

# Appendices



## Basic Serials Cataloging Workshop

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## Appendix A: Tools for Serials Catalogers

### A. Print resources for cataloging serials:

*Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR2)*. 2nd ed. rev. Chicago: American Library Association., 1988- (also available in *Cataloger's Desktop*: <http://desktop.loc.gov>)

*CONSER Cataloging Manual (CCM)*. 2002 ed. Washington, D.C.: Serial Record Division, Library of Congress; distributed by the Cataloging Distribution Service. An in-depth presentation of serials cataloging as practiced at LC and CONSER institutions that features the step-by-step process of cataloging a serial with reference to pertinent AACR2 rules and LC rule interpretations and explanations of LC oral tradition relating to serials.

*CONSER Editing Guide (CEG)*. 1994 ed. Washington, D.C.: Serial Record Division, Library of Congress; distributed by the Cataloging Distribution Service. This guide supplies instructions for online input for serials catalogers following AACR2 in a MARC-based system.

*Descriptive Cataloging Manual (DCM)*. The DCM is an in-house manual containing the procedures followed by catalogers at the Library of Congress. The chapters that relate to establishing name and series authority records; however, are used by CONSER members, NACO participants, and others participating in cooperative programs.

*Library of Congress Rule Interpretations (LCRIs)*. Washington, D.C.: Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress. (also available in *Cataloger's Desktop*: <http://desktop.loc.gov>)

Geer, Beverley and Caraway, Beatrice L. *Notes for Serials Cataloging*. 2nd ed. Englewood, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1998.

*MARC 21 Format for Authority Data*. Washington, D.C.: Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress. (also available online at <http://www.loc.gov/marc/authority/>)

*MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data*. Washington, D.C.: Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress. (also available online at <http://www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/>)

### B. Print resources for subject cataloging and classification:

*Free-Floating Subdivisions: an Alphabetical Index*. Washington, D.C.: Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress. (also available in *Cataloger's Desktop*: <http://desktop.loc.gov>)

*Library of Congress Classification Schedules*. Washington, D.C.: Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress. (also available online through Classification Web (<http://classificationweb.net/>))

*Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH)*. Washington, D.C.: Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress. (also available online through Classification Web (<http://classificationweb.net/>))

*Medical Subject Headings*. Bethesda, MD: National Library of Medicine; for sale by the Supt. of Docs., U.S. G.P.O.

*Subject Cataloging Manual*. Washington, D.C.: Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress.

### C. Online resources for serials:

*Cataloger's Desktop*. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service. This is a subscription-based Web product that contains most of the LC documentation for cataloging and classification.  
<http://desktop.loc.gov>

CONSER Home Page: <http://lcweb.loc.gov/acq/conser/>

IESCA (Interactive Electronic Serials Cataloging Aid) (Northwestern University Library):  
<http://www.library.nwu.edu/iesca>

Internet Library for Librarians by V. Sha: <http://www.itcompany.com/inforetriever>

LC's Home Page: <http://www.loc.gov>

NASIGWeb: <http://www.nasig.org>

OCLC's Home Page: <http://www.oclc.org>

Serials in Cyberspace: Collections, Resources, and Services by B. MacLennan. See:  
<http://www.uvm.edu/~bmacleenn/>

SERIALST (a very useful discussion list). For more information see:  
<http://www.uvm.edu/~bmacleenn/serialst.html>.

Tools for Serials Catalogers by A. Ercelawn: <http://www.library.vanderbilt.edu/ercelawn/serials.html>

MARC Standards Home Page: <http://lcweb.loc.gov/marc/>

D. E-journals:

*CONSERline*: <http://lcweb.loc.gov/acq/conser/consrlin.html>

*LCCN* (LC Cataloging Newsline): <http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/lccn/lccn.html>

## Appendix B: Acronyms and Initialisms Relating to Serials

<a href="#"><u>CONSER</u></a>	Cooperative Online Serials Program. Formerly Conversion of Serials Project.
<b>DCM</b>	Descriptive Cataloging Manual. The Library of Congress in-house cataloging manual also used by members of national cooperative programs such as NACO.
<a href="#"><u>FRBR</u></a>	Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records. An entity-attribute model meant to serve as a framework for examining elements of the bibliographic record and how they can be used to best create catalogs.
<a href="#"><u>ISBD(CR)</u></a>	International Standard Bibliographic Data—Serials and Other Continuing Resources. The ISBD(CR) is an international cataloging code of the description of continuing resources. It is developed and maintained by the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA). It replaces ISBD(S).
<a href="#"><u>ISSN</u></a>	International Standard Serial Number. The ISSN is governed by the International Centre in Paris and assigned by centers in each country.
<a href="#"><u>ISSN Canada</u></a>	International Standard Serial Number Canada. The Canadian center responsible for assigning ISSN to Canadian imprints and located at the National Library of Canada.
<b>LCSH</b>	Library of Congress Subject Headings.
<a href="#"><u>MARBI</u></a>	ALA RTSD LITA RASD Committee on Representation in Machine Readable Form of Bibliographic Information.
<a href="#"><u>MARC 21</u></a>	Machine Readable Cataloging. Formerly USMARC.
<a href="#"><u>NACO</u></a>	Name Authority Cooperative.
<a href="#"><u>NASIG</u></a>	North American Serials Interest Group, Inc.
<a href="#"><u>NISO</u></a>	Name Information Standards Organization. NISO began as Committee Z39 of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI).
<a href="#"><u>NSDP</u></a>	National Serials Data Program. NSDP is a section of the Serial Record Division, Library of Congress and is the United States center responsible for assigning ISSN to U.S. imprints.
<a href="#"><u>OCLC</u></a>	Online Computer Library Center.
<a href="#"><u>PCC</u></a>	Program for Cooperative Cataloging. CONSER is a bibliographic component along with BIBCO. NACO and SACO are authority components
<a href="#"><u>RLIN</u></a>	Research Libraries Information Network. The cataloging database of the Research Libraries Group (RLG).
<a href="#"><u>SCCTP</u></a>	Serials Cataloging Cooperative Training Program.

SICI

Serial Item and Contribution Identifier. The bar code that uniquely identifies each issue of a serial, of which the ISSN forms the first portion.

USNP

United States Newspaper Program.

## Appendix C: Glossary of Serials Terms

*Definitions are taken from AACR2 and/or the CONSER Cataloging Manual.*

<b>Access point</b>	A name, word, code, etc., under which a publication may be searched and identified in a catalog.
<b>Added entry</b>	An entry, additional to the main entry, by which an item is represented in a catalog; a secondary entry.
<b>Added title page</b>	A title page preceding or following the title page chosen as the basis for the description of the item. It may be more general (e.g., a series title page), or equally general (e.g., a title page in another language).
<b>Alternative numbers</b>	A secondary system of numbering (e.g., vol. 1, no. 1 + No. 1).
<b>Alternative title</b>	The second part of a title proper that consists of two parts, each of which is a title; the parts are joined by "or", or its equivalent in another language.
<b>Analytic</b>	A catalog entry for a part of a publication for which a comprehensive entry is made. An analytic can be a title within a series, a chapter or article within a book, a series published within a larger series, etc. An analytic record can be either a monograph or a serial.
<b>Analytical title page</b>	The title page of an individual work in a series.
<b>Area</b>	A major section of the bibliographic description, comprising data of a particular category or set of categories.
<b>Backfile</b>	Purchase of specific volumes or issues that are lacking from the collection. They are considered "only orders" because they are single, one-time purchases.
<b>Bibliographic resource</b>	An expression or manifestation of a work or an item that forms the basis for bibliographic description.
<b>Body of the entry</b>	Areas 1-6 of the catalog record (i.e., the title statement through the series).
<b>Caption title</b>	A title given at the beginning of the first page of text.
<b>Chief source of information</b>	The source of bibliographic data to be given preference as the source from which a bibliographic description (or portion thereof) is prepared. For serials, the chief source is the title page or title page substitute of the first or earliest issue.
<b>Chronological designation</b>	A date, or combination of dates, numbers, or words that identifies an issue of a serial within a chronological sequence.
<b>Chronological relationship</b>	The relationship in time between bibliographic items (e.g., the relation of a serial to its predecessors and successors).
<b>Claiming</b>	The process of contacting a publisher or vendor to request supply of material missed or overdue on subscription, standing order, or backfile order.

<b>Colophon</b>	A statement at the end of an item giving information about one or more of the following: the title, author(s), publisher, printer, date of publication or printing. It may include other information.
<b>Common title</b>	A title common to two or more works, one or more of which carries the title and/or designation of a section.
<b>Computer file</b>	See Electronic resource.
<b>Continuing resource</b>	A bibliographic resource that has no predetermined conclusion.
<b>Corporate body</b>	An organization or group of persons that is identified by a particular name and that acts, or may act, as an entity. Typical examples of corporate bodies are associations, institutions, business firms, nonprofit enterprises, governments, government agencies and the like.
<b>Cover date</b>	A chronological designation that reflects the date of issuance rather than the coverage, such as the date found on the cover of magazines and periodicals.
<b>Cover title</b>	A title printed on the cover of an item as issued.
<b>Coverage date</b>	A date that reflects the coverage of the contents of the item.
<b>Cumulation</b>	An issue of a serial that collects all of the information given in the previous issues for a given period and is intended to replace those issues. The cumulation may rearrange, correct, or expand the contents of the original issues.
<b>Designation</b>	The numeric or chronological designation or combination of both as recorded in field 362 or 500. See also Numbering.
<b>Direct access (Electronic resources)</b>	The use of electronic resources via carriers (e.g., disks, cassettes, and cartridges) designed to be inserted into a computer or its auxiliary equipment by the user.
<b>Distinctive title</b>	A title that appears in addition to the title proper, is unique to an issue, and is often related to the topic or theme of that issue.
<b>Editorial pages</b>	These pages are most often found in periodicals and usually contain the masthead in a boxed area. The title may be found at the head of the page.
<b>Electronic resource</b>	Material (data and/or program(s)) encoded for manipulation by a computerized device. This material may require the use of a peripheral directly connected to a computerized device (e.g., a CD-ROM drive) or a connection to a computer network (e.g., the Internet).
<b>Electronic serial</b>	A continuing resource published periodically in electronic format and distributed via computer networks or CD-ROMs, etc.
<b>Enumeration</b>	The scheme used by a serial publication to identify distinct issues within a numerical sequence. Common enumeration elements are: volume/no. and month/year.
<b>Fluctuating title</b>	A title that changes back and forth on a regular or irregular basis.

<b>Format</b>	In its widest sense, a particular physical presentation of an item.
<b>Heading</b>	A name, word, or phrase placed at the head of a catalog entry to provide an access point.
<b>Holdings</b>	The specific issues of a serial title which a library owns.
<b>Holdings Statement</b>	A formalized note in a library catalog or system that summarizes the library's holdings of a serial title.
<b>Home page</b>	The hypertext document that serves as the "preface" for a service or publication mounted on the World Wide Web. It is normally an introductory screen that provides general information about the institution maintaining the site, or a publication or group of publications available. Hypertext links are included to access specific documents or files archived at the site.
<b>Integrating resource</b>	A bibliographic resource that is added to or changed by means of updates that do not remain discrete and are integrated into the whole. An integrating resource may be finite or continuing. Examples of integrating resources include updating loose-leafs and updating Web sites.
<b>Internal numbers</b>	Numbers within a volume that repeat with each volume (e.g., vol. 3, no. 2)
<b>Issuing body</b>	A corporate body that is responsible for the issuance, and often the contents, of an item but whose primary function is not that of publishing.
<b>Item</b>	A physical volume bound and shelved as a unit. Items can be a single publication or a group of serial issues bound together. Items carry a bar code to identify the piece for various inventory purposes.
<b>Item record</b>	An inventory record created for each physical volume in the Library's collection which is used by the circulation system to track circulation status, loan period, housing location, etc.
<b>Main entry</b>	The complete catalog record of an item, presented in the form by which the entity is to be uniformly identified and cited. The main entry may include the tracing(s).
<b>Masthead</b>	The masthead is the statement of title, ownership, editors, etc. It is most frequently found in periodicals and newsletters and generally appears on the editorial or contents page. In many cases the ISSN also appears with the title on the masthead.
<b>Monograph</b>	A bibliographic resource that is complete in one part or is intended to be completed in a finite number of separate parts.
<b>Multimedia item</b>	An item containing two or more categories of material, no one of which is identifiable as the predominant constituent of the item.
<b>Multipart item</b>	A monograph complete, or intended to be completed, in a finite number of separate parts. The separate parts may or may not be numbered.

<b>Newspaper</b>	A serial publication that contains news on current events of special or general interest. The individual parts are listed chronologically or numerically and appear usually at least once a week. Newspapers usually have a masthead rather than a cover and are normally larger than A3 (297mm x 420 mm.) in size.
<b>Numbering</b>	The identification of each of the successive items of a publication. It can include a numeral, a letter, any other character, or the combination of these with or without an accompanying word (volume, number, etc.) and/or a chronological designation.
<b>Numeric designation</b>	A number or combination of numbers, dates, letters, or words that identifies an issue of a serial within a numeric sequence.
<b>Other title information</b>	A title borne by an item other than the title proper or parallel or series title(s) including subtitles.
<b>Parallel title</b>	The title proper in another language and/or script.
<b>Periodical</b>	A serial published more frequently than annually. Each issue normally contains separate articles, stories or other writings.
<b>Physical carrier</b>	A physical medium in which data, sound, images, etc., are stored. For certain categories of material, the physical carrier consists of a storage medium (e.g., tape, film).
<b>Predominant name</b>	The name or form of name of a person or corporate body that appears most frequently (1) in the person's works or works issued by the corporate body, or (2) in reference sources, in that order of preference.
<b>Qualifier</b>	A parenthetical word or phrase added to a corporate body heading or uniform title to distinguish the body or title from others with the same name or title.
<b>Reciprocal relationship</b>	The relationship between two items, as represented by paired linking fields (e.g., 780/785) or by a link with the same tag that is given in each related record (e.g., 775).
<b>RECON</b>	Retrospective conversion of manual cataloging records to machine readable format.
<b>Remote access (Electronic resources)</b>	The use of electronic resources via input/output devices connected electronically to a computer.
<b>Reprint</b>	1. A new printing of an item made from the original type image, commonly by photographic methods. The reprint may reproduce the original exactly (an impression) or it may contain minor but well defined variations (an issue). 2. A new edition with substantially unchanged text.
<b>Retrospective conversion</b>	The process of converting bibliographic records on catalog cards into machine readable form to provide access through the online catalog.
<b>Running title</b>	A title or abbreviated title that is repeated at the head or foot of each page or leaf.

<b>Section</b>	A separately published part of a bibliographic resource, usually representing a particular subject category within the larger serial and identified by a designation that may be a topic, or an alphabetic or numeric designation, or a combination of these.
<b>Serial</b>	A continuing resource issued in a succession of discrete parts, usually bearing numbering that has no predetermined conclusion. Examples of serials include journals, magazines, electronic journals, continuing directories, annual reports, newspapers, and monographic series.
<b>Series</b>	1. A group of separate items related to one another by the fact that each item bears, in addition to its own title proper, a collective title applying to the group as a whole. The individual items may or may not be numbered. 2. Each of two or more volumes.
<b>Series title page</b>	An added title page bearing the series title proper and usually, though not necessarily, other information about the series (e.g., statement of responsibility, numeric designation, data relating to publication, title of the item within the series).
<b>Spine title</b>	A title appearing on the spine of an item.
<b>Standing order</b>	An order on which all volumes of a series are automatically received.
<b>Statement of responsibility</b>	A statement transcribed from the item being described, relating to persons responsible for the intellectual or artistic content of the item, to corporate bodies from which the content emanates, or to persons or corporate bodies responsible for the performance of the content of the item.
<b>Subseries</b>	A series within a series (i.e., a series that always appears in conjunction with another, usually more comprehensive, series of which it forms a section). Its title may or may not be dependent on the title of the main series.
<b>Successive entry</b>	The convention of creating a new record for a serial each time a major change occurs.
<b>Supplement</b>	An item, usually issued separately, that complements one already published by bringing up-to-date or otherwise continuing the original or by containing a special feature not included in the original. The supplement has a formal relationship with the original as expressed by common authorship, a common title or subtitle, and/or a stated intention to continue or supplement the original.
<b>Supplied title</b>	A title provided by the cataloger for an item that has no title proper on the chief source of information or its substitute. It may be taken from elsewhere in the item itself or from a reference source or it may be composed by the cataloger.
<b>Title</b>	A word, phrase, character, or group of characters, normally appearing in an item, that names the item or the work contained in it.
<b>Title page</b>	A page at the beginning of an item bearing the title proper and usually, though not necessarily, the statement of responsibility and the data relating to publication.

<b>Title page substitutes</b>	When a serial does not have a true title page, another page may substitute. AACR2 12.02B provides the order of preference for title page substitutes: analytical title page (for a serial issued as part of a series); cover, caption; masthead; editorial pages; colophon; other pages.
<b>Title proper</b>	The chief name of an item, including any alternative title but excluding parallel titles and other title information.
<b>Title screen (Electronic resources)</b>	In the case of a computer file, a display of data that includes the title proper and usually, though not necessarily, the statement of responsibility and the data relating to publication.
<b>Updating loose-leaf</b>	An integrating resource that consists of one or more base volumes updated by separate pages that are inserted, removed, and/or substituted.
<b>Uniform title</b>	1. The particular title by which a work is to be identified for cataloguing purposes. 2. The particular title used to distinguish the heading for a work from the heading for a different work. 3. A conventional collective title used to collocate publications of an author, composer, or a corporate body containing several works or extracts, etc., from several works (e.g., complete works, several works in a particular literary or musical form).
<b>URL</b>	Uniform Resource Locator. Location information of an electronic resource expressed in a standardized format, which allows for computer files to be sent and received automatically. The World Wide Web uses the URL as the basis of linking to other files and documents around the Internet.
<b>Verso</b>	1. The left-hand page of a book, usually bearing even page numbers. 2. The side of a printed sheet intended to be read second.
<b>Volume title page</b>	A page that contains the title and designation for an entire volume, rather than the designation for a specific issue. Volume title pages are often issued separately once the volume is complete.
<b>Whole numbers</b>	Continuous numbers that do not repeat. In addition to numbered serials, the term "whole numbers" is also used for alternative numbering schemes.

## Appendix D: MARC TAGGING AND SERIALS

This appendix consists of two parts:

Part A. Commonly-used serial tags.

Part B. Commonly-used codes and indicators.

### **PART A. COMMONLY-USED SERIAL TAGS**

Following is a selected list of MARC tags that are frequently used in serial records or that will be found in CONSER records. Consult the CONSER Editing Guide or other documentation for a complete list and instructions on their use.

<b>MARC tag</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>007</b>	Physical description fixed field (used primarily for microforms and e-serials)
<b>008/leader</b>	Fixed field display found in workforms on OCLC or local systems; serials fixed field is used for all printed serials, microforms, and computer files that are textual; for serial maps, sound recordings, etc. the map, etc. 008 is used with a serial 006
<b>010</b>	LC control number (used in CONSER records)
<b>022</b>	ISSN
<b>042</b>	CONSER authentication field
<b>050</b>	LC classification number
<b>110</b>	Main entry—corporate body (personal main entry rarely used)
<b>111</b>	Main entry—conference heading
<b>130</b>	Main entry—uniform title (frequently used for conflicting titles)
<b>210</b>	Abbreviated title (contains the abbreviation of the title used in abstracting and indexing services)
<b>222</b>	Key title (assigned by ISSN centers)
<b>240</b>	Uniform title (used when there is a corporate body main entry and a uniform title is needed)
<b>245</b>	Title statement
<b>246</b>	Varying form of title (used for other forms of the title and for minor changes on subsequent issues)
<b>247</b>	Former title (used in latest entry records and in records for integrating resources)
<b>250</b>	Edition statement (used only when the entire serial is part of an edition)
<b>260</b>	Publishing statement (note that beginning date is omitted if first and/or last piece is not in hand)
<b>300</b>	Physical description
<b>310/321</b>	Current and former frequency
<b>362</b>	Designation of first and last issue (1st indicator '0') or information on when the serial began and/or ceased (1st indicator '1')
<b>440/490</b>	Series statement
<b>500</b>	General note (used for description based on notes, source of title, notes relating to place or name of publisher, etc.)
<b>515</b>	Numbering peculiarities (used when considered important)
<b>516</b>	Type of computer file (used for serials for file formats, etc.)
<b>525</b>	Supplement note (used when the supplements are not named or are not cataloged separately)
<b>533</b>	Reproduction note (when used, this is the last 5XX note)
<b>538</b>	System details note (for electronic resources)
<b>546</b>	Language note
<b>550</b>	Issuing bodies note (used for changes of issuing body on subsequent issues and other notes relating to corporate bodies)
<b>580</b>	Linking entry complexity note (used for complex links, such as mergers and splits and relationships to other works when title is not known)
<b>6XX</b>	Subject headings (generally kept broad for serials)

MARC tag	Description
<b>710</b>	Added entry--Corporate body (frequently used for issuing bodies)
<b>730</b>	Added entry—Uniform title (used for related resources separately cataloged)
<b>740</b>	Added entry—Uncontrolled related/analytical title (used for named resources not separately cataloged or named portions of the serial)
<b>752</b>	Hierarchical place name (used in records for newspapers)
<b>765/767</b>	Links to original language/ translation
<b>770/772</b>	Links to supplements or special issues/ parent record
<b>775</b>	Links to other editions
<b>776</b>	Links to other physical formats
<b>780/785</b>	Links to earlier title/later title
<b>787</b>	Nonspecific relationship link (used with 580 to provide note)
<b>8XX</b>	Series added entries
<b>850</b>	Holdings institution (found in CONSER records; no longer maintained)
<b>856</b>	Electronic location and access
<b>936</b>	CONSER variable length field (formerly used by CONSER to indicate latest issue consulted (LIC), and currently to provide notes relating to the record)

## **PART B. COMMONLY USED CODES AND INDICATORS**

### **PUBLICATION STATUS**

(All Materials)

#### Codes

- c** Currently published status
- d** Dead status
- u** Unknown status

### **FREQUENCY**

#### **REGULARITY**

(Serial)

#### Frequency codes

- |  |  |                             |
|--|--|-----------------------------|
| <b>blank</b> No determinable frequency (irregular) | <b>f</b> Semiannual (twice a year)     | <b>t</b> Three times a year |
| <b>a</b> Annual                                    | <b>g</b> Biennial (every two years)    | <b>u</b> Unknown            |
| <b>b</b> Bimonthly (every two months)              | <b>h</b> Triennial (every three years) | <b>w</b> Weekly             |
| <b>c</b> Semiweekly (twice a week)                 | <b>i</b> Three times a week            | <b>z</b> Other frequencies  |
| <b>d</b> Daily                                     | <b>j</b> Three times a month           |                             |
| <b>e</b> Biweekly (every two weeks)                | <b>m</b> Monthly                       |                             |
|  | <b>q</b> Quarterly                     |                             |
|  | <b>s</b> Semimonthly (twice a month)   |                             |

#### Regularity codes

- r** Regular
- n** Normalized irregular
- x** Completely irregular
- u** Unknown

**TYPE OF SERIAL  
(Serial)**

Codes

blank None of the following  
**m** Monographic series  
**n** Newspaper  
**p** Periodical

**246 INDICATOR CHART FOR SERIALS**

First indicator = Title added entry  
 Second indicator = Type of title

Type of variant title	1st indicator	2nd indicator	Use subfield \$i?
At head of title note	1		yes
Expanded titles (formerly 212)	2		
Fluctuating titles	1		yes
Incorrect titles	1		yes
Other title information	3	0	
Parallel title (from 245)	3	1	
Parallel title (not from 245)	1		yes
Portion of title	3	0	
Title added entry/LCRI 21.30J (for spelled out forms, etc.)	3		
Variant titles on piece 2 <sup>nd</sup> indicator 2 = distinctive title 2 <sup>nd</sup> indicator 3 = other title 2 <sup>nd</sup> indicator 4 = cover title 2 <sup>nd</sup> indicator 5 = added title page title 2 <sup>nd</sup> indicator 6 = caption title 2 <sup>nd</sup> indicator 7 = running title 2 <sup>nd</sup> indicator 8 = spine title	1	2-8	
Variations of title not considered to be title changes	1		yes

## **780 PRECEDING ENTRY (Repeatable)**

First indicator = Note controller

- 0** Display note
- 1** Do not display note

Second indicator = Type of relationship

- 0** Continues
- 1** Continues in part
- 2** Supersedes [Pre-AACR2]
- 3** Supercedes in part [Pre-AACR2]
- 4** Formed by the union of ... and ...
- 5** Absorbed
- 6** Absorbed in part
- 7** Separated from

## **785 SUCCEEDING ENTRY (Repeatable)**

First indicator = Note controller

- 0** Display note
- 1** Do not display note

Second indicator = Type of relationship

- 0** Continued by
- 1** Continued in part by
- 2** Superseded by [Pre-AACR2]
- 3** Superseded in part by [Pre-AACR2]
- 4** Absorbed by
- 5** Absorbed in part by
- 6** Split into ... and ...
- 7** Merged with ... to form: ...
- 8** Changed back to [Pre-AACR2]