Break it Down Again: The Pieces of Subject Headings

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Hi everyone! Thank you for coming to part 2 of our discussion of subject headings. Previously we showed you how to find subject headings and today we are going to break down those subject headings into their individual pieces.

Agenda:

- Who Are We?
- Basic Vocabulary
- Kinds of Subdivisions
- Fields in Pieces
- Resources

Our presentation today will start out with a brief introduction/hello from Mary and myself and then CMC interns Meredith and Chris will introduce themselves. We will then cover some basic vocabulary and describe some of the kinds of subdivisions that can be found in the 600, 610, 611, 630, 650, 651, and 655 fields. Lastly, we will look at some subject headings in those fields and break them down into their components. The resources that we used to create this presentation can be found at the end.

Folks you know: Barb & Mary

Hello! I'm Barb and I'm Mary!

Barb: I'm all about my cats, collecting rocks, and tending my flower garden. As a CMC cataloger and as someone who grew up in the Edwardsville area, I enjoy the local history items that come my way. A few months ago, I was flipping through a church directory. One woman's picture caught my eye and I yelled out, "That's Charity's mom! She made a cheerleader uniform for my Cabbage Patch Kid back in the day!" I think I still have it in a box somewhere. Yes, I am a packrat!

Mary: I am also a CMC Cataloger. My favorite thing to catalog tends to be the very family/person specific genealogy. I love learning about the different journeys people and families go on in their lives. Outside of work, I am a cat parent, as you can see Merlin and Schroder on the slide, and enjoy taking photos of nature and historical buildings, including the pictured Kelvin Art Gallery and Museum in Glasgow, Scotland.

Meredith

Hi everyone! I am in my final semester of the MLIS program at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. When I am not working or studying, I enjoy spending time with my two cats: Percival on the left in the box, and Merlin on the right. I love hiking, especially when there are mountains and waterfalls involved. In addition to interning with the CMC team at the IHLS, I have interned with two academic libraries in North Carolina: South Piedmont Community College and Belmont Abbey College.

Chris

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THE FRED OLDS ☆STAR☆

Hello! I am also an MLIS student at UNCG graduating this Spring. My undergraduate studies were in theatre and film, and I love photography. My husband and I live in Durham, NC. Currently, I am a library assistant at The Olivia Raney Local History Library in Raleigh, NC, where I get to spend my days with these beautiful Sanborn maps and small collections like this newsletter on the bottom right from a local elementary school in 1942.

Basic Vocabulary

- Subject Headings
  - Qualifiers
  - Subfield codes
  - Subdivisions

| 151 | | New Orleans (La.) |

Disclaimer: There are many topics within subject headings that we can talk about. A very extensive set of subject heading online trainings offered by the Library of Congress, which includes 8 multi-part modules, is available for free. However, if there is anything we haven't covered between our webinar in November and this one that you would like us to present about or maybe distill from LC's online trainings, please do let us know. The link for the trainings can be found in our resources slide.

We will have more vocabulary we'll be talking to you all about during the presentation, but we wanted to start with four basic terms that you'll probably hear several times today. These terms are headings, qualifiers, subfield codes and subdivisions. According to the LCSH training provided by the Library of Congress, a subject heading "is an authorized word or phrase contained in a controlled vocabulary." It is what you as a cataloger use to describe the item you're cataloging. Also, as catalogers we must consider that "topics are identified by LC subject headings to represent what the material covers—its aboutness." This also brings up an important consideration that we must think on when cataloging. Subject headings are the aboutness of an item, while genre headings, another heading type we'll be looking at briefly today, are what an item is. There are different types of headings beyond these two that we will mention in other parts of the presentation as well.

A qualifier is "A word or phrase used to modify, clarify, or limit the meaning." There are qualifiers for nationality, language, events, etc. which mainly breaks down to geographic, adjectival, and parenthetical qualifiers. An example of one of these is above. We have New Orleans with (La.) in parentheses. This is an example of a geographic qualifier. In this example, Louisiana (La.) the bigger geographic entity is being used to qualify the more specific heading of New Orleans.

So, a subfield code "are one lowercase letter (occasionally a number) preceded by a delimiter. A delimiter is a character used to separate subfields. Each subfield code indicates what type of data follows it." Subfields can contain either letters or numbers and the rules of how some subfields are used depends on the MARC field they are utilized in. Of note, there are numbered subfield codes that can be utilized in several fields, however as those subfield codes are not specific to the 6XX fields, we will not be focusing on those subfields.
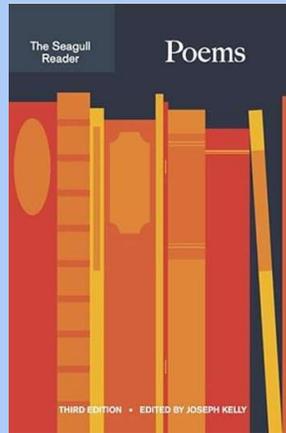
Our last broad term is subdivisions. Subdivisions are "The portion of a subject heading string that appears in a $v, $x, $y, or $z subfield of the 6XX field and that is used to identify a specific aspect of the main subject heading, such as form, subtopic, time period, or place, in connection with the bibliographic work to which it is assigned." Subdivisions are what you see in a string of a subject heading or how subfields are organized. We're going to look briefly at the types of subdivisions in a couple of slides later on.

We'll be talking about subfields and subdivisions a great deal in this presentation. But we want to give you some visualizations of different qualifiers, which you can see on the next slide.
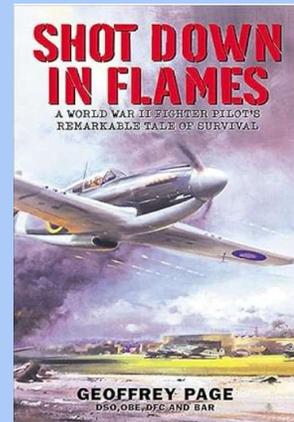
Basic Vocabulary: Qualifiers
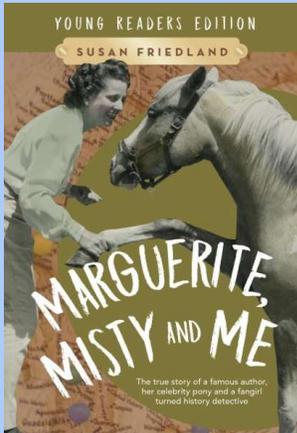
| 650 | 0 | Authors, American ǂv Biography ǂv Juvenile literature. |

| 650 | 0 | English poetry. |
| 650 | 0 | American poetry. |

| 650 | 0 | World War, 1939-1945 ǂx Aerial operations, British. |
| 650 | 0 | World War, 1939-1945 ǂv Personal narratives, British. |

For these examples, we utilized the SHM instructions from H 320: Headings Qualified by Nationality, Ethnic Group, Language, etc., which can be found in our resources. Our first visual example for qualifiers comes from the work Marguerite, Misty and me found at OCLC #1500050754. This is a biography of the author Marguerite Henry. This record includes a nationality qualifier in one of the 650s. This is shown through the subfield a, 'Authors, American.' This is an example of an inverted qualifier and heading. This, per our SHM glossary is, "A heading that consists of a noun modified by an adjective, formulated to place the noun in the initial position followed by a comma and the adjective."

Our second visual example comes from The Seagull reader: poems and can be found at OCLC #896359182. This includes two examples of uninverted headings. Like our first example, these two headings are looking at nationality groups. Uninverted headings are established using natural language. The two examples here are English poetry and American poetry. As you can see, unlike our first example, the adjective comes first and the noun comes second.

Our third visual example comes from Shot down in flames: a World War II fighter pilot's remarkable tale of survival. This can be found at OCLC #830931258. This record

includes two inverted subdivisions. The first is in seen in the subfield x with an inverted subdivision of Aerial operations, British. The second is in the subfield v with an inverted subdivision of Personal narratives, British. Normally, you would only see these inverted qualifiers in the main heading or the subfield a, but there is an exception for qualifiers like this as "in the case of inverted subdivisions with adjectival qualifiers, individual adjectives may be applied without establishing each usage if a multiple subdivision has been provided in the subject authority file or on a free-floating list." These two have been both established in the subject authority file and hence it is permitted for them to be used as they are above.

An aside we wanted to add is that there are rules about how to properly construct subdivisions in a subject string depending on what kind of heading they are added to. However, that is a whole other webinar on its own. We are linking the Library of Congresses' specific training about this topic on our resources slide.

Firstly, we're going to look at geographic subdivisions. Geographic subdivisions are "a type of subject heading subdivision that appears in a $z subfield of a 6XX field and that expresses the name of the place to which the subject or form of the work, designated in the main part of the heading, is limited. Geographic subdivision may be indirect, in which the name of a larger geographic entity is placed in a separate $z subfield before the name of a more specific locality, or direct, in which a place name is assigned without the interposition of the name of a larger geographic entity." To show you all how this can be constructed in a bibliographic record, we have our example on the slide. As you can see here, we have an example of an indirect geographic subdivision, as we have Illinois in our first geographic subdivision followed by Robinson in a second geographic subdivision. Illinois is the larger geographic entity, and Robinson is a more specific locality.

Next, we're looking at form subdivisions. Form subdivisions are "A type of subject

heading subdivision that appears in a $v subfield of a 6XX field and that expresses what a work is, such as $vPeriodicals, $vJuvenile films, etc." For our example, I searched using the authority search in Connexion for 'subdivision headings.' What you'll see when we look at this example is there are two different subdivisions for the heading 'genealogy.' The subdivision on the top is our form subdivision with the subfield v, which tells us the item is genealogy. The second subdivision with an subfield x is a general subdivision for works about the genealogy of persons, places, etc. Barb will be talking more about topical/general subdivisions on our next slide.

Of note, if we pay attention to the definition of this field, it does allow us to understand a bit more why the Library of Congress has made the decision moving forward to no longer use form subdivisions as they relay what a work is, which as we know is what genre/form term headings relay in a bibliographic record. You can learn more about the announcement and the Library of Congress' rationale for this choice with the linked announcement and FAQ in our resource slides. However, I do want to reiterate what I said last month in our Online with the CMC presentation that while this is a practice the Library of Congress will be taking on, we here at the CMC and SHARE will not be taking on that practice.

Kinds of Subdivisions

Chronological Subdivisions

Public health campaigns ‡x Tuberculosis ‡z United States ‡y 20th century ‡v Posters.

Mary, thanks for setting up the board for a discussion of two more pieces: chronological subdivisions and topical subdivisions.

In this slide and the next, Chris and I are going to define and discuss those subdivisions $y and $x.

Chronological: "A subject heading subdivision in a $y subfield of a 6XX field that designates a period of time, such as 1945-1990, 20th century, etc." The general rule for placement of chronological subdivisions ($y) is to put them after topical ($x) and geographic subdivisions ($z) and before form subdivisions ($v). Although putting $v last in the order is the correct placement, it makes my OCD brain tingle a little.

Before I go into detail with my example, I would like to issue a word of caution: "Don't confuse yourself like Barb did."
This presentation discusses four subdivisions ($v, $x, $y, $z) as they are used in the 600, 610, 611, 630, 650, 651, and 655 fields. OCLC's Bibliographic Formats and Standards (Bib Formats)
lists many other 6XX fields, but for this presentation pay no attention to any of the other 6XX fields. I found myself stuck in mental quicksand when I was looking at the

chronological division ($y) in Bib Formats and then came across the 648 field--Subject Added Entry--Chronological Term. Big confusion on my part!! Stick with the SHM when you are working with subject heading subdivisions!!!!!

Ok. Back to the chronological subdivision. I used SHM H620 to determine the correct chronological subdivision for this record. From 1920 to 1967 the National Tuberculosis Association (NTA) ran the Christmas Seals campaign and issued associated promotional posters. I used the $y 20th century subdivision in the 650 which covers the range of dates when the posters were created. And you can see that it ($y) is tucked nicely between the $z and $v.

Chris: Topical Subdivision: "A type of subject heading subdivision that appears in a $x subfield of a 6XX field and that designates a specific aspect, or subtopic, of the main heading other than period, place, or form."

In other words, the topical $x subfield expresses what a work is ABOUT – the genealogy of persons, places, etc.
**The form subdivision (subfield $v), expresses what the item IS - So the example Mary gave IS (a book of/a collection of) genealogical information as expressed by putting genealogy in the $v subfield.

For this example, our intention is to set the scene for the next slide, 600: Personal name. As Mary did for their explanation of form subdivisions, we used the authority search in Connexion and selected subdivision headings and searched for "history sources". As you can see, there are two resulting authority records, one with $v and one with $x. The 680 field in each record instructs you how to use the heading. The instruction in that field has been highlighted on the slide. Since we are discussing topical subdivisions in this example, $x (topical subdivision) is the correct choice for this example.

Fields in Pieces: 600: Personal Name

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500			Contents include documents listing owners Louis Miller and Louisa Miller of the property named in the abstract, the abstract of title, various deeds, oil and gas lease, and other documents and correspondence.
600	1	0	Miller, Louis ‡x History ‡x Sources.
600	1	0	Miller, Louisa ‡x History ‡x Sources.
650		0	Legal documents ‡z Illinois ‡z Highland.
650		0	Ordinances, Municipal ‡z Illinois ‡z Highland.
650		0	Abstracts of title ‡z Illinois ‡z Madison County.
650		0	Deeds ‡z Illinois ‡z Madison County.
651		0	Madison County (Ill.) ‡v Genealogy.
651		0	Highland (Ill.) ‡v Genealogy.
651		0	Highland (Ill.) ‡v Records and correspondence.

On to the 6xx fields themselves! The first field that will be discussed is 600 Personal name. This field is repeatable in a bib record.

The 1st indicator has the following options: 0- Forename, 1- Surname, and 3- Family name.
The main options for the 2nd indicator include: 0- Library of Congress Subject Headings, 1- LC subject headings for children's literature, 2- Medical Subject Headings, 3- National Agricultural Library subject authority file, 4- Source not specified.

The pertinent subfield codes for this example are: $a: Personal name (This subfield is **Not** Repeatable within a 600 field) and $x: General subdivision (This subfield **IS** Repeatable within a 600 field).

This example comes from a bib record for an item that contains abstract documents related to a property in Highland, Illinois. (No. 4526: Abstract of title to Lot 3 Blk 17 sub of Blk 17 & 18 Parkview Add. 1908 Lemon Street : ‡b Louis Miller.)

Just in case you were wondering what an abstract is, per the Urbana Free Library

(Exploring Title Abstracts), "Title abstracts follow the chain of ownership, usually from the original sale by the government or other agency, through to the date of the most recent abstract. The abstract is a packet that includes legal documents pertaining to the property, notably the deed records and mortgages, and list where those documents are recorded."

For the 600 personal name fields, I used subfield $x History and subfield $x Sources as directed in the previous slide. Louis Miller and Louisa Miller, who were the first owners of the property, are listed in the abstract so this item a history source for the Millers.

Fields in Pieces: 610: Corporate Name

610 2 0 Grand Army of the Republic ‡x Veterans ‡z Illinois ‡z Grayville.

610 2 0 First Christian Church (Bridgeport, Lawrence County, Ill.) ‡v Directories.
610 2 0 First Christian Church (Bridgeport, Lawrence County, Ill.) ‡x Anniversaries, etc.

610 1 0 United States. ‡b Navy ‡v Personal narratives.
610 1 0 United States. ‡b Army. ‡b Air Corps ‡v Personal narratives.

Our next field we will be looking at is the 610 field or the Subject Added Entry, Corporate Name field. This field is repeatable. Per Bib Formats, this field is used for "A corporate name used as a subject access point." First, we're going to look at the indicators for this field. For the 1st indicator, the options are: 0: Inverted order, 1: Jurisdiction name, and 2: Name in direct order. For the 2nd indicator, the options are the same as what we find in the 600 field. There are several subfield codes a cataloger might consider when cataloging this field. Subfield a: Corporate name or jurisdiction name as entry element, subfield b: Subordinate unit, subfield c: Location of meeting. subfield d: Date of meeting or treaty signing, subfield e: Relator term, subfield f: Date of work, subfield g: Miscellaneous information, subfield k: Form subheading, subfield l: Language of work, subfield n: Number of part/section/meeting, subfield p: Name of part/section of work, subfield t: Title of work, subfield v: Form subdivision, subfield x: General subdivision, subfield y: Chronological subdivision, and subfield z: Geographic subdivision.

I have a few practical examples of this field to help us visualize the different pieces. The first is for G.A.R. Civil War veterans seated on steps of Farmer's National Bank, found at OCLC #1420382831. This is the 610 from that record. In the subfield a, we have the corporate name of the Grand Army of the Republic. In subfield x, we have a

topical/general subdivision of Veterans to bring out the aspect of the veterans pictured. In the two subfield zs or geographic subdivisions: first we have Illinois, which is the larger geographic entity, hence it being first and then we have the specific geographic entity of Grayville. Our picture on the slide is the cataloged picture from Groff Memorial Library.

Our next example is from First Christian Church : 2011 : 150th anniversary at OCLC #1570646838. For this example, we have two 610 fields. The first 610 field has the corporate name for First Christian Church with the geographic qualifier Bridgeport, Lawrence County, Illinois in parentheses in the subfield a. Then in a subfield v, we have the form subdivision of Directories. Our second 610 also includes the corporate name for the First Christian Church in subfield a. However, in this 610, there is general subdivision via the subfield x of Anniversaries, etc.

Our last example is from Veterans Project, Murphysboro, IL : World War II era interviews. This record can be found at OCLC #1451535485. I love both fields from this record because we get to see some great examples of subfield b or the Subordinate unit subfield. The first shows a subfield a of United States, with a subfield b of Navy (the military subordinate unit) and a subfield v or form subdivision of Personal narratives. The second field also has United States in subfield a, but has two subfield b's, one of Army and the second, further subdividing the military unit in the more specific section of military with Air Corps. This field finishes in a subfield v of Personal narratives.

Fields in Pieces: 611: Meeting Name

245	0	0	Report to the IOC Coordination Commission for The Games of the XIX Olympiad : ǂb 1st meeting - May 2000.
600	1	0	Weir, Johnny, ǂd 1984- ǂx Sports ǂx Analysis.
600	1	0	Lipinski, Tara, ǂd 1982- ǂx Sports ǂx Analysis.
611	2	0	Olympic Winter Games ǂn (19th : ǂd 2002 : ǂc Salt Lake City, Utah) ǂx Press coverage ǂz United States ǂv Congresses.

The 1st indicator has the following options: 0: Inverted name, 1: Jurisdiction name, and 2: Name in direct order.

The main options for the 2nd indicator include: 0- Library of Congress Subject Headings, 1- LC subject headings for children's literature, 2- Medical Subject Headings, 3- National Agricultural Library subject authority file, 4- Source not specified.

This example is from a record for a report given at a meeting for the coordination of the 2002 Olympic Winter Games in Salt Lake City, Utah. As you can see, the 611 field contains a number of subfield codes:

$n - Number of part/section/meeting

$d - Date of work
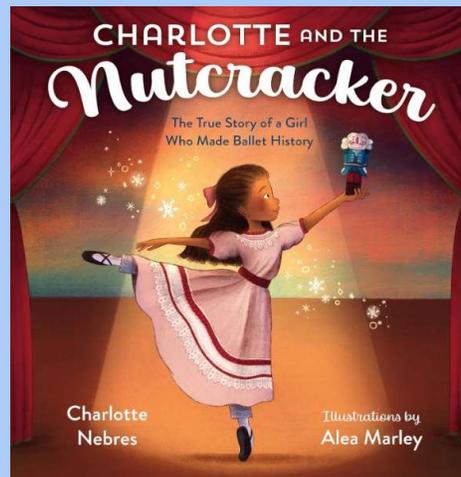
$c - Location of meeting

$x – General

$z - Geographic

$v - Chronological

Fields in Pieces:
630: Subject Added Entry--
Uniform Title

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630 0 0 Nutcracker (Choreographic work) ‡v Juvenile literature.

630 0 0 Frozen (Motion picture : 2013 : Buck and Lee) ‡v Songs and music.

630 0 0 Jack and the beanstalk. ‡l English.

CHARLOTTE AND THE
Nutcracker
The True Story of a Girl
Who Made Ballet History

Charlotte
Nebres

Illustrations by
Alea Marley

Meredith: "Our next field is the 630 field or Subject added entry uniform title field. This field is repeatable. According to Bib Formats, this field records "A preferred title used as a subject access point."

The 1st indicator options include: 0: No nonfiling characters and 1-9: Number of nonfiling characters. This field also includes the same 2nd indicator options as the 600 field. The subfield codes that can be utilized for this field are: subfield a: Uniform title, subfield d: Date of treaty signing, subfield e: Relator term, subfield f: Date of work, subfield k: Form subheading, subfield l: Language of work, subfield m: Medium of performance for music, subfield n: Number of part/section of work, subfield o: Arranged statement for music, subfield p: Name of part/section of work, subfield r: Key for music, subfield s: Version, subfield t: Title of a work, subfield v: Form subdivision, subfield x: General subdivision, subfield y: Chronological subdivision, and subfield z: Geographic subdivision."

Mary: For our first example, we're looking at the 630 from Charlotte and the Nutcracker, which can be found at OCLC #1288576489. This record includes the 630, with a first and second indicator of 0, the uniform title 'Nutcracker (Choreographic work)' in the subfield a and closes with a form subdivision in subfield v of Juvenile literature. Our slide's picture is the cover of Charlotte and the Nutcracker.

Our second example is from the Frozen : Elsa (Tonie) record and can be found at OCLC #1373629025. The 630 in this record also includes a first and second indicator of 0 with a subfield a with the uniform title 'Frozen (Motion picture : 2013 : Buck and Lee)' and closes with a form subdivision in the subfield v of Songs and music.

Our last example of the 630 is from Jack and the beanstalk and can be found at OCLC #1376184078. This 630 was a little different from the other two, because it has a note in the authority record for the uniform title stating that it can only be used as a subject added entry with the language of the item noted. As such this 630 has 0 as the first and second indicator, a subfield a with the uniform title 'Jack and the beanstalk' and completes with a subfield l of English to denote the language of the item.

Fields in Pieces: 630 (Cont.)

010			n 79055516
040			DLC ‡b eng ‡e rda ‡c DLC ‡d DLC ‡d OCoLC ‡d DLC
130		0	Cinderella
667			DESCRIPTIVE USAGE: Heading for the basic story, not to be used as an authorized access point in bibliographic records without language of expression added, e.g., Cinderella. English. Treat individual adaptations of the story as new works (6.27.1.5), e.g., Aschenputtel; Perrault, Charles, 1628-1703. Cendrillon; Walt Disney's Cinderella.
667			SUBJECT USAGE: This heading is not valid for use as a subject. Works about this tale are entered under the subject heading Cinderella (Tale)

Before we move on to our next field, I wanted to add a suggestion and reminder for when considering 630s. This mostly comes up when cataloging retellings or adaptations of fairy tales, folklore, etc. There are some of the older tales like we saw with Jack and the beanstalk that do have a title record that you can also use as a subject. However, there are many of the classic fairy tales and folktales that do not have a uniform title record that can be used as a subject. Our example in the slide shows a title record for Cinderella. This has a couple of 667 notes or nonpublic notes in the authority record. The first 667 tells us that this heading is for the basic story and is not to be used as an authorized access point in bibliographic records without the language of expression added. This field is relaying that it could be used as a 730 field or as an Added entry – Uniform title field in a record. The second 667 relays information about the uniform title being used as a subject. It states: "This heading is not valid for use as a subject. Works about this tale are entered under the subject heading Cinderella (Tale)." The subject heading for Cinderella (Tale) would be recorded as a 650. When in doubt, do check the authority record for a uniform title you might want to use as a subject heading as you may not be able to.

Fields in Pieces: 650
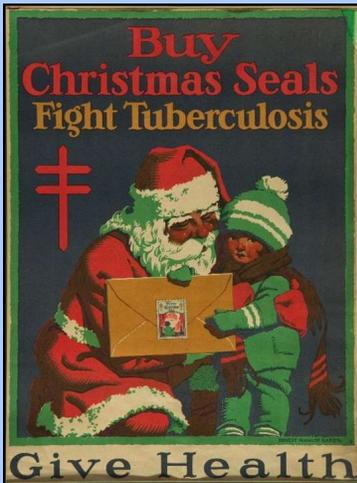
650	0	Tuberculosis ǂz United States ǂx Prevention.
650	0	Public health campaigns ǂx Tuberculosis ǂz United States ǂy 20th century ǂv Posters.
650	0	Fund raising ǂz United States.

The 650 field – Subject Added Entry—Topical term is a repeatable field.
The 1st indicator has the following options: (blank) No information provided, 0- No level specified, 1- Primary, 2- Secondary.
The main options for the 2nd indicator include: 0- Library of Congress Subject Headings, 1- LC subject headings for children's literature, 2- Medical Subject Headings, 3- National Agricultural Library subject authority file, 4- Source not specified.

The pertinent subfield codes for this example are: $a: Topical term (This subfield is **Not** Repeatable within a 650 field), $x: General subdivision (This subfield **IS** Repeatable within a 650 field), $z : Geographic subdivision (This subfield **IS** Repeatable within a 650 field), $y Chronological subdivision (This subfield **IS** Repeatable within a 650 field), and $v: Form subdivision (This subfield **IS** Repeatable within a 650 field).

This is a poster that I cataloged for the Dixon Public Library. (OCLC #1574222808) From 1920 to 1967 the National Tuberculosis Association (NTA) ran the Christmas Seals campaign and issued associated promotional posters.
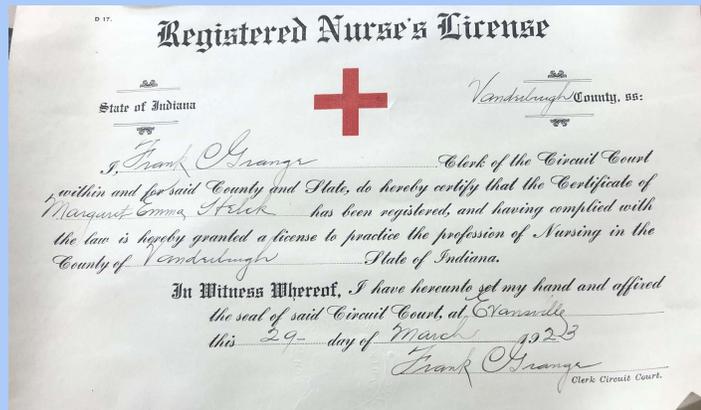
Fields in Pieces: 651

651	0	Illinois ‡v Genealogy.
651	0	Iowa ‡v Genealogy.
651	0	Florida ‡v Genealogy.
651	0	Indiana ‡v Genealogy.

| 651 | 0 | Oblong (Ill.) ‡v Directories. |
| 651 | 0 | Crawford County (Ill.) ‡v Directories. |

651	0	White County (Ill.) ‡v Maps.
651	0	White County (Ill.) ‡x History ‡v Maps.
651	0	Illinois ‡v Maps.
651	0	Grayville (Ill.) ‡v Maps.

Our next field is the 651 field or Subject Added Entry--Geographic Name. This field is also repeatable. This field is added for "a geographic name used as a subject access point."

The 651 has the option for a first indicator, which is blank, and the same second indicators as other fields presented thus far. The subfield codes that are available to include are: subfield a: Main heading, subfield e: Relator term, subfield v: Form subdivision, subfield x: General subdivision, subfield y: Chronological subdivision, and subfield z: Geographic subdivision.

This field has a few additional instructions. Bib Formats points out specific geographic names you would add in the field, which include: Administrative division of an area (e.g., conservation districts, sanitation districts, utility districts, water districts, etc.), Astronomical objects or bodies (e.g., asteroids, comets, planets, stars, etc.), Historic or current human settlements (e.g., communes, extinct cities, pueblos, refugee camps, etc.), Infrastructure (e.g., bridges, canals, tunnels, streets, etc.), Real estate (e.g., estates, farms, plantations, ranches, etc.), Natural features (e.g., caves, deserts, seas, valleys, etc.), Political jurisdictions (e.g., cities, countries, provinces, states, etc.), and Recreational areas (e.g., amusement parks, camps, esplanades, squares, etc.). There are two more instructions in this definition as well. Firstly, Bib Formats relays

"when in doubt on how an entity should be coded, see Alphabetical List of Ambiguous Headings." We do have that list added as a resource in our resource slides. The last relays, "Use field 651 also for a jurisdiction name alone or followed by a subject subdivision. Use field 610 for a name of a jurisdiction that represents an ecclesiastical entity in direct order. Use field 610 for a city section name, a corporate name, an ecclesiastical entity, a form subheading and/or a title of a work entered subordinately. Use field 650 for a geographic name included in a phrase subject heading (e.g., Iran in the Qur'an)." This last instruction may have made things a little muddy for you all. To give you a practical heading: Lutheran Church in America is an example of a 610 field with an ecclesiastic entity jurisdiction in direct name order. Our jurisdiction in this is America. But! This heading is for the corporate piece of the heading – The Lutheran Church. Sometimes breaking a heading down like this may help one understand why a heading is the kind it is, but when in doubt, research!

Our first 651 example comes from the collection entitled 'The Margaret Helcks : the nursing careers of Margaret "Maggie" E. Helck and Margaret "Peggy" Helck' and can be found at OCLC #1369499509. Between the two Margarets, they had careers in Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, and Florida. Hence for this record we have the 651 fields Illinois, Iowa, Florida, and Indiana ending with the subfield v of Genealogy. The item pictured in our slide is from this collection. It is a registered nurse's license issued to Maggie in the state of Indiana in 1923.

Our second example is for the Oblong telephone directory from December 1956 and can be found at OCLC #1569790754. In this record we have two 651 fields, and both have geographic qualifiers. Our first field is for Oblong, Illinois, with Illinois represented as a qualifier in parentheses as (Ill.) and it ends with a form subdivision of directories. Our second field is for Crawford County, Illinois, with Illinois represented as a qualifier in parentheses as (Ill.) and it also ends with a form subdivision of directories.

Our last example is for the Illustrated atlas of White County, Illinois and this can be found at OCLC #1303723432. This record includes four different 651 fields. The first is for White County, Illinois, with Illinois represented as a geographic qualifier of (Ill.) and it ends in the form subdivision of Maps. The second is very similar to the first but also includes a general subdivision in the subfield x of History. The third is for Illinois with a form subdivision of Maps. The last is for a specific jurisdiction, the city of Grayville, Illinois, with Illinois represented as a geographic qualifier of (Ill.) and ends in a form subdivision of Maps.

Fields in Pieces: 655

| 655 | 7 | Personal narratives. ǂ2 lcgft |
| 655 | 7 | Documentary films. ǂ2 lcgft |

655	7	Cadastral maps. ǂ2 lcgft
655	7	Atlases. ǂ2 lcgft
655	7	Remote-sensing maps. ǂ2 lcgft

655	7	Novels. ǂ2 lcgft
655	7	Zombie fiction. ǂ2 lcgft
655	7	Horror fiction. ǂ2 lcgft
655	7	Romance fiction. ǂ2 lcgft
655	7	Humorous fiction. ǂ2 lcgft
655	7	Historical fiction. ǂ2 lcgft
655	7	Parodies (Literature) ǂ2 lcgft

PRIDE AND PREJUDICE AND ZOMBIES
BY JANE AUSTEN AND SETH GRAHAME-SMITH
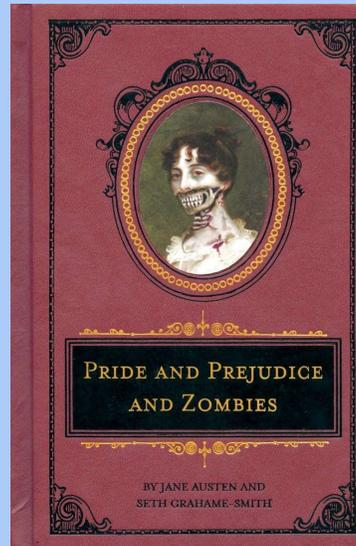
Meredith: Our next field is the 655 field or Index Term—Genre/Form field. This field is repeatable. According to Bib Formats, this field records "A term indicating the form, genre, and/or physical characteristics of the materials being described. Genre terms for textual materials designate specific kinds of materials distinguished by the style or technique of their intellectual content (e.g., biographies, catechisms, essays, hymns, or reviews)."

"Form and physical characteristic terms designate functionally and historically specific kinds of materials. Distinguish terms by an examination of the physical character, by the order of information within the item, or by the subject of the intellectual content (e.g., daybooks, diaries, directories, journals, memoranda, questionnaires, syllabi, or time sheets)."

The 1st indicator options include: blank or 0 for Faceted with each genre/form term recorded in a separate subfield
a or subfield b. A subfield c precedes each term in subfields a and b. Subfield c denotes the facet/hierarchy of each term in a particular thesaurus.

The 2nd indicator options are the same as our other fields in the presentation.

The subfield codes that can be utilized for this field are: subfield a: Genre/form data or focus term, subfield b: Non-focus term, subfield c: Facet/hierarchy designation, subfield v: Form subdivision, x: General subdivision, y: Chronological subdivision.

Chris: For our first example, we're looking at the 655 from personal narratives and documentary films. The Veterans Project, Murphysboro, IL : World War II era interviews can be found at OCLC #1451535485. The record for this DVD includes two 655 fields with a first indicator that is blank since this is not a faceted field and a second indicator of 7, denoting that the source of the genre term/form is Library of Congress Genre Form Terms. The genre form terms used for this resource are Personal narratives and Documentary films.

Our second example is from a 2020 plat book, Washington County, Illinois, which can be found at OCLC #1559672091. The record for this book includes three 655 fields, each with a first indicator that is blank and a second indicator of 7 to indicate the Library of Congress Genre Form Terms is the source. For this record, we have the genre form terms Cadastral maps, Atlases, and Remote-sensing maps, followed by the delimiter 2 and lcgft for Library of Congress Genre Form Terms.

Our third example is from Pride and Prejudice and Zombies, providing us with a different kind of record at OCLC #311684437. For this book we have 7 655 fields, each with a first indicator that is blank and a second indicator of 7.

Resources

- Library of Congress. Announcement on $v and LCGFT.
  https://www.loc.gov/aba/cataloging/subject/form-announcement.pdf
- Library of Congress. FAQ on Form use and $v omission.
  https://www.loc.gov/aba/cataloging/subject/formfaq.pdf
- Library of Congress. Subject Headings Manual (SHM). Glossary.
  https://www.loc.gov/aba/publications/FreeSHM/Glossary.pdf
- Library of Congress. Subject Headings Manual. H 320: Headings Qualified by Nationality, Ethnic Group, Language, etc.
  https://www.loc.gov/aba/publications/FreeSHM/H0320.pdf
- Library of Congress. Subject Headings Manual. H 620: Chronological Headings and Subdivisions.
  https://www.loc.gov/aba/publications/FreeSHM/H0620.pdf
- Library of Congress Subject Headings: Online Training.
  https://www.loc.gov/catworkshop/lcsh/index.html

Thank you again for attending this presentation! This slide and the next two following slides list the resources we used to create our presentation.

Resources

- Library of Congress Subject Headings Online Training. Module 2. Structure of LCSH. https://www.loc.gov/catworkshop/lcsh/index.html
- Library of Congress Subject Headings Online Training. Module 7. Is the heading properly constructed? https://www.loc.gov/catworkshop/lcsh/PDF%20scripts/7-1%20transcript.pdf
- Library of Congress. Understanding MARC. What is a MARC record and why is it important? https://www.loc.gov/marc/umb/um01to06.html#:~:text=A%20subfield%20code:%20Subfield%20codes,type%20of%20data%20follows%20it.
- MARC 21 Standards for Bibliographic Records. Appendix E - Alphabetical List of Ambiguous Headings. https://www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/ambiguous-headings.html

Resources

- OCLC. Bibliographic Formats and Standards. 6xx fields.
https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/6xx.html
- The Urbana Free Library. Exploring Title Abstracts.
https://urbanafreelibrary.org/local-history/blog/exploring-title-abstracts
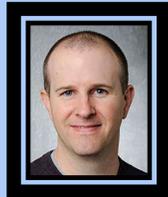
On the call today are our co-presenters and CMC interns, Meredith Davis and Chris Deitner, our supervisor, Dr. Pam Thomas, my other co-presenter, Barb Scoby, myself, Kat Anderberg, Ryan Rafferty, Katie Roberts, and Andrea Giosta.

Questions?

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Mary Cornell, mcornell@illinoisheartland.org

Any questions?