Authority Work at Butler University: Preparing For A Future Online Environment

Judy Siehl Hill
Head of Catalog
Irwin Library
Butler University
Indianapolis

For Butler University's Irwin Library System, the year 1990 was a year of dramatic change. The Library joined the ranks of the automated libraries in the state of Indiana. The old card catalog was closed, for all practical purposes, in May 1990. All the talk about the need for better authority control in an online environment has become reality. The librarians are beginning to see if all their efforts at establishing better authority control, especially in the area of subject headings, have paid off as far as the OCLC tapes are concerned. This seems to be a perfect time to reflect on how far authority work has come at Butler University in the past ten years.

History of Authority Work at Butler University

Prior to 1980, no separate authority files existed in the Irwin Library System. The Public Catalog housed in the main Irwin Library was the only authority file for personal and corporate names, series, and subject headings. The cataloger, working in Irwin, used the Public Catalog to see if the heading was already established at Butler University. If the heading were found to be in the Public Catalog, the cataloger simply took that form of the heading and went about cataloging the book. If the heading had not been established in the Public Catalog, the cataloger usually just accepted the heading as it was found on the Library of Congress card set which was used to catalog the book. Not very much effort went into true authority work. Personal and corporate names were accepted without any effort to see if there were a variant form of the name in the Public Catalog. No effort was made to connect the various forms of the names nor to established one single form as the heading to be used for that name. Series were simply traced if the LC card set indicated that the series had been traced at the Library of Congress. If the LC card set had no series tracing, the series was not traced at Butler University. The fact that another cataloger at Butler University might have traced that series for another book was never considered. A person looking for books in a particular series could not be sure that he had found all of the books for the series which were housed in the Irwin Library System.

As for subject headings, whatever was on the LC card set was accepted. To be fair, there was some effort to use the Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) red books to establish headings not found in the Public Catalog. Cross-references were checked and cards were typed for see and see also cross-references. Rarely did the cataloger make any effort to check to see if the subject headings in the Public Catalog had been superseded by up-to-date ones. For example, *History, Universal* had long been changed to *World History* by the Library of Congress. But, if the LC card set being used by the cataloger still had the old form *History, Universal*, it remained that way in the Butler University Public Catalog since that heading still existed at Butler University. To make matters worse, no cross-reference system was used to link the old subject headings to the new ones so that the patrons would know to look under both subject headings in order to find all the books that Butler University had on the subject.

This chaotic authority work was bad enough at the main Irwin Library. However, the problem was compounded by the fact that there were two other branches on campus. The Science Library was created in 1973 by combining the collections of the Pharmacy Library, the Botany Library, and the science collection housed at Irwin. The card sets in the Science Library reflected the subject headings used in each of the earlier libraries. Only a small percentage of the card sets actually reflected Library of Congress Subject Headings. In fact, for many books, there were no cards or, at best, only partial card sets in the Public Catalog at Irwin and/or the Science Library. Only the new books that were being cataloged by the Catalogers at the Irwin Library reflected validated subject headings

used in the Public Catalog at that Library. These new books were the only ones with complete card sets in both libraries.

The Music and Fine Arts Library was even more confusing since the books were being cataloged at Irwin and the scores and sound recordings were being cataloged by the Music Librarian who used a list of subject headings that were neither LC nor Sears. There were three separate public catalogs at the Music Library. One contained the cards for the books and reflected the practice at Irwin. The public catalog for scores and the one for sound recordings both contained headings reflecting the strange list found in the Music Library. No effort was made to coordinate any authority work between the branches and Irwin.

In 1978, Butler University went online with OCLC. The problems created by the lack of strict authority work became very apparent as the catalogers at the Irwin Library gained more experience with OCLC and the required national standards. The Music Librarian was also cataloging scores and sound recordings online, so the lack of standard subject headings and uniform titles became quite an issue for that library. At once, the old subject headings were dropped in favor of the Library of Congress subject headings. However, the old subject headings were left in the public catalogs for scores and sound recordings in the Music Library. Only the new materials reflected the LC subject heading practice.

Reasons for Changing Procedures for Authority Work

During the early 1980's, the use of the Public Catalog at the Irwin Library as the only authority file for

the Library System was halted for a variety of reasons. First of all, the use of OCLC for all of the cataloging made it very apparent that the old way of doing things simply would no longer work. Added to this realization was a new emphasis on better patron service by the whole library staff. The philosophy of the director and staff became one of helping patrons find what they needed in the easiest and quickest manner. This meant that obsolete subject headings and variant forms of personal and corporate names which were not supporting this philosophy had to be consolidated. The patrons had been forced to look in a multitude of places to find the materials that should have been located in the Public Catalog in one spot. The Catalog Department at that point began to put a high priority on strict authority control and good catalog maintenance.

The second reason for stricter authority control was the expansion of the Irwin Library System. Two more branches were added during the mid 1980's. These were Instructional Services, an educational curriculum center, and Holcomb Research Institute Library (HRI). The catalogers at Irwin were responsible for all the cataloging of the materials housed in these branches. Since HRI was an independent research institute dealing with the study of underground water and water pollution, new technical subject headings were needed. After much discussion with the researchers at HRI and the catalogers in Irwin, the librarian in charge of the materials housed in HRI recommended the use of LC subject headings. However, some of the researchers felt that the LC subject headings were not specific enough and wanted to invent their own subject headings. In fact, one of the researchers had set up his own database for groundwater research,

called Jupiter, and had invented his own subject terms. He wanted these terms to be used by the catalogers for HRI materials. This idea was discarded because the Library Director and the Head of Cataloging felt the catalogers should only use the subject headings authorized by the Library of Congress. However, a compromise was reached. The catalogers would catalog the HRI materials on OCLC using authorized LC subject headings. The HRI librarian would enter a short bibliographical record on the Jupiter database using Jupiter subject terms. This seem to satisfy everyone involved. But the need for tight control over subject headings became even more apparent.

The final reason authority work came to be more important for the Irwin Library System was the decision to convert the whole collection into machine-readable form. Embedded in this was the decision to reclassify the collection from the Dewey Decimal Classification System to the Library of Congress Classification System. Since the cataloging staff had to handle each book to change its call number, it was decided to recatalog each book on OCLC at the same time. The old card sets were pulled from the Public Catalog when the book was brought into the Catalog Department for reclassification. New cards were produced from OCLC and then refiled into the Public Catalog. In the process of recataloging and reclassifying the books, it was discovered that indeed there were many obsolete headings in the Public Catalog, both for subject headings and for personal and corporate names. After consulting the library director and the public services staff, the cataloging staff decided to keep all headings in the Public Catalog as current as possible. All personal and corporate names were to be put into AACR2

form, using the online LC authority files for all authority work. Subject headings were to reflect the latest headings found in the LCSH. The *Cataloging Service Bulletin*, put out quarterly by LC, would be checked for updating subject headings in the Public Catalog.

Series Authority File

Early in 1980, the first separate authority file was created in the Catalog Department. The Series Authority file was chosen to be first for several reasons, the primary one being that the Catalog Department staff had grown so much. The catalogers felt the need for improved communications within the department. The fact that a series was not in the Public Catalog at this point could be either because the series had never been traced or the series was encountered for the first time. The cataloger looking for the series in the Public Catalog could not be certain that this was a series which another cataloger had previously chosen not to trace. At the time this file was established, only the series that were to be traced were included in the file. The cataloger tracing the series would type an authority card for the series in the form in which it was to be traced and place it in the authority file. After following this procedure for six months, the catalogers reviewed the practice and decided that the basic question of whether the series was new to the Library System, or simply not traced, was still not answered. Hence, the series authority file was expanded to include the following information:

    1. Whether or not the series was traced.

    2. The form in which the series was to be traced.

    3. The alternative headings for the series, which were to be used

as see-references to the form under which the series would be traced.

    4. The call number (See Figure 1) if the materials in the series were to be classified together.

Every time a series was encountered that was not in the Public Catalog, the catalogers would create an authority card with all the pertinent information and place it in the authority file. Student typists would type any pertinent cross-reference cards to be placed in the Public Catalog. At first this meant that the catalogers would check the Public Catalog for all series in the 440 and the 490 fields. After the file was in existence for a while, it was the first place that the catalogers began to search for series authority work. All the catalogers agreed that this was an important first step in improving the authority control in the Irwin Library System.

When the Reclass/Recon project began in January 1986, the catalogers found that there had indeed been great inconsistencies in deciding whether or not to trace a series. Those series in the series authority file were extremely valuable since the catalogers could check there first and not worry about the series. As the project continued, the catalogers found that in many instances a series had been traced for one book, but not for another. Once the series was established in the authority file, the cataloging for the old materials became more consistent. If the series were established as being traced in the series authority file, the catalogers would trace the series for any work in that series, even if it had not been traced for that work in the past. The opposite was also true. If the series were established as not being traced in the series authority file, the catalogers would not trace the series for the book in hand even if

it had been traced in the past. If there were no cards for the series in the authority file, the cataloger would check the Public Catalog for the series, to see if it had been traced for another book. If so, the series was traced and a card was placed in the series authority noting that this series was to be traced. On the other hand, if there were no other books traced under that series, the cataloger would treat the series for the Reclass/Recon materials as they would for any other new series.

Personal and Corporate Names Authority Files

In January 1981, the catalogers at Butler University found themselves in the midst of the changes to personal and corporate names caused by the adoption of the new AACR2 cataloging rules. This seemed to be the appropriate time to establish the authority files for personal and corporate names in the Catalog Department. The files contain headings in AACR2 form and the appropriate cross-references found in the Library of Congress online authority files. These authority files were tailored to the Irwin Library System and reflected the cross-references used at Butler University. It was decided not to use all the cross-references found in the Library of Congress online authority files since some of them were strange spellings which simply reflected phonetic spellings of the headings in foreign languages. It was felt these headings were not useful to the patrons at Butler University although they might be useful to somebody at the Library of Congress. Although it may be argued that this is simply duplicating the online file, it was felt that it was necessary to establish this in-house file. With only one terminal in the Catalog Department to be shared among the entire

library staff, the cataloger was not always able to search the online authority file to verify a name. The catalogers also felt a need to have a record of the cross-references placed in our Public Catalog so that these references could be pulled at a later date if the heading was withdrawn. The name authority files in the Catalog Department also contain the date that the cataloger created the authority card since it was noticed right away that LC had a way of changing headings which they had already established in "AACR2" form. For example, the name Cody, William, 1846-1917, became Bill, Buffalo.,1846-1917. A few months later, LC had changed that name again to Buffalo Bill, 1846-1917. The same thing happen to the name Little, Malcolm, 1925-1965. It was first changed to Malcolm X, 1925-1965 and then to X, Malcolm, 1925-1965. The catalogers at Butler University had changed both those names to reflect the practice used by LC. Each time the new "AACR2" form of the name was changed, cross-reference cards had to be pulled from the card catalog. Those in-house authority cards became very useful. (See Figure 2)

As the catalogers came across these name changes in their day-to-day cataloging routines, they would pull the cards from the Public Catalog and change the headings to the new AACR2 form of the name. The manner in which this was accomplished has changed. At first, students were hired to work in a new "mini" department devoted to changing headings to the new AACR2 form. These students would erase the old headings from the catalog cards and type the new headings onto the card. When the Recon/Reclass project began in earnest in January, 1986, the students pulled the cards and matched them to the books. Both the books and the cards were

brought to the Catalog Department. The Recon/Reclass Librarian would then recatalog and reclassify these books in the order in which they arrived in the Catalog Department. It was planned to accomplish two tasks simultaneously by making the changes required by AACR2 at the same time the book was added to the OCLC tapes. Unfortunately, so many changes were encountered that a huge backlog of pulled cards was created. This was a disservice to the patrons as well as the Acquisitions Department personnel who always checked the Public Catalog to see if the library had a title before an order was placed. Therefore, the students returned to erasing the cards and retyping the new headings onto the cards. We had gone full circle, by this time, as far as the mechanics of updating the headings were concerned.

By the time the students were back to erasing the catalog cards and retyping the headings, the Catalog Department was converting old bibliographic records into machine-readable form via Microcon. Microcon is a software product from OCLC which allows libraries to enter search keys on data diskettes, add the appropriate call number information to the record, and send these diskettes to OCLC. At OCLC, the diskettes are run against the OCLC online catalog. If there is a one-on-one match, the library's three letter code is added to the holdings list. The library is then sent a tape which contains the records that matched. This tape can be used for creating the database of a library's older holdings. Since these tapes are not up-dated as far as old headings are concerned after the tape is sent to the library, the catalogers decided to maintain a file which indicated what the old headings were and what changes were made in order to get the correct headings. The plan at Butler

University is to use this file to make corrections to the Microcon tapes, if needed, once the tapes are processed and loaded onto the online system. However, the plan is that many of the necessary changes will be made at the time the tapes are de-duped and run against the LC authority files at Blackwell North American. Blackwell North American processes a library's online tapes and creates the online authority file for the library. The authority files are derived from the Library of Congress authority files. If the needed changes are not made by Blackwell North American the catalogers will use the list of changes created in-house to make these changes by using the global change command in the online environment.

Subject Headings and Authority Work

The whole area of subject headings has been very important to the librarians at Butler University. It was decided to keep the Irwin Library Public Catalog as the main authority file for subject headings used by the Library System. However, the ultimate authority for subject headings is the latest edition of the Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH). For current books published after the publishing date of the latest LCSH, the subject authority file on OCLC is checked. A separate authority file is not maintained for a variety of reasons. The primary one is that the LCSH is now up-dated yearly in hard copy and is available online through OCLC. The catalogers feel that it would be entirely too much duplication to keep a different file. This does not mean that authority control for subject headings is of less importance than for the other types of headings.

When the cataloger encounters

a subject heading not found in the Public Catalog, the LCSH is searched for the new subject heading. If the heading is found to be correct, all cross references are copied and the Public Catalog is checked for all the Broader Terms (BT), Narrower Terms (NT), and Related Terms (RT) so that blind cross-references are not created. Since all branch libraries at Butler University are now using LC subject headings, the subject headings are verified for the branches as well. All cross-references are also verified for those branches. The student assistants actually type the cross-reference cards for all the branches. The Catalog Department then sends the cards to the appropriate branch. When the subject heading is not in the LCSH, the catalogers then go to the online authority file on OCLC to verify the subject heading. If it is there, they print-out the cross-references and check the Public Catalog in the same manner as if the heading were in the LCSH.

When an old subject heading is found to have been replaced by a newer term, the catalogers at Butler University will pull the cards for those headings. The same students who make the changes for personal and corporate names will erase the old subject headings from the cards and type the new headings onto the catalog cards. As with the personal and corporate names, the catalogers create a card for the file so that these changes will be reflected in the new online catalog.

The librarians at Butler University know that many people feel that putting in a see-also card from the old to the new subject headings, and from the new to the old, is sufficient to help the patrons find all the works by a particular author or all the works on a particular subject. How-

ever, the philosophy of Butler University's Irwin Library System is to better serve the patrons. It is felt that the Technical Services staff, especially the Cataloging Department, does not exist in a vacuum. The catalogers try to support the Public Service Departments, whose input over the years has been "to make it as easy as possible for the patron to find what he/she needs when using the card catalog." The consensus was to make all the changes in the Public Catalog that were needed to reflect this philosophy. The Reference Department really pushed for this way of doing things in order to make their efforts to serve their patrons more efficient. They have been very supportive of the Catalog Department's efforts to make all the necessary changes in personal and corporate names and in subject headings. The Reference staff has spent much time explaining to patrons why things are not found in the Public Catalog at the time the patron is doing a search. Over the years, the Reference staff has come to include checking the Cataloging Department for materials that should be located in other places, but have been brought to the Catalog Department for reclassifying or for change of headings. They have even helped pull cards from the Public Catalog and the catalog housed in the Reference Department.

The desire to keep the authority work as current and as strict as possible had a great deal of impact on the Catalog Department's input into the choice of an online catalog for the Library System. The system Butler University chose was Data Research Associates' Atlas system. This system was given one of the highest ratings as far as authority work is concerned.[1] The catalogers were especially pleased to know that they could down-load the online Library of Congress authority

files into the DRA system in the same way they could down-load any MARC record from OCLC. The hope is that all future authority work for both subject headings and for personal and corporate names will be able to be down-loaded from OCLC into the DRA database. With this capability, and with the capability of making global changes on the Atlas system, the catalogers will continue their policy of changing all headings, both subject and name, to reflect current AACR2 and LCSH practices.

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[1] Sarah Hager Johnston, "Current offerings in automated authority control: a survey of vendors", *Information Technology and Libraries* 8, no.3 (September 1989): 236-264.

```
            Fastback ; no. xx.
                  Traced

            Classified:  LA
                         25
                         .F37
                       · no.___
       Xref.: Phi Delta Kappa.   Educational Foundation.
                    Fastback.   ;
              PDK  Fastback.
```

Figure 1
Example of Series Authority Card.

```
  Twain,  Mark,  1835-1910.

        AACR2 form, OCLC   Rev. (July, 1981)

  Xref.: Twayn, Mark. ;
         Snodgrass, Quintus Curtius.
         Clemens, Samuel Langhorne, 1835-1910.
         Mark  Twain.
```

Figure 2
Example of Personal Name Authority card.

NOTIS CATALOGING   DOB3
IS≠ DAC0547 FMT A RT z DT 10/31/88 R/DT none   STAT nn E/L n
SRC d LANG ??? ROM n MOD   UNIQUE a GOVT ? S/SYS n D/I n SUBD   NUM n S/TYP n
NAME c SUBJ a SER ? KIND a H/ESTAB c T/EVAL a IP a RULES c

```
040:    : |a ISU
053/1:  : |a A211 (Faculty Coll.)
100:10: |a Adams, Carrie B. |q (Carrie Belle), |d 1859-
400/1:10: |a Adams, Carrie Belle Wilson, |d 1859-
400/2:10: |a Wilson, Carrie Belle, |d 1859-
665:    : |a ISU faculty member
675:    : |a Indiana authors, 1816-1916
690/1:  : |a Sp.C-Fac.
690/2:  : |a KSW:10/31/88
```

Figure 3. ISU Provisional Record

NOTIS CATALOGING   DOB3
IS# DAC6237 FMT A RT z DT 04/25/89 R/DT 05/01/89 STAT nc E/L n
SRC   LANG eng ROM n MOD   UNIQUE a GOVT   S/SYS a D/I n SUBD   NUM n S/TYP n
NAME c SUBJ a SER b KIND a H/ESTAB a T/EVAL a IP a RULES c

```
010:    :  |a n  50018373
035/1:  :  |a (OCoLC)00053815
040:    :  |a DLC |c DLC |d DLC |d ISU
100:10: |a Cronbach, Lee J. |q (Lee Joseph), |d 1916-
400/1:10:. |a Cronbach, L. J. |q (Lee Joseph), |d 1916-
400/2:10: |w nna |a Cronbach, Lee Joseph, |d 1916-
670/1:  :  |a His Individual differences in learning to reproduce forms ...
1941.
670/2:  :  |a His Designing evaluations of educational and social programs,
1982: |b CIP t.p. (Lee J. Cronbach)
670/3:  :  |a NLM files, 9/27/85 |b (hdg.: Cronbach, Lee J. (Lee Joseph), 1916-
; usage: L.J. Cronbach, Lee J. Cronbach)
670/4:  :  |a LC/AF 11/22/85
690/1:  :  |a PF:5/1/89
```

Figure 4.   Transferred OCLC Record

```
LUIS SEARCH REQUEST:   A=VAN GOGH

 BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD -- NO. 1 OF 1 ENTRIES FOUND

Van Gogh, Vincent, 1853-1890.
   ************ To search this author's name in either the author or subject
file, use a=Gogh Vincent van or s=Gogh Vincent van. Circulation information
appears on each title.

LOCATION: Main Library (Cunningham Mem Lib)
CALL NUMBER:  see specific titles for call number




TYPE r TO REVISE, h FOR HELP, e FOR LUIS INTRODUCTION.
TYPE COMMAND AND PRESS ENTER==>
```

Figure 5. Bibliographic Information Record

Twain, Mark, 1835-1910.

AACR2 form, OCLC Rev. (July, 1981)

Xref.: Twayn, Mark. ;
Snodgrass, Quintus Curtius.
Clemens, Samuel Langhorne, 1835-1910.
Mark Twain.

Figure 2
Example of Personal Name Authority card.

```
Fastback ; no. xx.
    Traced

Classified: LA
            25
            .F37
            no.___
Xref.: Phi Delta Kappa.   Educational Foundation.
           Fastback.   ;
       PDK  Fastback.
```

Figure 1
Example of Series Authority Card.

Fig. 3   UNMARKED SERIES PROJECT TAGGING WORKSHEET

Fixed Fields (only those needing change are shown):

UNIQUE   n   NUM   a b c   (Circle one)   S/TYP   a c (Circle one)

NAME   b   SUBJ b   SER   c

040   IND $c IND

090   _____

1 _ _   _ _   _____

4 _ _   _ _   _____

4 _ _   _ _   _____

___ Additional 4XX fields on verso

642 $a _____

643 $a _____ $b _____

644 $a f   645   t n   (Circle one)   646   c s   (Circle one)

690   _____

____ Full rcd for name in NOAH	____ No NOAH brief recrd found
____ Brief record for name in NOAH, search OLAF	____ NOAH nos.: _____
____ No OLAF for name	_____
____ OLAF transferred for name	____ OLAF overlayed
____ OLAF overlayed for name	____ OLAF transferred
No. of NOAH record for name:	____ 0-OLAF
_____	
Searched by: _____	____ Route for CADM corr.
Tagged by: _____	____ Form differs
Input by: _____	____ Decision differs

```
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│                                                 │
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│                                                 │
│                                                 │
│                                                 │
│                                                 │
│                                                 │
│                      _____                │
│                     (     O     )               │
│                      ‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾                │
│                                                 │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
```
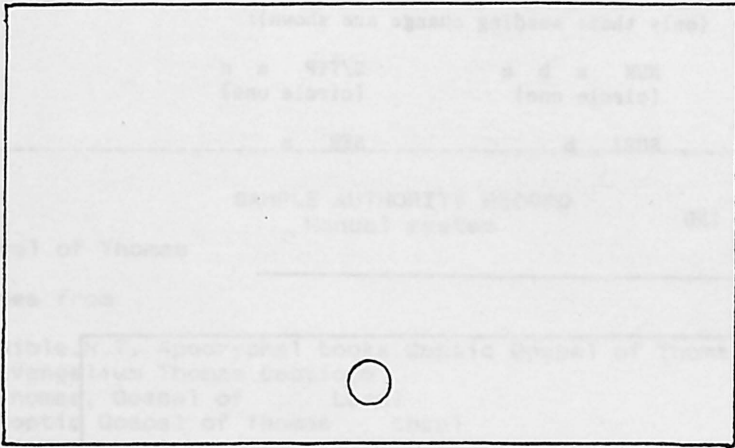
A.
___1. See also
___2. Also under

B.
  1. OLAF needs to be edited as follows:

    ___a. (Correct) (Add) (Delete) 050 _____
                                    (call number)

    ___b. Change 646 $a: c   a

    ___c. Change 645 $a: t

    ___d. Change 667: ___ "Do not give as a series or as a quoted note.
                      Ignore."
                    ___ "Give as a quoted note."

    ___e. Add cross references highlighted above

___2. OLAF can be transferred without change

C.	D.
1. Notify CADM of the following:	Edited by:_____
___a. Different form of series heading	Transf. by:_____
___b. Series now traced	UAF no.:_____
___2. No CADM notification needed	SAF card
	moved by:_____

Fig. 2   SERIES AUTHORITY TAGGING WORKSHEET

Fixed Fields (only those needing change are shown):

UNIQUE n   NUM   a b c   S/TYP   a c
                   (circle one)   (circle one)

NAME   b   SUBJ   b   SER   a

040   IND $c IND

090   _____
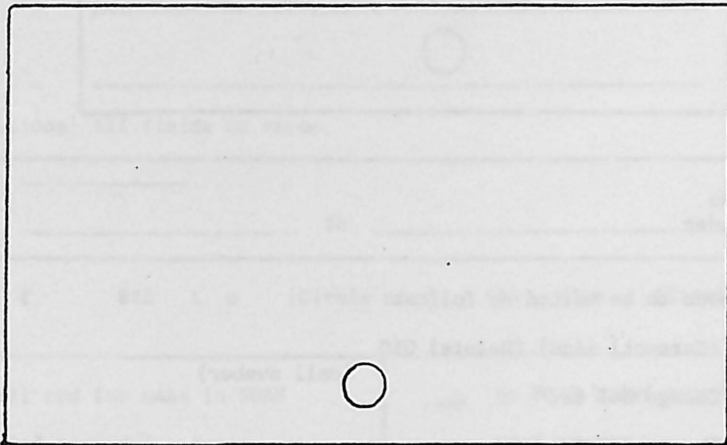
642   _____

644   f

645   t n
      (circle one)
                                          Tagged by: _____
646   c s
      (circle one)   Input by: _____

667   ___ Do not give as a series or a quoted   Revised by: _____
           note. Ignore.
      ___ Give as a quoted note.   NOAH no.: _____

690   _____   SAF card
      _____   moved by: _____

SAMPLE AUTHORITY RECORD
Manual system

Gospel of Thomas

   see from

   Bible.N.T. Apocryphal books.Coptic Gospel of Thomas
   Evangelium Thomae Copticum
   Thomas, Gospel of   Local
   Coptic Gospel of Thomas   Local

   see also (BT)
   Apocryaphal Books (New Testament)   Local

   Note: Not the same as Gospel of Thomas (Infancy Gospel)
   ARN: 888164
   LC Authority # : 82240484

FIGURE 3

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*******************************************************************
```

ANSWERS TO FIGURE ONE

1.j	4.a	7.c	10.b
2.g	5.f	8.e	
3.i	6.d	9.h	
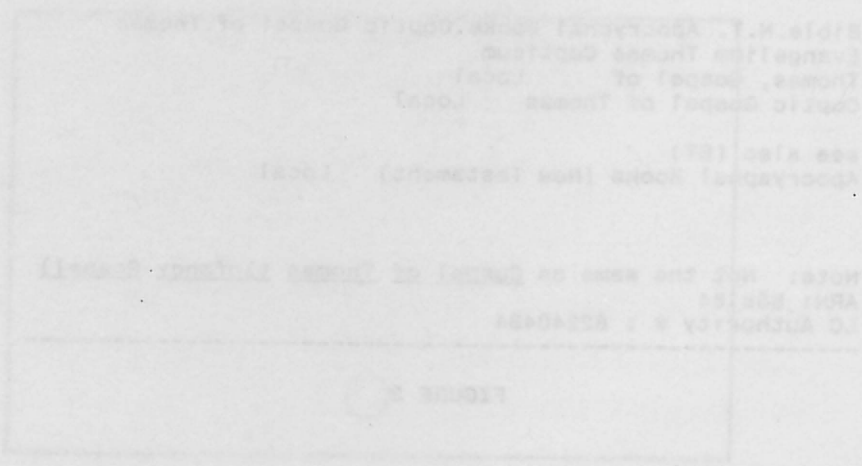
```
+------------------------------------------------------------+
: Collins, Adela Yarbro                                      :
:   Crisis and Catharisis : the power of the                 :
:   Apocalypse / by Adela Yarbro Collins. ·                  :
:   --1st ed.--  Philadelphia :                              :
:   Westminster Press, c1984.                                :
:      179 p. ; 23 cm.                                       :
:      Includes bibliographical references                   :
:   and index.                                               :
: *******************************************************     :
:                                                            :
: Neall, Beatrice S.                                         :
:   The concept of character in the Apocalypse, with         :
:   implications for character education  / Beatrice         :
:   S.  Neall.                                               :
:   Washington, D.C. : University Press of America,          :
:   1983.                                                    :
:      xii, 224 p. ; 22 cm.                                  :
:      Bibliography: p. 208-223.                             :
:                                                            :
:                                                            :
:   1. Character-Biblical Teaching                           :
:                                                            :
: . *****************************************************     :
:                                                            :
:                                                            :
: Collins, Adela Yarbro                                      :
:   The Apocalypse / Adela Yarbro Collins.                   :
:   Wilmington, Delaware : M. Glazier, 1979.                 :
:      xiv, 155 p. ; 21 cm. New Testament message ; v.       :
:      22                                                    :
:      "For further reading" : p. 154-155.                   :
:                                                            :
:                                                            :
: *****************************************************%%     :
:                                                            :
:   Edwards, Jonathan, 1703-1758                             :
:   Notes on the apocalypse                                  :
:   Apocalyptic writings / Jonathan Edwards ; Edited         :
:   by Stephen J. Stein. New Haven : Yale University         :
:   Press, 1977.                                             :
:   x, 501 p. ; 24 cm  The works of Jonathan Edwards         :
: ; v.  5                                                    :
:   Includes bibliographical references and indexes.         :
:   notes on the apocalypse.__An Humble attempt.             :
+------------------------------------------------------------+
```

FIGURE 2

LTAF DONE   AAA6540

NOTIS CATALOGING   PZ2

AF# AAA6540 FMT A RT z DT 11/15/89 R/DT 09/06/90 STAT mn E/L n
SRC   LANG   ROM   MOD   UNIQUE n GOVT   S/SYS a D/I n SUBD   NUM b S/TYP a
NAME a SUBJ a SER c KIND a H/ESTAB a T/EVAL n IP a RULES c

010: : |a n 42017239
040: : |a DLC |c DLC
130: 0: |a Music in American life.
643/1: : |a Urbana |b University of Illinois Press
644/1: : |a f |5 DLC
645/1: : |a t |5 DLC
646/1: : |a s |5 DLC
670/1: : |a Vance Randolph's Ozark folksongs, 1982.
690/1: : |a BB FW BM: fts
690/2: : |a IP CO: fns

FIGURE I

INDIANA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
MAP OF IO AUTHORITY CONTROL

AUTHORITY FILE

Bloomington Campus

Indianapolis Campus

ARCHIVES OF
TRADITIONAL MUSIC

SCHOOL OF
MEDICINE LIBRARY

LILLY
LIBRARY

CATALOGING
AGENCIES/
PROCESSING
UNITS

SCHOOL OF
DENTISTRY LIBRARY

SCHOOL OF
LAW LIBRARY

SCHOOL OF
LAW LIBRARY

MUSIC
LIBRARY

IUPUI UNIVERSITY
LIBRARIES

MAIN & BRANCH
LIBRARIES

Regional Campuses

IU at
Kokomo

IU
Northwest

Other
Processing
Units

IU at
South Bend

Columbus
Center
Library

IU East

IUPU at
Fort Wayne

IU
Southeast

_ _ _ Connects campus libraries
with cataloging providers

Figure 2

```
LTIS DONE                                              CAL7494
                                     NOTIS CATALOGING              DOB1
IS# CAL7494 FMT A RT z DT 09/14/84 R/DT 05/03/89 STAT nn E/L n
SRC    LANG eng ROM n MOD    UNIQUE n GOVT ? S/SYS n D/I n SUBD    NUM n S/TYP n
NAME c SUBJ a SER ? KIND a H/ESTAB a T/EVAL a IP a RULES c


010:  :  |a n  79103773
040:  :  |a IEN |d ISU
110:20:  |a Hospital Research and Educational Trust.
410/1:20: |a American Hospital Association. |b Hospital Research and
Educational Trust
410/2:20: |w d |a HRET
410/3:20: |w d |a H.R.E.T.
510/1:20: |a American Hospital Association. |b Educational Trust
670/1:  :  |a LC/AF 8/30/84
690/1:  :  |a PF:5/3/89  .


              Figure 1.  Updated Northwestern Record
```
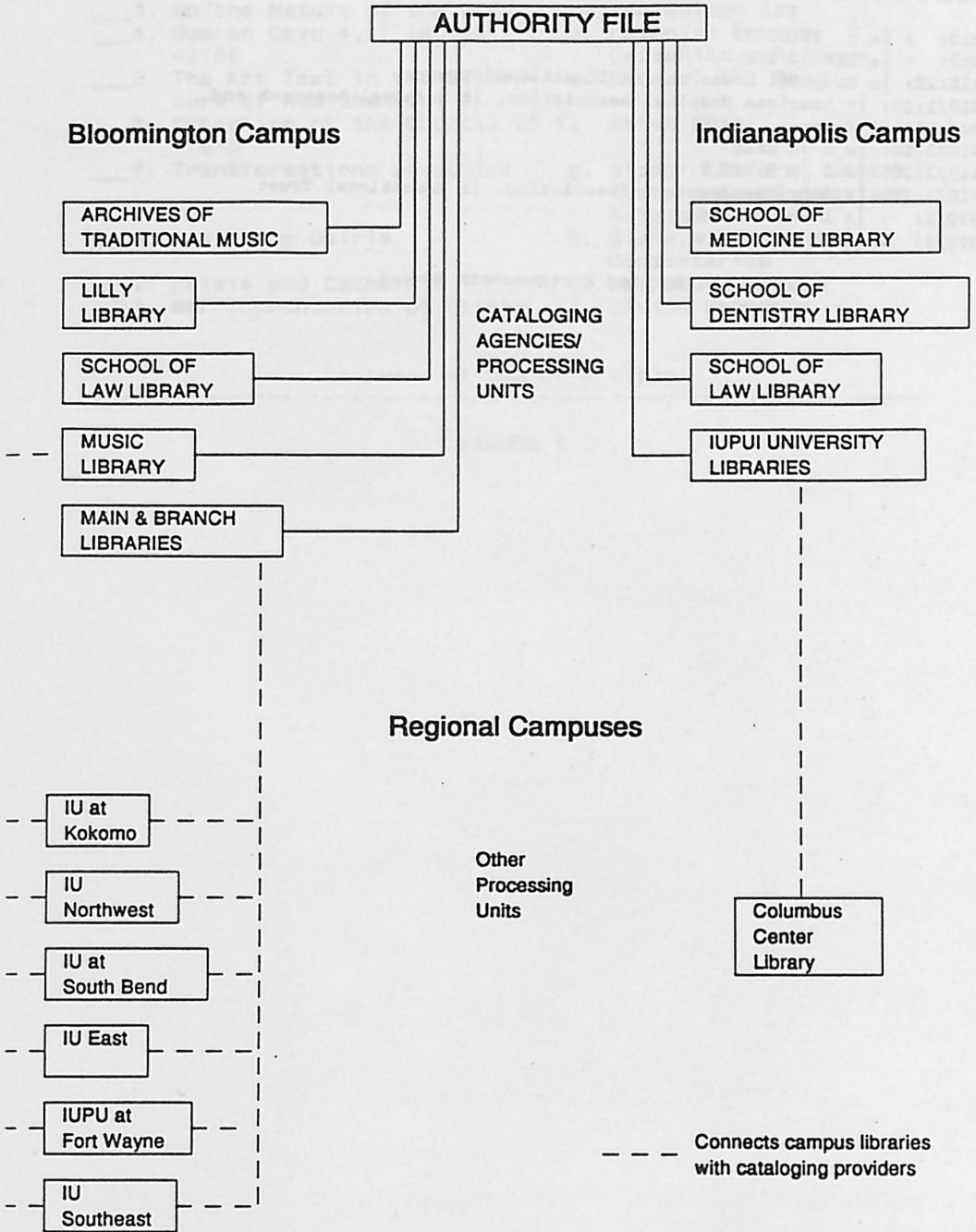
```
-----------------------------------------------------------------

        Title Proper                  Uniform Title

____1. Inferno                        a. Dead Sea Scrolls
____2. Gates of Understanding         b. De Bellico Gallico
____3. On the Nature of the Gods      c. The Golden Ass
____4. Qumran Cave 4, I (4Q158-       d. Catholic Church.
       4Q186                             Catechismus Romanus
____5. The Krt Text in the Litera-    e. Book of the Dead
       ture of Ras Shamaru
____6. Catechism of the Council of    f. Keret Epic
       Trent
____7. Transformations of Lucius      g. Siddur (Reform, Central
                                         Conference of American
                                         Rabbis)
____8. Awakening Osiris               h. Bible.N.T.Revelation-
                                         Commentaries
____9. Crisis and Catharsis           i. De natura deorum
___10. War Commentaries of Caesar     j. Divina Commedia


                   Answers at end of article
-----------------------------------------------------------------

                         FIGURE 1
```

1. NAME (1XX)_____G/S

   Search results (use + or o)   Attach reference bib. or OCLC

   records. Supply record numbers if found.

2. NOTIS/ISU online authority file_____

3. NOTIS bib. record no. of above entry _____

4. OCLC bib. file (DLC-DLC rec. no.)_____

5. x-ref. (4xx)_____

6. xx-ref. (5xx)_____

7. Pre-AACR2 form if known (4xx)_____

                        8. Date & initials (690)_____

                Figure 2. Name Authority Request Form