

By Any Other Name: NAF: Name Authority File Ins and Outs

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Hello all! Welcome to Online with the CMC. My name is Mary Cornell and I am a cataloger with the CMC. Today we will be discussing the NAF or the Name Authority File. Firstly, the NAF/NACO or the [Name Authority Cooperative Program](#) allows participants, catalogers, librarians to contribute authority records for agents, places, works, and expressions. Just a little background about my own experience with NACO and the NAF for you all: I am very new to the NAF/NACO creation. I've been a cataloger for several years, but I'm fresh from NACO training just this last February. I am joined today by colleagues with their own experience with the NAF to answer questions after my presentation. With that, let's get started.

AGENDA

- What's in a name?
 - Breaking down the name authority record field by field
 - Different types of name authority records
- NACO Training
 - Can I create a name authority record too?
- NAF examples

Our agenda today includes a few items. Firstly, we're going to look at what a name authority record could entail field by field. I'm also going to go over different types of name authority records as I go through breaking down the fields, so keep an ear out for that. Then I'll talk about NACO training and what catalogers need to go through in order to create name authority records, including some of my own personal insight. Lastly, I am going to show you examples of some records.

NAF: WHAT IS IT?

- NAF: “The Library of Congress Name Authority File (NAF) file provides authoritative data for names of persons, organizations, events, places, and titles. Its purpose is the identification of these entities and, through the use of such controlled vocabulary, to provide uniform access to bibliographic resources.”

First and foremost, what is the NAF? “The Library of Congress Name Authority File (NAF) file provides authoritative data for names of persons, organizations, events, places, and titles. Its purpose is the identification of these entities and, through the use of such controlled vocabulary, to provide uniform access to bibliographic resources.” This is just the first two sentences. The NAF also provides the controlled form of a name. For instance, think of Williams, John. How many different forms could that name come in? “Library of Congress Names includes over 8 million descriptions created over many decades and according to different cataloging policies. LC Names is officially called the NACO Authority File and is a cooperative effort in which participants follow a common set of standards and guidelines.” This is directly from the Library of Congress.

NAF: WHY DO WE NEED IT?

- A catalog serves the patron.
- Creating controlled access points in the NAF, provides consistency necessary to collocate bibliographic records for a group of items.

The question comes about, why do we need the NAF? One thing to remember is any catalogs' purpose is to serve the patrons. By creating these controlled access points in the NAF, we as librarians can create consistency necessary to collocate bibliographic records for a group of items. The first example that came to mind for me was James Patterson. Imagine if he didn't have an authorized access point. Then think of the hundreds of titles he's written or contributed to and those records not having a standardized access point for him. Chaos, anyone?

FIXED FIELDS ELEMENTS

- Rules- a, b, c, d, or z.
(Descriptive cataloging code 008/10)
- Name- a, b, or n.
(Undifferentiated personal name 008/32)
- Ref Status- a, b, or n.
(Reference evaluation 008/29)
- Auth Status- a, c, or d. (Level of establishment 008/33)

ARN		NEW	
Field	Value	Entered	Replaced
Rec stat	n	20220317	
Type	z		
Roman	■		
Govt agn	■		
Series	n		
Ser num	n		
Upd status	a		
Ref status	n		
Auth status	a		
Auth/ref	a		
Name	a		
Enc lvl	n		
Mod rec			
Subj	a		
Geo subd	n		
Subdiv tp	n		
Source	c		
Name use	a		
Subj use	a		
Ser use	b		
Rules	c		

Our first consideration is fixed fields. Most fixed fields elements in authority records are either constants or system supplied. For instance, when you create a new record, the record status will be 'n,' as supplied by the system. The four fields that catalogers most frequently will need to pay attention to are: The first is rules or the descriptive cataloging field. This could be coded as: a - earlier rules (not used for newly created NARs), b - AACR1 (not used for newly created NARs), c - AACR2 (not used for newly created NARs), d - AACR2-compatible headings (not used for newly created NARs), z – RDA. For this field, if creating a new record, you would code z. Next, we have name or undifferentiated personal name - a - differentiated personal name (i.e., representing one person) or a name-title entered under a personal name b - undifferentiated (non-unique) personal name (i.e., an access point that represents more than one person with the same name), n - not applicable (access point is not a personal name). Normally for this field you would want to code a or n. Then we have Ref Status or reference evaluation. This can be coded as: a - record includes cross-references (4XX or 5XX), unless one or more is in a non-Latin script b - record includes unevaluated references that must be revised if record is being updated; do not use in newly-created records except for records with references in non-Latin scripts, n - record includes no cross-references. Most commonly, you might find this coded as a. Lastly, we have the Auth status (authority) or Level of establishment. This can be coded as: a

- fully established, c - provisional level (authorized access point cannot be formulated satisfactorily because of inadequate information; further investigation should be made when the access point is next used in a bibliographic record), d - preliminary level (authorized access point taken from a bibliographic record because the bibliographic item is not available at the time the NAR is established; when the access point is used in a bibliographic record created from cataloging with an item in hand, code d may be changed to code a).

040—CATALOGING SOURCE

- 040 field is the cataloging source.
- Can contain subfields a, b, c, d, and e.
- Add subfield '\$e rda' to new records.
- If an organization updates a record, their organization's code will appear in subfield 'd.'

```
040 | | IChamL Ꝁb eng Ꝁe rda Ꝁc IChamL
```

One of the first fields you will find in a NAF record is the 040 or Cataloging source field. This field can contain subfields a, b, c, d, and e. Subfield a contains the original cataloging agency, subfield b is Language of cataloging, subfield c is the transcribing agency, subfield d is the modifying agency, and subfield e is description conventions. As you see in my example, when creating a new record, subfield a and c are the same, as not only would you as the cataloger be creating the record, but you would also be acting as the transcriber. You would need to add a subfield e rda as you are creating the record. This is from a completed record; hence the subfield e is already in place. If another organization were to modify your record after creation, their organization code would be added in subfield 'd.'

034—CODED CARTOGRAPHIC MATHEMATICAL DATA

- The 034 contains 16 possible subfields you could add to your record.
- Contains coordinate data for geographic entities.
- The coordinates may be recorded in either degrees/minutes/seconds, decimal degrees, decimal minutes, and/or decimal seconds.

```
034      ‡d W0881436 ‡e W0881436 ‡f N0400659 ‡g N0400659 ‡2 geonames
```

I put the next two slides together, though slightly out of order because they both pertain to geographic material. The first, the 034 field is for coded cartographic mathematical data. The 034 contains geographic coordinate data for geographic entities. In other words, if you were creating a record for say Champaign (Ill.), you would use this field. The different subfields break down as such: subfield d - Coordinates - westernmost longitude, subfield e - Coordinates - easternmost longitude, subfield f - Coordinates - northernmost latitude, subfield g - Coordinates - southernmost latitude, subfield j - Declination - northern limit, Subfield k - Declination - southern limit, subfield m - Right ascension - eastern limit, subfield n - Right ascension - western limit, subfield p - Equinox, subfield r - Distance from earth, subfield s - G-ring latitude, subfield t - G-ring longitude, subfield x - Beginning date, subfield y - Ending date, subfield z - Name of extraterrestrial body, subfield 2 - Source. The coordinates may be recorded in either degrees/minutes/seconds, decimal degrees, decimal minutes, and/or decimal seconds. Styles should not be mixed in a single 034 field, but the field may be repeated to represent the different styles. The order of 034 fields when both styles are given does not matter. The example is from Champaign, Illinois' record. As seen, in subfield d we have the westernmost longitude of Champaign, in subfield e the easternmost longitude, in subfield f the northernmost latitude, in subfield g the southernmost, and the subfield 2 shows us the source code.

043—GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODE

- The field contains geographic area codes for areas associated with a geographic name in a 151 field.
- Contains 4 possible subfields.

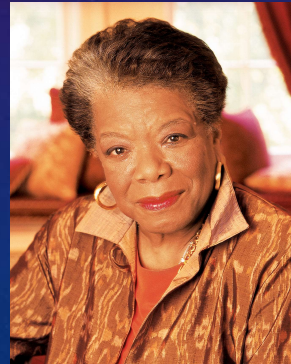
043		n-us-mi
151		Albion (Calhoun County, Mich.)

The second geographic field is the 043 or the geographic area code. The 043 field contains geographic area codes for areas associated with a geographic name in a 151 field. The different subfields are: subfield a - Geographic area code (GAC), subfield b - Local GAC code, subfield c - ISO code, and subfield 2 - Source of local code. Say you are creating a new record for the town Albion, Michigan. Your 043 field would read as you see it, n-us-mi in subfield a.

046—SPECIAL CODED DATES

- When encoding date information in this field, give the fullest information about the date that is readily available.
- Encoding dates should follow the pattern yyyy, yyyy-mm, or yyyy-mm-dd, except for in the case of centuries. NACO explains how to handle each of these time periods if you should ever need to create a record with them.

046		<u>f</u> 1928-04-04 <u>g</u> 2014-05-28 <u>2</u> edtf
053	0	PS3551.N464
100	1	Angelou, Maya



The next field is the 046 or special coded dates field. When encoding date information, give the fullest information about the date that is readily available (the date in field 046 may be more precise than a date is used in the authorized access point). If you have for instance an author's birthdate and death date, including month, day, and year; this would be considered the fullest information. When revising existing authority records, record dates in field 046 even if the authorized access point itself does not include dates, if the information is readily available. When recording dates in field 046, use the Extended Date Time Format (EDTF) schema in all cases except for centuries, which are not part of EDTF; supply dates using the pattern yyyy, yyyy-mm, or yyyy-mm-dd. The subfields for this field are subfield f - Birth date, subfield g - Death date, subfield k - Beginning or single date created, subfield l - Ending date created, subfield o - Single or starting date for aggregated content, subfield p - Ending date for aggregated content, subfield q - Establishment date, subfield r - Termination date, subfield s - Start period, subfield t - End period, subfield u - Uniform Resource Identifier, subfield v - Source of information, subfield 2 - Source of term. The example we have for this field is Maya Angelou's 046. In subfield f we have that Angelou was born April 4, 1928 and in subfield g we have that she died on May 28, 2014.

Image source: <https://www.npr.org/2013/03/31/175493858/in-a-new-memoir-maya-angelou-recalls-how-a-lady-became-mom>

053—LC CLASSIFICATION NUMBER

- NACO participants can use this field to record literature class numbers, other than children's literature, for a personal name access point for an author.
- This field should not be assigned to an undifferentiated name.
- Only LC verified class numbers should have a second indicator 0, all else will have a second indicator 4.

053	0	PR6063.C354
053	0	ML410.M115 Ꞇc Biography
100	1	McCartney, Paul



The next field is the 053 or the LC classification number. NACO participants can use this field to record literature class numbers, other than children's literature, for a personal name access point for an author. This field should not be assigned to an undifferentiated name. So if you have a Smith, John and you can't find a way to make him differentiated (birthplace, etc.), do not use a 053 for the record. Only LC verified class number have a second indicator 0, all else will have a second indicator 4. This is a repeatable field. The subfields are as follows: subfield a - Classification number element-single number or beginning number of span, subfield b - Classification number element-ending number of span, subfield c - Explanatory term, and subfield 5 - Institution to which field applies. Paul McCartney has two LC classification numbers as not only is he a songwriter/composer/musician as shown in his second LC number, but he also has written an autobiography, children's books and recipe books.

Image source: <https://www.biography.com/musician/paul-mccartney>

1XX—AUTHORIZED ACCESS POINT

- Traditionally, only subfield 'a' applies in this field, but you can add other subfields (b, c, d, e, q) for other elements of the access point.
- Different access points: Personal names, Corporate names, Conference and event names, Uniform titles, and Geographic names.

110 2 American Library Association. †b Annual Conference



1xx or authorized access point field. There is no prescribed MARC order for the subfields beyond subfield \$a. Subfield d should always be the last element in the field, unless the subfield c (Spirit) is included. If such, that would be the last element. Subfield q can be included for a fuller form of name. For instance, if you have an author who uses initials for their name, it can be shown what those initials equate to in subfield q (Think C.S. Lewis = Clive Staples Lewis (fuller form of name)). In subfield c, profession can be displayed. If someone is a prolific romance writer, that can be utilized as a subfield c element. The example shows a conference access point that was created for the American Library Association's Annual Conference.

Image source:

https://www.ala.org/aboutala/sites/ala.org.aboutala/files/content/contactus/rights/files/ala_ID_websafe.jpg

368—OTHER ATTRIBUTES OF PERSON OR CORPORATE BODY

- For a person: Can include designations of the title of a person or other attributes.
- For a corporate body: Can include designations indicating the type of corporate body or jurisdiction, or other attributes.

100	1	Knope, Leslie ꞑc (Fictitious character)
368		ꞑc Fictitious characters ꞑ2 lcsh

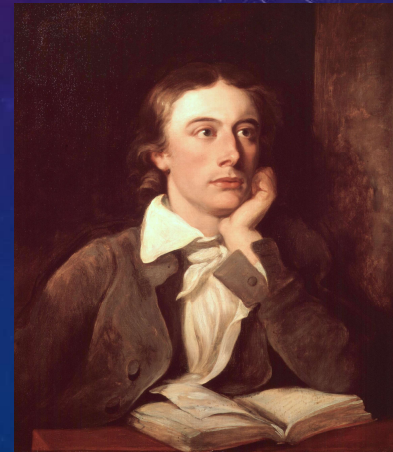


Next we're going into what NACO calls other attributes. These fields are optional. If you have information you can add into these fields to assist in disambiguating your NAF, it is encouraged. The first field is the 368 or Other attributes of person or corporate body. Any attribute that serves to characterize a person or corporate body or that may be needed for differentiation from other persons or corporate bodies and for which separate content designation is not already defined. The subfields in this can include: subfield a - Type of corporate body, Subfield b - Type of jurisdiction, subfield c - Other designation, subfield d - Title of person, subfield s - Start period, subfield t - End period, subfield u - Uniform Resource Identifier, subfield v - Source of information, subfield 2 - Source of term. From the example, I chose this because it made me laugh. Leslie Knope already has a subfield c explaining she is a fictitious character, but this does make sure to explain in case it wasn't obvious that she is a fictitious character.

370—ASSOCIATED PLACE

- A place associated with the entity being established.
- Consider how place functions for persons, corporate bodies, conferences, and family names.

100	1	Keats, John, †d 1795-1821
370		London (England) †b Rome (Italy) †2 naf



The next field is the 370 field or associated place. This field is a place associated with the entity being established. For a person this would be a place associated with a person's birth, death, residence, and/or identity. For a corporate body this would entail a significant location associated with a corporate body (e.g., location of a conference, etc., location of the headquarters of an organization). For a family, this would be a place where the family resides or has resided or has some connection. For this field, the subfields are as follows: subfield a - Place of birth, subfield b - Place of death, subfield c - Associated country, subfield e - Place of residence/headquarters, subfield f - Other associated place, subfield g - Place of origin of work or expression, subfield i - Relationship information, subfield s - Start period, subfield t - End period, subfield u - Uniform Resource Identifier, subfield v - Source of information, and subfield 2 - Source of term. There is also the option to use LCSH terms if those are applicable to the access point being established. If the term applicable is not authorized as LC/NACO or LCSH, do not add a subfield 2 at the end of the field. Let's look at our example. This 370 example is for John Keats. As you can see in subfield a he was born in London and in subfield b it shows that he died in Rome.

Image source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Keats

371—ADDRESS

- An address (as well as electronic access information such as email, telephone, fax, TTY, etc., numbers) associated with the entity described in the record.
- Different addresses— physical, email, etc. – are recorded in separate 371 fields.

110	2	Ingram Content Group Inc.
370		⌘c United States ⌘e La Vergne (Tenn.) ⌘f Tennessee ⌘2 naf
371		1 Ingram Blvd. ⌘b La Vergne ⌘c TN ⌘e 37086

The 371 field or Address field. An address (as well as electronic access information such as email, telephone, fax, TTY, etc., numbers) associated with the entity described in the record. Different addresses such as physical addresses or email addresses, are recorded in separate 371 fields. For a person, this would be the address of a person's place of residence, business, or employer, and/or an email address. For a corporate body, this would be the address of the corporate body's headquarters or offices, or an email address for the body. The distinction between this field and the last is that the 370 field contains information associated with the access point, while the 371 field contains contact information for the access point. Best practice for personal names: do not record an address for a living person. Supplying this field for a corporate body is cataloger's judgement if a subfield e is supplied in the 370. The subfields for this are:

Subfield a – Address, subfield b – City, subfield c - Intermediate jurisdiction, subfield d - Country (NR), subfield e - Postal code, subfield m - Electronic mail address, subfield s - Start period, subfield t - End period, subfield u - Uniform Resource Identifier, subfield v - Source of information, subfield 2 - Source of term (NR). I looked for multiple examples and I found just one. Looking at the example provided, this is the mailing address for Ingram Content Group's main warehouse. In subfield a is the street address, subfield b is the city, subfield c is the state, and of course in the

subfield e, the zip code.

372—FIELD OF ACTIVITY

ART
INSTITUTE
CHICAGO

- For a person: a field of endeavor, area of expertise, etc., in which the person is or was engaged.
- For a corporate body: a field of business in which the corporate body is engaged, its area of competence, responsibility, jurisdiction, etc. The field is repeated if the entity has multiple fields of activity for different time periods.

110	2	Art Institute of Chicago
368		Art schools †a Art museums †2 lcsh
370		†e Chicago, Ill.
372		Art--Study and teaching †a Art--Collectors and collecting †a Art--Exhibitions †a Art--History †2 lcsh

Next is the 372 or field of activity. For a person: a field of endeavor, area of expertise, etc., in which the person is or was engaged.

For a corporate body: a field of business in which the corporate body is engaged, its area of competence, responsibility, jurisdiction, etc. The field is repeated if the entity has multiple fields of activity for different time periods. The preferred terminology is LCSH or MESH, however you can also utilize LCGFT terminology. The subfields are as follows :

Subfield a - Field of activity, subfield s - Start period, subfield t - End period, subfield u - Uniform Resource Identifier, subfield v - Source of information, and subfield 2 - Source of term. In the example provided, the Art Institute of Chicago, there are four fields describing what the institution is engaged in: art—study and teaching, art – collectors and collecting, art—exhibitions and art—history. All of these terms are lcsh, so one subfield 2 of lcsh is provided at the end of the field. Also, when using LCSH terminology as above, you can see that subfields are utilized. Instead of using the LCSH subfields (a, x, v, y), NACO practice is to use a double dash instead to separate subfields.

Image source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Art_Institute_of_Chicago#/media/File:Art_Institute_of

_Chicago_logo.svg

373—ASSOCIATED GROUP

- Information about a group, institution, association, etc., that is associated with the entity in the authorized access point.

110	2	Grand Rapids Griffins (Hockey team)
368		Hockey teams †2 lcsH
370		†c United States †e Grand Rapids (Mich) †2 naf
373		Ottawa Senators (Hockey team) †s 1996 †t 1999
373		Detroit Red Wings (Hockey team) †s 2002



Next is the 373 or associated group field. Information about a group, institution, association, etc., that is associated with the entity in the authorized access point. The field may include dates of affiliation. The field is repeated if the person has multiple affiliations for different time periods. The subfields for this are: subfield a for Associated group, subfield s - Start period, subfield t - End period, subfield u - Uniform Resource Identifier, subfield v - Source of information, and subfield 2 - Source of term. The example above is from a hockey team in Grand Rapids, Michigan called the Grand Rapids Griffins. As you can see in the first 373 field, they had an affiliation with the Ottawa Senators (a NHL hockey team) from 1996 (in subfield s for start date) until 1999 (in subfield t for end period). The second 373 shows their current affiliation with the Detroit Red Wings (also an NHL team), which started (subfield s) in 2002.

Image source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grand_Rapids_Griffins#/media/File:Grand_Rapids_Griffins_logo.svg

374—OCCUPATION

- Information about a profession or occupation in which a person works or has worked.
- Preference is to use controlled vocabulary such as LCDGT or MESH. Also, LCSH is an option.



100	1	Winfrey, Oprah
368		‡c African Americans ‡2 lcdgt
370		Kosciusko (Miss.) ‡f California ‡c United States ‡2 naf
373		Tennessee State University ‡a American Broadcasting Company ‡a Oprah Winfrey Network ‡a Harpo Productions ‡a National Association for the Advancement of Colored People ‡2 naf
374		Television talk show hosts ‡a Actors ‡a Businesspeople ‡a Motion picture producers and directors ‡a Authors ‡2 lcsh

374 or the occupation field. Information about profession or occupation in which a person works or has worked; may include dates applicable. The field is repeated if the person has multiple occupations for different time periods. The preference is to use controlled vocabulary in this field such as LCDGT or MESH. Also, LCSH is an option. The subfields in this field are : subfield a – Occupation, subfield s - Start period, subfield t - End period, subfield u - Uniform Resource Identifier, subfield v - Source of information, and subfield 2 - Source of term. Looking at our example of Oprah Winfrey, as you can see Oprah has worn many hats and each of those is shown in the 374 field by different subfield a's: Television talk show hosts, Actors, Businesspeople, Motion picture producers and directors, and lastly authors. This ends in the subfield 2 lcsh, as all terms are lcsh terminology.

Image source: <https://www.biography.com/media-figure/oprah-winfrey>

375—GENDER

- Gender is a highly personal and sensitive attribute. The PCC Committee according to the newest update as of Friday, April 15th has put out the recommendation stating: “Do not record the RDA gender element (MARC 375) in personal name authority records. Delete existing 375 fields when editing a record for any other reason.”

100	1	Cox, Laverne
368		‡c Americans ‡2 lcdgt
368		‡c People of color ‡2 lcdgt
370		Mobile (Ala.) ‡c United States ‡2 naf
372		Acting ‡a Television--Production and direction ‡2 lcsh
374		Actresses ‡a Television producers and directors ‡2 lcsh
374		Actors ‡a Television producers ‡2 lcdgt
375		Trans woman ‡a Transgender woman
375		Females ‡a Transgender people ‡2 lcsh



The next field is the 375 field or the Gender field. Gender is a highly personal and sensitive attribute. The PCC Committee according to the newest update as of Friday, April 15th has put out the recommendation stating: “Do not record the RDA gender element (MARC 375) in personal name authority records. Delete existing 375 fields when editing a record for any other reason.” In my example, we have transgender actor, Laverne Cox. Her gender is shown in multiple 375 fields. The second 375 field ends with a 2 subfield lcsh, showing lcsh terminology was used. While this example currently has 375’s, if Laverne Cox’s record is updated in any way, per this new policy update, they should be removed.

Image source: By <a

href="https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Sachyn"

title="User talk:Sachyn">Sachyn Mital - <span

class="int-own-work" lang="en">Own work;

CC BY-SA 3.0, Link

376—FAMILY INFORMATION

- This field includes additional information about families, including the type of family, prominent members of the family, and hereditary titles.

100	3	Smith (Family : †g Smith, Laura Margaret Cole, 1806-1883)
370		†e South Carolina †2 naf
376		Families †2 lcsh
376		†b Smith, Laura Margaret Cole, 1806-1883 †2 naf
500	1	†w r †i Family member: †a Smith, Laura Margaret Cole, †d 1806-1883
500	1	†w r †i Family member: †a Brumby, Laura Smith, †d 1846-1912

The next field is the 376 field or the Family information field. Additional information about families, including type of family, prominent member of the family, and hereditary title. Preferred vocabulary is lcsh. The subfields for this include: subfield a - Type of family, subfield b - Name of prominent member, subfield c - Hereditary title, subfield s - Start period, subfield t - End period, subfield u - Uniform Resource Identifier, subfield v - Source of information, and subfield 2 - Source of term. In our example for the Smith family, we have a couple of fields to look through. The type of family listed is Families. Then we have listed the most prominent member of the family in a separate field: in a subfield b Smith, Laura Margaret Cole and then 1806-1883 in subfield 2 naf.

377—ASSOCIATED LANGUAGE

- Codes for languages associated with the entity described in the record.

100	1	Cotillard, Marion, †d 1975-
370		Paris (France) †2 naf
372		Motion pictures †a Television programs †a Theater †a Acting †a Documentary films--
374		Actresses †a Singers †a Motion picture producers and directors †2 lcsh
375		Females †2 lcdgt
377		<u>fre</u>



377 field or associated language field. Codes for languages associated with the entity described in the record. This will include the language a person uses when writing, a language a corporate body uses in its communication, or a language of a family. The preferred language terms for this field are from the MARC code list for languages, which are the 3 letter code you often find in the fixed fields and the 040 field in the body of a bibliographic record. You can also use another term if it is not provided on this list with the inclusion of subfield 'l' at the end of the field. The subfields for this record are subfield a Language code, subfield l Language term, and subfield 2 Source of code. In our example, we have actress Marion Cotillard, who is a French actress, singer, and producer and has acted in many films spoken in French (and began acting in French cinema).

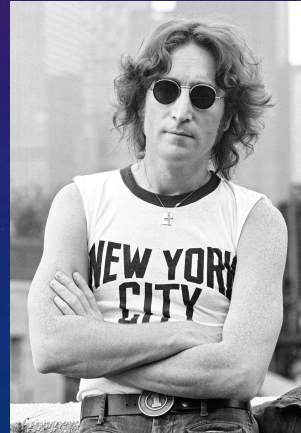
Image source: <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Marion-Cotillard#/media/1/1428832/125989>

378—FULLER FORM OF NAME

- Name or names associated with a person that includes the fuller form of a part of any name.
- This field only applies to the name in a 1xx field.

100 1 Lennon, John, †d 1940-1980

378 †q John Winston

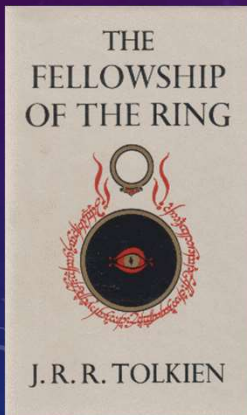


378 field or fuller form of name field. A name or names associated with a person that include(s) the fuller form of a part of any name represented only by an initial, abbreviation, or shortened or otherwise modified variant in the form chosen as the preferred name and/or a part of the name not included in the form chosen as the preferred name. This field only applies to the name in a 1xx field. Best practice is to code this field when the information is readily available, even if it is already present in the subfield q in a 1xx field. There are three subfields for this: subfield q for fuller form of personal name, subfield u for uniform resource identifier, and subfield v for source of information. As seen in the example, John Lennon's fuller form of name shows his first name and middle name.

Source image: <https://www.britannica.com/biography/John-Lennon#/media/1/335993/171482>

380—FORM OF WORK

- A class or genre to which a work belongs.



100	1	Tolkien, J. R. R. †q (John Ronald Reuel), †d 1892-1973. †t Fellowship of the ring
380		Novels †a Fantasy fiction †2 lcgft

The next field is the 380 field or the form of work field. This is a class or genre to which a work belongs. May be used to differentiate a work from another work with the same title. Multiple forms of work from the same source vocabulary may be recorded in the same field in separate occurrences of subfield \$a (Form of work). The preferred vocabularies are LCSH, LCGFT and MESH. When terms are not from controlled vocabulary, they should be singular. The subfields for this are subfield a for form of work and subfield 2 for source code. The following example shows the first volume of *The lord of the rings, The fellowship of the ring*. As you can see, it is listed under Novels and Fantasy fiction in subfield a and ends with a source code of lcgft in subfield 2.

Image source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Fellowship_of_the_Ring#/media/File:The_Fellowship_of_the_Ring_cover.gif

381—OTHER DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS OF WORK OR EXPRESSION

- Any characteristic that is not accommodated in a special field that serves to characterize a work or expression.

100	1	Austen, Jane, †d 1775-1817. †t Novels. †f 2006 †s (Fowler)
380		Novels †a Domestic fiction †a Romance fiction †2 lcgft
380		Regency fiction †2 gsafd
381		Fowler

381 field or other distinguishing characteristics of work or expression field. Any characteristic that is not accommodated in a special field that serves to characterize a work or expression. Examples are an issuing body, arranged statement of music, version, or a geographic term. May be used to differentiate a work from another work with the same title. Subfields for this are subfield a - Other distinguishing characteristic, subfield u - Uniform Resource Identifier, subfield v - Source of information, and subfield 2 - Source of term. Record the RDA element place of origin of work in a 370 field. The example I've brought is from a collected works of Jane Austen in 2006 where the author Karen Joy Fowler wrote the introduction for the collection. Her contribution is shown in the 100 field in subfield s and then as the sole information in the subfield a for the 381 field.

382—MEDIUM OF PERFORMANCE

- The instrumental, vocal, and/or other medium of performance for which a musical work was originally conceived or for which a musical expression is written or performed.

100	1	Bortel, Jo., †d active approximately 1510. †t Ave maria
380		Motets †a Sacred music †2 lcgft
382	0	singer †n 4 †s 4 †2 lcmpt

382 field or medium of performance field. The instrumental, vocal, and/or other medium of performance for which a musical work was originally conceived or for which a musical expression is written or performed. Multiple mediums of performance from the same source vocabulary may be recorded in the same field in separate occurrences of subfields. The subfields for this are: subfield a - Medium of performance, subfield b – Soloist, subfield d - Doubling instrument, subfield e - Number of ensembles of the same type, subfield n - Number of performers of the same medium, p - Alternative medium of performance, subfield r - Total number of individuals performing alongside ensembles, subfield s - Total number of performers, subfield t - Total number of ensembles, and subfield v note. The example shown is for the song Ave Maria. As shown in the 382 field, the medium of performance is singer, the number of performers of the same medium is 4, the total number of performers is 4 and the source code is lcmpt, which is the preferred vocabulary from the Library of Congress Medium of Performance Thesaurus for Music.

383—NUMERIC DESIGNATION OF MUSICAL WORK

- A serial number, opus number, or thematic index number assigned to a musical work by the composer, publisher, or a musicologist.

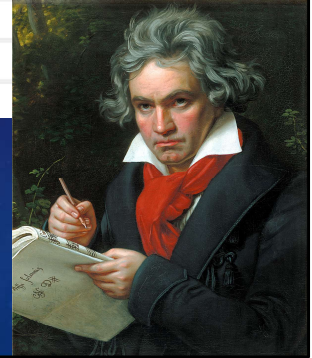
100	1	Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus, †d 1756-1791. †t Adagios, †m piano, †n K. 540, †r B minor
380		Art music †2 lcgft
382	0	piano †n 1 †s 1 †2 lcmpt
383		†c K. 540 †d Köchel6 †2 mlati

The 383 field or numeric designation of musical work field. This is a serial number, opus number, or thematic index number assigned to a musical work by the composer, publisher, or a musicologist. May be used to differentiate a musical work from another with the same title. Best practice is to encode this when available. The subfields for this field are subfield a - Serial number, subfield b - Opus number, subfield c - Thematic index number, subfield d - Thematic index code, and subfield e - Publisher associated with opus number. The example is from a title by Mozart. As shown in subfield c is the thematic index number, subfield d shows the thematic index code, and subfield 2 shows the source code.

384—KEY

- The set of pitch relationships that establishes a single pitch class as a tonal center for a musical work or expression.

100	1	Beethoven, Ludwig van, †d 1770-1827. †t Variations, †m piano, violin, cello, †n op. 121a, †r G major
380		Variations †2 lcsh
382	0	piano †n 1 †a violin †n 1 †a cello †n 1 †s 3 †2 lcmpt
383		†b op. 121a
384	0	G major



The 384 field or the Key field. This field shows the set of pitch relationships that establishes a single pitch class as a tonal center for a musical work or expression. May be used to differentiate a musical work or expression from another with the same title. Best practice: Encode when available for works. In case of doubt, do not encode. Do not encode for expressions. As shown in the Beethoven example, this particular opus is meant to be played in G Major.

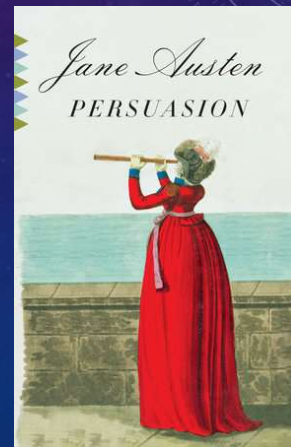
Image source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ludwig_van_Beethoven#/media/File:Beethoven.jpg

388—TIME PERIOD OF CREATION

- The time period of creation, origin of the work or expression (including aggregate works), or of the works or expressions contained in an aggregation.

100	1	Austen, Jane, †d 1775-1817. †t Persuasion
370		†g England †g Great Britain †2 naf
380		Novels †a Romance fiction †a Psychological fiction †2 lcgft
380		Fiction †2 lcsh
386		Women †a Britons †a English †2 lcdgt
388	1	Nineteenth century †2 lcsh



Next is the 388 field or Time period of creation field. The time period of creation or origin of the work or expression (including aggregate works) or of the works or expressions contained in an aggregation. For this field, you would usually just have a subfield a for the time period and a subfield 2 for the source code. You may have just a subfield a. In my example, we're looking at Jane Austen's *Persuasion*, which in the 388 was written in the 19th century in subfield a and has a source code of lcsh in subfield 2.

Image source: <https://www.penguinrandomhouse.com/books/6399/persuasion-by-jane-austen/>

CROSS-REFERENCES (4XX AND 5XX)—4XX

- 4xx is a variant access point.
- 4xx may conflict with a 4xx on another record.

100	1	Angelou, Maya
400	1	Johnson, Marguerite, †d 1928-2014
400	1	Johnson, Marguerite Ann
400	1	Johnson, Marguerite Annie
400	1	Make, Maya Angelou

100	1	Lennon, John, †d 1940-1980
400	1	Lennon, J. †q (John), †d 1940-1980
400	1	Lennon, John Ono, †d 1940-1980
400	1	Lennon, John Winston, †d 1940-1980
400	1	Ono Lennon, John, †d 1940-1980
400	1	Renon, Jon, †d 1940-1980
400	1	Леннон, Джон, †d 1940-1980
400	1	
400	1	ジョン.レノン, †d 1940-1980

These next couple of slides are going to look at cross-references. A general rule about these cross references: Do not add references solely for automatic conflict detection and updating of bibliographic records. I am going to do each slide with the different fields, as I believe they serve different purposes. First, we have the 4XX field, which is a variant access point or a 'see' reference. Some things to keep in mind with a 4xx: A cross-reference (4XX) may conflict with a 4XX on another record. A 4xx should not normalize to the same form as a 1xx or a 5xx. Do not provide variants of variants. It is important to remember when adding a personal name to a bibliographic record, always use the 1xx form of a name, not the 4xx. You would need to make sure to have a reference in your 670 field for every variant you create. From our examples, we see that Maya Angelou has Johnson, Marguerite with her birthdate and death date, with a middle name Ann and Annie and also the name Make, Maya Angelou as variant names. John Lennon has a version of his name with just an initial and a longer form in a subfield q, his married name attached, his full name with his middle name, his married name with a different variant, and lastly his name in different languages.

CROSS-REFERENCES (4XX AND 5XX)—5XX

- A 5xx field is a 'see also' reference.
- Must be in the same form as their corresponding authorized access points.
- Personal name: Person has two identities that resources have been published under: create a 500 see also reference.
- Corporate or geographic names: when relationship is not sequential or exact relationship between two names is not known, add a 5xx 'see also' reference.



100	1	Plaidy, Jean, †d 1906-1993
368		‡c Pseudonym
400	1	Pleidi, Dzhin, †d 1906-1993
500	1	‡w nnc ‡a Hibbert, Eleanor, †d 1906-1993

A 5xx field or a 'see also' reference must be in the same form as their corresponding authorized access points. When a person has two bibliographic identities, and resources have been published under both identities, create name authority records for each name and link them with 5xx "see also" references. If a person has more than two identities, references are required in a 670 field. Corporate bodies: When the relationship between two corporate or geographic names is not directly sequential or when information about the exact relationship is not known, make simple "see also" references between the related access points. When in doubt about usage of these references, read through the manual and the guidelines. The example is for a pseudonym of the author Eleanor Hibbert. This is for her pseudonym, Jean Plaidy, which she wrote historical fiction under. Another pseudonym some of you might be familiar with is Victoria Holt.

Image source: <https://awriterofhistory.com/2013/04/15/top-historical-fiction-author-philippa-carr-victoria-holt-jean-plaidy/>

667—NONPUBLIC GENERAL NOTE

- Used to give information of permanent value and general interest to catalogers.
- Mainly records practical information about the use or status of the authorized access point.

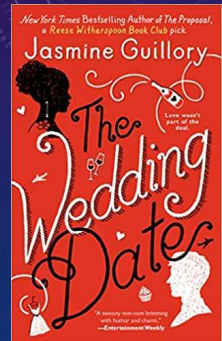
100	1	Smith, John
667		THIS 1XX FIELD CANNOT BE USED UNDER RDA UNTIL THIS UNDIFFERENTIATED RECORD HAS BEEN HANDLED FOLLOWING THE GUIDELINES IN DCM Z1 008/32

151		Michigan Avenue (Chicago, Ill.)
550		≠w g ≠a Streets ≠z Illinois
667		This heading is not valid for use as a geographic subdivision.

Next, we have the 667 field or nonpublic general note field. The 667 field is used to give information of permanent value and general interest to catalogers. This field has many notes that can be recorded here but mainly records practical information about the use or status of the authorized access point. Also, this field can record a number of an undifferentiated NAR that previously covered the person and may be used to record that the record is a duplicate that has been reported for deletion. A final use is to record a former access point that is not suitable for use as a reference in the NAR. Looking at the examples, the first one is actually quite common. In personal names, if you have a common name such as Smith, John, often you'll find a 667 note with the note saying: "This 1xx field cannot be used under RDA until this undifferentiated record has been handled following the guidelines in DCM Z1 008/32." In other words, if you're creating a record for a personal name for someone named John Smith, it is best practice to try to find a way to differentiate the access point. This next example is something I've always been fascinated with in a geographic name. The record is for Michigan Avenue in Chicago, Illinois. The 667 reads: This heading is not valid for use as a geographic subdivision. Again, this is a use note about the access point. If as a cataloger you wanted to use this heading, you would have to use it in its current form.

670—SOURCES FOUND

- Used to justify authorized access point and cross-references.
- May also contain information necessary to identify the person, corporate body, work/expression title, or information to clarify relationships between the entity and other entities in the file.
- At least one 670 is required in every authority record.



670	The wedding date, 2018: #b ECIP title page (Jasmine Guillory)
670	Amazon website, viewed September 11, 2017 #b (The wedding date: about the author, Jasmine Guillory is a graduate of Wellesley College and Stanford Law School. She is a Bay Area native)

670 field or sources found field. The 670 field is used to justify the authorized access point and the cross-references in the name authority record. It may also contain further important information that is necessary to identify the person, corporate body, or work/expression title, or information that can be used to clarify relationships between the entity and other entities in the file. At least one 670 is required in every authority record. Sometimes, more than one 670 may need to be created to establish where a name was found, or for other elements within the record. In the NACO Participants Manual, there are instructions on citing points from the title to internet resources that are reference points. Formatting for this note is specific as well and I am going to show you that via an example. The example shows the 670 fields for Jasmine Guillory. The first field verifies her name. The second verifies Guillory as an author—but also verifies the 370 (which establishes Guillory in the United States).

Image source: https://www.amazon.com/Wedding-Date-Jasmine-Guillory/dp/0399587667/ref=asc_df_0399587667/?tag=hyprod-20&linkCode=df0&hvadid=312178241251&hvpos=&hvnetw=g&hvrand=10393138709558510667&hvpone=&hvptwo=&hvqmt=&hvdev=c&hvdvcm dl=&hvlocint=&hvlocphy=9022197&hvtargid=pla-451125921313&psc=1&tag=&ref=&adgrp id=60258871577&hvpone=&hvptwo=&hva

did=312178241251&hvpos=&hvnetw=g&hvrnd=10393138709558510667&hvqmt=&
hvdev=c&hvdvcmidl=&hvlocint=&hvlocphy=9022197&hvtargid=pla-451125921313

672—TITLE RELATED TO ENTITY

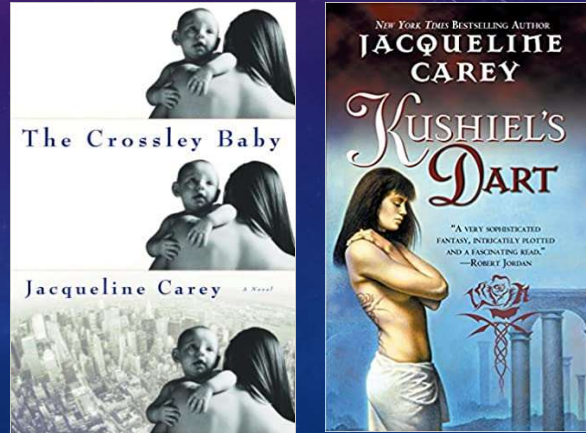
- Purpose of the field is to document the relationship between 1xx and the title recorded in this field.
- Should not be used in place of a 670 field.

672	0	Factors instrumental in female occupational status †b a comparison to factors instrumental in male occupational status †f 1972 †w (OCoLC)1051729
672	0	Husband & wife †b the sexes in Scripture and society †f 1979 †w (DLC) 78011989
672	0	Planning your family †b how to decide what's best for you †f 1987 †w (DLC) 87006130

Next, is the 672 field or Title related to entity field. The primary purpose of the 672 field is to document that there is a relationship between the 1XX entity and the title recorded in the 672 field. Use of this field does not negate the use of a 670 field nor the use of it to justify a 1xx/4xx reference. Includes subfields a for title, b subfield for reminder of title, subfield f for date, and subfield w for bibliographic record control number. In this example, these are some 672 fields from the record for Peter De Jong. As you can see, these titles include the full citation and include the OCLC/DLC record where the title can be found.

673—TITLE NOT RELATED TO THE ENTITY

- May be used to record when a title is not related to an entity in the 1xx field.
- Example: Title by John Smith by this particular John Smith, not that John Smith.
- 100 1# \$a Carey, Jacqueline, \$d 1964-
- 673 #4 \$a The Crossley baby \$f 2008



The next field is the 673 field or the Title not related to the entity field. The 673 field may be used to record a title that is not related to the entity represented by the 1XX field in the name authority record. For example, in a record for a person, this field can be used to record a title written by a person with a similar name. This field is created to display that there is a relationship between the 1xx field and the title in this field. The example shows a book written by the authorized access point Carey, Jacqueline. The Jacqueline Carey in our example is more commonly known for writing fantasy series like the Kushiel series, which started with the book shown in our slide.

Image source: <https://www.amazon.com/Crossley-Baby-Jacqueline-Carey/dp/0345459903>

Image source: <https://www.amazon.com/Kushiels-Dart-Jacqueline-Carey/dp/0765342987>

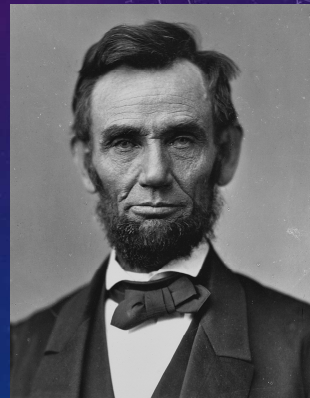
675—SOURCES NOT FOUND

- Records sources in which no information is found related to the entity represented by the authority record or related entities.
- Not a repeatable field.
- Example: 675 ## \$a Who's who in America, 1989 ed.; \$a Encyc. Britannica, 15th ed.

The 675 field or sources not found field. This records sources in which no information is found related in any manner to the entity represented by the authority record or related entities. This field is not repeatable, so cite all sources in this field that pertain. In the example, we have *Who's who in America*, 1989 ed., with a second subfield a of *Encyclopedia Britannica's* 15th edition.

678—BIOGRAPHICAL OR HISTORICAL DATA

- Supplies short biographical or historical information about the authorized access point.
- Information will be publicly displayed.



678 0 Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865) was a lawyer and politician from Illinois. He served as the 16th president of the United States between 1861 and 1865.

678 field or Biographical or historical data field. When supplying biographical or historical data in a 678 note field, construct the note in concise but complete sentences, keeping in mind that the information will be used in public displays. The example is a 678 for President Abraham Lincoln. It concisely explains who he was, including his presidency.

Image source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abraham_Lincoln#/media/File:Abraham_Lincoln_O-77_matte_collodion_print.jpg

781—SUBDIVISION LINKING ENTRY

- Optional field that may be provided for authority records for geographic names (151).
- Indicates the correct form and MARC21 coding for a geographic name when it is used as a geographic subdivision.
- Examples: Chicago (Ill.) & New York (N.Y.)

781 0 ‡z Illinois ‡z Chicago

781 0 ‡z New York (State) ‡z New York

The 781 field is an optional field that NACO participants may provide in name authority records for geographic names (151). The 781 field indicates the correct form and MARC21 coding for a geographic name when it is used as a geographic subdivision in a subject heading in a bibliographic record. In the first example, we have the correct form for Chicago. If we were to use this as a subdivision, the correct form would be \$z Illinois \$z Chicago. The second example is for New York City. This heading in its subdivided form would be \$z New York (State) \$z New York.

NACO TRAINING: CAN I CREATE A NAME TOO?

- Purpose of the training is to familiarize catalogers with all facets of creating different names, rules, standardization, history, etc.
- 8 modules of videos, exercises and live/recorded webinars (not all are required but suggested).
- Currently, the training period is a month long.
- Library must also be a PCC member library in order to be eligible for NACO training.

There may be some thoughts roaming out there after all this. Not just anyone can create a new name record. That is a misconception I had at one point. The most important component of being able to create these records is going through the NACO training. The purpose of training is to familiarize catalogers with all facets of creating different names, rules associated with record creation, standardization within records, history behind NACO and different fields, etc. As of the last training, there were 8 modules. Not all of those modules are required to complete the training, but are suggested, especially if you'll be working with any of the name categories (family names, etc.). The training period is currently a month long. A library must also be a PCC member library in order to be eligible for NACO training. Personally, I felt it was extensive but inordinately helpful. The fantastic thing is that even after you've completed training, you still have access to the material. So if you have questions, you can go look back and get a refresher.

046	#f 1947-09-21 #2 edtf	010	n 84087593
053	0 PS3561.I483	040	DLC #b eng #e rda #c DLC #d DLC #d OCoLC #d DLC #d WaU #d OAKU-AV #d WaU #d MH
100	1 King, Stephen, #d 1947-	046	#f 1947-09-21 #g 1985 #2 edtf
368	#c Americans #2 lcdgt	053	0 PS3561.I483
370	Portland (Me.) #c United States #2 naf	100	1 Bachman, Richard
372	Fiction #a Horror tales #2 lcsb	372	Novels #2 lcgft
372	Novels #a Horror fiction #a Fantasy fiction #a Science fiction #2 lcgft	374	Novelists #2 lcsb
374	Novelists #2 lcsb	375	Males #2 lcdgt
375	Males #2 lcdgt	377	eng
377	eng	378	#q Stephen Edwin
378	#q Stephen Edwin	400	1 King, Stiven, #d 1947-
400	1 King, Stiven, #d 1947-	400	1 King, Stivn, #d 1947-
400	1 Кинг, С., #d 1947-	400	1 Кинг, С., #d 1947-
400	1 Кинг, Стивен, #d 1947-	400	1 King, Stiven, #d 1947-
400	1 קינג, סטיבן, #d 1947-	400	1 Bakhman, Richard, #d 1947-1985
400	1 קינג, סטיבן, #d 1947-	400	1 Bakhman, Richard
500	1 #w r #i Alternate identity: #a Bachman, Richard #0 (DLC)n 84087593	400	1 Bakman, Ritsard
500	1 #w r #i Alternate identity: #a Evans, Baryl #d 1947-	400	1 Pak'uman, Rich'odur
510	2 #w r #i Corporate body: #a Rock Bottom Remainers (Musical group) #0 (DLC)n 94002771	500	1 #w r #i Real identity: #a King, Stephen, #d 1947-
667	Machine-derived non-Latin script reference project.	670	His Thinner, c1984: #b t.p. (Richard Bachman)
667	Non-Latin script references not evaluated.	670	Washington post, April, 9, 1985 #b (Stephen King has written 5 novels using the pseudonym Richard Bachman)
670	His Carrie, 1974.	670	OCLC, Sept. 29, 2003 #b (hdg.: Bachman, Richard; usage: Richard Bachman, Ritsard Bakman, Richard Bakhman, Rich'odur Pak'uman)
670	Washington post, 4/9/85 #b (Stephen King has written 5 novels using the pseudonym Richard Bachman)	670	Wikipedia, May 23, 2011 #b (Stephen King; Stephen Edwin King (b. Sept. 21, 1947, Portland, Maine); American author of contemporary horror, suspense, science fiction and fantasy fiction; as of 2011, King has written and published 49 novels, including seven under the pen name Richard Bachman, five non-fiction books, and nine collections of short stories)
670	Collings, M.R. The work of Stephen King, 1993: #b CIP galley (b. Stephen Edward King, 9/21/47, Portland, Me.)	670	Hodder & Stoughton website viewed March 11, 2020: #b Richard Bachman page (Richard Bachman published five novels; a sixth was published posthumously in 1985; see https://www.hodder.co.uk/)
670	Langolery, 1993: #b t.p. (Stiven King)		
670	The lost work of Stephen King, 1998: #b CIP t.p. (Stephen King) galley (Stephen Edwin King; b. Sept. 21, 1947)		
670	Kudzo, 1987: #b t.p. (Stivn King) copyr. (Stephen King)		
670	Stephen King.com, the official Web site, viewed on Feb. 28, 2006: #b biography, etc. (Stephen Edwin King; b. Portland, Maine, 1947; site also includes listings of author's works) #u http://www.stephenking.com		
670	Wikipedia, May 23, 2011 #b (Stephen King; Stephen Edwin King (b. Sept. 21, 1947, Portland, Maine); American author of contemporary horror, suspense, science fiction and fantasy fiction; as of 2011, King has written and published 49 novels, including seven under the pen name Richard Bachman, five non-fiction books, and nine collections of short stories)		

First example: We have on the left the record for the author Stephen King. If you look down to the first 500 field, which I have marked, you'll see his pseudonym, Richard Bachman. This record is on the right. This record isn't as lengthy, as King under this name only wrote 5 novels using the name. Interestingly, King fictionally killed off this pseudonym in 1985 by cancer.

Image source: <https://www.npr.org/2020/04/08/829298135/stephen-king-is-sorry-you-feel-like-youre-stuck-in-a-stephen-king-novel>

Sports Name Changes

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010 sh2012004754 #z no2011019928
040 WaU #b eng #c DLC #d DLC
110 2 AT&T Stadium (Arlington, Tex.)
410 2 #w nne #a Cowboys Stadium (Arlington, Tex.)
410 2 Dallas Cowboys Stadium (Arlington, Tex.)
550 #w g #a Stadiums #z Texas
670 Work cat.: Burba, D. To the end zone, PM network, v. 25, no. 1 (Jan. 2011): #b pp. 36-43, 38 (Dallas Cowboys Stadium) p. 42 (Jack Hill, Cowboys Stadium, Arlington, Texas, USA)
670 Cowboys Stadium home page, Dec. 18, 2012 #b (Cowboys Stadium, One Legends Way, Arlington, TX 76011)
670 Wikipedia, Dec. 18, 2012 #b (Cowboys Stadium is a domed stadium with a retractable roof in Arlington, Texas. It serves as the home of the National Football League's Dallas Cowboys. It replaced the partially covered Texas Stadium, which opened in 1971, and served as the Cowboys' home through the 2008 season. It was completed on May 27, 2009. The stadium seats 85,000, making it the third largest stadium in the NFL by seating capacity. The maximum capacity of the stadium, including standing room, is 105,000; 32°44'52"N 97°5'34"W)
670 GNIS, Dec. 18, 2012 #b (Cowboys Stadium, park, Tarrant County, Tex.; 900 E Randol Mill Rd., Arlington, TX; opened 2009; 32.7477240° -97.0927910° 32°44'52"N 097°05'34"W)
670 GNIS, Feb. 5, 2014 #b (authorized form is still Cowboys Stadium, park, Tarrant County, Tex.; 900 E Randol Mill Rd., Arlington, TX; opened 2009; 32.7477240° -97.0927910° 32°44'52"N 097°05'34"W)
670 Fort Worth Star Telegram, July 26, 2013 #b (Cowboys Stadium will now be known as AT&T Stadium under a multi-million naming-rights deal between the iconic football team and the Dallas-based telecommunications giant)
670 AT&T Stadium web site, Feb. 5, 2014 #b (One AT&T Way, Arlington TX)
670 Wikipedia, Feb. 5, 2014: #b under AT&T Stadium (AT&T Stadium (previously known as Cowboys Stadium) is a city-owned stadium with a retractable roof in Arlington, Texas, United States)

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010 sh2003005268
040 DLC #b eng #c DLC #d WaU
110 2 Empower Field at Mile High (Denver, Colo.)
410 2 Broncos Stadium at Mile High (Denver, Colo.)
410 2 #w nne #a Invesco Field at Mile High (Denver, Colo.)
410 2 Mile High Stadium (Denver, Colo. : 2001-)
410 2 New Mile High Stadium (Denver, Colo.)
410 2 Sports Authority Field at Mile High (Denver, Colo.)
550 #w g #a Stadiums #z Colorado
670 Work cat.: 2001095181: Field goal, c2001: #b p. 140 (Invesco Field at Mile High)
670 Denver Broncos official site, Aug. 13, 2003 #b (Invesco Field at Mile High)
670 Denver Broncos official site, Mar. 19, 2020 #b (Empower Field at Mile High)
670 Empower Field at Mile High website, Mar. 19, 2020: #b home page (Empower Field at Mile High; owned by the Metropolitan Football Stadium District) stadium information > about us (located less than 50' from the site of original Mile High Stadium) #u https://www.empowerfieldatmilehigh.com/
670 Wikipedia, Mar. 19, 2020 #b (Empower Field at Mile High (previously known as Broncos Stadium at Mile High, Invesco Field at Mile High and Sports Authority Field at Mile High, and commonly known as Mile High, New Mile High or Mile High Stadium) is an American football stadium in Denver, Colorado; primary tenant is the Denver Broncos of the National Football League; opened in 2001 to replace the Broncos original home, Mile High Stadium; Empower Field; Invesco Field (2001-11); Sports Authority Field (2011-18); Broncos Stadium (2018-19); Address: 1701 Mile High Stadium Cir, Denver, CO 80204-1771)

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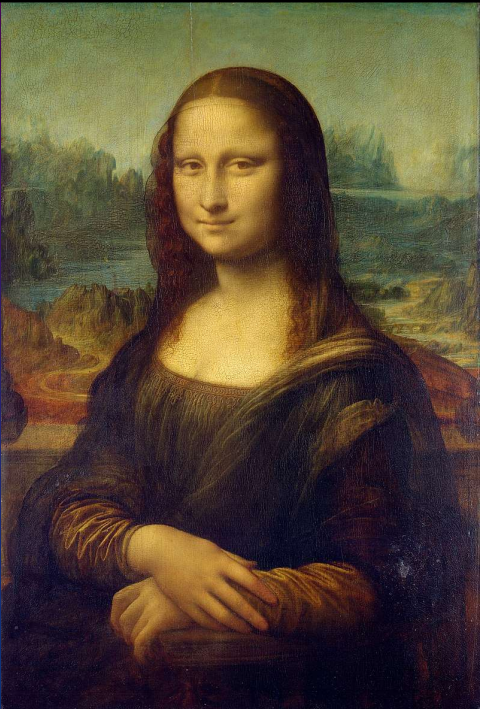
I thought about for this example as an update or new record that you might create as a NACO participant. None of the more obvious examples were ones I could find updates for in OCLC (Comiskey Park, etc.) There are a lot of corporate names for stadiums that do not exist in the NAF. But here are a couple that have been created. Firstly, we have AT & T Stadium which is the former Cowboys Stadium in Arlington, Texas. Looking at the first 410, what the subfield relays to us in the nne codes is that this is the former authorized access point for this name. The second example is for the Denver Broncos Empower Field at Mile High. This has had a couple of name changes. The second and third 410's are former names of this stadium. However, the second is the most recent, hence it includes the subfield w.

Rec stat	c	Entered	19981014	Replaced	20130311150543.0
Type	z	Upd status	a	Enc lvl	n
Roman	■	Ref status	a	Mod rec	
Govt agn	■	Auth status	a	Subj	a
Series	n	Auth/ref	a	Geo subd	n
Ser num	n	Name	a	Subdiv tp	n
				Source	
				Name use	a
				Sub use	a
				Ser use	b
				Rules	z


```

010 n 98092274 #z sh 89004553
040 DLC #b eng #e rda #c DLC #d DLC #d ItFiC #d DLC
100 0 Leonardo, #c da Vinci, #d 1452-1519. #t Mona Lisa
400 0 Leonardo, #c da Vinci, #d 1452-1519. #t Dzhokonda
400 0 Leonardo, #c da Vinci, #d 1452-1519. #t Gioconda
400 0 Leonardo, #c da Vinci, #d 1452-1519. #t Joconde
400 0 Leonardo, #c da Vinci, #d 1452-1519. #t Mona Riza
400 0 Leonardo, #c da Vinci, #d 1452-1519. #t Monna Lisa
670 Work cat.: "Mona Lisa im 20. Jahrhundert", 1978.
670 Bénézit. Dictionnaire, 1976.
670 Enciclopedia della pittura italiana, 1950.
670 McGraw-Hill art.
670 LCCN 74806596: Nakayama, K. Mona Riza, 1974.
670 LCCN 00418156: Barkovskii, V.K. Russkaiā "Dzhokonda," 1998.
670 Leonardo, c2006: #b p. 91 (Monna Lisa)

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My next example I have for you all is the title record for Mona Lisa. As you can see, like the title examples we had earlier, this starts out in the 1xx field with Leonardo da Vinci as the creator/artist and then Mona Lisa is in a subfield t. There are multiple 4xx fields for Mona Lisa in different languages and 670's to reference these different titles.

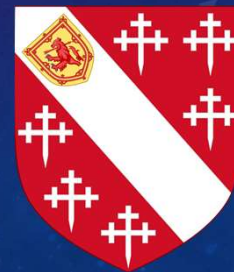
Image source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mona_Lisa#/media/File:Mona_Lisa,_by_Leonardo_da_Vinci,_from_C2RMF_retouched.jpg

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010 no2021114896
040 UPB #b eng #e rda #c UPB #d UPB
046 #s 1483 #2 edtf
100 3 Howard (Family : #d 1483- : #c England)
370 #e Arundel Castle (Arundel, England) #2 lcsh
376 Families #a Nobility #2 lcsh
376 #b Norfolk, John Howard, Duke of, 1430?-1485 #2 naf
376 #b Norfolk, Thomas Howard, Duke of, 1538-1572 #2 naf
376 #b Norfolk, Mary FitzAlan, Duchess of, 1540-1557
376 #c Dukes of Norfolk #c Earls of Arundel #c Earls of Surrey #c Earls
of Norfolk
400 3 FitzAlan-Howard (Family : #d 1483- : #c England)
400 3 Howard, FitzAlan- (Family : #d 1483- : #c England)
400 3 Norfolk (Family : #d 1483- : #c England)
400 3 Norfolk, #c Dukes of (Family : #d 1483- : #c England)
400 3 Arundel, #c Earls of (Family : #d 1483- : #c England)
400 3 Surrey, #c Earls of (Family : #d 1483- : #c England)
400 3 Norfolk, #c Earls of (Family : #d 1483- : #c England)
500 1 #w r #i Progenitor: #a Norfolk, John Howard, #c Duke of, #d
1430?-1485
500 1 #w r #i Progenitor: #a Norfolk, Thomas Howard, #c Duke of, #d
1538-1572
667 SUBJECT USAGE: This heading is not valid for use as a subject; use a
family name heading from LCSH.
670 Musgrave, Clifford. The history and treasures of Arundel Castle, 1963:
#b second part (A brief history of Arundel Castle and the Fitzalan-
Howard family / by Patrick W. Montague-Smith)

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This example is looking at a family name. This is for the Howard family, who are a noble family in England. This is looking particularly at the generations of the family who had prominence during the late 15th century and most of the 16th century. The prominent members are shown in the 376 fields: Norfolk, John Howard, Duke of, 1430-1485, Norfolk, Thomas Howard, Duke of, 1538-1572, Norfolk, Mary FitzAlan, Duchess of, 1540-1557, and then lastly lists in a 376 the different titles that the family held during this period (Dukes of Norfolk, Earls of Arundel, Earls of Surrey, and Earls of Norfolk, respectively). Fascinating nerd reference, the picture example in this slide is Thomas Howard, the 3rd Duke of Norfolk, probably the most notable Howard of the period (uncle of two of Henry VIII's wives), which would be represented by the access point Norfolk, Thomas Howard, Duke of, 1473-1554. You might see that his access point is not in this record. His access point needs to be updated to RDA, which is probably why it was not been added to this record. There is also a picture here of the Howard family crest.

Image source:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Howard,_3rd_Duke_of_Norfolk#/media/File:Hans_Holbein_the_Younger_-_Thomas_Howard,_3rd_Duke_of_Norfolk_\(Royal_Collection\).JPG](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Howard,_3rd_Duke_of_Norfolk#/media/File:Hans_Holbein_the_Younger_-_Thomas_Howard,_3rd_Duke_of_Norfolk_(Royal_Collection).JPG)

Image source:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Howard_family#/media/File:Howard_arms_\(augmented\).svg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Howard_family#/media/File:Howard_arms_(augmented).svg)

Rec stat n	Entered 20220207	Replaced 20220208082516.0
Type z	Upd status a	Enc lvl n
Roman ■	Ref status n	Mod rec
Govt agn ■	Auth status a	Subj a
Series n	Auth/ref a	Geo subd n
Ser num n	Name n	Subdiv tp n
		Source c
		Name use a
		Sub use a
		Ser use b
		Rules z

010	no2022015312
040	lChamL #b eng #e rda #c lChamL
046	#s 1896 #2 edtf
110 2	Finance Committee of Lincoln Woman's Club (Lincoln, Ill.)
377	eng
670	lts Lincoln, Illinois treasure of personal recipes from along the Lincoln Heritage Trail, 1965: title page (Finance Committee of Lincoln Woman's Club) #w (OCoLC)1107319300
678 1	The Lincoln Woman's Club was organized July 7, 1896 and holds the 68th Charter. The club was incorporated August 22, 1927.



I wanted to show you all a couple of examples of work that's been done here at the CMC. We here at the CMC can and do create authority name records. Right now, there are four staff at the CMC who have completed NACO training. The first example is for The Finance Committee of Lincoln Woman's Club from Lincoln, Illinois. It was organized on July 7, 1896. The image on the bottom right is where the club meets. This was created by Dr. Pamela Thomas.

Image source:

<https://www.facebook.com/lincolnwomansclub/photos/a.1485582815004032/1550495471846099/>

Rec stat c	Entered 20220405	Replaced 20220406064513.0
Type z	Upd status a	Enc lvl n Source c
Roman ■	Ref status n	Mod rec Name use a
Govt agn ■	Auth status a	Subj a Sub use a
Series n	Auth/ref a	Geo subd n Ser use b
Ser num n	Name a	Subdiv tp n Rules z

010	no2022043101
040	IChamL #b eng #e rda #c IChamL #d IChamL
046	#s 2020 #2 edtf
100 1	Tolson, Mariah J.
368	#c African American women authors #2 lcsh
370	East Saint Louis (Ill.) #c United States #f Illinois #2 naf
372	Children's literature #2 lcsh
373	Southern Illinois University at Carbondale #2 naf
374	Writers #2 lcdgt
377	eng
670	Little hands, 2020 : #b title page (Mariah J. Tolson) back cover (author's biography on back cover states that the author received her bachelor's degree from Southern Illinois University-Carbondale. It also relays that the author was born and raised in East St. Louis, Illinois.)



The second example is a personal name record I created for local author Mariah J. Tolson. She is a children's literature author from East St. Louis, Illinois.

Source image: https://www.amazon.com/Mariah-J-Tolson/e/B0982HJW2B?ref_=dbs_p_pbk_r00_abau_000000

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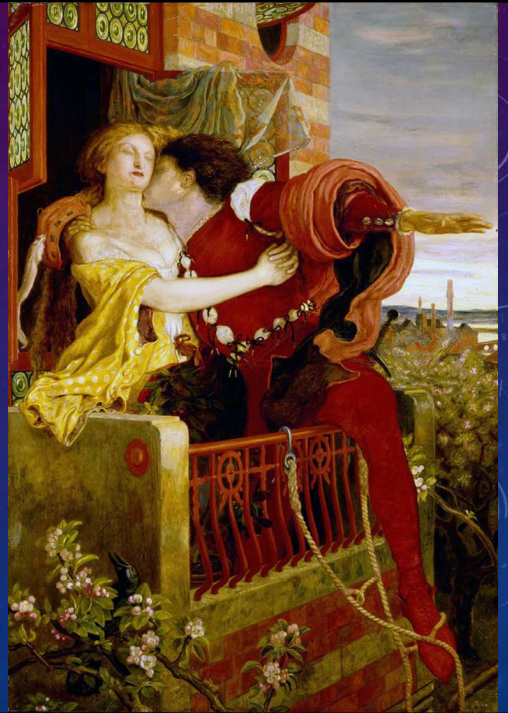
046 #k [1591..1595] #2 edtf
100 1 Shakespeare, William, #d 1564-1616. #t Romeo and Juliet
370 #g England #2 naf
380 Tragedies (Drama) #2 lcgtf
386 English #2 lcdgt
386 Men #2 lcdgt
400 1 Shakespeare, William, #d 1564-1616. #t Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet
400 1 Shakespeare, William, #d 1564-1616. #t Romeo and Juliet for young

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people
400 1 Shakespeare, William, #d 1564-1616. #t Excellent conceited tragedie of Romeo and Juliet
400 1 Shakespeare, William, #d 1564-1616. #t Tragedie of Romeo and Juliet
400 1 Shakespeare, William, #d 1564-1616. #t Tragic time and comic time in Shakespeare's plays
400 1 Shakespeare, William, #d 1564-1616. #t William Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet
400 1 Shakespeare, William, #d 1564-1616. #t First quarto of Romeo and Juliet
400 1 Shakespeare, William, #d 1564-1616. #t Shakespeare's tragedy of Romeo & Juliet
400 1 Shakespeare, William, #d 1564-1616. #t Tragedy of Romeo & Juliet
400 1 Shakespeare, William, #d 1564-1616. #t Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet
400 1 Shakespeare, William, #d 1564-1616. #t Romeo & Juliet
500 1 #w r #i Author: #a Shakespeare, William, #d 1564-1616
500 1 #w r #i Incidental music (work): #a German, Edward, #d 1862-1936. #t Romeo and Juliet
500 1 #w r #i Adapted as opera (work): #a Blacher, Boris, #d 1903-1975. #t Romeo und Julia
670 His The tragedy of Romeo and Juliet, 1982, c1968.
670 His Romeo and Juliet for young people, 1986.

```



Our last example, of course, is for the title record for *Romeo and Juliet* by William Shakespeare. This isn't the complete record but gives us most of the core elements. In the 100, there is the title and that it is written by William Shakespeare. It shows in the 380 that it is a tragedy. There are 4xx and 5xx fields with cross references. The couple of included 670's verify the first two 4xx references.

Image source:

http://www.whataboutclients.com/archives/2009/07/_ford_madox_bro_1.html

SOURCES

- DCMZ1: <https://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/dcmz1.pdf>
- Library of Congress Names: <https://id.loc.gov/authorities/names.html>
- OCLC Bibliographic Formats and Standards: <https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en.html>
- NACO Participants Manual:
<https://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/naco/documents/NACOParticipants'Manual-20200708.pdf>
- New stadium names: <https://www.nbcsports.com/chicago/white-sox/new-stadium-names-people-never-adjust-saying>
- NACO Training: <https://www.loc.gov/catworkshop/courses/naco-full%20series-RDA/course%20table.html>

Here are the sources I consulted. The last link will take you to a website about NACO training if anyone might be interested.

ON THE CALL TODAY

Questions? Contact the CMC:
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Shelley Stone
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On the call today are Barb Scoby, Dr. Pamela Thomas, Mary Cornell (me), Eric McKinney, Katy Egts, and Shelley Stone.