Cataloguing Rules and Formats Codes
Appendix J: Character Sets

FIELD LIST

All fields defined for this format are listed below:

0-- IDENTIFICATION BLOCK

001	Record Identifier
005	Version Identifier
015	International Standard Authority Data Number
035	Other System Control Numbers

1-- CODED INFORMATION BLOCK

100	General Processing Data
101	Language of the Entity
102	Nationality of the Entity
106	Coded Data Field: Personal/Corporate/Family Name/Trademark used as Subject Heading
120	Coded Data Field: Personal Name
123	Coded Data Field: Territorial or Geographical Name
150	Coded Data Field: Corporate Name
152	Rules
154	Coded Data Field: Uniform Titles
160	Geographic Area Code

2-- HEADING BLOCK

200	Heading - Personal Name
210	Heading - Corporate Body Name
215	Heading - Territorial or Geographical Name
216	Heading - Trademark
220	Heading - Family Name
230	Heading - Uniform Title
235	Heading - Collective Uniform Title
240	Heading - Name/Title
245	Heading - Name/Collective Uniform Title
250	Heading - Topical Subject
260	Heading - Place Access
280	Heading - Form, Genre or Physical Characteristics

3-- NOTES BLOCK

300	Information Note
305	Textual See Also Reference Note
310	Textual See Reference Note
320	General Explanatory Reference Note
330	General Scope Note
340	Biography and Activity Note
356	Geographical Note

4-- SEE REFERENCE TRACING BLOCK

400	See Reference Tracing - Personal Name
410	See Reference Tracing - Corporate Body Name
415	See Reference Tracing - Territorial or Geographical Name
416	See Reference Tracing - Trademark
420	See Reference Tracing - Family Name
430	See Reference Tracing - Uniform Title

4-- SEE REFERENCE TRACING BLOCK

440	See Reference Tracing - Name/Title
445	See Reference Tracing - Name/Collective Uniform Title
450	See Reference Tracing - Topical Subject
460	See Reference Tracing - Place Access
480	See Reference Tracing - Form, Genre or Physical Characteristics

5-- SEE ALSO REFERENCE TRACING BLOCK

500	See Also Reference Tracing - Personal Name
510	See Also Reference Tracing - Corporate Body Name
515	See Also Reference Tracing - Territorial or Geographical Name
516	See Also Reference Tracing - Trademark
520	See Also Reference Tracing - Family Name
530	See Also Reference Tracing - Uniform Title
540	See Also Reference Tracing - Name/Title
545	See Also Reference Tracing - Name/Collective Uniform Title
550	See Also Reference Tracing - Topical Subject
560	See Also Reference Tracing - Place Access
580	See Also Reference Tracing - Form, Genre or Physical Characteristics

6-- CLASSIFICATION NUMBER BLOCK

675	Universal Decimal Classification (UDC)
676	Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC)
680	Library of Congress Classification (LCC)
686	Other Classification Numbers

7-- LINKING HEADING BLOCK

700	Linking Heading - Personal Name
710	Linking Heading - Corporate Body Name
715	Linking Heading - Territorial or Geographical Name
716	Linking Heading - Trademark
720	Linking Heading - Family Name
730	Linking Heading - Uniform Title
740	Linking Heading - Name/Title
745	Linking Heading - Name/Collective Uniform Title
750	Linking Heading - Topical Subject
760	Linking Heading - Place Access
780	Linking Heading - Form, Genre or Physical Characteristics

8-- SOURCE INFORMATION BLOCK

801	Originating Source
810	Source Data Found
815	Source Data Not Found
820	Usage or Scope Information
825	Example Under Note
830	General Cataloguer's Note
835	Deleted Heading Information
836	Replaced Heading Information
856	Electronic Location and Access
886	Data not Converted from Source Format

9-- NATIONAL USE BLOCK

FORMAT

RECORD LABEL

Field Definition

The Record Label is constructed according to the provisions of ISO-2709.

Occurrence

The record label occurs at the beginning of every record. Mandatory. Not repeatable.

Tags, Indicators and Subfields

The record label has no tags, indicators or subfield identifiers.

Fixed Length Data Elements

These data elements are identified by character position within the label. The label as a whole is always 24 characters in length. Conventionally the character positions are numbered 0-23.

Name of Data Element	Number of Characters	Character Position
Record length	5	0-4
Record status	1	5
Implementation codes	4	6-9
Indicator length	1	10
Subfield identifier length	1	11
Base address of data	5	12-16
Additional record definition	3	17-19
Directory map	4	20-23

Notes on Field Contents

The Record Label (also known as leader) is found at the beginning of each UNIMARC record and contains data for processing the record. Character positions 10, 11, 20-23 contain specific fixed values at this time and may be generated programmatically by the computer. Character positions 0-4 and 12-16 contain numerical data indicating the number of characters in certain areas of the record; these can be calculated by the computer when the record is formatted. Values for the character positions 5, 6-9, 17-19 may be translated from data in the source record by conversion program or, where UNIMARC is being used as the source format, assigned manually.

0-4 Record Length

Five decimal digits, right justified, with zero fill where necessary, representing the number of characters in the entire record, including the label itself, the directory, and the variable fields. This data element is normally calculated automatically when the total record is assembled for exchange.

5 Record Status

A single digit denoting the processing status of the record.

c = corrected or revised record
A record to which changes have been made to correct errors, one which has been amended to bring it up to date, or one where fields have been deleted.

d = deleted record
A record which is exchanged in order to indicate that a record bearing this control number is no longer valid. The record may contain only the label, directory, and 001 (record control number) field, or it

may contain all the fields in the record as issued; in either case GENERAL NOTE 300 field may be used to explain why the record is deleted.

n = new record
A new record.

6-9 Implementation Codes

6 Type of Record

x = authority entry record
Code x indicates that the content of the record constitutes an authority record in which the 2-- heading is established and is authorized for use as the lead element in constructing certain access points of a bibliographic record.

y = reference entry record
Code y indicates that the content of the record constitutes a reference record in which the 2-- heading is unestablished and is not authorized for use as the lead element in an access point in a bibliographic record. The 2-- is traced in the 4-- in an authority record.

z = general explanatory entry record
Code z indicates that the content of the record constitutes a general explanatory entry record in which the 2-- heading is unestablished and is not traced in the 4-- in any authority record.

7-8 Undefined

Contains two blanks.

9 Type of entity

The code indicates the type of entity identified in the 2--.

a = personal name entry
b = corporate name entry
c = territorial or geographical name
d = trademark
e = family name
f = uniform title
g = collective uniform title
h = name/title
i = name/collective uniform title
j = topical subject
k = place access
l = form, genre or physical characteristics

10 Indicator Length

One numeric digit giving the length of the indicators. This is invariably 2 in UNIMARC.

11 Subfield Identifier Length

One numeric digit giving the length of the subfield identifier; e.g., '$a'. This is invariably 2 in UNIMARC.

12-16 Base Address of Data

Five numeric digits, right justified with leading zeros, indicating the starting character position of the first data field relative to the beginning of the record. Since the first character of the record is numbered 0 (zero), the number entered as the base address of data will be equal to the total number of characters in the label and directory including the field separator that terminates the directory. In the directory, the starting character position for each field is given relative to the first character of the first data field which will be field 001, rather than the beginning of the record. The base address thus gives the base from which the position of each field is calculated. This number will generally be supplied automatically by the computer when the UNIMARC record is finally assembled.

17-19 Additional Record Definition

17 Encoding Level

A one-character code indicates the degree of completeness of the machine record. The following codes have been defined, and others may be added at a later date.

# = full
The record contains necessary data including applicable tracings.

3 = partial
The record does not contain complete data because appropriate reference work had not yet been carried out.

18-19 Undefined

Two blanks.

20-23 Directory Map

This provides details of the length and structure of the directory entry for each of the UNIMARC fields.

The four positions are as follows:

20 Length of "length of field" part of each directory entry

One decimal digit giving the number of characters in the 'length of field' part of each directory entry. The value in UNIMARC is 4. This allows a maximum field length of 9,999 characters.

21 Length of "starting character position" part of each directory entry

One decimal digit giving the number of characters in the 'starting character position' of each directory entry. The value in UNIMARC is 5. This allows a maximum record length of approximately 100,000 characters.

22-23 Undefined

Two blanks.

Related fields

The data elements found in the record label are not found elsewhere in UNIMARC. Although some of the values of the implementation codes 'type of record' and 'type of entity' appear to overlap with other coded data, in fact the codes in the record label refer to attributes of the record and not directly to attributes of the entity itself.

DIRECTORY

Following the Record Label is the Directory. Each entry in the Directory consists of three parts: a 3-digit numeric tag, a 4-digit number indicating the length of the data field and a 5-digit number indicating the starting character position. No further characters are permitted in a Directory entry. The Directory layout is as follows:

Directory entry 1			Directory entry 2	Other directory entries	
Tag	Length of Field	Starting Position		....	F/T

F/T = Field Terminator

The second segment of the Directory entry gives the number of characters in that field. This includes all characters: indicators, subfield identifiers, textual or coded data and the end of field marker. The length of field is followed by the starting character position of the field relative to the first character position of the variable field portion of the record. The first character of the first variable field is character position 0. The position of character position 0 within the whole record is given in character positions 12-16 of the Record Label.
The tag is 3 characters long, the 'length of the data' fills 4 characters and the 'starting character position' fills 5 characters. After all of the 12-character directory entries corresponding to each data field in the record, the directory is terminated by the end of field marker IS2 of ISO 646 (1/14 on the 7-bit code table). For an example of a directory illustrating its position in relation to data fields see the complete examples in Appendix L. The directory entries should be ordered by the first digit of the tag, and it is recommended that order by complete tag be used where possible. The data fields themselves do not have a required order as their positions are completely specified through the directory.

0-- IDENTIFICATION BLOCK

Definition and Scope of Fields

This block contains numbers that identify the record and the record version.
The following fields are defined:

001	Record Identifier
005	Version Identifier
015	International Standard Authority Data Number
035	Other System Control Numbers

Occurrence

Field 001 is mandatory in every record. Other fields are entered when data is available.

001 Record Identifier

Field Definition

This field contains the record control number assigned by the organization creating, using, or distributing the record.

Occurrence

Mandatory. Not repeatable.

Indicators

In conformance with ISO 2709 this field does not have indicators.

Subfields

In conformance with ISO 2709 this field does not contain subfields.

Notes on field contents

There are no restrictions on the form of the record identifier.

When the record identifier consists of or incorporates any form of an International Standard Number, other identifiable number such a national number, or other data such as country of publication, this information is nevertheless to be entered in the field specified for that data in addition to recording it as the record identifier in this field.

Related Fields

An agency may be using other separately identified numbers such as ISBN or National Bibliography Number as a Record Identifier. See Notes on Field Contents above for treatment in these cases.

Examples

EX 1

```
001    78-34279
```

EX 2

```
001     n##82-003762#
```

005 Version Identifier

Field Definition

This field consists of 16 characters indicating the date and time of the latest record transaction. The date and time are recorded according to ISO 8601. The date portion of the field requires eight numeric characters (4 for the year, 2 for the month, and 2 for the day). The time portion also requires eight numeric characters (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).

Occurrence

Optional. Not repeatable.

Indicators

In conformance with ISO 2709 this field does not have indicators.

Subfields

In conformance with ISO 2709 this field does not contain subfields.

Notes on Field Contents

The date is entered in ISO standard form (ISO 8601) for dates: YYYYMMDD where YYYY represents the year, MM the month and DD the day of the month. The time is entered in the form HHMMSS.T where HH represents the hour using the twenty four hour clock, MM the minutes, SS the seconds and .T tenths of a second. In all cases a leading 0 is added if necessary.

Related Fields

100 GENERAL PROCESSING DATA (character positions 0-7)
This is the date of original creation of the record and will not change even if the record is corrected or exchanged.
801 ORIGINATING SOURCE FIELD subfield $c
This subfield gives solely year, month and day of modification, transcription and/or issue.

Examples

EX 1

```
005     19850901141236.0
```

The date of last transaction was 1st September 1985 at 14:12:36 hours (i.e. 2:12:36 p.m.). '1st' is entered as '01' not '1', 'September' as '09' not '9', to preserve the format.

015 International Standard Authority Data Number

Reserved for the ISADN.

035 Other System Control Numbers

Field Definition

This field contains the control number of records obtained from other sources.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1:	blank (not defined)
Indicator 2:	blank (not defined)

Subfields

$a System control number

A code for the organisation in parentheses followed by the system control number for the record in that organisation's database. Since there are no internationally accepted codes, the codes from the *MARC Code List for Organisations* are recommended. Otherwise the full name of the agency or a national code may be used. Not repeatable.

$z Cancelled or invalid control number

Repeatable.

Notes on field contents

The control number is stored in the form contributed.

Related Fields

001 RECORD IDENTIFIER
The control number used as the unique identifier by the agency preparing the record.

Examples

EX 1
035 ##$a(CaBVaU)2835210335

The control number was assigned by the University of British Columbia.

EX 2
035 ##$a(OCoLC)1553114$z(OCoLC)153114

The control number was assigned by OCLC. The original number assigned was invalid and has been superseded.

1-- CODED INFORMATION BLOCK

Definition and Scope of Fields

This block contains coded fixed length data fields. The following fields are defined:

100	General Processing Data
101	Language of the Entity
102	Nationality of the Entity
106	Coded Data Field: Personal/Corporate/Family Name/Trademark used as Subject Heading
120	Coded Data Field: Personal Name
123	Coded Data Field: Territorial or Geographical Name
150	Coded Data Field: Corporate Name
152	Rules
154	Coded Data Field for Uniform Title
160	Geographic Area Code

Occurrence

Field 100 is Mandatory in every record. Other fields are entered as required by the type of heading in the 2-- block.

Notes on Field Content

Data in these fields is generally defined in terms of the position of a character in a subfield, counting the first character following the subfield identifer as 0. If a bibliographic agency does not supply any coded information in a given field, the field will be omitted unless mandatory. If some data in a field is supplied but not all, the omitted data element positions will contain fill characters.

The control subfields are defined at the end of the 1-- block, but may not be used in conjunction with fields in the 1--.

100 General Processing Data

Field Definition

This field contains basic coded data applicable to all types of authority records.

Occurrence

Mandatory. Not repeatable. Certain data elements, marked "(mandatory)", are not permitted to be occupied by the fill character.

Indicators

Indicator 1 : blank (not defined)
Indicator 2 : blank (not defined)

Subfields

$a General processing data

Mandatory. Not repeatable.

List of fixed length data elements:

Name of Data Element	Number of Characters	Character Position
Date entered on file (Mandatory)	8	0-7
Status of authority heading code	1	8
Language of cataloguing (Mandatory)	3	9-11
Transliteration code	1	12
Character set (Mandatory)	4	13-16
Additional character set	4	17-20
Script of cataloguing	2	21-22
Direction of script of cataloguing	1	23

Notes on Field Contents

0-7 Date Entered on File (Mandatory)

Eight numeric characters in ISO standard form (ISO 8601) for dates: YYYYMMDD where YYYY represents the year, MM the month with leading 0 if necessary and DD the day of the month with leading 0 if necessary.

The date will usually be the date when the machine-readable record was created, to give some idea of the age of the record. A record corrected because of errors in keying or editing will not have a change of date. On exchange, the record should also retain its original date.

Example:

5 October 1967: 19671005

8 Status of Authority Heading Code

A one-character alphabetic code is used to indicate the level of establishment of a heading in an authority entry record. Note: This data element should not be confused with record label byte 17 (encoding level) which relates to the fullness of the entire record.

a = established
Heading is established.

c = provisional
Heading cannot be established definitively due to inadequate information; when the heading is next used, it should be reconsidered in the light of any additional information.

x = not applicable
The record is a reference entry record or a general explanatory entry record and, therefore, the 2-- record heading field contains a variant heading.

9-11 Language of Cataloguing (Mandatory)

A three-character code indicates the language used in cataloguing. The 2-- heading appears as it would in a catalogue based on the language specified here. Also any qualifiers, notes or other instructional information will be in the language of cataloguing. The codes are listed in ISO 639-2 and in Appendix A of the *UNIMARC Manual - Bibliographic Format*.

The heading itself may be in a language different from the language of cataloguing. For example, under some cataloguing rules a uniform title for a French anonymous work would be established in its French form no matter what the language of cataloguing is.

12 Transliteration Code

A one-character code indicates the transliteration system used for the first 2-- base heading in the record.

a = ISO transliteration scheme
b = other
c = multiple transliterations: ISO or other schemes. Code “c” will usually be used when multiple scripts are recorded in $7 heading fields.
d = Transliteration table established by the National Bibliographic Agency
e = Transliteration without any identified transliteration table
f = Other identified transliteration scheme(s)
y = no transliteration scheme used

13-16 Character Set (Mandatory)

These four character positions indicate the principal graphic character sets used in the record. Positions 13-14 designate the G0 set and positions 15-16 designate the G1 set. If a G1 set is not needed, positions 15-16 contain blanks.

01 = ISO 646, IRV version (basic Latin set)
02 = ISO Registration #37 (basic Cyrillic set)
03 = ISO 5426 (extended Latin set)
04 = ISO 5427 (extended Cyrillic set)
05 = ISO 5428 (Greek set)
06 = ISO 6438 (African coded character set)
07 = ISO 10586 (Georgian character set)
08 = ISO 8957 (Hebrew character set) Table 1
09 = ISO 8957 (Hebrew character set) Table 2
10 = [Reserved]
11 = ISO 5426-2 (Latin characters used in minor European languages and obsolete typography)
50 = ISO 10646 Level 3

Note that ISO 10646, being a 16-bit character set, contains all necessary characters. When positions 13-14 contain ‘50’ this will be used for the C0, C1 and G0 sets. Positions 15-20 will contain blanks.

Examples:

Transmission in an 8-bit code with G0 set of ISO 646 and G1 set of ISO extended Latin: 0103

Transmission in an 8-bit code made up of basic Cyrillic and extended Cyrillic: 0204

Transmission in a 7-bit code using ISO 646 only: 01##

17-20 Additional Character Set

Two two-character codes indicate up to two additional graphic character sets used in communication of the record. The codes are the same as those used in character positions 13-16. Positions 17-18 designate the G2 set and positions 19-20 designate the G3 set. If no additional character sets are needed, the bytes contain blanks. The *UNIMARC - Manual Bibliographic Format*, Appendix J, describes the action required when more than four sets must be accessed. If no additional sets are involved, the four positions contain blanks.

21-22 Script of Cataloguing

A two-character code indicates the script used in cataloguing. In authority records, the 2-- qualifiers, notes and other instructional information appear in this script.

ba = Latin
ca = Cyrillic
da = Japanese -- script unspecified
db = Japanese -- Kanji
dc = Japanese -- Kana
ea = Chinese
fa = Arabic
ga = Greek
ha = Hebrew
ia = Thai
ja = Devanagari
ka = Korean
la = Tamil
ma = Georgian
mb = Armenian
zz = Other

23 Direction of Script of Cataloguing

A single-character code indicates the direction of the script used in cataloguing, as coded in character positions 100/21-22.

0 = left to right
1 = right to left

Examples

EX 1

100 ##$aYYYYMMDDafrey0103####ba0

The language is French. No transliteration has been used. The character sets are ISO 646, basic Latin set and ISO 5426, extended Latin. The script is Latin, the direction of the script is from left to right.

EX 2

100 ##$aYYYYMMDDapery50######fa1

The language is Persian (Farsi). No transliteration has been used. The character set is ISO 10646 Level 3. The script is Arabic, the direction of the script is from right to left.

101 Language of the Entity

Field Definition

This field contains coded information relating to the language or languages used by the entity identified by 2--. The entity may be an author (i.e., a person, a family, a corporate body) or a work.

Occurrence

Optional. Not repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1 : blank (not defined)
Indicator 2 : blank (not defined)

Subfields

$a Language used by the entity

This subfield contains the language in which the author expresses him/herself or the original language of a work. Mandatory. Repeatable.

Notes on Field Contents

Each subfield contains a three-character language code. The language codes are listed in ISO 639-2 standard and in Appendix A of *UNIMARC Manual - Bibliographic Format*.

Related fields

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Examples

EX 1
100 ##$aYYYYMMDDafrey0103####ba0
101 ##$aeng
152 ##$aAFNOR
200 #1$8freeng$aMaclean$bIan$f19..-….$cexpert auprès de l'UNESCO

EX 2
100 ##$aYYYYMMDDafrey0103####ba0
101 ##$afre
152 ##$aAFNOR
200 #1$aMasson$bAndré$f1930-….

André Masson translates works from English or from German into French.

EX 3
100 ##$aYYYYMMDDafrey0103###ba0
101 ##$amul
152 ##$aAFNOR
210 12$aCongrès européen de systémique$d1$f1989$eLausanne, Suisse

EX 4
100 ##$aYYYYMMDDafrey0103####ba0
101 ##$afre
152 ##$aAFNOR
220 ##$aHugo (famille)

EX 5

```
100   ##$aYYYYMMDDafrey0103####ba0
101   ##$amyn
152   ##$aAFNOR
230   ##$8fremyn$aChilam Balam
```

Chilam Balam is a generic term to name a group of 14 Maya texts written in Latin script.

102 Nationality of the Entity

Field Definition

This field contains coded information relating to the nationality of a person, corporate body, family, a trademark and a work.

Occurrence

Mandatory when applicable. Not repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator l:	blank (not defined)
Indicator 2:	blank (not defined)

Subfields

$a Country of nationality

Contains a code representing the country of which the person or a family is a national or citizen, where the corporate body or the trademark is headquartered, or where the work is composed. The codes are to be taken from the two-character codes of ISO 3166-1 (see Appendix B of the *UNIMARC Manual - Bibliographic Format* and http://www.din.de/gremien/nas/nabd/iso3166ma/codlstp1.html). Where an agency does not assign specific codes to this field ‘XX’ (unspecified) should be used. Mandatory. Repeatable.

$b Locality

A code representing the locality, where a more specific code is required. Optional. Repeatable if there is more than one country code. The codes are to be taken from ISO 3166-2.

Notes on Field Contents

Any locality code should follow immediately after the country code to which it refers. When it is necessary to record more than one locality within the same country, it is recommended for ease of processing that the country code be repeated in each case, i.e. that each subfield $b be preceded by a subfield $a.

Additional codes:

XX	nationality unknown (UNIMARC user-assigned code element)
ZZ	international or multiple nationalities (i.e. more than 3)

The code XX may be used when the nationality is unknown or not applicable (e.g., a work of art or an ancient country).
When no attempt is being made to assign the code, use fill characters.

Related Fields

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Examples

EX 1

```
100  ##$aYYYYMMDDafrey0103####ba0
101  ##$aeng
102  ##$aXX
152  ##$aAFNOR
200  #1$8freeng$aMaclean$bIan$f19..-…$cexpert auprès de l'UNESCO
```

The authority record writer cannot determine the nationality of the expert.

EX 2
100 ##$aYYYYMMDDafrey0103####ba0
101 ##$afre
102 ##$aFR$aCH
152 ##$aAFNOR
200 #1$aScheider$bEdgar$f1929-1996

The person has a double nationality: French and Swiss.

EX 3
100 ##$aYYYYMMDDaengy0103####ba0
101 ##$ager$aeng
102 ##$aUS$aDE
152 ##$aAACR2
200 #1$aArendt$bHannah$f1906-1975
340 ##$aGerman by birth. Naturalized American in 1951

EX 4
100 ##$aYYYYMMDDafrey0103####ba0
101 ##$aund
102 ##$aXX
152 ##$aAFNOR
200 #1$aFoppens$bFrançois$f16..-17..$cimprimeur libraire prétendu

It is not possible to determine the nationality of this bogus printer-publisher.

EX 5
100 ##$aYYYYMMDDafrey0103####ba0
101 ##$ager
102 ##$aDE
152 ##$aAFNOR
210 02$8freger$aGoethe Institut$cBarcelone, Espagne

EX 6
100 ##$aYYYYMMDDafrey0103####ba0
101 ##$amul
102 ##$aZZ
152 ##$aAFNOR
210 12$8frefre$aCongrès européen de systémique$d01$f1989$eLausanne, Suisse

EX 7
100 ##$aYYYYMMDDafrey0103####ba0
101 ##$afre
102 ##$aFR
152 ##$aAFNOR
220 ##$aHugo (famille)

EX 8
100 ##$aYYYYMMDDafrey0103####ba0
101 ##$ahun
102 ##$aHU
152 ##$aAFNOR
200 #1$aKodály,$bZoltán,$f1882-1967

The author is Hungarian.

EX 9

100 ##$aYYYYMMDDaengy0103####ba0
101 ##$aeng
102 ##$aGB$bSCT
200 #1$aMcGonagall,$bWilliam,$f1825-1902

The author is Scottish.

EX 10

100 ##$aYYYYMMDDaengy0103####ba0
101 ##$arus$aeng
102 ##$aRU$aUS
200 #1$aNabokov,$bVladimir,$f1899-1977

The author is regarded as being both American and Russian.

106 Coded Data Field: Personal/Corporate/Family Name/Trademark Used As Subject Heading

Field Definition

This field contains fixed length coded data relating to the use of the heading as subject heading. It is applicable to a name of person, a corporate body, family or a trademark.

Occurrence

Optional. Not repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1 : blank (not defined)
Indicator 2 : blank (not defined)

Subfields

$a Coded data

A one character code. Mandatory. Not repeatable.

0 = May be used as subject heading
1 = Cannot be used as subject heading
2 = May be used only as subject heading

Notes on Field Contents

The field is applicable to personal names, corporate body names, and family names or trademark (field is 200, 210, 216 or 220).

Related Fields

200 HEADING - PERSONAL NAME
210 HEADING - CORPORATE BODY NAME
216 HEADING - TRADEMARK
220 HEADING - FAMILY NAME

Examples

EX 1

```
100   ##$aYYYYMMDDafrey0103####ba0
101   ##$afre
106   ##$a0
120   ##$aba
200   #1$aHugo$bVictor$f1802-1885
```

The name of person is both author and subject heading.

EX 2

```
100   ##$aYYYYMMDDafrey0103####ba0
101   ##$afre
106   ##$a0
150   ##$ay
210   02$aCentre national d'art et de culture Georges Pompidou$cParis
```

The name of corporate body is both author and subject heading.

EX 3

100 ##$aYYYYMMDDafrey0103####ba0
101 ##$afre
106 ##$a0
220 ##$aGaillard (famille)

The name of family is both author and subject heading.

EX 4

100 ##$aYYYYMMDDafrey0103####ba0
101 ##$afre
106 ##$a1
120 ##$aba
200 #0$8frespa$aSan Antonio

The name of person cannot be used as subject heading; for subject usage, use the heading: Dard, Frédéric (1921-2000).

EX 5

100 ##$aYYYYMMDDafrey0103####ba0
106 ##$a2
120 ##$axa
200 #0$8freita$aPinocchio$cpersonnage fictif

The name of person may be used only as subject heading.

EX 6

100 ##$aYYYYMMDDafrey0103####ba0
106 ##$a0
216 ##$aLa voix de son maître

120 Coded Data Field: Personal Name

Field Definition

This field contains fixed-length coded data applicable to authority records in which tag 200 is present.

Occurrence

Optional. Not repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1: blank (not defined)
Indicator 2: blank (not defined)

Subfields

$a Coded data: personal name

Mandatory. Not repeatable.

List of fixed length data elements:

Name of data element	Number of Characters	Character Position
Gender of entity	1	0
Differentiated or undifferentiated personal name	1	1

0 Gender of Entity

A one character alphabetic code is used to describe the gender of the entity identified in the 200 heading.

a = Female (the entity in 200 is female.)
b = Male (the entity in 200 is male.)
c = Transgender (the entity in 200 has changed gender)
u = Unknown (i.e. the gender of the entity cannot be determined)
x = Not applicable (the entity in 200 does not have a gender)

1 Differentiated or Undifferentiated Personal Name

A one character alphabetic code is used to distinguish differentiated or undifferentiated personal names.

a = differentiated personal name
The authority record identifies a single identity, because the entity in 200 is distinguished from all other entities of the same name by the addition of qualifying data, e.g.,: dates of birth or death; title of nobility; honorifics and terms of address; descriptive epithets and other additions defined by the cataloguing rules used by the agency.

b = undifferentiated personal name
The authority record may identify several identities because the entity in 200 cannot be distinguished from other entities of the same name.

Examples

EX 1
100 ##$aYYYYMMDDaengy0103####ba0
101 ##$aeng
120 ##$aaa

```
200  #1$aChristie,$bAgatha,$f1890-1976
```

The entity is female and the name is differentiated by the addition of dates of birth and death.

EX 2

Record 1

```
100  ##$aYYYYMMDDaengy0103####ba0
101  ##$aeng
120  ##$aba
200  #1$aMorris,$bJames,$f1926-
500  #1$aMorris,$bJan,$f1926-
810  ##$aHis Coast to coast, 1956
```

Record 2

```
100  ##$aYYYYMMDDaengy0103####ba0
101  ##$aeng
120  ##$aca
200  #1$aMorris,$bJan,$f1926-
340  ##$a James Humphry Morris, 10-2-26; had a sex change operation, took new name "Jan Morris";
     intends to complete a trilogy using James Morris, will publish other future books as Jan Morris
500  #1$aMorris,$bJames$,f1926-
810  ##$aA Machynlleth triad, 1995:$bt.p. (Jan Morris)
```

EX 3

```
100  ##$aYYYYMMDDaengy0103####ba0
120  ##$aub
200  #1$aSmith,$fJ.
340  ##$aAuthor of The art of poster making
340  ##$aThe art of poster making, 1989:$bt.p. (J. Smith)
810  ##$aAuthor of Peter's pip
810  ##$aPeter's pip, 1986:$bt.p. (J. Smith) [Another author?]
```

The gender is unknown because it cannot be determined from the name in 200; the heading in 200 is undifferentiated because no distinguishing data is available.

EX 4

Record 1

```
100  ##$aYYYYMMDDaengy0103####ba0
101  ##$alat
102  ##$aXX
120  ##$aba
200  #1$8englat$aAntonius,$bMarcus,$cOrator,$f143-87 B.C.
```

Record 2

```
100  ##$aYYYYMMDDaengy0103####ba0
101  ##$alat
102  ##$aXX
120  ##$aba
200  #1$8englat$aAntonius,$bMarcus,$cTriumvir,$f82-30 B.C.
```

In example 4, two authors of the same name have been differentiated by the addition of descriptive epithets and dates of birth and death.

123 Coded Data Field: Territorial or Geographical Name

Field Definition

This field contains the co-ordinate data of the entity described in block 2--.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1 : blank (not defined)
Indicator 2 : blank (not defined)

Subfields

$d	Co-ordinates - Westernmost longitude
$e	Co-ordinates - Easternmost longitude
$f	Co-ordinates - Northernmost latitude
$g	Co-ordinates - Southernmost latitude

Co-ordinates for planetary or terrestrial items. Each subfield is fixed at 8 characters and is optional and not repeatable. Each contains the following data:

Character position 0

Hemisphere: one-character code:

w = west
e = east
n = north
s = south

Character positions 1 to 3
Degree: 3 numeric characters, right justified, filled with zeros

Character positions 4 to 5
Minute: 2 numeric characters, right justified, filled with zeros

Character positions 6 to 7
Second: 2 numeric characters, right justified, filled with zeros

Notes on Field Contents

When the co-ordinates for a map or plan are given in terms of a centre point rather than outside limits, the longitude and latitude that form the central axes are each recorded twice, in subfields $d and $e (longitude) and subfields $f and $g (latitude).

Related Fields

215	HEADING - TERRITORIAL OR GEOGRAPHIC NAME
260	HEADING - PLACE ACCESS

Examples

EX 1

123 ##$de0790000$ee0860000$fn0200000$gn0120000
215 ##$aIndia

India: longitude 79°E to 86°E, latitude 20°N to 12°N.

EX 2

123 ## $de0122000$ee0122000$fn0452600$gn0452600

Venezia: 45.26 N (Northernmost Latitude) 12.20 E (Easternmost Longitude).

150 Coded Data Field: Corporate Name

Field Definition

When the heading in the 2-- heading field is a name (corporate, meeting, or geographic name), then this coded data field is used to convey additional information about the name.

Occurrence

Optional. Not repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1 : blank (not defined)
Indicator 2 : blank (not defined)

Subfields

$a Name processing data

Mandatory. Not repeatable.

List of fixed length data elements:

Name of Data Element	Number of Characters	Character Position
Type of government agency	1	0

0 Type of Government Agency

A one-character code indicates whether the heading is for a government organization. (Academic institutions are not considered government agencies.)

a = federal/national
b = state/province
c = county/department
d = local (municipal, etc.)
e = multi-local (interstate compacts, etc., below the national level)
f = intergovernmental
g = government in exile or clandestine
h = level not determined
u = unknown
y = not a government organization
z = other government level

Examples

EX 1
150 ##$ay
210 02$aBrunel University.$bEducation Liaison Centre

EX 2
150 ##$ab
210 01$aOntario.$bOffice of Arbitration

EX 3
150 ##$aa
210 01$aUnited States.$bDepartment of Defense

152 Rules

Field Definition

This field identifies the rule system under which the 2-- heading and its accompanying reference structure were formulated.

Occurrence

Mandatory. Not repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1:	blank (not defined)
Indicator 2:	blank (not defined)

Subfields

$a Cataloguing rules

Optional. Not repeatable.

$b Subject system

Optional. Not repeatable.

Notes on Field Contents

The $a subfield identifies the cataloguing rules used to formulate the heading/reference structure. This would be applicable for most names, titles, and name/titles. The cataloguing rules should be specified using the codes from Appendix H of the *UNIMARC Manual - Bibliographic Format* or the full name of the rules. For display, codes can be used to generate the abbreviations specified in *Guidelines for Authority and Reference Entries*, Appendix C.

The $b subfield identifies the subject system used to formulate the heading/reference structure. This would be especially applicable to topical subjects, but is applicable to names and titles also. In some systems, a heading/reference structure may be formulated under cataloguing rules but also be used in a subject system. Thus the name would be coded for both the descriptive rules and the subject system. The codes from Appendix G of the *UNIMARC Manual - Bibliographic Format* or the full name of the thesaurus may be used to specify the subject system.

Examples

EX 1
152 ##$aAACR2$blc
200 #1$aShai,$bMordekhai
EX 2
152 ##$blc
250 ##$aRed River Valley (Minn. and N.D.-Man.)
EX 3
152 ##$aAACR2$blc
200 #1$aWagner,$bRichard,$f1813-1883$xPictorial works
EX 4
152 ##$aAACR2$bcaf
230 ##$aSérie d'études de la réglementation gouvernementale
EX 5
152 ##$aAACR2
215 ##$aCeylon

154 Coded Data Field: Uniform Title

Field Definition

When the heading carried in the 2-- heading field is a uniform title, this coded data field may be used to convey additional information.

Occurrence

Optional. Not repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1:	blank (not defined)
Indicator 2:	blank (not defined)

Subfields

$a Title processing data

Mandatory. Not repeatable.

List of fixed length data elements:

Name of Data Element	Number of Characters	Character Position
Type of series code	1	0

0 Type of Series Code

A one-character code indicates the type of series when the heading is a uniform title of a series.

a = monographic series
b = multipart item (e.g., kit, score and parts, multivolume monograph)
c = series-like phrase (not to be considered a series)
z = other

Notes on field contents

This field contains a single alphabetical character.

Related fields

230 HEADING - UNIFORM TITLE

Examples

EX 1

```
154     ##$aa
230     ##$aCBMS regional conference series in mathematics
```

EX 2

```
154     ##$ab
230     ##$aCambridge history of Iran
```

EX 3

```
154     ##$ac
230     ##$aViking books
```

160 Geographic Area Code

Field Definition

This field contains the geographic area codes for geographic areas associated with the 2-- heading in an established heading record.

Occurrence

Optional. Not repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1: blank (not defined)
Indicator 2: blank (not defined)

Subfields

$a Geographic area code

Mandatory. Repeatable.

Notes on field contents

The coding scheme contains seven alphabetic characters and hyphens and, so far as possible, provides a hierarchical breakdown of geographic and political entities. The UNIMARC geographic area codes are used. They are listed in Appendix D of the *UNIMARC Manual - Bibliographic Format.*

Related fields

260 HEADING - PLACE ACCESS

Examples

EX 1

160	##$an-us-mi
200	#1$aFord,$bGerald R.,$f1913-$xMuseums$zMichigan

EX 2

160	##$ae-fr---$ae-pl---
240	##$1215##$aFrance.$1230##$aTreaties, etc.$nPoland,$k1948 Mar. 2

EX 3

160	##$ae-gx---
230	##$aBible$zGermany

EX 4

160	##$an-cn---
250	##$aCanadian Grand Prix Race

EX 5

160	##$af-ke---
250	##$aWater resources development$zKenya

EX 6

160	##$asa-----
215	##$aAmazon River

CONTROL SUBFIELDS

Definition and Scope of Subfields

These subfields are defined for all 2-- heading, 4-- and 5-- tracing, and 7-- linking heading fields although they are only used under specific circumstances, thus will never occur in some blocks. Several of these subfields may also appear in the 3-- Note fields. The introductory sections for each of these blocks indicates which of these subfields may appear in those blocks. When these subfields are used they precede all other subfields in the field.

Notes on Subfield Contents

The following subfields are used to carry additional information about a heading, tracing or note.

$0	Instruction phrase
$2	Subject system code
$3	Authority entry record number
$5	Tracing control
$6	Interfield linking data
$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading
$8	Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading

$0 Instruction Phrase

Subfield Definition

This subfield $0 (zero) contains a special introductory phrase that can be used when displaying the tracing as a reference. The instruction phrase may be carried in lieu of or in addition to the Relationship Code in subfield $5. See Guidelines for Use, (11), Display of Reference and Authority Entries, for additional discussion of this and related subfields.

Occurrence

Optional. Not repeatable. The instruction phrase may be used with 4-- and 5-- reference tracing fields.

Notes on subfield contents

The subfield contains a text phrase.

Examples

EX 1

Authority entry *record*:

200 #1$aOrwell,$bGeorge
400 #1$0For works of this author see his pseudonym:$aBlair,$bEric Arthur

Reference entry *display*:

Blair, Eric Arthur
For works of this author see his pseudonym: > Orwell, George

The instruction phrase serves to introduce the 200 heading in the reference generated from the reference tracing.

EX 2

Record 1 Authority entry *record*:

210 01$aFrance$bMinistère de la culture et de la communication$c1997-....
510 01$0Après le 4 juin 1997, voir$3frBN011535673$5a$aFrance$bMinistère de la culture$c1995-1997

The instruction phrase indicates that before the 4th of June 1997, see $aFrance$bMinistère de la Culture$c1995-1997.

Record 2 Authority entry *record*:

210 01$aFrance$bMinistère de la culture$c1995-1997
510 01$0Avant le 4 juin 1997, voir$3frBN012345678$5b$aFrance$bMinistère de la culture et de la communication$c1997-….

$2 Subject System Code

Subfield Definition

This subfield identifies the subject system in which a tracing or heading belongs (1) when it is different from that of the record heading, which is specified in field 152, $b, or (2) when a topical subject tracing appears in a name or title authority entry record for a heading that is not appropriate for use as a subject. Generally a subject heading and its tracings are part of the subject system specified in field 152, $b, but headings as they would appear in another subject system may be carried as reference tracings to provide links between systems.

Occurrence

Optional. Not repeatable. The subject system code may be used in 4-- and 5-- reference tracing or 7-- linking heading fields.

Notes on subfield contents

A variable length alphabetic code with maximum length of seven characters is used. The codes that may be used are listed in Appendix G of the *UNIMARC Manual - Bibliographic Format*. Instructions for obtaining a code are also given in that publication.

Examples

EX 1

152	##$blc
250	##$aDentures
550	##$2mesh$aDental prosthesis

$3 Authority Entry Record Number

Subfield Definition

This subfield identifies a record in which the heading in the field is the 2-- heading.

Occurrence

Optional. Not repeatable. It may be used in 5-- see also reference tracing, 7-- linking heading, 4-- see reference tracing fields and 6-- classification block. In 5-- and 7-- fields, the related record is the authority entry record for the heading. In a 4-- see reference tracing fields, the related record is a reference entry record that is used for display in preference to generating a display from the 4--. Subfield $3 may be used in a 4-- field when the 4-- also contains subfield $5 (Tracing control) in which character position 1 (Reference suppression code) contains value 0 (suppress reference).

Notes on subfield contents

Subfield $3 contains a record identifier as defined in tag 001.

Examples

EX 1

210	02$aNational Library of Canada
710	02$382-539609$8frefre$aBibliothèque nationale du Canada

$5 Tracing Control

Subfield Definition

This subfield contains fixed position coded data pertinent to the use or display of 4-- and 5-- reference tracings. If special instructions are not needed for a given field, the control subfield need not be used in that field. If it is used, the coding of any position mandates that each prior position be explicitly coded also. The fill character may be used in any position required solely because a subsequent position is needed. Any positions following the last one required for a field are omitted.

Thus if no special relationship is to be given and no reference suppression information is needed, subfield $5 does not appear. If only a relationship is needed, then subfield $5 will contain only one character position. If only a reference suppression code is needed, then character position 0 will contain a fill character. If both data elements are needed, both will contain valid values.

Occurrence

Optional. Not repeatable. This subfield may be used in 4-- and 5-- reference tracings.

Notes on Subfield Contents

The following data elements are defined for subfield $5:

Name of Data Element	Number of Characters	Character Position
Relationship code	1	0
Reference suppression code	1	1

0 Relationship Code

A one-character alphabetic code indicates a specific relationship between a tracing and the 2-- record heading. The relationship code is used to generate the instruction phrase when displaying the reference traced in the field (as indicated in the table below). The relationship expressed is thus semantically the obverse of the instruction phrase generated for the reference. The meaning of the relationship code may be used directly when displaying an authority entry (see example below). The use of a special phrase is optional when displaying a record, however. It is not incorrect to use the > or >> instruction alone.

The relationship code may be used with 4-- and 5-- reference tracing fields. See Guidelines for Use, (11), Display of Reference and Authority Entries, for additional discussion of this and related subfields. The following code values are defined:

a = earlier heading
b = later heading
d = acronym
e = pseudonym
f = real name
g = broader term
h = narrower term
i = name in religion
j = married name
k = name before marriage
l= shared pseudonym
m = secular name
z = other

Example of instructional phrases generated from relationship codes (in English):

Relationship code and relationship information	Reference display instruction phrase, from 4-- field	Reference display instruction phrase, from 5-- field
a = earlier heading	see under later heading:	see also under later heading:
b = later heading	see under earlier heading:	see also under earlier heading:
d = acronym	see under expanded form:	see also under expanded form:
e = pseudonym	see under the author's real name:	see also under the author's real name:
f = real name	see under the pseudonym:	see also under the pseudonym:
g = broader term	see under narrower term:	see also under narrower term:
h = narrower term	see under broader term:	see also under broader term:
i = name in religion	see under the author's secular name:	see also under the author's secular name:
j = married name	see under the author's name before marriage:	see also under the author's name before marriage:
k = name before marriage	see under the author's married name:	see also under the author's married name:
l = shared pseudonym	see under the authors' real names:	see also under the authors' real names:
m = secular name	see under the author’s name in religion:	see also under the author’s name in religion:

Examples of Relationship Code:

EX 1

Authority entry *record*:

210 02$aDunedin Savings Bank
510 02$5a$aOtago Savings Bank

Authority entry *display*:

Dunedin Savings Bank
<< Otago Savings Bank (earlier heading)

The value "a" in the $5 was used to display the relationship information "(earlier heading)" in this authority entry record display, in addition to its intended use to generate the instruction phrase for the reference entry display illustrated below.

Reference entry *display*:

Otago Savings Bank
See also under later heading: >> Dunedin Savings Bank

EX 2

200 #1$aOrwell$bGeorge
400 #1$5f$aBlair$bEric Arthur

Eric Arthur Blair wrote under the pseudonym George Orwell.

EX 3

210 02$aCoopération et aménagement$cFrance
510 02$5a$aSecrétariat des missions d’urbanisme et d’habitat$cFrance

Reference entry *display*:

Secrétariat des missions d’urbanisme et d’habitat (France)
See also under later heading: >> Coopération et aménagement (France)

EX 4

152 ##$aAFNOR
200 #0$aMarie et Joseph
300 0#$aAuteurs de romans policiers (pour adultes et enfants). - Pseudonyme collectif de Corinne Bouchard (qui écrit aussi sous le nom Corinne Arbore) (pseudonyme Marie), née le 4 novembre 1958 et de Pierre Mezinski (pseudonyme Joseph), né le 1er juillet 1950; commencent à écrire en 1990 séparément sous leurs patronymes, mais n'ont à ce jour jamais écrit séparément sous le prénom choisi par chacum comme pseudonyme
500 #1$5f$aBouchard$bCorinne$f1958-….
500 #1$5f$aMezinski$bPierre$f1950-….

Marie et Joseph is a shared pseudonym between two authors: Corinne Bouchard (pseudonymous: Marie) and Pierre Mezinski (pseudonymous: Joseph).

EX 5

230 ##$aAbschied$sD597 n^{o}7
530 ##$5h$aSchwanengesang$sD957 et 965A

EX 6

Authority entry *record*:

200 #0$aMarie de la Trinité$cdominicaine$f1904-....
300 0#$aNom en religion de : Rosa Boiral. - Dominicaine au Monastère Sainte-Catherine de Langeac (43300, Haute-Loire)
400 #1$5m$aBoiral,$bRosa

Authority entry record *display:*

Marie de la Trinité$cdominicaine$f1904-....
< Boiral, Rosa (Nom dans le siècle)

Reference entry *display*:

Boiral, Rosa
Voir sous nom en religion: > Marie de la Trinité, dominicaine, 1904-….

Marie de la Trinité is the religious name of Rosa Boiral.

1 Reference Suppression Code

A one-character numeric code indicates that a reference entry should not be automatically generated from a heading in a tracing because a 305 reference note exists in the authority record for the heading or a separate reference record for the heading exists with a 310 reference note. In both cases it is intended that only the note form of the reference should be used in displays.

0 = suppress reference

Examples of Reference Suppression Code

EX 1

Record 1 (Reference entry record)
210 02$aParibas
310 0#$aVoir au$bGroupe Paribas$aet à sa compagnie holding de contrôle la$bCompagnie financière de Paribas$aainsi qu’à ses filiales

Record 2 (Authority entry record)
210 02$aGroupe Paribas
300 0#$aGroupe multinational constitué par: la Compagnie financière de Paribas, société holding de contrôle du Groupe; un ensemble de banques; de nombreuses participations, en particulier dans des entreprises industrielles et commerciales, regroupées dans des sociétés holding spécialisées
410 02$5z0$aParibas

Record 3 (Authority entry record)
210 02$aCompagnie financière de Paribas
300 0#$a Société holding de contrôle du Groupe Paribas. Nationalisée en 1982
410 02$5z0$aParibas

EX 2

Record 1 (Authority entry record)
200 #1$aJapp$bAlexander H.$gAlexander Hay$f1839-1905
500 #1$5z0$aGray$bE. Condor$f1839-1905
500 #1$5z0$aPage$bH. A.$f1839-1905
305 0#$aFor works of this author written under pseudonyms, search also under$bGray, E. Condor, 1839-1905$aand$bPage, H.A., 1839-1905

Record 2 (Authority entry record)
200 #1$aGray$bE. Condor $f1839-1905
500 #1$5z0$aJapp$bAlexander H.$gAlexander Hay$f1839-1905
305 0#$aFor works of this author written under his real name, search also under$bJapp, Alexander H.(Alexander Hay), 1839-1905

Record 3 (Authority entry record)
200 #1$aPage$bH. A.$f1839-1905
500 #1$5z0$aJapp$bAlexander H.$gAlexander Hay$f1839-1905
305 0#$aFor works of this author written under his real name, search also under$bJapp, Alexander H.(Alexander Hay), 1839-1905

EX 3

Record 1 (Authority entry record)
210 01$aConnecticut.$bDept. of Social Services
300 0#$aIn Jan. 1979 the Connecticut Dept. of Social Services split to form the Dept. of Human Resources and the Dept. of Income Maintenance.
305 0#$aWorks by these bodies are found under the following headings according to the name used at the time of publication:$bConnecticut. Dept. of Social Services; $bConnecticut. Dept. of Human Resources;$bConnecticut. Dept. of Income Maintenance
330 1#$aWorks about these bodies are entered under one or more of the names resulting from the separation. Works limited in coverage to the pre-separation period are entered under the name of the original body
410 01$aConnecticut.$bSocial Services, Dept. of
510 01$3[authority record identifier]$5b0$aConnecticut.$bDept. of Human Resources
510 01$3[authority record identifier]$5b0$aConnecticut.$bDept. of Income Maintenance

Record 2 (Authority entry record)
210 01$aConnecticut.$bDept. of Income Maintenance
300 0#$aIn Jan. 1979 the Connecticut Dept. of Social Services split to form the Dept. of Human Resources and the Dept. of Income Maintenance
305 0#$aWorks by these bodies are found under the following headings according to the name used at the time of publication:$bConnecticut. Dept. of Social Services; $bConnecticut. Dept. of Human Resources;$bConnecticut. Dept. of Income Maintenance
330 1#$aWorks about these bodies are entered under one or more of the names resulting from the separation. Works limited in coverage to the pre-separation period are entered under the name of the original body

410 01$aConnecticut.$bIncome Maintenance, Dept. of
510 01$3[authority record identifier]$5a0$aConnecticut.$bDept. of Social Services
510 01$3[authority record identifier]$5zb0$aConnecticut.$bDept. of Human Resources

Record 3 (Authority entry record)
210 01$aConnecticut.$bDept. of Human Resources
300 0#$aIn Jan. 1979 the Connecticut Dept. of Social Services split to form the Dept. of Human Resources and the Dept. of Income Maintenance
305 0#$aWorks by these bodies are found under the following headings according to the name used at the time of publication:$bConnecticut. Dept. of Social Services; $bConnecticut. Dept. of Human Resources;$bConnecticut. Dept. of Income Maintenance
330 1#$aWorks about these bodies are entered under one or more of the names resulting from the separation. Works limited in coverage to the pre-separation period are entered under the name of the original body
410 01$aConnecticut.$bHuman Resources, Dept. of
510 01$3[authority record identifier]$5a0$aConnecticut.$bDept. of Social Services
510 01$3[authority record identifier]$5z0$aConnecticut.$bDept. of Income Maintenance

$6 Interfield Linking Data

Subfield Definition

This subfield contains information allowing a field to be linked for processing purposes to other fields in the record.

Occurrence

Not repeatable. This subfield may be used in the 3-- information note and 4-- and 5-- tracing fields.

Notes on subfield contents

Both of the fields being linked will contain a $6 subfield as specified below. The subfield also contains a code indicating the reason for the link. The first two elements in the subfield must always be present when the subfield is used; the third element is optional.

Fixed length data elements

The following data elements are defined for subfield $6:

Name of Data Element	Number of Characters	Character Position
Linking explanation code	1	0
Linking number	2	1-2
Tag of linked field	3	3-5

0 Linking Explanation Code

This code specifies the reason for the interfield linkage.

a = alternate script
z = other

1-2 Linking Number

This two-digit number is carried in subfield $6 of each of the fields to be linked together. The function of the linking number is to permit matching of associated fields. (It is not intended to act in any way as a sequence or site number.) The linking number may be assigned at random, so long as it is identical in each of the fields to be linked together and does not duplicate the number used to link any other groups of fields in the record.

3-5 Tag of Linked Field

This data element indicates the tag of the field to which a link is being made. The element is optional. If the tag of the field being linked to is the same as the tag of the field being linked, this element would ordinarily be omitted.

Examples

EX 1

```
100     ##$aYYYYMMDDaenga50######ba0
101     ##$ajpn
200     #1$8engjpn$aAndo,$bSizuo
200     #1$7ba0ydb0y$8engjpn$a[Personal name in Japanese Kanji]
400     #1$6a03$7ba0aba0a$8engjpn$aKasima,$bYasuzo
400     #1$6a03$7ba0ydb0y$8engjpn$a[Personal name in Japanese Kanji]
400     #1$6a25$7ba0yba0a$8engjpn$aTakai,$bSyozo
400     #1$6a25$7ba0ydb0y$8engjpn$a[Personal name in Japanese Kanji]
```

The cataloguing agency gives the vernacular and Roman forms of each heading and reference in its records. The optional tag is omitted from the linked fields.

$7 Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading

Subfield Definition

This subfield identifies the scripts of cataloguing and the base heading when they are different from the information coded in the 1-- block. $7 is used when a heading, tracing, or note is carried in multiple scripts, e.g., Japanese written in Kanji or Kana, Hebrew written in Hebrew script and Roman script.

Occurrence

Mandatory for parallel script data. Not repeatable. The $7 subfield may be used with 2-- headings, 3-- information note, 4-- and 5-- tracing, and 7-- linking heading fields. The script for the first 2-- heading, and the default script for all other field content not otherwise designated by a $7 subfield, is given in field 100, character positions 21-22. If there is more than one 2-- heading, then the additional ones are included for their alternate scripts, and they will contain $7 subfields indicating the script. See Guidelines for Use, (8), Alternative Script Data, for more discussion of scripts.

Notes on Subfield Contents

Subfield $7 contains 8 character positions (designated as $7/0, $7/1, etc.) The first group of four characters relates to the script of cataloguing; the second group of four characters relates to the script of the base heading. Because the definitions of the codes in subfield $7 are dependent on the character position in which they occur, the coding of any character position mandates that each character position contains a code or a fill character (|).

The following data elements are defined for subfield $7:

Name of Data Element	Number of Characters	Character Positions
Script of cataloguing	2	0-1
Direction of the Script of cataloguing	1	2
Transliteration Scheme for script of cataloguing	1	3
Script of base heading	2	4-5
Direction of script of base heading	1	6
Transliteration scheme for script of base heading	1	7

0-1/4-5 Script

A two-character alphabetic code specifies the script of cataloguing and of the base heading when the identical heading appears in the record in a different script. The following code values are used:

ba = Latin
ca = Cyrillic
da = Japanese -- script unspecified
db = Japanese -- Kanji
dc = Japanese -- Kana
ea = Chinese
fa = Arabic
ga = Greek
ha = Hebrew
ia = Thai
ja = Devanagari
ka = Korean
la = Tamil
ma = Georgian
mb = Armenian
zz = Other

2/6 Direction of the Script

One-character numeric code specifies the direction of the script(s). The following code values are used:

0 = left to right
1 = right to left

3/7 Transliteration Scheme

One-character alphabetic code specifes the transliteration scheme(s). For the transliteration scheme of the language of cataloguing, see also 100 $a/12.

The following code values are used:

a = ISO transliteration scheme
b = Other
c = Multiple transliterations : ISO or other schemes
d = Transliteration table established by the National Bibliographic Agency
e = Transliteration without any identified transliteration table
f = Other identified transliteration scheme(s)
y = Not applicable (no transliteration scheme used)

Examples

EX 1

100 ##$aYYYYMMDDaenga50######ba0
101 ##$ajpn
210 02$7ba0yba0a$8engjpn$aNihon Toshokan Kyōkai$cCompany
210 02$7ba0ydb0y$8engjpn$a[Corporate name in Japanese Kanji]$cCompany
300 0#$aReplaced Nihon Bunko Kyōkai and Dai Nippon Toshokan Kyōkai

In both headings the language of cataloguing is English and the language of the base heading is Japanese. In the first heading the script of cataloguing (100/21-22) and the script of the base heading (101) are both Latin, in logical order ($7/2 & 6) and follow ISO transliteration rules (100$a/12 and 210$7/7). In the second heading, the script of cataloguing is still Latin (100/21-22), but the script of the base heading is Kanji ($7/4-5). The script is in logical order ($7/3), but the base heading has not been transliterated.

$8 Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading

Subfield Definition

This subfield identifies the language of cataloguing and the language of the base heading. A language may be used in 2--, 4-- and 5-- tracing and 7-- linking heading fields. See Guidelines for Use, (8), Parallel Data, for more discussion of language of cataloguing. The base heading is that part of the heading that identifies the entity, excluding any qualifying data. For example, in the heading:

"200#1$aNicolini da Sabbio$bDomenico$f15..-160-.?$cimprimeur-libraire,"

the base heading is "$aNicolini da Sabbio$bDomenico", and the language of this base heading is Italian. The language of cataloguing being French, the qualifiers are expressed in French, i.e., "$cimprimeur-libraire".

Occurrence

Mandatory in each 7-- heading when parallel headings or parallel data. Optional in 2--, 4--, 5--. Not repeatable.

Notes on subfield Contents

Subfield $8 contains 6 character positions (designated as $8/0, 8/1, etc.) The first group of three characters specifies the language of catalogue into which the heading in the field is designed to fit; the second group of three characters specifies the language of the base heading. The language codes are listed in the ISO 639-2 standard.and in Appendix A of the *UNIMARC Manual - Bibliographic Format.*

Because the definitions of the codes in subfield $8 are dependent on the character position in which they occur, the coding of any character position mandates that each character position contains a code or a fill character (|).

The following data elements are defined for subfield $8:

Name of Data Element	Number of Characters	Character Positions
Language of cataloguing	3	0-2
Language of the base heading	3	3-5

0-2 Language of Cataloguing

A three character code representing the language used in cataloguing. The language codes are listed in the ISO 639-2 standard and in Appendix A of the *UNIMARC Manual - Bibliographic Format*. In field 2--, the content of $8/0-2 will always match the content of 100/9-11.

3-5 Language of the Base Heading

A three character code representing the language used in the base heading. The language codes are listed in the ISO 639-2 standard and in Appendix A of the *UNIMARC Manual - Bibliographic Format.*

Examples

EX 1

100 ##$aYYYYMMDDafrey0103####ba0
101 ##$afre$aeng
210 01$8frefre$aCanada$bGroupe de travail du Ministre sur la protection des enfants en cas d'accidents de véhicules automobiles
710 01$8engeng$aCanada$bMinister's Task Force on Crash Protection for Infant and Child Passengers in Motor Vehicles

EX 2

100	##$aYYYYMMDDafrey0103####ba0
101	##$afre$aeng$awel
102	##$aZZ
230	##$aAmi et Amile
730	##$8engeng$aAmis and Amiloun
730	##$8welwel$aAmlyn ac Amig

Works pertaining to the French, English and Welsh literatures (cf IFLA Anonymous Classics).

EX 3

100	##$aYYYYMMDDafrey50######ba0
101	##$agrc
102	##$aZZ
230	##$7ba0yba0a$8fregrc$aPentekostárion
230	##$7ba0yga0y$8fregrc$aΠεντεχοσταριον
430	##$7ba0yba0y$8frefre$aPentecostaire
730	##$7ca0yca0y$8rusrus$aЦветная триодь

Liturgical work of the Byzantine rite, it exists in Greek and Russian versions.

EX 4

100	##$aYYYYMMDDafrey0103####ba0
101	##$aspa
102	##$aXX
200	#1$8frefre$aColomb$bChristophe
700	#1$8frespa$aColón$bCristóbal

EX 5

100	##$aYYYYMMDDafrey0103####ba0
101	##$alat$agrc
102	##$aXX
200	#0$8frefre$aMarc Aurèle$cempereur romain
400	#0$8frelat$aMarcus Aurelius Antoninus$cempereur romain
700	#0$8englat$aMarcus Aurelius$cEmperor of Rome$f121-180

EX 6

100	##$aYYYYMMDDascry0103####ba0
101	##$apol$alat$aita$ascr
102	##$aPL$aVA
200	#0$8scrlat$aIohannes Paulus$dII$cpapa
700	#0$8frefre$aJean-Paul$dII$cpape
700	#0$8engeng$aJohn-Paul$dII$cPope

EX 7

100	##$aYYYYMMDDaengy0103####ba0
101	##$ager
210	01$8engmul$aGermany.$bAbwehr
410	02$8engger$aAbwehr

2-- HEADING BLOCK

Definition and Scope of Fields

This block contains the heading for which the record is made. The heading will be a uniform heading if the record is an authority record, and a variant heading if the record is a reference entry or general explanatory entry record. The following fields are defined:

200	Heading - Personal Name
210	Heading - Corporate Body Name
215	Heading - Territorial or Geographical Name
216	Heading - Trademark
220	Heading - Family Name
230	Heading - Uniform Title
235	Heading - Collective Uniform Title
240	Heading - Name/Title
245	Heading - Name/Collective Uniform Title
250	Heading - Topical Subject
260	Heading - Place Access
280	Heading - Form, Genre or Physical Characteristics

Occurrence

An authority record must contain one field from the 2-- block. The 2-- fields may be repeated for versions of the 2-- heading in different scripts. If, however, the alternative script form links to a separate record that contains the alternative form as the 2-- heading with appropriate tracings and notes in that script, then the alternative script form should be carried in a 7-- linking heading field.

Notes on Field Contents

The relator subfield $4 is included in the name fields for its infrequent use with name/title headings. The relator codes used are listed in Appendix C of the *UNIMARC Manual - Bibliographic Format*.

Since some of the control subfields $0, $2, $3, $5, $6, $7, and $8 are not valid in some blocks, the introductory paragraphs for the block indicate which control subfields can be used.

Only the following control subfields may be used in the 2-- fields:

$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading
$8	Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading

The use of the control subfields is described in a special section immediately preceding the 2-- HEADING BLOCK description.

200 Heading - Personal Name

Field Definition

This field contains a personal name heading.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable for alternative script forms.

Indicators

Indicator 1: blank (not defined)

Indicator 2: specifies the way the name is entered:
0 Name entered under forename or direct order
1 Name entered under surname

Subfields

Data Subfields

$a Entry element

The portion of the name used as the entry element in the heading; that part of the name by which the name is entered in ordered lists. This subfield must be present when the field is present. Not repeatable.

$b Part of name other than entry element

The remainder of the name, used when the entry element is a surname or family name (EX 1, 3, 4). It contains forenames and other given names. The form of name indicator should be set to 1 when this subfield is used. Printing expansions of initials should be entered in $g. Not repeatable.

$c Additions to names other than dates

Any additions to names (other than dates) which do not form an integral part of the name itself including titles, epithets or indications of office (EX 2). Repeatable for second or subsequent occurrences of such additions (EX 5, 6).

$d Roman numerals

Roman numerals associated with names of certain popes, royalty and ecclesiastics (EX 2). If an epithet (or a further forename) is associated with the numeration, this too should be included (EX 7). The form of name indicator should be set to 0 when this subfield is used. Not repeatable.

$f Dates

The dates attached to personal names together with abbreviations or other indications of the nature of the dates. Any indications of the type of date (e.g., flourished, born, died) should be entered in the subfield in full or abbreviated form (EX 1-4, 8). All the dates for the person named in the field should be entered in $f. Not repeatable.

$g Expansion of initials of forename

The full form of forenames when initials are recorded in subfield $b as the preferred form and when both initials and the full form are required (EX 4). Not repeatable.

$4 Relator code

The code used to designate the relationship between the person named in the field and the bibliographic item to which the record refers. This subfield is primarily intended for use with *UNIMARC Manual - Bibliographic Format.* The list of codes is to be found in *UNIMARC Manual - Bibliographic Format* Appendix C. Repeatable.

$j Form subdivision

A term added to a subject heading to further specify the kind(s) or genre(s) of material (EX 9). Agencies not using this subdivision should use $x instead. Repeatable.

$x Topical subdivision

A term added to a subject heading to further specify the topic the subject heading represents (EX 10-12). Repeatable.

$y Geographical subdivision

A term added to a subject heading to specify a place in relation to a person which the subject heading represents (EX 11). Repeatable.

$z Chronological subdivision

A term added to a subject heading to specify the period in time in relation to a person whom the subject heading represents (EX 12). Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$7 Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

$8 Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

Notes on field contents

The field contains the preferred form of a personal name, formulated in accordance with the descriptive cataloguing rules in use by the agency which creates it.

Related fields

400 SEE REFERENCE TRACING - PERSONAL NAME
500 SEE ALSO REFERENCE TRACING - PERSONAL NAME
700 LINKING HEADING - PERSONAL NAME

Examples

EX 1
200 #1$aHorne,$bDonald,$f1921-
EX 2
200 #0$aAlexander$dI,$cEmperor of Russia,$f1771-1825
EX 3
200 #1$aRiano y Montero,$bJuan Facundo,$f1828-1901
EX 4
200 #1$aTolkien,$bJ. R. R.$g(John Ronald Reuel),$f1892-1973
EX 5
200 ##1$aArundel,$bPhilip Howard,$cSaint$cEarl of

EX 6

200 #0$aAlexandra,$cEmpress,$cConsort of Nicholas II, Emperor of Russia

EX 7

200 #0$aJohn$dII Comnenus,$cEmperor of the East

EX 8

200 #0$aJoannes,$cDiaconus,$ffl.1226-1240

EX 9

200 #1$aShakespeare$bWilliam$f1564-1616$jQuotations

EX 10

200 #0$aJesus Christ$xNativity

EX 11

200 #1$aEinstein$bAlbert$f1879-1955$xHomes and haunts$yGermany$yBerlin

EX 12

200 #1$aShakespeare$bWilliam$f1564-1616$xCriticism and interpretation$xHistory$z18th Century

210 Heading - Corporate Body Name

Field Definition

This field contains a corporate or meeting name heading. Territorial names followed by a corporate body subheading are considered corporate body names (tag 210); territorial names alone or only with subject subdivisions as additions are considered territorial names (tag 215).

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable for alternative script forms.

Indicators

Indicator 1: specifies the kind of corporate body:

0	Corporate name
1	Meeting

Indicator 2: specifies the way the name is entered:

0	Name in inverted form
1	Name entered under place or jurisdiction
2	Name entered under name in direct order

Subfields

Data Subfields

$a Entry element

The portion of the name used as the entry element in the heading; that part of the name by which the name is entered in ordered lists; i.e. the part of the name up to the first filing boundary. This subfield is not repeatable but must be present if the field is present.

$b Subdivision

The name of a lower level in a hierarchy when the name includes a hierarchy (EX 1, 4); or the name of the corporate body when it is entered under place (EX 2, 8). This subfield excludes additions to the name added by the cataloguer to distinguish it from other institutions of the same name (see $c, $g, $h). Repeatable if there is more than one lower level in the hierarchy.

$c Addition to name or qualifier

Any addition to the name of the corporate body added by the cataloguer, other than number, place and date of conference. Repeatable. (EX 3, 4)

$d Number of meeting and/or number of part of meeting

The number of a meeting when the meeting belongs to a numbered series. Not repeatable. (EX 4)

$e Location of meeting

The place where a meeting was held when it is required as part of the heading. Not repeatable. (EX 4, 5)

$f Date of meeting

The date of a meeting when it is required as part of the heading. Not repeatable. (EX 4, 5)

$g Inverted element

Any part of the name of the corporate body which is removed from the beginning of the name in order to enter the body under a word which is more likely to be sought. Not repeatable. This subfield is more commonly used in see references tracings. (See EX 5 under Field 410.)

$h Part of name other than entry element and inverted element

In a heading with an inverted element, the part of the name following the inversion. Not repeatable.

$4 Relator code

The code used to designate the relationship between the corporate body named in the field and the bibliographic item to which the record refers. This subfield is primarily intended for use with *UNIMARC Manual - Bibliographic Format.* The list of codes is to be found in *UNIMARC Manual - Bibliographic Format* Appendix C. Repeatable.

$j Form subdivision

A term added to a subject heading to further specify the kind(s) or genre(s) of material (EX 6). Agencies not using this subdivision should use $x instead (EX 5). Repeatable.

$x Topical subdivision

A term added to a subject heading to further specify the topic the subject heading represents (EX 5, 7, 8). Repeatable.

$y Geographical subdivision

A term added to a subject heading to specify a place in relation to a corporate body which the subject heading represents (EX 7). Repeatable.

$z Chronological subdivision

A term added to a subject heading to specify the period in time in relation to a corporate body which the subject heading represents (EX 8). Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$7 Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

$8 Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

Notes on field contents

The field contains the preferred form of a corporate body name, formulated in accordance with the descriptive cataloguing rules in use by the agency which creates it.

Related fields

410 SEE REFERENCE TRACING - CORPORATE BODY NAME
510 SEE ALSO REFERENCE TRACING - CORPORATE BODY NAME
710 LINKING HEADING - CORPORATE BODY NAME

Examples

EX 1
210 02$aBrunel University.$bEducation Liaison Centre
EX 2
210 01$aOntario.$bOffice of Arbitration
EX 3
210 02$aPomorski muzej$c(Kotor)
EX 4
210 12$aLabour Party$c(Great Britain).$bConference$d(72nd ;$f1972 ;$eBlackpool, Lancashire)
EX 5
210 12$aNorth Carolina Conference on Water Conservation$f(1975 ;$eRaleigh)$xPeriodicals
EX 6
210 02$aChurch of England.$xClergy.$jBiography
EX 7
210 02$aCatholic Church$yScotland$xGovernment
EX 8
210 01$aUnited States$bArmy$xRecruiting, enlistment, etc.$zCivil War, 1861-1865

215 Heading - Territorial or Geographical Name

Field Definition

This field contains a territorial or geographical name heading. Territorial names alone or only with subject subdivisions as additions are considered territorial names (tag 215); territorial names followed by a corporate body subheading are considered corporate body names (tag 210).

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable for alternative script forms.

Indicators

Indicator 1:	blank (not defined)
Indicator 2:	blank (not defined)

Subfields

Data Subfields

$a Entry element

The portion of the name used as the entry element in the heading; that part of the name by which the name is entered in ordered lists. This subfield must be present when the field is present. Not repeatable.

$j Form subdivision

A term added to a subject heading to further specify the kind(s) or genre(s) of material (EX 5). Agencies not using this subdivision should use $x instead (EX 2). Repeatable.

$x Topical subdivision

A term added to a subject heading to further specify the topic the subject heading represents (EX 1, 3). Repeatable.

$y Geographical subdivision

A term added to a subject heading to specify a place in relation to the territory or geographical name that the subject heading represents (EX 6). Repeatable.

$z Chronological subdivision

A term added to a subject heading to specify the period in time in relation to a territory or geographical name that the subject heading represents (EX 3). Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$7 Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

$8 Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

Notes on field contents

The field contains the preferred form of a territorial or geographic name, formulated in accordance with the descriptive cataloguing rules or subject system in use by the agency which creates it.

Related fields

415 SEE REFERENCE TRACING - TERRITORIAL OR GEOGRAPHIC NAME
515 SEE ALSO REFERENCE TRACING - TERRITORIAL OR GEOGRAPHIC NAME
715 LINKING HEADING - TERRITORIAL OR GEOGRAPHIC NAME

Examples

EX 1
215 ##$aUnited States$xHistory
EX 2
215 ##$aOntario$xGuidebooks
EX 3
215 ##$aOntario$xHistory$z1801-1900
EX 4
215 ##$aRocky Mountains
EX 5
215 ##$aParis (Texas)$jGuidebooks
EX 6
215 ##$aUnited States$xBoundaries$yCanada

216 HEADING - TRADEMARK

Field Definition

This field contains a trademark name heading.

A trademark or "mark" is a distinctive word, phrase, logo, design, or any other device that can be represented graphically, used by a business or company to identify its products or services and distiguish them from the products and services made, sold or provided by others. Some examples are: *Levi's* (trademark of Levi Strauss & Co.), *Pentium* (trademark of Intel Corporation), *Decca* (trademark of Decca Record Company).

Under the common term trademark other specific categories of marks such as service marks, trade dress, collective marks, etc., can be found.

The trade name of a business can function as a mark as well. For instance Sony Music Entertainment Inc. uses its trade name *Sony Music* as a trademark on its line of sound recordings (see 516).

As far as sound recordings are concerned, the trademark, commonly known as the "label", together with the label number uniquely identifies each commercial recording (see *UNIMARC Manual - Bibliographic Format*, field 071).

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable for alternative script forms.

Indicators

Indicator 1:	blank (not defined)
Indicator 2:	blank (not defined)

Subfields

Data Subfields

$a Data element

The trademark name in access point form. Mandatory. Not repeatable.

$f Dates

The dates between which a particular trademark was in use, when they are required as part of the heading, for example, as qualifiers. Not repeatable.

$c Qualification

Any addition to the name of the trademark added by the cataloguer, other than dates (EX 3,4). Repeatable.

$j Form subdivision

A term added to a subject heading to further specify the kind(s) or genre(s) of material. Agencies not using this subdivision should use $x instead. Repeatable.

$x Topical subdivision

A term added to a subject heading to further specify the topic the heading represents. Repeatable.

$y Geographical subdivision

A term added to a subject heading to specify a place in relation to a trademark which the subject heading represents. Repeatable.

$z Chronological subdivision

A term added to a subject heading to specify the period in time in relation to a trademark which the subject heading represents. Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$7 Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

$8 Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

Notes on Field Contents

The field contains the preferred form of a trademark, formulated in accordance with the descriptive cataloguing rules or subject system in use by the agency which creates it.

Related Fields

416	SEE REFERENCE TRACING - TRADEMARK
516	SEE ALSO REFERENCE TRACING - TRADEMARK
716	LINKING HEADING - TRADEMARK

Examples

EX 1
216 ##$aKitekat
EX 2
216 ##$aErato$cmarque phonographique
EX 3
216 ##$aDanone$cmarque

EX 4
216 ##$7ba0yba0a$8frerus$aMelodiâ$cmarque russe
216 ##$7ba0yca0y$8frerus$aМелодия
416 ##$7ba0yba0e$8frerus$aMelodiya

The first field 216 contains the transliterated form using the ISO transliteration scheme. The qualifier is necessary to distinguish the name of the Russian trademark from an otherwise identical New-Caledonian trademark. The second field 216 contains the Cyrillic. The variant form, in 416, appears on the products edited in France and follows no identified transliteration table.

220 Heading - Family Name

Field Definition

This field contains a family name heading.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable for alternative script forms.

Indicators

Indicator 1: blank (not defined)
Indicator 2: blank (not defined)

Subfields

Data Subfields

$a Entry element

The family name in access point form. Mandatory. Not repeatable.

$f Dates

The dates of a family when they are required as part of the heading (EX 3). Not repeatable.

$4 Relator code

The code used to designate the relationship between the family named in the field and the bibliographic item to which the record refers. This subfield is more commonly used in bibliographic records than in authority headings. The list of codes is to be found in *The UNIMARC Manual - Bibliographic Format*, Appendix C. Repeatable.

$j Form subdivision

A term added to a subject heading to further specify the kind(s) or genre(s) of material. Agencies not using this subdivision should use $x instead. Repeatable.

$x Topical subdivision

A term added to a subject heading to further specify the topic the subject heading represents (EX 2). Repeatable.

$y Geographical subdivision

A term added to a subject heading to specify a place in relation to a family which the subject heading represents (EX 2). Repeatable.

$z Chronological subdivision

A term added to a subject heading to specify the period in time in relation to a family which the subject heading represents. Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$7 Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

$8 Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

Notes on Field Contents

The field contains the preferred form of a family name formulated in accordance with the descriptive cataloguing rules or subject system in use by the agency which creates it.

Related Fields

420 SEE REFERENCE TRACING - FAMILY NAME
520 SEE ALSO REFERENCE TRACING - FAMILY NAME
720 LINKING HEADING - FAMILY NAME

Examples

EX 1
220 ##$aDuecker family
EX 2
220 ##$aBuchanan (Clan)$xHistory$yScotland
EX 3
220 ##$aShah dynasty, $f1768-

230 Heading - Uniform Title

Field Definition

This field contains a uniform title heading. A uniform title heading is intended to bring together the records for issues of a work that has been published under different titles or items in series.

Occurrrence

Optional. Repeatable for alternative script forms.

Indicators

Indicator 1: blank (not defined)
Indicator 2: blank (not defined)

Subfields

Data Subfields

$a Entry element

The title by which the work is known without any qualifications or mention of any part. This subfield should be present whenever field 230 is used. Not repeatable.

$b General material designation

Text of general material designation. Repeatable.

$h Number of section or part

The number of a part when the item to which the uniform title is being applied is only a part of the work named in the uniform title (EX 10). Repeatable for a subdivided part (EX 11).

$i Name of section or part

The name of a part when the item to which the uniform title is being applied is only a part of the work named in the uniform title (EX 11). Repeatable for a subdivided part.

$k Date of publication

The date of publication of the item when it is added to the uniform title. Not repeatable.

$1 Form subheading

Standard phrase added to a heading to further specify the uniform title (EX 1). Not repeatable.

$m Language (when part of a heading)

The language of the item, when required as part of the uniform title (EX 1, 5, 10). Not repeatable. If the work is in more than one language, both languages should be entered in a single subfield $m (EX 13).

$n Miscellaneous information

Any information not provided for in any other subfield. Repeatable.

$q Version (or date of version)

An identification of the version of the work represented by the item; this may be the name or the original date of the version (EX 1). Not repeatable.

$r Medium of performance (for music)

The instrumentation, etc., of the item (EX 12). Repeatable.

$s Numeric designation (for music)

A number assigned by the composer or others to distinguish works. The number may be the serial, opus (EX 12) or thematic index number or date used as a number. Repeatable.

$u Key (for music)

The musical key used as part of the uniform title (EX 12). Not repeatable.

$w Arranged statement (for music)

The statement that a musical work is an arrangement (EX 2). Not repeatable.

$j Form subdivision

A term added to a subject heading to further specify the kind(s) or genre(s) of material (EX 3). Agencies not using this subdivision should use $x instead. Repeatable.

$x Topical subdivision

A term added to a subject heading to specify further the topic that the heading represents (EX 3, 6). Repeatable.

$y Geographical subdivision

A term added to a subject heading to specify a place in relation to a uniform title which the subject heading represents (EX 6). Repeatable.

$z Chronological subdivision

A term added to a subject heading to specify the period in time in relation to a uniform title which the subject heading represents. Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$7 Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

$8 Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

Notes on field contents

The field contains the preferred form of a uniform title formulated in accordance with the descriptive cataloguing rules or subject system in use by the agency which creates it.

Related fields

430 SEE REFERENCE TRACING - UNIFORM TITLE
530 SEE ALSO REFERENCE TRACING - UNIFORM TITLE
730 LINKING HEADING - UNIFORM TITLE

Examples

EX 1
230 ##$aBible.$mEnglish.$qAuthorized.$lSelections
EX 2
230 ##$aGod save the King;$warr.
EX 3
230 ##$aBeowulf$xLanguage$jGlossaries, etc.
EX 4
230 ##$aCrónica de los Reyes de Castilla
EX 5
230 ##$aJuliana.$mMiddle English
EX 6
230 ##$aCoran$xAppréciation$yEurope
EX 7
154 ##$aa
230 ##$aCBMS regional conference series in mathematics
EX 8
154 ##$ab
230 ##$aCambridge history of Iran
EX 9
154 ##$ac
230 ##$aViking books
EX 10
230 ##$aIliad.$hBook 24.$mEnglish
EX 11
230 ##$aPièces de viole.$h4e livre.$h23e partie.$iArabesque
EX 12
230 ##$aConcertos$roboes(2), string orchestra$sop.9, no.3$uF major
EX 13
230 ##$a≠NSB≠Le ≠NSE≠malade imaginaire.$mEnglish & French

Note the use of control functional NSB/NSE to indicate non-filing characters. See *UNIMARC Manual - Bibliographic Format,* Appendix J for full details.

235 Heading - Collective Uniform Title

Field Definition

This field contains a collective uniform title heading. A collective uniform title heading is intended to bring together the records for various works by prolific authors.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable for alternative script forms.

Indicators

Indicator 1: specifies the type of collective title:

0	Complete collected works
1	Selected works, i.e., a collection of individual items by an author, but not the entirety of his work.
2	Selections, i.e., parts of the works of an author, including extracts from works.

Indicator 2: blank (not defined)

Subfields

Data Subfields

$a Collective uniform title

The main term used to bring together works of one kind. Not repeatable.

$b General material designation

Text of general material designation. Repeatable.

$e Collective uniform subtitle

A subsequent term or terms used to subdivide the collective uniform title. Not repeatable.

$k Date of publication

The date of the item when added to a collective uniform title to further subdivide a collection. Not repeatable.

$m Language (when part of heading)

The language of the item when required as part of the uniform heading in order to group together items in the same language. Not repeatable.

$r Medium of performance (for music)

The instrumentation, etc., of the item. Repeatable.

$s Numeric designation (for music)

A number assigned by the composer or others to distinguish works. The number may be the serial, opus or thematic index number or date used as a number. Repeatable.

$u Key (for music)

The musical key used as part of the uniform title. Not repeatable.

$w Arranged statement (for music)

The statement that a musical work is an arrangement. Not repeatable.

$j Form subdivision

A term added to a subject heading to further specify the kind(s) or genre(s) of material. Agencies not using this subdivision should use $x instead. Repeatable.

$x Topical subdivision

A term added to a subject heading to specify further the topic that the heading represents. Repeatable.

$y Geographical subdivision
A term added to a subject heading to specify a place in relation to the collective uniform title which the subject heading represents. Repeatable.

$z Chronological subdivision

A term added to a subject heading to specify the period in time in relation to the collective uniform title that the heading represents. Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$7 Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

$8 Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

Notes on field contents

This field is only used embedded in -45 HEADING - NAME/COLLECTIVE UNIFORM TITLE fields.

Related fields

245 HEADING - NAME/COLLECTIVE UNIFORM TITLE
445 SEE REFERENCE TRACING -NAME/COLLECTIVE UNIFORM TITLE
545 SEE ALSO REFERENCE TRACING - NAME/COLLECTIVE UNIFORM TITLE
745 LINKING HEADING - NAME/COLLECTIVE UNIFORM TITLE

Examples

See fields 245, 445 and 545.

240 Heading - Name/Title

Field Definition

This field contains a name/title heading. A name/title heading is intended to bring together the records for various issues of a work or items in series.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable for alternative script forms.

Indicators

Indicator 1:	blank (not defined)
Indicator 2:	blank (not defined)

A) Subfields: Embedded fields technique

Data Subfield

$1 Embedded field

Contains the tag and indicator values of the embedded fields, without spacing or punctuation. Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$7 Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

$8 Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

Notes on field contents

Each element is coded according to the 2-- field appropriate to the element: 200 HEADING - PERSONAL NAME, 210 HEADING - CORPORATE BODY NAME, 215 HEADING - TERRITORIAL OR GEOGRAPHICAL NAME, or 220 HEADING - FAMILY NAME for the name; and a 230 HEADING - UNIFORM TITLE for the title. The tag, indicators, and data subfields for the name and title are embedded in a field 240, with each preceded by subfield identifier $1. Subject subdivisions are carried in the embedded title field.

When control subfields are needed, they should precede the first $1 subfields containing embedded data. (Control subfields defined for the 200, 210, 215, 220, or 230 fields are not embedded in a $1 subfield.)

A more detailed description of embedded fields is contained in the *UNIMARC Manual - Bibliographic Format* under the 4-- field block.

B) Subfields: Standard subfields technique

Data Subfields

$a Name

The name of the person, corporate body or family with primary intellectual responsibility for the item registered in subfield $t. When subfield $a is a composite of more than one standard subfield use ISBD punctuation to separate the elements (EX 3). Not repeatable.

$t Title

The title by which the work is known. When subfield $t is a composite of more than one standard subfield use ISBN punctuation to separate the elements (EX 3). Not repeatable.

$j Form subdivision

A term added to a subject heading to further specify the kind(s) or genre(s) of material. Agencies not using this subdivision should use $x instead. Repeatable.

$x Topical subdivision

A term added to a subject heading to specify further the topic that the heading represents. Repeatable.

$y Geographical subdivision

A term added to a subject heading to specify a place in relation to the name/title which the subject heading represents. Repeatable.

$z Chronological subdivision

A term added to a subject heading to specify the period in time in relation to the name/title that the heading represents. Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$7 Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

$8 Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

Related fields

440	SEE REFERENCE TRACING -NAME/TITLE
540	SEE ALSO REFERENCE TRACING - NAME/TITLE
740	LINKING HEADING - NAME/TITLE

Examples

EX 1

240 ##$1215##$aFrance.$1230##$aBulletin officiel du registre du commerce

EX 2

240 ##$1200#1$aShakespeare,$bWilliam,$f1564-1616.$1230##$aHamlet$jBibliographies

Examples 1 & 2 illustrate the embedded fields technique.

EX 3

240 ##$aMozart, Wolfgang Amadeus (1756-1791)$tDon Giovanni. KV527 (Prague)

Example 3 illustrates the standard subfields technique.

See also Example under field 540 for use of control subfields in an embedded field.

245 Heading - Name/Collective Uniform Title

Field Definition

This field contains a name/collective uniform title heading. A name/collective title heading is intended to bring together records for various works by prolific authors.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable for alternative script forms.

Indicators

Indicator 1:	blank (not defined)
Indicator 2:	blank (not defined)

A) Subfields: Embedded fields technique

Data Subfield

$1 Embedded field

Contains the tag and indicator values of the embedded fields, without spacing or punctuation. Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$7 Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

$8 Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

Notes on field contents

Each element is coded according to the 2-- field appropriate to the element: 200 HEADING - PERSONAL NAME, 210 HEADING - CORPORATE BODY NAME, 215 HEADING - TERRITORIAL OR GEOGRAPHICAL NAME, or 220 HEADING - FAMILY NAME for the name; and a 235 HEADING - COLLECTIVE UNIFORM TITLE for the collective title. The tag, indicators, and data subfields for the name and title of these are embedded in a field 245, with each preceded by subfield identifier $1. Subject subdivisions are carried in the embedded collective title field.

When control subfields may be needed, they should precede the first $1 subfields containing embedded data. (Control subfields defined for the 200, 210, 215, 220 or 235 fields are not embedded in a $1 subfield.)

B) Subfields: Standard subfields technique

Data Subfields

$a Name

The name of the person, corporate body or family with primary intellectual responsibility for the item registered in subfield $t. When subfield $a is a composite of more than one standard subfield use ISBD punctuation to separate the elements (EX 3). Not repeatable.

$t Title

The collective uniform title is used to bring together works by a prolific author. When subfield $t is a composite of more than one standard subfield use ISBD punctuation to separate the elements (EX 3). Not repeatable.

$j Form subdivision

A term added to a subject heading to further specify the kind(s) or genre(s) of material. Agencies not using this subdivision should use $x instead. Repeatable.

$x Topical subdivision

A term added to a subject heading to specify further the topic that the heading represents. Repeatable.

$y Geographical subdivision

A term added to a subject heading to specify a place in relation to the name/collective uniform title which the subject heading represents. Repeatable.

$z Chronological subdivision

A term added to a subject heading to specify the period in time in relation to the name/collective uniform title that the heading represents. Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$7 Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

$8 Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

Related fields

445	SEE REFERENCE TRACING -NAME/COLLECTIVE UNIFORM TITLE
545	SEE ALSO REFERENCE TRACING - NAME/COLLECTIVE UNIFORM TITLE
745	LINKING HEADING - NAME/COLLECTIVE UNIFORM TITLE

Examples

EX 1
245 ##$1200#1$aShakespeare,$bWilliam,$f1564-1616.$12350#$aWorks.$mRussian
EX 2
245 ##$1200#l$aWilde,$bOscar.$12352#$aPlays.$eSelections
EX 3
245 ##$aWilde, Oscar$tPlays. Selections

250 Heading - Topical Subject

Field Definition

This field contains a topical subject heading.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable for alternative script form.

Indicators

Indicator 1:	blank (not defined)
Indicator 2:	blank (not defined)

Subfields

Data Subfields

$a Topical subject

The term in the form prescribed by the system of subject headings used. Not repeatable.

$j Form subdivision

A term added to a subject heading to further specify the kind(s) or genre(s) or material (EX 4). Agencies not using this subdivision should use $x instead (EX 5). Repeatable.

$x Topical subdivision

A term added to a subject heading to further specify the topic the subject heading represents (EX 2). Repeatable.

$y Geographical subdivision

A term added to a subject heading to specify a place in relation to a topic that the subject heading represents (EX 1). Repeatable.

$z Chronological subdivision

A term added to a subject heading to specify the period in time in relation to a topic that the subject heading represents (EX 3). Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$7 Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

$8 Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

Notes on field contents

The field contains the authorized form of a topical subject heading formulated in accordance with the subject system in use by the agency which created the record.

Related fields

152	RULES
450	SEE REFERENCE TRACING - TOPICAL SUBJECT
550	SEE ALSO REFERENCE TRACING - TOPICAL SUBJECT
750	LINKING HEADING - TOPICAL SUBJECT

Examples

EX 1

250 ##$aEducation$yItaly

EX 2

250 ##$aConstruction industry$xLaw and legislation

EX 3

250 ##$aArchitecture, Modern$z19th century

EX 4

250 ##$aBiology$jPeriodicals

EX 5

250 ##$aBiology$xPeriodicals

Examples 4 and 5 illustrate alternative approaches to coding form; either explicitly using subfield $j or as a topical subdivision, using subfield $x.

EX 6

250 ##$aBiology$xPeriodicals$xBibliography$jUnion lists

260 Heading - Place Access

Field Definition

This field contains an access point form of a place of publication, production, etc. The field may include the name of a country, state or province, county and/or city.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable for alternative script forms.

Indicators

Indicator 1:	blank (not defined)
Indicator 2:	blank (not defined)

Subfields

Data Subfields

$a	Country	Not repeatable.
$b	State or Province etc.	Not repeatable.
$c	County	Not repeatable.
$d	City	Not repeatable.

Control Subfields

$7 Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

$8 Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

Notes on Field Contents

This field contains a place access heading formulated in accordance with the rules in use by the agency which creates the record.

Related Fields

460 SEE REFERENCE TRACING - PLACE ACCESS
560 SEE ALSO REFERENCE TRACING - PLACE ACCESS
760 LINKING HEADING - PLACE ACCESS

Examples

EX 1
260 ##$aUnited States$bAlabama$dMontgomery

EX 2
260 ##$dRoma

EX 3
260 ##$aUnited States$bVirginia$cPrince William County$dHaymarket

EX 4
260 ##$aItalia$dVenezia

280 Heading - Form, Genre or Physical Characteristics

Field Definition

This field contains a term or terms indicating the form, genre and/or physical characteristics of the items being described and used as a heading.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable for alternative script forms.

Indicators

Indicator 1:	blank (not defined)
Indicator 2:	blank (not defined)

Subfields

Data Subfields

$a Entry element

The term in the form prescribed by the system of form headings used. Not repeatable.

$j Form subdivision

A term added to the subject heading to further specify the kind(s) or genre(s) of material (EX 9). Agencies not using this subdivision should use $x instead (EX 10). Repeatable.

$x Topical subdivision

A term added to the form heading to specify the aspect that the heading represents (EX 2). Repeatable.

$y Geographical subdivision

A term added to a subject heading to specify a place in relation to a a form, genre or physical characteristic that the subject heading represents (EX 1). Repeatable.

$z Chronological subdivision

A term added to a subject heading to specify the period in time in relation to a form, genre or physical characteristic that the subject heading represents (EX 1, 2). Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$7 Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

$8 Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

Notes on Field Contents

This field contains data entered according to the provisions of the system of form, Genre or Physical characteristics in use by the bibliographic agency.

Related Fields

152 RULES
250 HEADING - TOPICAL SUBJECT
480 SEE REFERENCE TRACING - FORM, GENRE OR PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS
580 SEE ALSO REFERENCE TRACING - FORM, GENRE OR PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS
780 LINKING HEADING - FORM, GENRE OR PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Examples

EX 1

152 ##$brbgenr
280 ##$aEmblem books$yGermany$z17th century

A form heading constructed according to *Genre terms : thesaurus for use in rare book and special collections cataloguing*.

EX 2

152 ##$brbgenr
280 ##$aDictionaries$xFrench$z18th century

The item is a French Dictionary published in 1770.

EX 3

152 ##$brbpap
280 ##$aBritish marbled papers$y Germany$z17th century

The term indicating physical characteristics of the item constructed according to *Paper terms : a thesaurus for use in rare book and special collections cataloguing.*

EX 4

152 ##$brbtyp
280 ##$aOld style types

EX 5

152 ##$brbprov
280 ##$aArmorial bookplates

EX 6

152 ##$brbpri
280 ##$aManuscript corrections

EX 7

Record 1
152 ##$bgsafd
280 ##$aSuperhero films
825 ##$aExample of particular hero at Superman films
830 ##$aFor films with particular heroes, use the appropriate LCSH

A form heading constructed according to *Guidelines on subject access to individual works of fiction, drama, etc.,* C.f. *gsafd* note *“Consult LCSH for films with particular heroes, e.g.,, Superman films”.*

Record 2
152 ##$blc
280 ##$aSuperman films
580 ##$aSuperhero films$2gsafd

EX 8

Record 1
152 ##$bgsafd
280 ##$aComedies
550 ##$aComedy$2lc

A *Guidelines on subject access to individual works of fiction, drama, etc.*, heading for documents consisting of comedies. Normally a *gsafd* term for documents of … will be identical to the corresponding Library of Congress Subject Heading for documents about… This is one of the exceptions.

Record 2
152 ##$blc
250 ##$aComedy
580 ##$aComedies$2gsafd

An LCSH for documents about comedies.

EX 9
280 ##$aChildren's stories$jPictorial works

EX 10
280 ##$aChildren's stories$xPictorial works

Examples 9 and 10 illustrate alternative approaches to coding form; either explicitly using subfield $j or as a topical subdivision, using subfield $x.

3-- NOTES BLOCK

Definition and Scope of Fields

Information notes are used in an authority record entry to provide historical information about a heading or to provide information when simple references generated from tracings do not explain adequately a relationship. An information note in a reference entry record explains relationships between the reference heading and the uniform heading(s) to which the user of the reference is directed. Information notes in general explanatory entry records give the conventions used in formulating or filing uniform headings of the type one might expect to find under the form given in the explanatory heading.

The following information note fields are defined:

300	Information Note
305	Textual See Also Reference Note
310	Textual See Reference Note
320	General Explanatory Reference Note
330	General Scope Note
340	Biography and activity note
356	Geographical Note

Occurrence

The fields in the 3-- block are optional.

Notes on Field Contents

All information notes are in a textual form suitable for display to the public, for whom they are intended. Notes intended primarily to guide cataloguers are carried in the 8-- SOURCE INFORMATION BLOCK.

Only the following control subfields may be used in the 3-- fields:

$6	Interfield linking data
$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading

The use of the control subfields is described in a special section immediately preceding the 2-- HEADING BLOCK description.

300 Information Note

Field Definition

This field is used in an *authority* entry or a *reference* record to assist in explaining the relationship between the 2-- heading and other entities. This field is also used to provide information which helps to identify a heading.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1: specifies the type of note:
0 Note concerns name or title use of heading
1 Note concerns subject use of heading

Indicator 2: blank (not defined)

Subfields

Data Subfield

$a Information note

An information note in natural language. Not repeatable.

Control Subfields

$6 Interfield linking data

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

$7 Script of cataloguing and baseheading

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

Examples

EX 1

Record 1 (Authority entry record)
210 01$aOntario.$bOffice of Arbitration
300 0#$aReplaced Ontario Labour-Management Arbitration Commission on Sept. 1, 1979.
510 02$5a$aOntario Labour-Management Arbitration Commission

Record 2 (Authority entry record)
210 02$aOntario Labour-Management Arbitration Commission
300 0#$aReplaced by Ontario. Office of Arbitration on Sept. 1, 1979.
510 01$5b$aOntario.$bOffice of Arbitration

EX 2

Record 1 (Authority entry record)
200 #1$aØrn,$bB.
300 0#$aJoint pseudonym of Mette Bader, Hans Jørn Christensen, Jørgen Døør and others.
500 #1$5f$aBader,$bMette
500 #1$5f$aChristensen,$bHans Jørn
500 #1$5f$aDøør,$bJørgen,$f1933-

Record 2 (Authority entry record)
200 #1$aBader,$bMette
500 #1$5l$aØrn,$bB.

Record 3 (Authority entry record)
200 #1$aChristensen,$bHans Jørn
500 #1$5l$aØrn,$bB.

Record 4 (Authority entry record)
200 #1$aDøør,$bJørgen,$f1933-
500 #1$5l$aØrn,$bB.

EX 3

210 01$aCanada.$bRoyal Commission on Banking Finance
300 0#$aEstablished Oct. 18, 1961. Final report submitted Feb. 4, 1964. Chairman: Dana Harris Porter

Example of an information note with no related references.

305 Textual See Also Reference Note

Field Definition

This field is used in an *authority* entry record when an adequate see also reference cannot be constructed solely from the content of one or more 5-- see also reference tracing field(s) contained in authority records for the related headings. The uniform heading referred from is the 2-- record heading of the authority entry record. Each uniform heading referred to and the "see also" (or similar) instruction, are given in a 305 field.

This note is generally used in addition to, not in lieu of, the 5-- see also reference tracings in records for the related headings. The uniform heading in the 2-- record heading field is traced as a 5-- see also reference tracing in the authority entry record for each heading referred to in the 305 note. If the relationship among the uniform headings is reciprocal, the authority entry record that carries this note also carries 5-- see also reference tracings for each heading referred to in the note. If the note does not refer directly to other uniform headings but only gives examples, then there will be no corresponding tracings. The example headings should be cited in an 825 EXAMPLE UNDER NOTE in the authority entry record for each heading.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1: specifies the type of note:
0 Note concerns name or title use of heading
1 Note concerns subject use of heading

Indicator 2: blank (undefined)

Subfields

Data Subfields

$a Instruction phrase

A see also reference instruction phrase. This subfield must be present if the field is used. Repeatable.

$b Heading referred to

The related heading to be searched under in the catalogue. Transcribe the heading according to the rules in use by the agency, including any required punctuation. Repeatable for each heading referred to.

Control Subfields

$6 Interfield linking data

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

$7 Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

Examples

EX 1

Record 1 (Authority entry record)
210 01$aConnecticut.$bDept. of Social Services
300 0#$aIn Jan. 1979 the Connecticut Dept. of Social Services split to form the Dept. of Human Resources and the Dept. of Income Maintenance.
305 0#$aWorks by these bodies are found under the following headings according to the name used at the time of publication:$bConnecticut. Dept. of Social Services; $bConnecticut. Dept. of Human Resources;$bConnecticut. Dept. of Income Maintenance
330 1#$aWorks about these bodies are entered under one or more of the names resulting from the separation. Works limited in coverage to the pre-separation period are entered under the name of the original body.
410 01$aConnecticut.$bSocial Services, Dept. of
510 01$5b0$aConnecticut.$bDept. of Human Resources
510 01$5b0$aConnecticut.$bDept. of Income Maintenance

Record 2 (Authority entry record)
210 01$aConnecticut.$bDept. of Income Maintenance
300 0#$aIn Jan. 1979 the Connecticut Dept. of Social Services split to form the Dept. of Human Resources and the Dept. of Income Maintenance.
305 0#$aWorks by these bodies are found under the following headings according to the name used at the time of publication:$bConnecticut. Dept. of Social Services; $bConnecticut. Dept. of Human Resources;$bConnecticut. Dept. of Income Maintenance
330 1#$aWorks about these bodies are entered under one or more of the names resulting from the separation. Works limited in coverage to the pre-separation period are entered under the name of the original body.
410 01$aConnecticut.$bIncome Maintenance, Dept. of
510 01$5a0$aConnecticut.$bDept. of Social Services
510 01$5z0$aConnecticut.$bDept. of Human Resources

Record 3 (Authority entry record)
210 01$aConnecticut.$bDept. of Human Resources
300 0#$aIn Jan. 1979 the Connecticut Dept. of Social Services split to form the Dept. of Human Resources and the Dept. of Income Maintenance.
305 0#$aWorks by these bodies are found under the following headings according to the name used at the time of publication:$bConnecticut. Dept. of Social Services; $bConnecticut. Dept. of Human Resources;$bConnecticut. Dept. of Income Maintenance
330 1#$aWorks about these bodies are entered under one or more of the names resulting from the separation. Works limited in coverage to the pre-separation period are entered under the name of the original body.
410 01$aConnecticut.$bHuman Resources, Dept. of
510 01$5a0$aConnecticut.$bDept. of Social Services
510 01$5z0$aConnecticut.$bDept. of Income Maintenance

EX 2

(Authority entry record)
200 #1$aPage,$bH.A.
305 0#$aFor works of this author written under his real name, see also$bJapp, Alexander H.
305 0#$aFor works written under another pseudonym, see also$bGray, E. Condor.
500 #1$5f0$aJapp,$bAlexander H.
500 #1$5e0$aGray,$bE. Condor

EX 3

Record 1 (Authority entry record)
250 ##$aCollectors and collecting
305 1#$aSee also subdivisions$bCollectors and collecting$aand$bCollection and preservation$aunder names of objects collected, e.g.,$bPostage stamps--Collectors and collecting, $bZoological specimens--Collection and preservation.

This note gives information and includes examples but does not point to other specific uniform headings, thus there are no 5-- tracings in records for the headings given as examples. Those records should contain an 825 EXAMPLE UNDER NOTE that cites this record.

Record 2 (Authority entry record)
250 ##$aPostage stamps
825 ##$aExample under Collectors and collecting.

310 Textual See Reference Note

Field Definition

This field is used in a *reference* entry record when an adequate see reference cannot be constructed solely from the content of one or more 4-- see reference tracing field(s). The variant form of name referred from is the 2-- record heading of the reference entry record. Each heading referred to and the "see" (or similar) instruction are given in a 310 field. The heading of the 2-- field of the reference record is traced as a 4-- see reference tracing field in the authority entry record for each heading referred to, unless the note gives only examples, in which case there are no 4-- tracings but an 825 EXAMPLE UNDER NOTE is used in the authority entry record for each heading.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1: specifies the type of note:
0 Note concerns name or title use of heading
1 Note concerns subject use of heading

Indicator 2: blank (not defined)

Subfields

Data Subfields

$a Instruction phrase

A see reference instruction phrase. This subfield must be present if the field is used. Repeatable.

$b Heading referred to

The preferred heading to be searched under in the catalogue. Transcribe the heading according to the rules in use by the agency, including any required punctuation. Repeatable for each heading referred to.

Control Subfields

$6 Interfield linking data

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

$7 Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

Examples

EX 1

Record 1 (Reference entry record)
001 82-0062483
200 #1$aMahfouz,$bNaguib
310 0#$aSearch under$bMaḥfūz, Najīb, 1882-$bMaḥfūz, Najīb,$f1912-

Record 2 (Authority entry record)
001 81-000236
200 #1$aMaḥfūz,$bNajīb,$f1882-
400 #1$382-0062483$5|0$aMahfouz,$bNaguib

Record 3 (Authority entry record)
001 80-004964
200 #1$aMaḥfūz,$bNajīb,$f1912-
400 #1$382-0062483$5|0$aMahfouz,$bNaguib

EX 2

Record Label, character position 6 = y (reference entry record)
250 ##$aTravel regulations
310 1#$aSee subdivision$bOfficials and employees--Travel regulations$aunder countries, government departments, cities, etc.; and subdivision$bTravel regulations$aunder special categories of officials, e.g.,$bJudges--Travel regulations

320 General Explanatory Reference Note

Field Definition

This field is used in a *general explanatory* entry record to provide explanatory information to assist in searching or filing. The word or phrase referred from is given in the 2-- field and the explanatory information is given in a 320 field. The reference is not traced on any authority entry record.

Occurrence

Optional. Field is not repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1:	blank (not defined)
Indicator 2:	blank (not defined)

Subfields

Data Subfield

$a General explanatory reference note

Contains the text of the explanatory note. Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$6 Interfield linking data

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

$7 Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

Examples

EX 1

Record Label, character position 6 = z (general explanatory entry record)

200	#0$aDe la
320	##$aFor names beginning with a prefix, search under the prefix (under each element if the prefix is made up of multiple words) as well as under the name following the prefix

330 General Scope Note

Field Definition

This field is used in an *authority* entry record to describe the scope of the heading in the 2-- field. Scope information may give a precise definition of a potentially ambiguous term, contrasting information about similar terms, notices to users, etc.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1 specifies the type of note:
0 Note concerns name or title use of heading
1 Note concerns subject use of heading

Indicator 2: blank (not defined)

Subfields

Data Subfield

$a General scope note

Contains the text of the scope note. Not repeatable.

Control Subfields

$6 Interfield linking data

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

$7 Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

Examples

EX 1

200 #1$aShakespeare,$bWilliam,$f1564-1616
330 l#$aThe subdivisions provided under this heading represent for the greater part standard subdivisions usable under any literary author heading and do not necessarily pertain to Shakespeare

EX 2

Record 1
250 ##$aFire-damp
330 1#$aHere are entered works on methane as a combustible gas formed in coal mines. Works on methane present in a stratum of coal are entered under Coalbed methane

Record 2
250 ##$aCoalbed methane
825 1#$aCited under Fire-damp

340 Biography and Activity Note

Field Definition

This field is used in an *authority* entry or a *reference* record to record biographical details or activity notes about the entity recorded in the 200, 210, 216 or 220 field.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1: blank (not defined)
Indicator 2: blank (not defined)

Subfields

Data Subfield

$a Biographical or activity note

Contains the text of the biographical or activity note. Not repeatable.

Control Subfield

$6 Interfield linking data

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

$7 Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

Note on field contents

The contents of the field will be determined by the provisions of the cataloguing rules used by the cataloguing agency.

Examples

EX 1
```
102 ##$aUS$aDE
152 ##$aAACR2
200 #1$aArendt$bHannah$f1906-1975
340 ##$aGerman by birth. Naturalized American in 1951
```

EX 2
```
120 ##$aca
200 #1$aMorris,$bJan,$f1926-
340 ##$a James Humphry Morris, 10-2-26; had a sex change operation, took new name "Jan Morris";
    intends to complete a trilogy using James Morris, will publish other future books as Jan Morris
500 #1$aMorris,$bJames$,f1926-
```

EX 3
```
100 ##$a19930723frey0103####ba0
101 ##$aund
102 ##$aIT
120 ##$aba
152 ##$aAFNOR
```

200 #1$8freita$aNicolini da Sabbio$bDomenico $f15..-160.?$cimprimeur-libraire
300 0#$aA publié également sous la raison: “Ad signum Seminantis” (“al segno del Seminante”) entre 1572 et 1575
300 0#$aEn 1559-1560 travaille en association avec son frère Cornelio Nicolini da Sabbio
340 ##$aVenezia, 1557-1605? In contrada San Giulian. Al segno del Seminante
340 ##$aDominus illuminatio mea et salus mea, quem timebo? Prudentia negocium non Fortuna ducat. Nisi qui legitime certaverit

EX 4

100 ##$a19831125$afrey0103####ba0
101 ##$amul
102 ##$aII
150 ##$af
152 ##$aAFNOR
210 02$7ba0yba0y$8frefre$aInstitut du monde arabe
300 0#$aCréé en commun avec les États arabes et la République française. Acte de fondation signé le 28-2-1980. Décret portant reconnaissance d’utilité publique du 14-10-1980
340 ##$a23 quai Saint-Bernard, 75005 Paris. Tel. 46.34.25.25. (Standard) et 40.51.38.38 (Informations)

EX 5

216 ##$aColumbia$cmarque américaine
340 ##$aDates d’existence : 1890-
340 ##$aInitialement créée aux États-Unis, elle s’implante en Angleterre en 1928. En 1928, cette filiale connue sous le nom de British Columbia, se sépare de la maison mère américaine pour fonder EMI (Electrical Music Industries) en 1930 en association avec Gramophone. EMI déclare le label Columbia à la Chambre de commerce de Londres en privant la maison mère américaine du droit d’utiliser ce label. En 1945, la maison mère américaine Columbia crée le label CBS pour les exportations vers l’Europe et continue parallèlement à publier sous le label Columbia aux États-Unis. En 1991, Sony a acheté ce label pour Columbia

356 Geographical Note

Field Definition

This field is used in an *authority* entry or a *reference* record to record geographical details about the entity recorded in the 215 field.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1:	blank (not defined)
Indicator 2:	blank (not defined)

Subfields

Data Subfield

$a Geographical note

Contains the text of the geographical note. Not repeatable.

Control Subfields

$6 Interfield linking data

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

$7 Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading

See specification of Control Subfields above. Not repeatable.

4-- SEE REFERENCE TRACING BLOCK

Definition and Scope of Fields

This block contains the see reference tracings that form the reference structure for the heading in the 2-- field of the record. The following fields are defined:

400	See Reference Tracing - Personal Name
410	See Reference Tracing - Corporate Body Name
415	See Reference Tracing - Territorial or Geographical Name
416	See Reference Tracing - Trademark
420	See Reference Tracing - Family Name
430	See Reference Tracing - Uniform Title
440	See Reference Tracing - Name/Title
445	See Reference Tracing - Name/Collective Uniform Title
450	See Reference Tracing - Topical Subject
460	See Reference Tracing - Place Access
480	See Reference Tracing - Form, Genre or Physical Characteristics

Notes on Field Contents

The fields for the 2-- heading and the 4-- and reference tracings have the same indicators and subfield identifiers. The data subfields in the 4-- block are identical to those specified in the 2-- block, therefore the specifications are not repeated in the 4-- block.

The following control subfields may be used in the 4-- fields:

$0	Instruction phrase
$2	Subject system code
$3	Authority record identifier
$5	Tracing control
$6	Interfield linking data
$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading
$8	Language of cataloguing and the base heading

The use of the control subfields is described in a special section immediately preceding the 2-- HEADING BLOCK description.

400 See Reference Tracing - Personal Name

Field Definition

This field contains the tracing for a form of personal name referred from.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1: blank (not defined)

Indicator 2: specifies the way the name is entered:
0 Name entered under forename or direct order
1 Name entered under surname

Subfields

Data Subfields

$a	Entry element	Not repeatable.
$b	Part of name other than entry element	Not repeatable.
$c	Additions to names other than dates	Repeatable.
$d	Roman numerals	Not repeatable.
$f	Dates	Not repeatable.
$g	Expansion of initials of forename	Not repeatable.
$4	Relator code	Repeatable.

$j	Form subdivision	Repeatable.
$x	Topical subdivision	Repeatable.
$y	Geographical subdivision	Repeatable.
$z	Chronological subdivision	Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$0	Instruction phrase	Not repeatable.
$2	Subject system code	Not repeatable.
$3	Authority record identifier	Not repeatable.
$5	Tracing control	Not repeatable.
$6	Interfield linking data	Not repeatable.
$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading	Not repeatable.
$8	Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading	Not repeatable.

Notes on field contents

The field contains a personal name heading formulated according to the rules used by the cataloguing agency which created it. The heading in 400 is a variant or non-preferred form of the heading in 200.

Related fields

200 HEADING - PERSONAL NAME

Examples

EX 1
200 #1$aDuMaurier,$cDame$bDaphne
400 #1$aMaurier,$cDame$bDaphne du

EX 2

```
200     #1$aWaterman,$bAnthony M.C.,$f1931-
400     #1$aWaterman,$bA.M.C.
```

EX 3

```
200     #1$aRolfe,$bFr.
400     #1$aCorvo,$cBaron
400     #1$aRolfe,$bFrederick William
```

410 See Reference Tracing - Corporate Body Name

Field Definition

This field contains the tracing for a form of corporate body name referred from. Territorial names followed by a corporate body subheading are considered corporate body names (tags 410); territorial names alone or only with subject subdivisions as additions are considered territorial names (tags 415).

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1: specifies the kind of corporate body:

0	Corporate name
1	Meeting

Indicator 2: specifies the way the names are entered:

0	Name in inverted form
1	Name entered under place or jurisdiction
2	Name entered under name in direct order

Subfields

Data Subfields

$a	Entry element	Not repeatable.
$b	Subdivision	Repeatable.
$c	Addition to name or qualifier	Repeatable.
$d	Number of meeting and/or number of part of meeting	Not repeatable.
$e	Location of meeting	Not repeatable.
$f	Date of meeting	Not repeatable.
$g	Inverted element	Not repeatable.
$h	Part of name other than entry element and inverted element	Not repeatable.
$4	Relator code	Repeatable.
$j	Form subdivision	Repeatable.
$x	Topical subdivision	Repeatable.
$y	Geographical subdivision	Repeatable.
$z	Chronological subdivision	Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$0	Instruction phrase	Not repeatable.
$2	Subject system code	Not repeatable.
$3	Authority record identifier	Not repeatable.
$5	Tracing control	Not repeatable.
$6	Interfield linking data	Not repeatable.
$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading	Not repeatable.
$8	Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading	Not repeatable.

Notes on field contents

The field contains a corporate body name heading formulated according to the rules used by the cataloguing agency which created it. The heading in 410 is a variant or non-preferred form of the heading in 210.

Related fields

210 HEADING - CORPORATE BODY NAME

Examples

EX 1
210 02$aDelaware Racing Commission
410 01$aDelaware.$bRacing Commission
EX 2
210 02$aSchweizerisches Rotes Kreuz
410 02$8gerfre$aCroix-Rouge suisse
EX 3
210 12$aSymposium on Endocrines and Nutrition$f(1956 ;$eUniversity of Michigan)
410 12$aNutrition Symposium$f(1956 ;$eUniversity of Michigan)
EX 4
210 01$aUnited States.$bCongress$xCommittees
410 01$aUnited States.$bCongress$xSubcommittees
EX 5
210 02$aD.B. Lister & Associates
410 00$aLister$gD.B. & Associates

415 See Reference Tracing - Territorial or Geographical Name

Field Definition

This field contains the tracing for a form of a territorial or geographical name referred from. Territorial names alone or only with subdivisions as additions are considered territorial names (tags 415); territorial names followed by a corporate subheading are considered corporate names (tags 410).

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1: blank (not defined)
Indicator 2: blank (not defined)

Subfields

Data Subfields

$a	Entry element	Not repeatable.
$j	Form subdivision	Repeatable.
$x	Topical subdivision	Repeatable.
$y	Geographical subdivision	Repeatable.
$z	Chronological subdivision	Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$0	Instruction phrase	Not repeatable.
$2	Subject system code	Not repeatable.
$3	Authority record identifier	Not repeatable.
$5	Tracing control	Not repeatable.
$6	Interfield linking data	Not repeatable.
$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading	Not repeatable.
$8	Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading	Not repeatable.

Notes on field contents

The field contains a territorial or geographic name heading formulated according to the rules used by the cataloguing agency which created it. The heading in 415 is a variant or non-preferred form of the heading in 215.

Related fields

215 HEADING - TERRITORIAL OR GEOGRAPHICAL NAME

Examples

EX 1

```
215    ##$aAustralia
415    ##$aCommonwealth of Australia
415    ##$aNew Holland
```

EX 2

```
215    ##$aMcAlester (Okla.)
415    ##$aMcAlester, Okla.
```

416 See reference tracing - Trademark

Field Definition

This field contains the tracing for a form of trademark referred from.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1: blank (not defined)
Indicator 2: blank (not defined)

Subfields

Data Subfields

$a	Data element	Not repeatable.
$f	Dates	Not repeatable.
$c	Qualification	Repeatable.
$j	Form subdivision	Repeatable.
$x	Topical subdivision	Repeatable.
$y	Geographical subdivision	Repeatable.
$z	Chronological subdivision	Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$0	Instruction phrase	Not repeatable.
$2	Subject system code	Not repeatable.
$3	Authority record identifier	Not repeatable.
$5	Tracing control	Not repeatable.
$6	Interfield linking data	Not repeatable.
$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading	Not repeatable.
$8	Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading	Not repeatable.

Notes on Field Contents

The field contains a heading for a trademark formulated according to the rules used by the cataloguing agency which created it. The heading in 416 is a variant or non-preferred form of the heading in 216.

Related Fields

216 HEADING - TRADEMARK

Examples

EX 1
216 ##$aHis Master's Voice
416 ##$aHMV

EX 2
216 ##$7ba0yba0a$8frerus$aMelodiâ$cmarque russe
216 ##$7ba0yca0y$8frerus$aМелодия
416 ##$7ba0yba0e$8frerus$aMelodiya

The first field 216 contains the transliterated form using the ISO transliteration scheme. The qualifier is necessary to distinguish the name of the Russian trademark from an otherwise identical New-Caledonian trademark. The second field 216 contains the Cyrillic. The variant form, in 416, appears on the products edited in France and follows no identified transliteration table.

420 See Reference Tracing - Family Name

Field Definition

This field contains the tracing for a form of family name referred from.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1:	blank (not defined)
Indicator 2:	blank (not defined)

Subfields

Data Subfields

$a	Entry element	Not repeatable.
$f	Dates	Not repeatable.
$4	Relator code	Repeatable.
$j	Form subdivision	Repeatable.
$x	Topical subdivision	Repeatable.
$y	Geographical subdivision	Repeatable.
$z	Chronological subdivision	Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$0	Instruction phrase	Not repeatable.
$2	Subject system code	Not repeatable.
$3	Authority record identifier	Not repeatable.
$5	Tracing control	Not repeatable.
$6	Interfield linking data	Not repeatable.
$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading	Not repeatable.
$8	Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading	Not repeatable.

Notes on field contents

The field contains a family name heading formulated according to the rules used by the cataloguing agency which created it. The heading in 420 is a variant or non-preferred form of the heading in 220.

Related fields

220 HEADING - FAMILY NAME

Examples

EX 1

```
     220     ##$aMedici, House of
     420     ##$aHouse of Medici
```

430 See Reference Tracing - Uniform Title

Field Definition

This field contains the tracing for a form of uniform title referred from.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1: blank (not defined)
Indicator 2: blank (not defined)

Subfields

Data Subfields

$a	Entry element	Not repeatable.
$b	General material designation	Repeatable.
$h	Number of section or part	Repeatable.
$i	Name of section or part	Repeatable.
$k	Date of publication	Not repeatable.
$1	Form subheading	Not repeatable.
$m	Language (when part of a heading)	Not repeatable.
$n	Miscellaneous information	Repeatable.
$q	Version (or date of version)	Not repeatable.
$r	Medium of performance (for music)	Repeatable.
$s	Numeric designation (for music)	Repeatable.
$u	Key (for music)	Not repeatable.
$w	Arranged statement (for music)	Not repeatable.

$j	Form subdivision	Repeatable.
$x	Topical subdivision	Repeatable.
$y	Geographical subdivision	Repeatable.
$z	Chronological subdivision	Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$0	Instruction phrase	Not repeatable.
$2	Subject system code	Not repeatable.
$3	Authority record identifier	Not repeatable.
$5	Tracing control	Not repeatable.
$6	Interfield linking data	Not repeatable.
$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading	Not repeatable.
$8	Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading	Not repeatable.

Notes on field contents

The field contains a uniform title heading formulated according to the rules used by the cataloguing agency which created it. The heading in 430 is a variant or non-preferred form of the heading in 230.

Related fields

230 HEADING - UNIFORM TITLE

Examples

EX 1
230 ##$aNibelungenlied
430 ##$aLied der Nibelungen

EX 2
230 ##$aBible$xMusic
430 ##$aBible$iO.T.$iPsalms$xMusic
EX 3
230 ##$aSymphonies$zOrgue$sN^{o}. 9$sOp. 70$uDo Mineur
430 ##$aSymphonie gothique$sOp. 70

440 See Reference Tracing - Name/Title

Field Definition

This field contains the tracing for a form of name/title referred from.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1:	blank (not defined)
Indicator 2:	blank (not defined)

A) Subfields: Embedded fields technique

Data Subfield

$1	Embedded field	Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$0	Instruction phrase	Not repeatable.
$2	Subject system code	Not repeatable.
$3	Authority record identifier	Not repeatable.
$5	Tracing control	Not repeatable.
$6	Interfield linking data	Not repeatable.
$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading	Not repeatable.
$8	Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading	Not repeatable.

Notes on field contents

Each element is coded according to the 2-- field appropriate to the element: 200 HEADING - PERSONAL NAME, 210 HEADING - CORPORATE BODY NAME, 215 HEADING - TERRITORIAL OR GEOGRAPHICAL NAME, or 220 HEADING - FAMILY NAME for the name; and a 230 HEADING - UNIFORM TITLE for the title. The tag, indicators, and data subfields for the name and title are embedded in a field 440, with each preceded by subfield identifier $1. Subject subdivisions are carried in the embedded title field.

When control subfields are needed, they should precede the first $1 subfields containing embedded data. (Control subfields defined for the 200, 210, 215, 220, or 230 fields are not embedded in a $1 subfield.)

A more detailed description of embedded fields is contained in the *UNIMARC Manual - Bibliographic Format* under the 4-- field block.

B) Subfields: Standard subfields technique

Data Subfields

$a	Name	Not repeatable.
$t	Title	Not repeatable.
$j	Form subdivision	Repeatable.
$x	Topical subdivision	Repeatable.
$y	Geographical subdivision	Repeatable.
$z	Chronological subdivision	Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading	Not repeatable.
$8	Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading	Not repeatable.

Related fields

240 HEADING - NAME/TITLE

Examples

EX 1

240 ##$1200#1$aShakespeare,$bWilliam,$f1564-1616.$1230##$aHamlet
440 ##$1200#1$aShakespeare,$bWilliam,$f1564-1616.$1230##$aTragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark

Example of embedded fields technique.

EX 2

240 ##$aShakespeare, William, 1564-1616.$tHamlet
440 ##$aShakespeare, William, 1564-1616.$tTragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark

Example of standard subfields technique.

445 See Reference Tracing - Name/Collective Uniform Title

Field Definition

This field contains the tracing for a form of name/collective uniform title referred from.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1: blank (not defined)
Indicator 2: blank (not defined)

A) Subfields: Embedded fields technique

Data Subfield

$1	Embedded field	Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$0	Instruction phrase	Not repeatable.
$2	Subject system code	Not repeatable.
$3	Authority record identifier	Not repeatable.
$5	Tracing control	Not repeatable.
$6	Interfield linking data	Not repeatable.
$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading	Not repeatable.
$8	Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading	Not repeatable.

Notes on field contents

Each element is coded according to the 2-- field appropriate to the element: 200 HEADING - PERSONAL NAME, 210 HEADING - CORPORATE BODY NAME, 215 HEADING - TERRITORIAL OR GEOGRAPHICAL NAME, or 220 HEADING - FAMILY NAME for the name; and a 235 HEADING - COLLECTIVE UNIFORM TITLE for the collective title. The tag, indicators, and data for the name and title of these are embedded in a field 445, with each preceded by subfield identifier $1. Subject subdivisions are carried in the embedded collective title field.

When control subfields may be needed, they should precede the first $1 subfields containing embedded data. (Control subfields defined for the 200, 210, 215, 220 or 235 fields are not embedded in a $1 subfield.)

A more detailed description of embedded fields is contained in the *UNIMARC Manual - Bibliographic Format* under the 4-- field block.

B) Subfields: Standard subfields technique

Data Subfields

$a	Name	Not repeatable.
$t	Title	Not repeatable.
$j	Form subdivision	Repeatable.
$x	Topical subdivision	Repeatable.
$y	Geographical subdivision	Repeatable.
$z	Chronological subdivision	Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading	Not repeatable.
$8	Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading	Not repeatable.

Related fields

245 HEADING - NAME COLLECTIVE TITLE

Examples

EX 1

245 ##$1200#1$aShakespeare,$bWilliam,$f1564-1616.$12350#$aWorks.$mRussian.
445 ##$1200#1$aShakespeare,$bWilliam,$f1564-1616.$12350#$aWorks.$mUkranian.

Example of the embedded fields technique.

EX 2

245 ##$aShakespeare, William, 1564-1616$tWorks. Russian.
445 ##$aShakespeare, William, 1564-1616$tWorks. Ukranian.

Example of the standard subfields technique.

450 See Reference Tracing - Topical Subject

Field Definition

This field contains the tracing for a topical subject term that is referred from.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1:	blank (not defined)
Indicator 2:	blank (not defined)

Subfields

Data Subfields

$a	Topical subject	Not repeatable.
$j	Form subdivision	Repeatable.
$x	Topical subdivision	Repeatable.
$y	Geographical subdivision	Repeatable.
$z	Chronological subdivision	Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$0	Instruction phrase	Not repeatable.
$2	Subject system code	Not repeatable.
$3	Authority record identifier	Not repeatable.
$5	Tracing control	Not repeatable.
$6	Interfield linking data	Not repeatable.
$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading	Not repeatable.
$8	Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading	Not repeatable.

Notes on field contents

The field contains a topical subject which is not authorized for use in bibliographic records.

Related fields

152 RULES
250 HEADING - TOPICAL SUBJECT

Examples

EX 1

```
    250     ##$aFederal aid to education
    450     ##$aEducation$xFederal aid
```

460 See Reference Tracing - Place Access

Field Definition

This field contains the tracing for a form of place access referred from.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1: blank (not defined)
Indicator 2: blank (not defined)

Subfields

Data subfields

$a	Country	Not repeatable.
$b	State or Province etc.	Not repeatable.
$c	County	Not repeatable.
$d	City	Not repeatable.

Control Subfields

$0	Instruction phrase	Not repeatable.
$2	Subject system code	Not repeatable.
$3	Authority record identifier	Not repeatable.
$5	Tracing control	Not repeatable.
$6	Interfield linking data	Not repeatable.
$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading	Not repeatable.
$8	Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading	Not repeatable.

Notes on Field Contents

The field contains a variant of the heading in 260 which is not authorized for use in bibliographic records.

Related Fields

260 HEADING - PLACE ACCESS

Examples

EX 1

```
152    ## $aPPIAK
160    ## $ae-it---
260    ## $8scrita$aItalija$dVenezia
460    ## $8scrscr$aItalija$dBenetki
460    ## $8scrlat$aItalija$dVinegia
```

EX 2

```
260    ##$8scrscr$aHrvatska$dOsijek
460    ##$8scrlat$aHrvatska$dMursa
460    ##$8scrlat$aHrvatska$dEssekinum
460    ##$8scrhun$aHrvatska$dEssek
```

480 See Reference Tracing - Form, Genre or Physical Characteristics

Field Definition

This field contains the tracing for a form of the form, genre and/or physical characteristics heading referred from.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable

Indicators

Indicator 1:	blank (not defined)
Indicator 2:	blank (not defined)

Subfields

Data Subfields

$a	Entry Element	Not repeatable.
$j	Form Subdivision	Repeatable
$x	Topical Subdivision	Repeatable.
$y	Geographical Subdivision	Repeatable.
$z	Chronological Subdivision	Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$0	Instruction phrase	Not repeatable.
$2	Subject system code	Not repeatable.
$3	Authority record identifier	Not repeatable.
$5	Tracing control	Not repeatable.
$6	Interfield linking data	Not repeatable.
$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading	Not repeatable.
$8	Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading	Not repeatable.

Notes on Field Contents

This field contains data entered according to the provisions of the system of form headings used.

Related Fields

152 RULES
280 HEADING - FORM, GENRE OR PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Examples

EX 1

```
152     ##$brbpap
280     ##$aMarbled papers
480     ##$aMarble papers
```

The term "Marbled papers" is used in preference to "Marble papers" by the *Paper terms : a thesaurus for use in rare book and special collections cataloguing.*

EX 2

152	##$bgsafd
280	##$aErotic stories
480	##$aAdult fiction

The *Guidelines on subject access to individual works of fiction, drama, etc.*, prefer Erotic Stories to Adult Fiction.

5-- SEE ALSO REFERENCE TRACING BLOCK

Definition and Scope of Fields

This block contains the see also reference tracings that form the reference structure for the heading in the 2-- field of the record. The following fields are defined:

500	See Also Reference Tracing - Personal Name
510	See Also Reference Tracing - Corporate Body Name
515	See Also Reference Tracing - Territorial or Geographical Name
516	See Also Reference Tracing - Trademark
520	See Also Reference Tracing - Family Name
530	See Also Reference Tracing - Uniform Title
540	See Also Reference Tracing - Name/Title
545	See Also Reference Tracing - Name/Collective Uniform Title
550	See Also Reference Tracing - Topical Subject
560	See Also Reference Tracing - Place Access
580	See Also Reference Tracing - Form, Genre or Physical Characteristics

Notes on Field Contents

The fields for the 2-- heading and the 5-- reference tracings have the same indicators and subfield identifiers. The subfields used in the 5-- block are the same as those specified under the respective 2-- fields and the full specifications are not repeated below.

The following control subfields may be used in fields in the 5-- fields:

$0	Instruction phrase
$2	Subject system code
$3	Authority record identifier
$5	Tracing control
$6	Interfield linking data
$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading
$8	Language of cataloguing and the base heading

The use of the control subfields is described in a special section immediately preceding the 2-- HEADING BLOCK description.

500 See Also Reference Tracing - Personal Name

Field Definition

This field contains the tracing for a uniform personal name heading that is related to the heading in the 2-- field.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1: blank (not defined)

Indicator 2: specifies the way the name is entered:
0 Name entered under forename or direct order
1 Name entered under surname

Subfields

Data Subfields

$a	Entry element	Not repeatable.
$b	Part of name other than entry element	Not repeatable.
$c	Additions to names other than dates	Repeatable.
$d	Roman numerals	Not repeatable.
$f	Dates	Not repeatable.
$g	Expansion of initials of forename	Not repeatable.
$4	Relator code	Repeatable.
$j	Form subdivision	Repeatable.
$x	Topical subdivision	Repeatable.
$y	Geographical subdivision	Repeatable.
$z	Chronological subdivision	Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$0	Instruction phrase	Not repeatable.
$2	Subject system code	Not repeatable.
$3	Authority record identifier	Not repeatable.
$5	Tracing control	Not repeatable.
$6	Interfield linking data	Not repeatable.
$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading	Not repeatable.
$8	Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading	Not repeatable.

Notes on field contents

The field contains a personal name formulated in accordance with the descriptive cataloguing rules in use by the agency which creates it, related to the heading in 2--.

Related fields

200 HEADING - PERSONAL NAME

Examples

EX1
200 #1$aEdwards,$bP.$g(Paul)
500 #1$aEdwards,$bPaul

EX2
200 #0$aPseudo-Brutus
500 #1$aBrutus,$bMarcus Junius,$f85?-42 B.C.

EX3
200 #0$aKumbel
500 #1$5f$aHein,$bPiet

EX4
200 #1$aRossi$bJean-Baptiste
500 #1$5e$aJaprisot$bSébastien

EX5
200 #1$aMorris,$bJohn
300 0#$aJoint pseudonym of Morris Cargill and John Hearne
500 #1$5f$aCargill,$bMorris
500 #1$5f$aHearne,$bJohn,$f1925-

510 See Also Reference Tracing - Corporate Body Name

Field Definittion

This field contains the tracing for a uniform corporate body name heading that is related to the heading in the 2-- field. Territorial names followed by a corporate body subheading are considered corporate body names (tags 510); territorial names alone or only with subject subdivisions as additions are considered territorial names (tags 515).

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1: specifies the kind of corporate body:

0	Corporate name
1	Meeting

Indicator 2: specifies the way the names are entered:

0	Name in inverted form
1	Name entered under place or jurisdiction
2	Name entered under name in direct order

Subfields

Data Subfields

$a	Entry element	Not repeatable.
$b	Subdivision	Repeatable.
$c	Addition to name or qualifier	Repeatable.
$d	Number of meeting and/or number of part of meeting	Not repeatable.
$e	Location of meeting	Not repeatable.
$f	Date of meeting	Not repeatable.
$g	Inverted element	Not repeatable.
$h	Part of name other than entry element and inverted element	Not repeatable.
$4	Relator code	Repeatable.

$j	Form subdivision	Repeatable.
$x	Topical subdivision	Repeatable.
$y	Geographical subdivision	Repeatable.
$z	Chronological subdivision	Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$0	Instruction phrase	Not repeatable.
$2	Subject system code	Not repeatable.
$3	Authority record identifier	Not repeatable.
$5	Tracing control	Not repeatable.
$6	Interfield linking data	Not repeatable.
$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading	Not repeatable.
$8	Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading	Not repeatable.

Notes on field contents

The field contains a corporate body name, formulated in accordance with the descriptive cataloguing rules in use by the agency which creates it, and related to the heading in 2--.

Related fields

210 HEADING - CORPORATE BODY NAME

Examples

EX 1
210 01$aGreat Britain.$bBoard of Trade
510 01$5b$aGreat Britain.$bDepartment of Trade and Industry
510 01$5b$aGreat Britain.$bDepartment of Trade

EX 2
210 02$aAmerican Material Handling Society
510 02$5b$aInternational Material Management Society

EX 3
210 12$aMeeting in the Matter of Pollution of Lake Erie and Its Tributaries
510 12$5a$aConference in the Matter of Pollution of Lake Erie and Its Tributaries

EX 4
216 ##$aDanone$cmarque
300 0#$aMarque des différentes firmes du groupe Gervais
510 02$3[authority record identifier]$aDanone
510 02$3[authority record identifier]$aCompagnie Gervais Danone

In this record there are see also reference tracings between the trademark (indicated in field 216) and two different firms of the Gervais Group (indicated in fields 510).

515 See Also Reference Tracing - Territorial or Geographical Name

Field Definition

This field contains the tracing for a territorial or geographical name heading that is related to the heading in the 2-- field. Territorial names alone or only with subject subdivisions as additions are considered territorial names (tags 515); territorial names followed by a corporate subheading are considered corporate names (tags 510).

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1:	blank (not defined)
Indicator 2:	blank (not defined)

Subfields

Data Subfields

$a	Entry element	Not repeatable.
$j	Form subdivision	Repeatable.
$x	Topical subdivision	Repeatable.
$y	Geographical subdivision	Repeatable.
$z	Chronological subdivision	Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$0	Instruction phrase	Not repeatable.
$2	Subject system code	Not repeatable.
$3	Authority record identifier	Not repeatable.
$5	Tracing control	Not repeatable.
$6	Interfield linking data	Not repeatable.
$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading	Not repeatable.
$8	Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading	Not repeatable.

Notes on field contents

The field contains a territorial or geographic name, formulated in accordance with the descriptive cataloguing rules or subject system in use by the agency which creates it, and related to the heading in 2--.

Related fields

215 HEADING - TERRITORIAL OR GEOGRAPHIC NAME

Examples

EX 1

```
        215      ##$aSri Lanka
        515      ##$aCeylon
```

EX 2

```
        215      ##$aKabwe (Zambia)
        515      ##$5a$aBrokes Hill (Zambia)
```

516 See Also Reference Tracing - Trademark

Field Definition

This field contains the tracing for a trademark heading that is related to the heading in the 2-- field.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1:	blank (not defined)
Indicator 2:	blank (not defined)

Subfields

Data Subfields

$a	Data element	Not repeatable.
$f	Dates	Not repeatable.
$c	Qualification	Repeatable.
$j	Form subdivision	Repeatable.
$x	Topical subdivision	Repeatable.
$y	Geographical subdivision	Repeatable.
$z	Chronological subdivision	Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$0	Instruction phrase	Not repeatable.
$2	Subject system code	Not repeatable.
$3	Authority record identifier	Not repeatable.
$5	Tracing control	Not repeatable.
$6	Interfield linking data	Not repeatable.
$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading	Not repeatable.
$8	Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading	Not repeatable.

Notes on field contents

The field contains a heading for a trademark, formulated in accordance with the rules in use by the agency which creates it, and related to the heading in 2--.

Related fields

216 HEADING - TRADEMARK

Examples

EX 1

216 ##$aColumbia$cmarque américaine
516 ##$3[authority record identifier]$5h$aColumbia Masterworks

EX 2

210 02$aDanone
516 ##$3[authority record identifier]$aDanone$cmarque

In this record the field 516 is used to make a see also reference tracing between a corporate body heading (210 $aDanone) and a trademark heading (516 $aDanone$cmarque).

520 See Also Reference Tracing - Family Name

Field Definition

This field contains the tracing for a uniform family name heading that is related to the heading in the 2-- field.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1:	blank (not defined)
Indicator 2:	blank (not defined)

Subfields

Data Subfields

$a	Entry element	Not repeatable.
$f	Dates	Not repeatable.
$4	Relator code	Repeatable.
$j	Form subdivision	Repeatable.
$x	Topical subdivision	Repeatable.
$y	Geographical subdivision	Repeatable.
$z	Chronological subdivision	Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$0	Instruction phrase	Not repeatable.
$2	Subject system code	Not repeatable.
$3	Authority record identifier	Not repeatable.
$5	Tracing control	Not repeatable.
$6	Interfield linking data	Not repeatable.
$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading	Not repeatable.
$8	Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading	Not repeatable.

Notes on field contents

The field contains a heading for a family name, formulated in accordance with the rules in use by the agency which creates it, and related to the heading in 2--.

Related fields

220 HEADING - FAMILY NAME

Examples

EX 1

220	##$aDuecker family
520	##$aDruecker family

530 See Also Reference Tracing - Uniform Title

Field Definition

This field contains the tracing for a uniform title heading that is related to the heading in the 2-- field.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1:	blank (not defined)
Indicator 2:	blank (not defined)

Subfields

Data Subfields

$a	Entry element	Not repeatable.
$b	General material designation	Repeatable.
$h	Number of section or part	Repeatable.
$i	Name of section or part	Repeatable.
$k	Date of publication	Not repeatable.
$1	Form subheading	Not repeatable.
$m	Language (when part of a heading)	Not repeatable.
$n	Miscellaneous information	Repeatable.
$q	Version (or date of version)	Not repeatable.
$r	Medium of performance (for music)	Repeatable.
$s	Numeric designation (for music)	Repeatable.
$u	Key (for music)	Not repeatable.
$w	Arranged statement (for music)	Not repeatable.

$j	Form subdivision	Repeatable.
$x	Topical subdivision	Repeatable.
$y	Geographical subdivision	Repeatable.
$z	Chronological subdivision	Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$0	Instruction phrase	Not repeatable.
$2	Subject system code	Not repeatable.
$3	Authority record identifier	Not repeatable.
$5	Tracing control	Not repeatable.
$6	Interfield linking data	Not repeatable.
$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading	Not repeatable.
$8	Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading	Not repeatable.

Notes on field contents

The field contains a heading for a uniform title, formulated in accordance with the rules in use by the agency which creates it, and related to the heading in 230.

Related fields

230 HEADING - UNIFORM TITLE

Examples

EX 1
230 ##$aCaedmon manuscripts
530 ##$aDaniel (Anglo-Saxon poem)
EX 2
230 ##$aKoran$xReadings
530 ##$aKoran$xCriticism, Textual
EX 3
230 ##$aAbschied$sD 957 n^{o} 7
530 ##$5h$aSchwanengesang$sD957 et 965 A

540 See Also Reference Tracing - Name/Title

Field Definition

This field contains the tracing for a name/title heading that is related to the heading in the 2-- field.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1: blank (not defined)
Indicator 2: blank (not defined)

A) Subfields: Embedded fields technique

Data Subfield

$1	Embedded field	Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$0	Instruction phrase	Not repeatable.
$2	Subject system code	Not repeatable.
$3	Authority record identifier	Not repeatable.
$5	Tracing control	Not repeatable.
$6	Interfield linking data	Not repeatable.
$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading	Not repeatable.
$8	Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading	Not repeatable.

Notes on field contents

Each element is coded according to the 2-- field appropriate to the element: 200 HEADING - PERSONAL NAME, 210 HEADING - CORPORATE BODY NAME, 215 HEADING - TERRITORIAL OR GEOGRAPHICAL NAME, or 220 HEADING - FAMILY NAME for the name; and a 230 HEADING - UNIFORM TITLE for the title. The tag, indicators, and data subfields for the name and title are embedded in a field 540, with each preceded by subfield identifier $1. Subject subdivisions are carried in the embedded title field.

When control subfields are needed, they should precede the first $1 subfields containing embedded data. (Control subfields defined for the 200, 210, 215, 220, or 230 fields are not embedded in a $1 subfield.)

B) Subfields: Standard subfields technique

Data Subfields

$a	Name	Not repeatable.
$t	Title	Not repeatable.
$j	Form subdivision	Repeatable.
$x	Topical subdivision	Repeatable.
$y	Geographical subdivision	Repeatable.
$z	Chronological subdivision	Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading	Not repeatable.
$8	Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading	Not repeatable.

Related fields

240 SEE REFERENCE TRACING - NAME/TITLE

Examples

EX 1

240	##$1200#1$aFauré,$bGabriel,$f1845-1924.$1230##$aBallades,$rpiano,$sop.19
540	##$385023456$1200#1$aFauré,$bGabriel,$f1845-1924.$1230##$aBallades,$rpiano and orchestra,$sop.19

Example of the embedded fields technique.

EX 2

240	##$aFauré, Gabriel, 1845-1924.$tBallades, piano, op.19
540	##$aFauré, Gabriel, 1845-1924.$tBallades, piano and orchestra, op.19

Example of the standard subfields technique.

545 See Also Reference Tracing - Name/Collective Uniform Title

Field Definition

This field contains the tracing for name/collective uniform title that is related to the heading in the 2-- field.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1:	blank (not defined)
Indicator 2:	blank (not defined)

A) Subfields: Embedded fields technique

Data Subfield

$1	Embedded field	Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$0	Instruction phrase	Not repeatable.
$2	Subject system code	Not repeatable.
$3	Authority record identifier	Not repeatable.
$5	Tracing control	Not repeatable.
$6	Interfield linking data	Not repeatable.
$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading	Not repeatable.
$8	Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading	Not repeatable.

Notes on field contents

Each element is coded according to the 2-- field appropriate to the element: 200 HEADING - PERSONAL NAME, 210 HEADING - CORPORATE BODY NAME, 215 HEADING - TERRITORIAL OR GEOGRAPHICAL NAME, or 220 HEADING - FAMILY NAME for the name; and a 235 HEADING - COLLECTIVE UNIFORM TITLE for the collective title. The tag, indicators, and data for the name and title of these are embedded in a field 545, with each preceded by subfield identifier $1. Subject subdivisions are carried in the embedded collective title field.

When control subfields may be needed, they should precede the first $1 subfields containing embedded data. (Control subfields defined for the 200, 210, 215, 220 or 235 fields are not embedded in a $1 subfield.)

B) Subfields: Standard subfields technique

Data Subfields

$a	Name	Not repeatable.
$t	Title	Not repeatable.
$j	Form subdivision	Repeatable.
$x	Topical subdivision	Repeatable.
$y	Geographical subdivision	Repeatable.
$z	Chronological subdivision	Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading	Not repeatable.
$8	Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading	Not repeatable.

Related fields

245 HEADING - NAME/COLLECTIVE UNIFORM TITLE

Examples

EX 1

245 ##$1200#1$aShakespeare,$bWilliam,$f1564-1616.$12350#$aPlays
545 ##$1200#1$aShakespeare,$bWilliam,$f1564-1616.$12350#$aWorks

Example of the embedded fields technique.

EX 2

245 ##$aShakespeare, William, 1564-1616.$tPlays
545 ##$aShakespeare, William, 1564-1616.$tWorks

Example of the standard subfields technique.

550 See Also Reference Tracing - Topical Subject

Field Definition

This field contains the tracing for a valid topical subject heading that is related to the heading in the 2-- field.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1:	blank (not defined)
Indicator 2:	blank (not defined)

Subfields

Data Subfields

$a	Topical subject	Not repeatable.
$j	Form subdivision	Repeatable.
$x	Topical subdivision	Repeatable.
$y	Geographical subdivision	Repeatable.
$z	Chronological subdivision	Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$0	Instruction phrase	Not repeatable.
$2	Subject system code	Not repeatable.
$3	Authority record identifier	Not repeatable.
$5	Tracing control	Not repeatable.
$6	Interfield linking data	Not repeatable.
$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading	Not repeatable.
$8	Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading	Not repeatable.

Notes on field contents

The field contains the form of a topical subject heading formulated in accordance with the subject system in use by the agency which created the record and related to the heading used in 2--.

Related fields

152	RULES
250	HEADING -TOPICAL SUBJECT

Examples

EX 1

```
250     ##$aElectronic data processing$xData preparation
550     ##$aInput design, Computers
```

560 See Also Reference Tracing - Place Access

Field Definition

This field contains the tracing for a place access heading that is related to the heading in the 2-- field.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1:	blank (not defined)
Indicator 2:	blank (not defined)

Subfields

Data subfields

$a	Country	Not repeatable.
$b	State or province etc.	Not repeatable.
$c	County	Not repeatable.
$d	City	Not repeatable.

Control Subfields

$0	Instruction phrase	Not repeatable.
$2	Subject system code	Not repeatable.
$3	Authority record identifier	Not repeatable.
$5	Tracing control	Not repeatable.
$6	Interfield linking data	Not repeatable.
$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading	Not repeatable.
$8	Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading	Not repeatable.

Notes on Field Contents

The field contains the form of a place access heading formulated in accordance with the rules in use by the agency which created the record and related to the heading used in 260.

Related Fields

260 HEADING - PLACE ACCESS

580 See Also Reference Tracing - Form, Genre or Physical Characteristics

Field Definition

This field contains the tracing for a related form of the form, genre and/or physical characteristics heading that is related to the heading in the 2-- field.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable

Indicators

Indicator 1:	blank (not defined)
Indicator 2:	blank (not defined)

Subfields

Data Subfields

$a	Entry element	Not repeatable.
$j	Form subdivision	Repeatable.
$x	Topical subdivision	Repeatable.
$y	Geographical subdivision	Repeatable.
$z	Chronological subdivision	Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$0	Instruction phrase	Not repeatable.
$2	Subject system code	Not repeatable.
$3	Authority record identifier	Not repeatable.
$5	Tracing control	Not repeatable.
$6	Interfield linking data	Not repeatable.
$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading	Not repeatable.
$8	Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading	Not repeatable.

Notes on Field Contents

This field contains a heading entered according to the provisions of the system of form headings used which is related to the heading in 2--.

Related Fields

152 RULES
280 HEADING - FORM, GENRE OR PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Examples

EX 1

```
152   ##$brbpap
280   ##$aMarbled papers
480   ##$aMarble papers
580   ##$5g$a[Surface applications of paper]
580   ##$5h$aAntique marbled papers
580   ##$5h$aBritish marbled papers
580   ##$5h$aCocoa marbled papers
```

In the *Paper terms : a thesaurus for use in rare book and special collections cataloguing*, "Marbled papers" has a broader term, "Surface applications or paper" and several narrower terms, e.g., Antique marbled papers, etc.

EX 2

```
152     ##$bgsafd
280     ##$aAdventure stories
480     ##$aSuspense novels
480     ##$aSwashbucklers
580     ##$aThrillers
580     ##$5h$aDetective and mystery stories
580     ##$5h$aPicaresque literature
580     ##$5h$aRobinsonades
580     ##$5h$aRomantic suspense novels
```

In the *Guidelines on subject access to individual works of fiction, drama, etc.*, "Adventure stories" has the related term "Thrillers" and many narrower terms, including "Robinsonades".

6-- CLASSIFICATION NUMBER BLOCK

Definition and Scope of Fields

This block contains fields for classification numbers that have a subject correspondance with the 2-- heading of the record. These numbers may be single numbers or ranges of numbers. Provision is made for including textual explanatory terms with the numbers.

The following fields are defined:

675	Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) (Provisional)
676	Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC)
680	Library of Congress Classification (LCC)
686	Other Classification Numbers

Notes on Field Contents

The following control subfields may be used in fields in the 6-- fields:

$2	Subject system code (for use with field 686 Other Classification Numbers)
$3	Authority record identifier

The use of the control subfields is described in a special section immediately preceding the 2-- HEADING BLOCK description.

675 Universal Decimal Classification (UDC)

Field Definition

This field contains the UDC number or range of numbers associated with an authority heading. The UDC number may be accompanied by terms that identify the UDC number.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1:	blank (not defined)
Indicator 2:	blank (not defined)

Subfields

Data Subfields

$a UDC number, single or beginning of a range

The class number as taken from the UDC schedules. Not repeatable.

$b UDC number, end of a range

The class number as taken from the UDC schedules. Not repeatable.

$c Explanatory terms

Explanatory terms associated with the class number in $a (and if applicable $b) as taken from the UDC schedules. Repeatable.

$v UDC edition

The number of the edition from which the number in subfield $a is taken. Not repeatable.

$z Language of edition

The language in coded form of the edition from which the number in subfield $a is taken. For codes see ISO 639-2 Standard, or Appendix A in *UNIMARC Manual - Bibliographic Format*. Not repeatable.

Control Subfield

$3 Authority record identifier

Link to classification format. Not repeatable.

Notes on field contents

The number is taken from the UDC schedules used by the agency preparing the record. UDC is produced in various language versions each of which is revised from time to time and published as a new edition. Each published edition of UDC is authorized by the International Federation for Documentation (FID) and is available from national standards organizations, or, in countries where there is no national organization, from the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

676 Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC)

Field Definition

This field contains the DDC number or range of numbers associated with an authority heading. The DDC number may be accompanied by terms that identify the DDC number.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1:	blank (not defined)
Indicator 2:	blank (not defined)

Subfields

Data Subfields

$a DDC number, single or beginning of a range

The number as taken from the Dewey Decimal Classification schedules. Prime marks are indicated by /. Not repeatable.

$b DDC number, end of a range

The number as taken from the Dewey Decimal Classification schedules. Prime marks are indicated by /. Not repeatable.

$c Explanatory terms

Explanatory terms associated with the class number in $a (and if applicable $b) as taken from the DDC schedules (EX 1). Repeatable.

$v DDC edition

The number of the edition used (EX 1, 2). An 'a' is added to the number to indicate abridged edition. Not repeatable.

$z Language of edition

The language, in coded form, of the edition from which the number in subfield $a is taken (EX 2). For codes see ISO 639-2 Standard, or Appendix A in *UNIMARC Manual - Bibliographic Format*. Not repeatable.

Control Subfields

$3 Authority record identifier

Link to classification format. Not repeatable.

Notes on field contents

The number is entered in subfield $a in the form prescribed by the schedules used by the agency preparing the record. The number may include prime marks (/), which indicate internationally agreed points at which the number may be truncated. The number should not include extensions used solely to assign a bookmark to an individual item.

Subfield $z should be used only if the translated version contains differences from the original, e.g., when parts of the schedule have been rewritten to cover local requirements.

Examples

EX 1

```
250     ##$aGold
676     ##$a669.22$cInterdisciplinary$v19
676     ##$a549.23$cMineralogy$v19
676     ##$a553.41$cEconomic geology$v19
```

EX 2

```
250     ##$aPhilosophy, parapsychology and occultism
676     ##$a153.94001$b153.94999$v21$zeng
```

680 Library of Congress Classification (LCC)

Field Definition

This field contains the LC number or range of numbers associated with an authority heading. The LC number may be accompanied by terms that identify the LC number.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1:	blank (not defined)
Indicator 2:	blank (not defined)

Subfields

Data Subfields

$a LC number, single or beginning of a range

The class number taken from the Library of Congress classification schedules. Not repeatable

$b LC number, end of a range

The class number taken from the Library of Congress classification schedules. Not repeatable

$c Explanatory terms

Explanatory terms associated with the class number in $a (and if applicable $b) as taken from the LC Classification schedules (EX 2). Repeatable.

Control Subfield

$3 Authority record identifier

Link to classification format. Not repeatable.

Notes on field contents

A Library of Congress class number may be applied by any agency in possession of the Library of Congress Classification Schedules.

Examples

EX 1

```
250     ##$aScaffolding
680     ##$aTH5281
```

EX 2

```
250     ##$aString quartet
680     ##$aML1160$cHistory
680     ##$aMT728$cInstruction and study
```

686 Other Classification Numbers

Field Definition

This field contains a class number or range of numbers (from classification systems which are not internationally used but which are widely understood published schemes) associated with an authority heading. The classification scheme is identified in a subfield $2. Codes for identification of classification schemes are given in Appendix G of the *UNIMARC Manual - Bibliographic Format*.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1:	blank (not defined)
Indicator 2:	blank (not defined)

Subfields

Data Subfields

$a Class number, single or beginning of a range

The class number taken from the classification scheme. Not repeatable.

$b Class number, end of a range

The class number applied by the assigning agency. Not repeatable.

$c Explanatory terms

A subdivision of the class number taken from the classification scheme. Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$2 Subject system code

A code for the classification scheme used in formulating the number. For a list of system codes, see *UNIMARC Manual - Bibliographic Format* Appendix G. Not repeatable.

$3 Authority record identifier

Link to classification format. Not repeatable.

Examples

EX 1

686 ##$aW1$bRE359$2usnlm

A U.S. National Library of Medicine class number.

EX 2

686 ##$a281.9$bC81A$2usnal

A U.S. National Agricultural Library class number.

7-- LINKING HEADING BLOCK

Definition and Scope of Fields

This block contains parallel or alternative script forms of the heading in the 2-- block and link to a separate record in which the 7-- heading is the primary entity.

The following fields are defined:

700	Linking Heading - Personal Name
710	Linking Heading - Corporate Body Name
715	Linking Heading - Territorial or Geographical Name
716	Linking Heading - Trademark
720	Linking Heading - Family Name
730	Linking Heading - Uniform Title
740	Linking Heading - Name/Title
745	Linking Heading - Name/Collective Uniform Title
750	Linking Heading - Topical Subject
750	Linking Heading - Place Access
780	Linking Heading - Form, Genre or Physical Characteristics

Notes on Field Contents

Under certain practices additional parallel forms of the heading, in a language other than that which is the valid form under the Language of Cataloguing specified in field 100, character positions 9-11, may be specially identified and carried in this block. For each parallel heading the language of the catalogue into which the heading fits is recorded in a $8 subfield.

These fields are also used to record alternate script representations of the 2-- record heading when another record exists for the alternative script heading and its reference structure. For an alternative script heading, a $7 Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading subfield is added to the 7-- field. (A $6 Interfield Linking Data subfield is not required since all headings in 7-- fields link to the heading in the 2-- field by definition.) The fields in this block are repeatable to accommodate multiple headings.

The subfields in the 7-- block have the same definitions and specification as the equivalent subfields in the 2-- block, therefore these specifications are not repeated in the field descriptions below.

See Guidelines for Use, (8), Parallel Data and Alternative Script Data for general discussion of these types of data.

Control Subfields

Only the following control subfields may be used in the 7-- fields:

$2	Subject system code
$3	Authority record identifier
$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading
$8	Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading

700 Linking Heading - Personal Name

Field Definition

This field contains a uniform personal name heading that is another form of the 2-- heading.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1: blank (not specified)

Indicator 2: specifies the way the name is entered:

0	Name entered under forename or direct order
1	Name entered under surname

Subfields

Data Subfields

$a	Entry element	Not repeatable.
$b	Part of name other than entry element	Not repeatable.
$c	Additions to names other than dates	Repeatable.
$d	Roman numerals	Not repeatable.
$f	Dates	Not repeatable.
$g	Expansion of initials of forename	Not repeatable.
$4	Relator code	Repeatable.

$j	Form subdivision	Repeatable.
$x	Topical subdivision	Repeatable.
$y	Geographical subdivision	Repeatable.
$z	Chronological subdivision	Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$2	Subject system code	Not repeatable.
$3	Authority record identifier	Not repeatable.
$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading	Not repeatable.
$8	Language of cataloguing and the base headinng	Not repeatable.

Notes on field contents

The field contains a personal name, formulated in accordance with the descriptive cataloguing rules in use by the agency which created it, which is linked to the form in 200.

Related fields

200 HEADING - PERSONAL NAME

Examples

EX 1

Record in English language catalogue:

001	e79-392225
100	##$a19790723aengy0103####ba0
200	#0$aVictoria,$cQueen of Great Britain
700	#0$3f79-034678$8frefre$aVictoria,$creine de Grande-Bretagne

The language of cataloguing in record ID no. e79-392225 is English. There is a parallel French catalogue record, ID no. f79-034678. See next record.

Record in French language catalogue:

001	f79-034678
100	##$a19790723afrey0103####ba0
200	#0$aVictoria,$creine de Grande-Bretagne
700	#0$3e79-392225$8engeng$aVictoria,$cQueen of Great Britain

This is the equivalent record in the French language catalogue. It will be seen that the $8 in this record corresponds to the 100 in the preceding record. Note also that script is coded neither in the 200 nor 700 using $7. This is because the script for the whole record is Latin, which is coded in the 100/21-22.

EX 2

Record in Roman script catalogue:

001	23469
100	##$a19790723ajpna0103####ba0
200	#1$7ba0aba0a$aSuzuki,$bKenzi
700	#1$7db0ydb0y$a[Personal name in Japanese Kanji]

This record is in a Roman script catalogue. The script of cataloguing is coded in 100/21-22. The 700 field contains a heading which links to the equivalent record in a Kanji script catalogue. The script of cataloguing and the script of the base heading are both coded in the 700 subfield $7.

Record in Japanese script catalogue:

001	36298
100	##$a19790723ajpny50######db0
200	#1$7db0ydb0y$a[Personal name in Japanese Kanji]
700	#1$7ba0aba0a$aSuzuki,$bKenzi

This is the Kanji equivalent of the preceding record. The script of cataloguing is coded in the 100/21-22. The 700 linking field contains the linking heading from the equivalent Roman script record.

710 Linking Heading - Corporate Body Name

Field Definition

This field contains a uniform corporate body name heading that is another form of the 2-- heading. Territorial names followed by a corporate body subheading are considered corporate body names (tag 710); territorial names alone or only with subject subdivisions as additions are considered territorial names (tag 715).

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1: specifies the kind of corporate body
0 Corporate name
1 Meeting

Indicator 2: specifies the way the names are entered:
0 Name in inverted form
1 Name entered under place or jurisdiction
2 Name entered under name in direct order

Subfields

Data Subfields

$a	Entry element	Not repeatable.
$b	Subdivision	Repeatable.
$c	Addition to name or qualifier	Repeatable.
$d	Number of meeting and/or number of part of meeting	Not repeatable.
$e	Location of meeting	Not repeatable.
$f	Date of meeting	Not repeatable.
$g	Inverted element	Not repeatable.
$h	Part of name other than entry element and inverted element	Not repeatable.
$4	Relator code	Repeatable.

$j	Form subdivision	Repeatable.
$x	Topical subdivision	Repeatable.
$y	Geographical subdivision	Repeatable.
$z	Chronological subdivision	Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$2	Subject system code	Not repeatable.
$3	Authority record identifier	Not repeatable.
$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading	Not repeatable.
$8	Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading	Not repeatable

Notes on field contents

The field contains an alternative form of a corporate body name, formulated in accordance with the descriptive cataloguing rules in use by the agency which creates it.

Related fields

210 HEADING - CORPORATE BODY NAME

Examples

EX 1

Record in English language catalogue:
001 80-123456
100 ##$a19800723aengy0103####ba0
210 02$aNational Library of Canada
710 02$380-239876$8frefre$aBibliothèque nationale du Canada

Record in French language catalogue:
001 80-239876
100 ##$a19800723afrey0103####ba0
210 02$aBibliothèque nationale du Canada
710 02$380-123456$8engeng$aNational Library of Canada

715 Linking Heading - Territorial or Geographical Name

Field Definition

This field contains a territorial or geographical name heading that is another form of the 2-- heading. Territorial names alone or only with subject subdivisions as additions are considered territorial names (tag 715); territorial names followed by a corporate body subheading are considered corporate body names (tag 710).

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1:	blank (not defined)
Indicator 2:	blank (not defined)

Subfields

Data Subfields

$a	Entry element	Not repeatable.
$j	Form subdivision	Repeatable.
$x	Topical subdivision	Repeatable.
$y	Geographical subdivision	Repeatable.
$z	Chronological subdivision	Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$2	Subject system code	Not repeatable.
$3	Authority record identifier	Not repeatable.
$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading	Not repeatable.
$8	Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading	Not repeatable.

Notes on field contents

The field contains an alternative form of a territorial or geographic name, formulated in accordance with the descriptive cataloguing rules or subject system in use by the agency which creates it.

Related fields

215 HEADING - TERRITORIAL OR GEOGRAPHIC NAME

Examples

EX 1

Record in German language catalogue:

```
001    A123456
100    ##$a19790723agery0103####ba0
215    ##$aSchweiz
715    ##$3A234567$8frefre$aSuisse
715    ##$3A345678$8itaita$aSvizzera
```

Record in French language catalogue:
001 A234567
100 ##$a19790723afrey0103####ba0
215 ##$aSuisse
715 ##$3A123456$8gerger$aSchweiz
715 ##$3A345678$8itaita$aSvizzera

Record in Italian language catalogue:
001 A345678
100 ##$a19790723aitay0103####ba0
215 ##$aSvizzera
715 ##$3A123456$8gerger$aSchweiz
715 ##$3A234567$8frefre$aSuisse

716 Linking Heading - Trademark

Field Definition

This field contains a trademark heading that is another form of the 2-- heading.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1:	blank (not defined)
Indicator 2:	blank (not defined)

Subfields

Data Subfields

$a	Data element	Not Repeatable.
$f	Dates	Not Repeatable.
$c	Qualification	Repeatable.
$j	Form, genre or physical characteristic subdivision	Repeatable.
$x	Topical subdivision	Repeatable.
$y	Geographical subdivision	Repeatable.
$z	Chronological subdivision	Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$2	Subject system code	Not repeatable.
$3	Authority record identifier	Not repeatable.
$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading	Not repeatable.
$8	Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading	Not repeatable.

Notes on field contents

The field contains a heading for a trademark, formulated in accordance with the rules in use by the agency which creates it, and which is linked to the form in 216.

Related fields

216 HEADING - TRADEMARK

Examples

EX 1

```
216 ##$7ba0yba0a$8frerus$aMelodiâ
716 ##$7ca0yca0y$8rusrus$aMєлодя
```

720 Linking Heading - Family Name

Field Definition

This field contains a uniform family name heading that is another form of the 2-- heading.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1:	blank (undefined)
Indicator 2:	blank (undefined)

Subfields

Data Subfields

$a	Entry element	Not repeatable.
$f	Dates	Not repeatable.
$4	Relator code	Repeatable.
$j	Form subdivision	Repeatable.
$x	Topical subdivision	Repeatable.
$y	Geographical subdivision	Repeatable.
$z	Chronological subdivision	Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$2	Subject system code	Not repeatable.
$3	Authority record identifier	Not repeatable.
$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading	Not repeatable.
$8	Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading	Not repeatable.

Notes on Field Contents

The field contains a form of a family name formulated in accordance with the rules in use by the agency which creates it, and which is linked to the heading in 220.

Related Fields

220 HEADING - FAMILY NAME

Examples

EX 1

```
220    ##$aDuecker family
720    ##$3[record number]$aDuecker (famille)
```

730 Linking Heading - Uniform Title

Field Definition

This field contains a uniform title heading that is another form of the 2-- heading.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1: blank (not defined)
Indicator 2: blank (not defined)

Subfields

Data Subfields

$a	Collective uniform title	Not repeatable.
$b	General material designator	Repeatable.
$h	Number of section or part	Repeatable.
$i	Name of section or part	Repeatable.
$k	Date of publication	Not repeatable.
$l	Form subheading	Not repeatable.
$m	Language (when part of a heading)	Not repeatable.
$n	Miscellaneous information	Repeatable.
$q	Version (or date of version)	Not repeatable.
$r	Medium of performance (for music)	Repeatable.
$s	Numeric designation (for music)	Repeatable.
$u	Key (for music)	Not repeatable.
$w	Arranged statement (for music)	Not repeatable.

$j	Form subdivision	Repeatable.
$x	Topical subdivision	Repeatable.
$y	Geographical subdivision	Repeatable.
$z	Chronological subdivision	Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$2	Subject system code	Not repeatable.
$3	Authority record identifier	Not repeatable.
$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading	Not repeatable.
$8	Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading	Not repeatable.

Notes on field contents

The field contains a uniform title which is linked to the heading in 230.

Related fields

230 HEADING - UNIFORM TITLE

Examples

EX 1

100	##$a19790723aspay0103####ba0
230	##$aCrónica de los Reyes de Castilla
730	##$386123$8engeng$aChronicle of the Kings of Castille

See also field 745.

740 Linking Heading - Name/Title

Field Definition

This field contains a name/title heading that is another form of the 2-- heading.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1:	blank (not defined)
Indicator 2:	blank (not defined)

A) Subfield: Embedded fields technique

Data Subfield

$1	Embedded field	Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$2	Subject system code	Not repeatable.
$3	Authority record identifier	Not repeatable.
$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading	Not repeatable.
$8	Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading	Not repeatable.

Notes on field contents

Each element is coded according to the 2-- field appropriate to the element: 200 HEADING - PERSONAL NAME, 210 HEADING - CORPORATE BODY NAME, 215 HEADING - TERRITORIAL OR GEOGRAPHICAL NAME, or 220 HEADING - FAMILY NAME for the name; and a 230 HEADING - UNIFORM TITLE for the title. The tag, indicators, and data subfields for the name and title are embedded in a field 740, with each preceded by subfield identifier $1. Subject subdivisions are carried in the embedded title field.

When control subfields are needed, they should precede the first $1 subfields containing embedded data. (Control subfields defined for the 200, 210, 215, 220, or 230 fields are not embedded in a $1 subfield.)

B) Subfields: Standard subfields technique

Data Subfields

$a	Name	Not repeatable.
$t	Title	Not repeatable.
$j	Form subdivision	Repeatable.
$x	Topical subdivision	Repeatable.
$y	Geographical subdivision	Repeatable.
$z	Chronological subdivision	Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading	Not repeatable.
$8	Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading	Not repeatable.

Related fields

240 HEADING - NAME TITLE

Examples

EX 1

100	##$a19790723afrey0103####ba0
240	##$121002$aUniversité Laval$1230##$aRépertoire des cours
740	##$34936289$8engeng$121002$aUniversity Laval$1230##$aCourse catalogue

Example of the embedded fields technique.

EX 2

100	##$a19790723afrey0103####ba0
240	##$aUniversité Laval$tRépertoire des cours
740	##$8engeng $aUniversity Laval$tCourse catalogue

Example of the standard subfields technique.

745 Linking Heading - Name/Collective Uniform Title

Field Definition

This field contains a name/collective uniform title heading that is another form of the 2-- heading.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1:	blank (not defined)
Indicator 2:	blank (not defined)

A) Subfields: Embedded fields technique

Data Subfield

$1	Embedded field	Repeatable.

Control Field

$2	Subject system code	Not repeatable.
$3	Authority record identifier	Not repeatable.
$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading	Not repeatable.
$8	Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading	Not repeatable.

Notes on field contents

Each element is coded according to the 2-- field appropriate to the element: 200 HEADING - PERSONAL NAME, 210 HEADING - CORPORATE BODY NAME, 215 HEADING - TERRITORIAL OR GEOGRAPHICAL NAME, or 220 HEADING - FAMILY NAME for the name; and a 235 HEADING - COLLECTIVE UNIFORM TITLE for the collective title. The tag, indicators, and data for the name and title of these are embedded in a field 745, with each preceded by subfield identifier $1. Subject subdivisions are carried in the embedded collective title field.

When control subfields may be needed, they should precede the first $1 subfields containing embedded data. (Control subfields defined for the 200, 210, 215, 220 or 235 fields are not embedded in a $1 subfield.)

B) Subfields: Standard subfields technique

Data Subfields

$a	Name	Not repeatable.
$t	Title	Not repeatable.
$j	Form subdivision	Repeatable.
$x	Topical subdivision	Repeatable.
$y	Geographical subdivision	Repeatable.
$z	Chronological subdivision	Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading	Not repeatable.
$8	Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading	Not repeatable.

Related fields

245	SEE REFERENCE TRACING - NAME/COLLECTIVE UNIFORM TITLE

750 Linking Heading - Topical Subject

Field Definition

This field contains a topical subject heading that is another form of the 2-- heading.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1:	blank (not defined)
Indicator 2:	blank (not defined)

Subfields

Data Subfields

$a	Topical subject	Not repeatable.
$j	Form subdivision	Repeatable.
$x	Topical subdivision	Repeatable.
$y	Geographical subdivision	Repeatable.
$z	Chronological subdivision	Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$2	Subject system code	Not repeatable.
$3	Authority record identifier	Not repeatable.
$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading	Not repeatable.
$8	Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading	Not repeatable.

Notes on field contents

The field contains a topical subject heading formulated in accordance with the subject system in use by the agency which created the record and linked to the heading in 250.

Related fields

152	RULES
250	HEADING -TOPICAL SUBJECT

Examples

EX 1

Record in English language catalogue:

100	##$a19790723aengy0103####ba0
250	##$aCivil laws$yQuebec (Province)$jHandbooks, manuals, etc.
750	##$8frefre$aDroit civil$yQuébec (Province)$jGuides, manuels, etc.

Record in French language catalogue:

100	##$a19790723afrey0103####ba0
250	##$aDroit civil$yQuébec (Province)$jGuides, manuels, etc.
750	##$8engeng$aCivil laws$yQuebec (Province)$jHandbooks, manuals, etc.

760 Linking Heading - Place Access

Field Definition

This field contains the tracing for a place access heading that is another form of the heading in the 2-- field.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1:	blank (not defined)
Indicator 2:	blank (not defined)

Subfields

Data subfields

$a	Country	Not repeatable.
$b	State or province etc.	Not repeatable.
$c	County	Not repeatable.
$d	City	Not repeatable.

Control Subfields

$2	Subject system code	Not repeatable.
$3	Authority record identifier	Not repeatable.
$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading	Not repeatable.
$8	Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading	Not repeatable.

Notes on Field Contents

The field contains the form of a place access heading linked to the heading used in 260.

Related Fields

260 HEADING - PLACE ACCESS

780 Linking Heading - Form, Genre or Physical Characteristics

Field Definition

This field contains the tracing for form, genre and/or physical characteristics heading that is another form of the heading in the 2-- field.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1: blank (not defined)
Indicator 2: blank (not defined)

Subfields

Data Subfields

$a	Entry element	Not repeatable.
$j	Form subdivision	Repeatable.
$x	Topical subdivision	Repeatable.
$y	Geographical subdivision	Repeatable.
$z	Chronological subdivision	Repeatable.

Control Subfields

$2	Subject system code	Not repeatable.
$3	Authority record identifier	Not repeatable.
$7	Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading	Not repeatable.
$8	Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading	Not repeatable.

Notes on Field Contents

This field contains data entered according to the provisions of the system of form headings used.

Related Fields

152 RULES
280 HEADING - FORM, GENRE OR PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Examples

EX 1

100	##$a19790723aengy0103####ba0
152	##$brbpap
280	##$aMarbled papers
480	##$aMarble papers
580	##$5g$a[Surface applications of paper]
580	##$5h$aAntique marbled papers
580	##$5h$aBritish marbled papers
580	##$5h$aCocoa marbled papers
780	##$8frefre$aPapiers marbrés

In the *Paper terms : a thesaurus for use in rare book and special collections cataloguing*, "Marbled papers" is the preferred form. In a billingual catalogue, the term is translated into French.

EX 2

152 ##$bgsafd
280 ##$aAdventure stories
480 ##$aSuspense novels
480 ##$aSwashbucklers
580 ##$aThrillers
580 ##$5h$aDetective and mystery stories
580 ##$5h$aPicaresque literature
580 ##$5h$aRobinsonades
580 ##$5h$aRomantic suspense novels
780 ##$8frefre$aHistoires d'aventure

8-- SOURCE INFORMATION BLOCK

Definition and scope of fields

This block contains information concerning the agencies responsible for the record and cataloguer's notes recorded by those agencies. Cataloguer's notes are primarily intended to guide cataloguers and thus are usually not written in a form suitable to public display. Notes intended for public display are in the 3-- NOTES BLOCK.

The following fields are defined:

801	Originating Source
810	Source Data Found
815	Source Data Not Found
820	Usage or Scope Information
825	Example Under Note
830	General Cataloguer's Note
835	Deleted Heading Information
836	Replaced Heading Information
856	Electronic Location and Access
886	Data Not Converted from Source Format

Occurrence

Field 801 is mandatory. All other fields in the 8-- block are optional. It is recommended that all notes in a source record suitable for international exchange be entered in the UNIMARC Record.

Notes on field contents

Control subfields are not used in the 8-- block. Punctuation should be entered as in the source format.

801 Originating Source

Field Definition

This field identifies the agency responsible for the creation of the record and the date of the entry. It is repeatable to show the transcribing, modifying or issuing agency. The date for new records is the date of the creation of the entry. For revised records, the date recorded is the date of the latest revision.

Occurrence

Mandatory. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1: blank (not defined)

Indicator 2: specifies the function performed by the agency:
0 Original cataloguing agency
1 Transcribing agency
2 Modifying agency
3 Issuing agency

Subfields

$a Country

The country of the issuing agency in 2 character form.The country is coded according to ISO 3166. The full list of codes will be found in the *UNIMARC Manual - Bibliographic Format, Appendix B.* Not repeatable.

$b Agency

The name of the agency may be in coded form using the identifiers found in the *Guidelines for Authority and Reference Entries,* Appendix B; the codes from *MARC Code List for Organisations* which include many non-U.S. library agencies; or the full name of the agency or a national code. Not repeatable.

$c Date of latest transaction

The date of latest transaction should be recorded according to ISO 8601, i.e., in the form YYYYMMDD. Not repeatable.

Notes on Field Contents

In many cases the same agency will have carried out some or all indicated functions; however the field should be repeated only when there are changes to transaction dates, cataloguing rules or formats; where there are no changes only the earliest occurrence of the field should be included.

Related Fields

RECORD LABEL: encoding level (character position 17)
100 GENERAL PROCESSING DATA: date entered on file (character positions 0-7)
The date in field 100 may be the same as the transcription date but should be repeated in field 801.

Examples

EX 1
801 #0$aUS$bDLC$c19800516
EX 2
801 #3$aGB$bBL$c19831121

810 Source Data Found

Field Definition

This field contains a citation to a reference source when information about the heading was found. The first 810 field usually contains the citation for the bibliographic work for the cataloguing of which the heading has been established.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1: blank (not defined)
Indicator 2: blank (not defined)

Subfields

$a Citation

Subfield $a contains the citation for a published work or a description of any source or action that provided information about the heading. The information provided is sufficient to identify both the work and the location within the work. Not repeatable.

$b Information found

Subfield $b contains a statement of the information found in the source cited in $a. Not repeatable.

Notes on Field Contents

This field is not mandatory, but it is recommended that source information is cited whenever it is available.

Related fields

2-- HEADINGS
4-- SEE REFERENCES
5-- SEE ALSO REFERENCES
7-- LINKING HEADINGS

Examples

EX 1
200 #1$aAvery,$bHarold Eric
400 #1$aAvery,$bH.E.
810 ##$aHis Advanced physical chemistry calculations, 1971: t.p.$b(H. E. Avery, B. Sc., Ph.D., Dept. of Chem., Liverpool Polytechnic)

EX 2
152 ##$aAACR2
215 ##$aCalanques, Massif des (France)
810 ##$aDict. géogr. de la France$b(Calanques (les), nom donné au littoral méditerranéen du département des Bouches-du-Rhône, entre Marseille et Cassis)

EX 3
200 ##$aHailsham of Saint Marylebone,$bQuintin Hogg,$cBaron
810 ##$aWho's Who

815 Source Data Not Found

Field Definitions

This field contains the citations for consulted reference sources in which no information about the heading was found.

Occurrence

Optional. Field is not repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1: blank (not defined)
Indicator 2: blank (not defined)

Subfields

$a Citation

Subfield $a contains a citation for a published work or a description of any source that provided no information about the heading. The subfield is repeated for each separate source cited.

Notes on Field Contents

This field is not mandatory, but it is recommended that sources are cited wherever possible.

Related fields

2-- HEADINGS
4-- SEE REFERENCES
5-- SEE ALSO REFERENCES
7-- LINKING HEADINGS

Examples

EX 1

200 #1$aJones,$bA. Wesley
815 ##$aDir. Amer. schol., 1974;$aNational faculty dir., 1979;$aAmer. men/women sci., soc. and beh. sci., 1978;$aWWA., 1978-79

EX 2

240 ##$aCalanques (France)
815##$aWeb. geog. dict., 1972;$aE. Brit. micro.;$aCol. Lipp. gaz.;$aTimes atlas, 1955

820 Usage or Scope Information

Field Definition

This field contains information limiting the use of the 2-- record heading and/or differentiating persons or bodies with similar names.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1: blank (not defined)
Indicator 2: blank (not defined)

Subfield

$a Note text

Subfield $a contains the text of the note. Repeatable.

Notes on Field Contents

This field is not mandatory, but it is recommended that a note is made wherever necessary to avoid confusion between similar headings.

Related fields

2-- HEADINGS
4-- SEE REFERENCES
5-- SEE ALSO REFERENCES
7-- LINKING HEADINGS

Examples

EX 1

200 #1$aSmithe,$bSam
820 ##$aNot to be confused with Smith, Sam

EX 2

200 #1$aLafontaine,$bJacques,$f1944-
820 ##$aNe pas confondre avec l'auteur né en 1933

EX 3

250 ##$aHoly Year
820 ##$aHere are entered works on the holy or jubilee years proclaimed by the popes. For special holy years (regular or extraordinary) add date, e.g., Holy Year, 1925

825 Example Under Note

Field Definition

This field is used in a record to indicate that the heading in the 2-- field has been used as an example or has been cited in a note in another record.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1: blank (not defined)
Indicator 2: blank (not defined)

Subfields

$a Note text

Subfield $a contains the 2-- block heading of the record in which an established subject or authorized subdivision is cited. Not repeatable.

Related fields

2-- HEADINGS

Examples

EX 1

210 02$aLeague of Nations$xOfficials and employees
825 ##$aExample under reference from Officials and employees
825 ##$aNote under Public officers

EX 2

250 ##$aJudges$xTravel regulations
825 ##$aExample under reference from Travel regulations

830 General Cataloguer's Note

Field Definition

This field is used to record biographical, historical, or other information about the heading

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1:	blank (not defined)
Indicator 2:	blank (not defined)

Subfields

$a Note text

Subfield $a contains the text of the note. Repeatable.

Notes on Field Contents

The data may include references to specific rules applied, notes justifying the choice of form of heading, etc. Such data could also appear as part of other fields, e.g., 810 SOURCE DATA FOUND.

Examples

EX 1

```
200     #1$aKorman,$bGerd
830     ##$ab. 1928;$aPhD
```

EX 2

```
200     #1$aOtter$bA.A. den$g(Andy Albert den),$f1941-
830     ##$aAACR2 22.4A. Name established according to author’s preference.
```

835 Deleted Heading Information

Field Definition

This field is used to record why the heading in the 2-- is being deleted from an authority file. It appears in a record in which Record Label, Record Status (character position 5), contains value d, deleted record.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1:	blank (not defined)
Indicator 2:	blank (not defined)

Subfields

$a Note text

The subfield $a contains an explanatory text note. Repeatable.

$b Replacement heading

The subfield $b contains the heading(s) which have replaced the deleted heading in the 2--. Repeatable.

$d Date of the transaction

Subfield $d is mandatory if field 835 is used. It contains the date of the transaction in the form YYYYMMDD. Not repeatable.

Related Fields

RECORD LABEL: record status, character position 5 = d (deleted record)

Notes on Field Contents

The date of transaction in subfield $d should be expressed as eight digits in the form YYYYMMDD.

Examples

EX 1

Record Label, character position 5 = d (deleted record)

250	##$aOrphans and orphan-asylums
835	##$aThis heading has been replaced by the headings$bOrphans and Orphanages$d20001017

836 Replaced Heading Information

Field Definition

This field is used to record why the heading in the 2-- is being replaced from an authority file. It appears in a record in which Record Label, Record Status (character position 5), contains value c (corrected record) or n (new record).

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1: blank (not defined)
Indicator 2: blank (not defined)

Subfields

Data Subfields:

$b Replaced heading

Subfield $b is mandatory when field 836 is used. It contains the superseded heading. Not repeatable.

$d Date of the transaction

Subfield $d is mandatory when field 836 is used. It contains the date of the transaction in the form YYYYMMDD. Not repeatable.

Related Fields

RECORD LABEL, Record status, character position 5 = c (corrected record) or n (new record)

Examples

EX 1

Record Label, character position 5 = c (corrected record)
250 ##$aOrphelinats
836 ##$bOrphelins et orphelinats$d19930629

EX 2

Record Label, character position 5 = n (new record)
200 #1$aDe Clerck$bCharles
836 ##$bClerck, Charles de$d19871125

856 Electronic Location and Access

Field Definition

This field contains the information required to locate an electronic item. The field may be used in an authority record to provide supplementary information available electronically about the entity for which the record was created. The information identifies the electronic location containing the item or from which it is available. It also contains information to retrieve the item by the access method identified in the first indicator position.
It can be used to generate notes relating to mode of access.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable when the location data elements vary (subfields $a, $b, $d) and when more than one access method may be used. It is also repeatable whenever the electronic filename varies (subfield $f), except when a single intellectual item is divided into different parts for online storage or retrieval.

Indicators

Indicator 1: specifies the access method:
  # No information provided
  0 Email
  1 FTP
  2 Remote login (Telnet)
  3 Dial-up
  4 HTTP
  7 Method specified in subfield $y

Indicator 2: blank (not defined)

Subfields

$a Host name. Repeatable.

$b Access number

The access number is associated with a host. It can contain the Internet Protocol (IP) numeric address if the item is an Internet resource, or a telephone number if dial-up access is provided through a telephone line. This data may change frequently and may be generated by the system, rather than statically stored. Subfield $b may be repeated if all the other information in the field applies. A telephone number is recorded as follows: [country code]-[area code]-[telephone number]. Example: 49-69-15251140 (a number in Frankfurt, Germany); 1-202-7076237 (a number in the U.S., Washington, D.C.). If an extension is applicable, include it after the telephone number preceded by ‘x’. Example: 1-703-3589800x515 (telephone number with extension). Repeatable.

$c Compression information

Repeatable.

$d Path

Repeatable.

$e Date and hour of consultation and access

The time, in the form YYYYMMDDHHMM, at which the electronic item was last accessed. Not repeatable.

$f Electronic name

The electronic name of a file as it exists in the directory/subdirectory indicated in subfield $d on the host identified in subfield $a. Subfield $f may be repeated if a single logical file has been divided into parts and stored under different names. In this case, the separate parts should constitute a single bibliographic item. In all other cases, a file that may be retrieved under different filenames contains multiple occurrences of field 856, each with its corresponding electronic name in subfield $f. A filename may include wildcard characters (e.g., ‘*’ or ‘?’) if applicable, with a note in subfield $z explaining how files are named. NOTE: Filenames may be case sensitive for some systems. This subfield may also contain the name of the electronic publication or conference. Repeatable.

$g Uniform Resource Name

The URN, which provides a globally unique location independent identifier. Repeatable.

$h Processor of request

The username, or processor of the request; generally the data which precedes the at sign (‘@’) in the host address. Not repeatable.

$i Instruction

An instruction or command needed for the remote host to process a request. Repeatable.

$j Bits per second

The lowest and highest number of bits (binary units) of data that can be transmitted per second when connected to a host. The syntax for recording the number of bits per second (BPS) should be: [Lowest BPS]-[Highest BPS]. If only lowest given: [Lowest BPS]-. If only highest given: -[Highest BPS]. Not repeatable.

$k Password

Used to record general-use passwords, and should not contain passwords requiring security. Not repeatable.

$l Logon/login

General-use logon/login strings which do not require special security. Not repeatable.

$m Contact for access assistance

Repeatable.

$n Name of location of host in subfield $a

Not repeatable.

$o Operating system

For information, the operating system used by the host specified in subfield $a is indicated in this subfield. Not repeatable.

$p Port

The portion of the address that identifies a process or service in the host. Not repeatable.

$q Electronic format type

Contains an identification of the electronic format type, which determines how data are transferred through a network. Usually, a text file can be transferred as character data which generally restricts the text to characters in the ASCII (American National Standard Code for Information Interchange) character set (i.e., the basic Latin alphabet, digits 0-9, a few special characters, and most punctuation marks). Text files with characters outside of the ASCII set, or non-textual data (e.g., computer programs, image data) must be transferred using another file transfer mode, usually binary mode. Electronic format type may be taken from lists such as registered Internet Media types (MIME types). Not repeatable.

$r Settings

The settings used for transferring data. Included in settings are: 1) Number Data Bits (the number of bits per character); 2) Number Stop Bits (the number of bits to signal the end of a byte); and 3) Parity (the parity checking technique used). The syntax of these elements is: [Parity]-[Number of Data Bits]-[Number of Stop Bits]. If only the parity is given, the other elements of settings and their related hyphens are omitted (i.e., [Parity]). If one of the other two elements is given, the hyphen for the missing element is recorded in its proper position (i.e., [Parity]--[Number of Stop Bits] or [Parity]-[Number of Data Bits]-). The values for parity are: O (Odd), E (Even), N (None), S (Space), and M (Mark). Not repeatable.

$s File size

The size of the file as stored under the filename indicated in subfield $f. It is generally expressed in terms of 8-bit bytes (octets). It may be repeated in cases where the filename is repeated and directly follows the subfield $f to which it applies. This information is not given for journals, since field 856 relates to the entire title, not to particular issues. Repeatable.

$t Terminal emulation

Repeatable.

$u Uniform Resource Locator

The Uniform Resource Locator (URL), which provides electronic access data in a standard syntax. This data can be used for automated access to an electronic item using one of the Internet protocols. Field 856 is structured to allow the creation of a URL by combining data from other 856 subfields. Subfield $u may be used instead of those separate subfields or in addition to them. Not repeatable.

$v Hours access method available

The hours that access to an electronic resource is available at the location indicated in this field. Repeatable

$w Record control number

Repeatable.

$x Nonpublic note

Repeatable.

$y Access method

The access method when the first indicator position contains value 7 (Method specified in subfield $y). This subfield may include access methods other than the main TCP/IP protocols specified in the first indicator. The data in this subfield corresponds with the access schemes specified in Uniform Resource Locators (URL) (RFC 1738), a product of the Uniform Resource Identifiers Working Group of the IETF. The Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) maintains a registry of URL schemes and defines the syntax and use of new schemes. Not repeatable.

$z Public note

Repeatable.

Notes on field contents

The information contained in this field is sufficient to allow for the electronic transfer of a file, subscription to an electronic journal, or logon to an electronic resource. In some cases, only unique data elements are recorded which allow the user to access a locator table on a remote host containing the remaining information needed to access the item.

Examples

EX 1

200 #1$aRussell,$bBertrand,$f1872-1970
856 4#$uhttp://plato.stanford.edu/entries/russell/russell.jpeg

The electronic resource is available by http.

EX 2

240 ##$1200#0$aLeonardo,$cda Vinci,$f1452-1519$1230##$aMona Lisa
856 4#$ahttp://sunsite.unc.edu/wm/paint/auth/vinci/joconde/
856 4#$ahttp://sunsite.unc.edu/wm/paint/auth/vinci/joconde/jpg

There are two electronic resources. The first is a description, the second is an image.

EX 3

210 02$aLibrary of Congress.$bCopyright Office
856 4#$ahttp://lcweb.loc.gov/copyright

EX 4

210 12$aInternational Conference on the Principles and Future Development of AACR2
856 4#$ahttp://www.nlc-bnc.ca/jsc/

EX 5

250 ##$aPresidents' spouses$yUnited States
856 4#$ahttp://www.firstladies.org

886 Data Not Converted From Source Format

Field Definition

This field contains data for which there is no specific UNIMARC field. It is used when an agency is converting records from another format and wishes to retain elements in fields which have no equivalent.

Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable.

Indicators

Indicator 1: specifies type of field
0 Record Label
1 Variable control field (0-- fields without indicators or subfields)
2 Variable data field (010-999 fields)

Indicator 2: blank (not defined)

Subfields

$a Tag of the source format field

This subfield will not be present if Indicator 1 has the value 0. This subfield can be used only once with the value Tag of the Source Format Field. All other $a subfields in this field have the values assigned by the field of the source format. Not repeatable.

$b Indicators and subfields of the source format field

This subfield will contain the indicators, subfield identifiers and subfields of the original field in their original order. This subfield can be used only once with the value Indicators and Subfields of the Source Format Field. All other $b subfields in this field have the values assigned by the field of the source format. Not repeatable.

$2 System code

The name of the format used for the machine-readable record. For this field, $2 appears first. See Appendix H in *UNIMARC Manual - Bibliographic Format* for codes. Not repeatable.

Examples

EX 1
886 2#$2marca$a042$b##$alc

There is no equivalent in UNIMARC for MARC 21 format for authority data’s 042 Authentication Code field. There are only three true subfield identifiers in the field — the $2, the first $a and the first $b.

9-- NATIONAL USE BLOCK

Definition and Scope of Fields

This block is reserved for national use by agencies where UNIMARC is the basis of the domestic format. It is recommended that fields in this block be excluded from international exchange tapes. In cases of difficulty, it would be a matter for international agreement as to whether particular types of data should be held in a local field.

Agencies using this block may if they wish come to an agreement over common use of fields; but this is optional.

Notes on Field Contents

These fields may contain any information which is of local, as opposed to international, importance.

Related Fields, Indicators, and Subfields

All -9- and --9 fields throughout the format are reserved for national and local use; their definitions and indicator and subfield values remain undefined by the Permanent UNIMARC Committee. This is also true of indicator value 9 and subfield $9.

APPWNDIX L: COMPLETE EXAMPLES

Personal names

Example 1

Record 1:
Record status - n
Type of record - x
Type of entity - a
Encoding level - #

001 A369875
005 19810715164759.9
100 ##$a19810715aengy0103####ba0
101 ##$aeng
102 ##$aUK
120 ##$aba
152 ##$aAACR2
200 #1$aStewart,$bJ.I.M.
500 #1$0For works written under his real name see$aInnes,$bMichael $3B329638
801 ##$aUK$bBL$c19810629
810 ##$aWho's Who

Record 2:
Record status - n
Type of record - x
Type of entity - a
Encoding level - #
001 B329638
005 19810715164759.1
100 ##$a19810716aengy0103####ba0
101 ##$aeng
102 ##$aUK
120 ##$aba
152 ##$aAACR2
200 #1$aInnes,$bMichael
500 #1$0For works written under his pseudonym see$aStewart,$bJ.I.M.$3A369875
801 ##$aUK$##BL$c19810629
810 ##$aWho's Who

Example 2

```
Label   ?????nx##a22?????###45##
001  frBN009103197
005  19930727230134.6
100  ##$a19930723afrey0103####ba0
101  ##$aund
102  ##$aIT
106  ##$a1
120  ##$aba
152  ##$aAFNOR Z 44-061
200  #1$8freita$aNicolini da Sabbio$bDomenico$f15..-160.?$cimprimeur-libraire
300  0#$aA publié également sous la raison : "Ad signum Seminantis" ("al segno del Seminante") entre 1572 et
       1575
300  0#$aEn 1559-1560, travaille en association avec son frère Cornelio Nicolini da Sabbio
340  ##$aVenezia, 1557-1605?. lIn contrada San Giulian. Al segno del Seminante
340  ##$aDominus illuminatio mea et salus mea, quem timebo? Prudentia negocium non Fortuna ducat. Nisi
       qui legitime certaverit
400  #1$8freita$aNicolini$bDomenico$f15..-160.?$cimprimeur-libraire
400  #1$8frelat$aNicolinis$bDominicus de$f15..-160.?$cimprimeur-libraire
400  #1$$8freita$aNicolino$bDomenico$f15..-160.?$cimprimeur-libraire
801  #0$aFR$bBN$c19990706
810  ##$aPastorello
810  ##$aCosenza$bdates d'activité 1550-1625
810  ##$aBorsa
810  ##$aSTC Italian books, 1601-1700
810  ##$aAscarelli, Menato
```

Example 3

```
Label   ?????cx##a22?????###45##
001  frBN001502792
005  19910909141200.3
100  ##$a19850419afrey0103####ba0
101  ##$agrc
102  ##$aXX
106  ##$a1
120  ##$aba
152  ##$aAFNOR Z 44-061
200  #0$8frefre$aÉtienne d'Athènes
330  0#$aNe pas confondre avec Stephanus Alexandrinus, du Ier siècle, commentateur d'Aristote
340  0#$aMédecin et philosophe né à Athènes (?), ayant enseigné à Alexandrie et auteur de commentaires sur
       les oeuvres d'Hippocrate et de Galien
400  #0$8frelat$aStephanus medicus
400  #0$8freeng$aStephanus of Athens
400  #0$8freger$aStephanos von Athen
400  #0$8frefre$aStephanus d'Athènes
400  #0$8frelat$aStephanus Alexandrinus$f0550?-0650?
400  #0$8frefre$aÉtienne d'Alexandrie$f0550?-0650?
700  #0$8latlat$aStephanus Atheniensis
801  #0$aFR$bBN$c19990224
810  ##$aCommentary on Hippocrates' Aphorisms, sections I-II / Stephanus of Athens ; text and translation by
       Leendert G. Westerink = Stephani Atheniensis In Hippocratis aphorismos commentaria I-II / ed. et in
       linguam Anglicam vertit Leendert G. Westerink, 1985
810  ##$aBibliotheca scriptorum classicorum, 1880-1882$bStephanus Alexandrinus
810  ##$aCatalogus translationum et commentariorum / ed. P. O. Kristeller, 1960-$bStephanus Alexandrinus
810  ##$aBN Cat. gén. : Stephanus d'Athènes
```

Example 4

Label 00000nx##a2200000###45##
001 930721063
100 ## $a19930721ascry0103####ba0
102 ## $aIT
152 ## $aPPIAK
200 #0 $aTypographus operis "Martialis 1480"
300 0# $aNije moguće utvrditi pravo ime tiskara
340 0# $aTiskar, djelovao u Veneciji oko 1480.
400 #0 $aTypographus operis Martial
400 #1 $aTip. de Martialis
801 #0 $aHR$bNSK
810 ## $aBorsa. Clavis, sv. 1, str. 329
810 ## $aHain 10814

Corporate Names

Example 1

Label ?????nx##b22?????###45##
001 n##81123456b
005 19810409121344.1
100 ##$a19810409aengy0103####ba0
101 ##$aeng
102 ##$aUS
106 ##$a0
150 ##$aa
152 ##$aAACR2
210 02$aPittsburgh Research Center
410 01$aPittsburgh (Pa.).$bPittsburgh Research Center
410 01$aPittsburgh (Pa.).$bResearch Center
410 01$aUnited States.$bBureau of Mines.$bPittsburgh Research Center
510 02$5a$aPittsburgh Mining and Safety Research Center
801 ##$aUS$bLC$c19810409
810 ##$aIts Practical ignition problems related to intrinsic safety, 1980: t.p. $bPittsburgh Research Center, Pittsburgh, Pa.) caption t.p. (U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh Research Center, Pittsburgh, PA.)
830 ##$aPhone call to Bureau of Mines publications office, 1/23/80 (the name of the Pittsburgh Mining and Safety Research Center was changed to Pittsburgh Research Center in 1977)

Example 2

Label ?????cx##b22?????###45##
001 frBN000000089
005 19970616093559.1
100 ##$a19831125afrey0103####ba0
101 ##$amul
102 ##$aII
106 ##$a1
150 ##$af
152 ##$aAFNOR
210 02$7ba0aba0y$8frefre$aInstitut du monde arabe
300 0#$aCréé en commun avec les Etats arabes et la République française. Acte de fondation signé le 28-2-1980. Décret portant reconnaissance d'utilité publique du 14-10-1980
340 ##$a23 quai Saint-Bernard, 75005 Paris. Tél. 46.34.25.25 (Standard) et 40.51.38.38 (Informations)
410 02$7ba0aba0a$8freara$aMa´had al-´ālam al-arabī
410 02$7ba0yba0y$8frefre$aIMA
710 02$7fa1yfa1y$8araara$a[Name in arabic script]
801 #0$aFR$bBN$c19990224
810 ##$aApprendre l'arabe / Institut du monde arabe, 1982
810 ##$aJournal Officiel, 1980-10-15

Example 3

Label ?????cx##c22?????###45##
001 frBN000030292
005 19930405
100 ##$a19831117afrey0103######ba0
101 ##$amul
102 ##$aII
106 ##$a0
150 ##$af
152 ##$aAFNOR Z 44-060
210 02$7ba0yba0y$8frefre$aNations Unies

300 0#$aCharte des Nations Unies signée à San Francisco le 26-6-1945, ratifiée le 24-10-1945
340 ##$aNew York, NY. 10017 USA
410 02$aONU
410 02$aUN
410 02$aForenta Nationerna
410 02$aOrganisation des Nations Unies
510 02$0Avant 1945, voir$3frBN005626047$5a$aSociété des Nations
710 02$7ba0yba0y$8freeng$aUnited Nations
710 02$7ba0yba0y$8frespa$aNaciones Unidas
801 #0$aFR$bBN$c19990224

Example 4

Label 00000nx##b2200000###45##
001 200711154
100 ## $a20000711ascry0103####ba0
101 ## $ager
102 ## $aAT
106 ## $a0
152 ## $aPPIAK
210 00 $aGhelen$gJohann Leopold von, Erben$cWien
300 0# $aNasljednici tiskara Johanna Leopolda von Ghelena pod tim imenom djeluju od 1760. - 1858.
410 02 $aGhelen$gJohann Leopold von, Erben$cBeč
410 02 $aGhelensche Erben$cWien
410 02 $aLiterae A. Ghelenianae$cVindobona
410 02 $aTypi nob. haered. de Ghelen$cVienna
410 02 $aTypi Gheleniani$cVienna
801 #0 $a HR$b NSK
810 ## $a 500 Jahre, sv. 1, str. 226

Trademarks

Example 1

Label ?????cx##d22?????###45##
001 [Record identifier]
005 19990702150000
100 ##$a19990207afrey0103######ba0
102 ##$aUS
126 ##$a2
152 ##$a BnF Marques
216 ##$aColumbia$cmarque américaine
340 ##$aDates d'existence : 1890-
340 ##$aInitialement créée aux Etats-Unis, elle s'implante en Angleterre en 1928. En 1928, cette filiale connue sous le nom de British Columbia, se sépare de la maison mère américaine pour fonder EMI (Electrical Music Industries) en 1930 en association avec Gramophone. EMI déclare le label Columbia à la Chambre de commerce de Londres en privant la maison mère américaine du droit d'utiliser ce label. En 1945, la maison mère américaine Columbia crée le label CBS pour les exportations vers l'Europe et continue parallèlement à publier sous le label Columbia aux Etats-Unis. En 1991, Sony a acheté ce label pour Columbia
416 ##$aSony-Columbia
510 ##$0Propriété de$3[authority record identifier]$aSony Music Entertainment International
510 ##$0Avant 1991, est édité par$3[authority record identifier]$aCBS
510 ##$0A partir de 1991, est édité par$3[authority record identifier]$aSony Music Entertainment International
510 ##$0A partir de 1991, est édité par$3[authority record identifier]$aSony Music France
510 ##$0A partir de 1991, est édité par$3[authority record identifier]$aSony Music Entertainment Inc.
510 ##$0Est distribué par$3[authority record identifier]$aSony Music France
516 ##$3[authority record identifier]$5h$aColumbia Masterworks
801 #0$aFR$bBN$c20000107
810 ##$aThe American Record Label Book / Brian Rust, 1984

Translation of the note for non French speaking readers :

340 ##$aCreated in USA, Columbia was established in 1928 in England. In 1928, this trademark known under the name British Columbia was detached from the American mother company to create EMI (Electrical Music Industries) in 1930, in partnership with Gramophone. EMI registered the label Columbia at the Chamber of Commerce of London, depriving the American parent company of the right to use this label. In 1945, Columbia, the American parent company created the label CBS for export to Europe and in parallel, continued to use the label Columbia in the USA. In 1991, Sony bought this label from Columbia

Form, Genre of Physical Characteristics

Example 1

Label ?????nx##l22?????###45##
001 Y0 89001283
100 ##961024aengy01######ba0n
152 ##$bgsafd
280 ##$aFolklore
330 1#$aUse for tales belonging to an oral tradition and handed down through the generations. Examples of folklore may belong to a more specific genre, e.g. Fables, Fairy tales, Legends. Where necessary, prefer the heading for that genre
480 ##$aFolk lore
480 ##$aFolk tales
480 ##$aTales
750 ##$2lc$aFolk lore
750 ##$2lc$aTales
801 #0$aGB$bUk$c1996102
801 #1$aGB$bUk$c1996102
810 ##$aOlderr

Uniform titles

Example 1

Label ?????cx##t22?????###45##
001 frBN002495742
005 19970808
100 ##$a19800508afrey0103####ba0
101 ##$amul
102 ##$aZZ
106 ##$a1
152 ##$aAFNOR Z 44-061
230 ##$8freger$aTill Eulenspiegel
300 0#$aAttribué à Thomas Murner par certains, à Johannes Pauli par d'autres, à Hermann Bote par P. Honegger depuis la découverte et la publ. de nouveaux fragments en 1973. Pour ces auteurs, consulter le Fichier d'autorité des auteurs personnes physiques sous les vedettes : Murner, Thomas ; Pauli, Johannes ; Bote, Hermann
300 0#$aOeuvre populaire d'origine germanique écrite, selon certains, en haut-allemand vers 1500, selon d'autres, version antérieure en bas-allemand vers 1450. - 1re éd. connue : Strasbourg ca 1510 ("fragment Honegger" ou "petit fragment" et "fragment Hucker" ou "grand fragment")
300 0#$aA connu dès le XVIe s. un succès international à travers des trad. en flamand (Anvers ca 1525), français (Paris, 1530 ; 13 éd. connues du XVIe s.), anglais et polonais. - Adaptation libre en langue française en 1867 par le belge Charles De Coster
330 0#$aPour les éd. de De Coster, entrée principale sous le titre uniforme, entrée secondaire à l'auteur
430 ##$8fredut$aAardige leven van Thijl Uilenspiegel
430 ##$8freger$aAlte und neue Geschichten von Till Eulenspiegel
430 ##$aDyll Eulenspiegel
430 ##$aDyl Ulenspiegel
430 ##$aEulenspiegel
430 ##$8freger$a[Der]Ganz neue, wieder erstandene Eulenspiegel
430 ##$8freger$a[Ein]Kurtzweilig lesen von Dil Ulenspiegel
430 ##$8freger$a[Ein]Kurtzweilig lesen vom Till Ulenspiegel
430 ##$8freger$a[Ein]Kurzweilig Buch von Till Eulenspiegel
430 ##$8freger$aLeben und Meinungen des Till Eulenspiegel
430 ##$8freger$aLeben und sonderbare Thaten Till Eulenspiegels
430 ##$aLeven van Thyl Uilenspiegel
430 ##$aLustige Historien, Oder Merkwürdiges Leben, Thaten und Reisen des Welbekandten Tyll Eulenspiegels
430 ##$8frelat$aNoctuae speculum
430 ##$a[Die]Schönsten Historien von Till Eulenspiegel
430 ##$aSeltsame Possen des Till Eulenspiegel
430 ##$aTill Ulenspiegel
430 ##$aTilu Buhoglindă
430 ##$aToată viața istețiiļe şi faptele minunatuluiu Tilu Buhoglindă
430 ##$aTyel Ulenspiegel
[etc.]
530 ##$3frBN004610727$8frepol$aFraszki nowe Sowizrzaøowe
530 ##$3frBN004609358$8frepol$aFraszki Sowizrzaøa nowego
530 ##$3frBN004610830$8frepol$aSowizrzaø nowy
730 ##$8frepol$aSowizrzaø
730 ##$8fredan$aUglspil
801 #0$aFR$bBN$c20000224
810 ##$aIFLA, Anonymous classics, 1978
810 ##$aUlenspiegel, de sa vie, de ses oeuvres : éd. critique du plus ancien Ulespiègle français du XVIe s. / Jelle Koopmans et Paul Verhuyck, 1988
810 ##$aDLL ; Laffont Bompiani, Oeuvres
810 ##$aBN Cat. gén. 1960-1969

Subjects

Example 1

Label ?????cx##j22?????###45##
001 frBN009045267
005 19980722222222.2
100 ##$a19930701afrey0103####ba0
152 ##$bRAMEAU
250 ##$aMariage mixte
330 1#$aSous cette vedette, on trouve les ouvrages généraux sur les mariages ou autres types d'unions entre personnes de religions, confessions religieuses, races et groupes ethniques différents. Les ouvrages sur les mariages entre personnes de religions ou de confessions religieuses différentes se trouvent sous la vedette Mariage interreligieux. Les ouvrages sur les mariages entre personnes de races ou ethnies différentes se trouvent sous la vedette Mariage interethnique
450 ##$aCouple mixte
450 ##$aCouples mixtes
450 ##$aIntermariage
450 ##$aMariages mixtes
450 ##$aMixité conjugale
450 ##$aUnions mixtes
550 ##$3frBN00171107X$5h$aMariage interethnique
550 ##$3frBN009059651$5h$aMariage international
550 ##$3frBN001711062$5h$aMariage interreligieux
550 ##$3frBN001533179$5g$aMariage
801 #0$aFR$bBN$c19990226
822 ##$8eng$aIntermarriage (May Subd Geog)$vLCSH, 1996-12
825 ##$aNote sous Mariage interreligieux
825 ##$aNote sous Mariage interethnique

Place Access

Example 1

Label	?????nx##k22?????###45##
001	210717144
100	## $a20001206ascry0103####ba0
102	## $aIT
123	## $de0122000$ee0122000$fn0452600$gn0452600
152	## $aPPIAK
160	## $ae-it
260	## $8scrita$aItalija$dVenezia
460	## $8scrscr$aItalija$dBenetki
460	## $8scrlat$aItalija$dVinegia
460	## $8scrlat $aItalija$bVenetia
460	## $8scrlat$aItalija$bUrbs Veneta
460	## $aItalija$bMneti
460	## $aItalija$bBneci
460	## $aItalija$bMleti
460	## $aItalija$bMleczi
460	## $aItalija$bMletci
801	#0 $aHR$bNSK
810	## $aOrbis Latinus, sv. 3, str. 587

Example 2

Label	?????nx##k22?????###45##
001	210704046
100	## $a20001206ascry0103####ba0
102	## $aHR
123	##$de0184200$ee0184200$fn0453300$gn0453300
152	## $aPPIAK
160	## $ae-ci
260	## $8scrscr$aHrvatska$dOsijek
460	## $8scrlat$aHrvatska$dMursa
460	## $8scrlat$aHrvatska$dEssekinum
460	## $8scrhun$aHrvatska$dEssek
460	## $aHrvatska$dEszekinum
460	## $aHrvatska$dEssechium
460	## $aHrvatska$dMetropolis Slavoniae
460	## $aHrvatska$dOsik
460	## $aHrvatska$dOssik
460	## $aHrvatska$dEsekinum
801	#0 $aHR
810	## $aOrbis Latinus

APPENDIX O: Format Changes

This appendix summarizes changes to the format. New page(s) will be issued for this section with each update to the format.

New edition (2001)

This list consists of changes to the format since the publication of *UNIMARC/Authorities: Universal format for authorities* in 1991. The changes resulted from the meetings of the Permanent UNIMARC Committee from 1997- 1999. The amendments fall into the following categories:

1. clearer presentation of the data in a manner which is consistent with the *UNIMARC Manual - Bibliographic Format;*
2. consistency with the recommendations of the IFLA UBCIM Working Group on Minimal Level Authority Records and ISADN, as published in *Mandatory elements for Internationally Shared Resource Authority Records.* IFLA/UBCIM, 1998;
3. extension of the format to facilitate links to electronic material and promote international exchange of authority data.

Deleted paragraphs
Alternative Script data: USA example replaced by new example.
Explanatory notes: Note (5) was deleted and subsequent notes were renumbered.

New paragraphs
Foreword to the second edition

New fields
035 Other System Control Numbers
101 Language of the Entity
102 Nationality of the Entity
106 Coded Data Field: Personal/Corporate/Family Name/Trademark used as Subject Heading
120 Coded Data Field: Personal Names
123 Coded Data Field: Territorial or Geographic Name
216 Heading - Trademark
260 Heading - Place Access
280 Heading - Form, Genre or Physical Characteristics
340 Biography and Activity Note
356 Geographical Note
416 See Reference Tracing - Trademark
460 See Reference Tracing - Place Access
480 See Reference Tracing - Form, Genre or Physical Characteristics
516 See also Reference Tracing - Trademark
560 See also Reference Tracing - Place Access
580 See also Reference Tracing - Form, Genre or Physical Characteristics
716 Linking Heading - Trademark
760 Linking Heading - Place Access
780 Linking Heading - Form, Genre or Physical Characteristics
836 Replaced Heading Information
856 Electronic Location and Access
886 Data not Converted from Source Format

Changes in name and function of field
150 Coded Data Field for Corporate Names

New subfields/values
Leader: Character position 9 defined: type of entity
100 $a Character position 12 transliteration table additional codes defined: d,,e,f
100 $a Character position 13-16 character set: additional codes defined, 07-09, 11 and 50
100 $a Character position 13-16 character set: additional code reserved, 10

100 $a Character position 21-22 script of cataloguing: additional codes defined, ma, mb,
100 $a Character position 23 defined: direction of script of cataloguing
Control Subfield $7: name changed to "Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading" Character positions 4-7 defined as script of the base heading.
Control Subfield $8: name changed to "Language of cataloguing and language of the base heading" Character positions 3-5 defined as language of the base heading.
2-- $j Form Subdivision
4-- $j Form Subdivision
5-- $j Form Subdivision
7-- $j Form Subdivision

Change to status
Control subfield $8 permitted for use in 2-- block.