Citing Sources in Authority Records (670 Fields)

VI. Citing Location of Data Found [item in hand]

The 670 field for the work being cataloged specifies the form(s) of the heading found in the piece and indicates where in the piece the forms are found. In these cases, add |b immediately after the item’s title and publication date.

Examples:


X. Citing Reference Sources

In certain cases AACR and the LCRIs [and now RDA] require the cataloger to search reference sources beyond the work in hand. Examples: names in vernacular and Greek or Latin forms, saints; and geographic names. Further research is also needed to resolve conflicts. This will be especially important for common names and geographic names.

A. When doing extra research, record the information in a 670 field and take the information into account when formulating the heading.

B. Use abbreviations when citing standard reference sources, including a year of publication or edition. Include location of data found unless the reference source is a strictly alphabetized source, such as the Dictionary of American Biography, Who Was Who, or an encyclopedia. When using abbreviations, make sure they are understandable.

Examples:

670  Nat. fac. dir., 1987|b(Elizabeth Jackson Hall; Loyola University Chicago, Ph.D., 1976; philosophy prof., Loyola University Chicago)

670  New Cath. enc.|b(Guibert of Gembloux; Benedictine abbot; b. ca. 1125; d.Feb. 22, 1213; became abbot of Gembloux, 1193)


670  Martindale-Hubbell, 1992:|bv. 6, p. IL311P (Bruce, Joseph J.; b. 1952)

670  Baker, 8th ed.|b(Loewengard, Max Julius; b. Oct. 2, 1860, Frankfurt am Main; d. Nov. 19, 1915, Hamburg; German writer on music, teacher, and composer)
XV. Citing Internet Resources

Give the title or name of the Internet resource, an indication of the delivery mechanism, and the date it was consulted in [a]. Titles or names should be taken from resource or constructed by the cataloger to best represent the site (see section VI). In [b], give the location, if appropriate, and the information found.

One of the three following constructions should generally be used to cite Web pages:
[Title or name] WWW site, [date of search]:[b][location] ([information])
[Title or name], via WWW, [date of search]:[b][location] ([information])
[Title or name] WWW home page, [date of search]:[b]([information])

In the above patterns, punctuation is not prescribed.

Examples:

670  British Oceanographic Data Centre WWW home page, Sept. 6, 2000:[b](BODC, est. Apr. 1989)
670  Family search, via WWW, Feb. 4, 2002:[b](Sarah Ann Whitney; b. 22 Mar 1825, Kirtland, Ohio; d. 4 Sep 1873, Salt Lake City, Utah; married Joseph Smith 27, Jul 1842 Nauvoo, Ill.; married Heber Chase Kimball 17 Mar 1845, Nauvoo, Ill.)
670  Centre for AIDS Development, Research and Evaluation WWW site, Dec. 14, 2004:[b]contact us page (Kevin Kelly, research director)
670  Free on-line dictionary of computing, via WWW, Jan. 31, 2005:[b](Bill Gates; William Henry Gates III, CEO of Microsoft)
670  Advisory Committee on Gulf War Veterans’ Illnesses WWW site, July 2, 2003:[b]HTML header (RAC-GWVI)

Using URLs is not preferred since addresses often change. Citing the URL is allowed in very rare cases when a title or name cannot be sufficiently determined or constructed. The following construction is generally used to cite a Web page by its URL:

Internet, URL: [URL address],[date of search]:[b]([information])

(Based on excerpts from the NACO Participants’ Manual: http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/naco/documents/npm3rd.pdf)

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