

## 00X Fields

The 00X fields in a MARC records are used for various numbers and codes.

The first one we are going to cover is the Library of Congress Control Number (LCCN). This is the number the Library of Congress assigns to a particular catalog record, and it goes in MARC field 010.

There are two different styles of LCCNs that you will see. The LCCN for some items is written as two digits, then a dash, then more digits. These first two digits are the last digits of the year that the number was assigned.

If you are transcribing the LCCN from CIP information or another source (which will happen very infrequently; if a book has an LCCN, the Library of Congress should have a record you can copy catalog), You should supply a zero where the dash is, or more than one, until your number has 8 total digits. The 010 field for the example above would look like this:

```
010 __ $a 82040100
```

Notice that both indicators for this field are undefined.

On newer items, the LCCN will look different. After the year 2000 it was necessary to distinguish numbers assigned in different centuries, so all four digits of the year are included now.

You do not have to supply any extra zeros with these numbers. The 010 field for the example above would look like this:

```
010 __ $a 2004016088
```

Another number that will need to be included for books is the ISBN (International Standard Book Number). This number is supposed to be unique to an item but sometimes publishers use the same one for different editions of the same work.

The ISBN will appear on the title page verso. A book can have more than one ISBN.

If a book has more than one ISBN, put each one in a separate 020 field.

```
020 __ $a 0520043278  
020 __ $a 0520044096 (pbk.)
```

The indicators for this field are undefined.

The 028 field is the publisher number field. For this field, the first indicator shows what type of number it is. The second indicator tells your system if it should be displayed or not. The values for the indicators are as follows:

- First - type of publisher number
- 0 = issue number
  - 2 = plate number

- 3 = other music number
- 4 = videorecording number
- 5 = other publisher number

Second - note/added entry controller

- 0 = no note, no added entry
- 1 = note, added entry
- 2 = note, no added entry
- 3 = no note, added entry

An audiobook is an example of an item that might have a publisher number.

In this case the 028 field would look like this:

028 02 \$a C1634 \$b Recorded Books

The 041 field is for a code that indicates the language of the item, when the fixed field is insufficient to convey this information. It can also be used to indicate if the item is a translation and if it includes sign language. The most common subfields are a and h. Subfield a is used to indicate what language is used in the item. Subfield h indicates the original language if the item is a translation. The LC MARC website includes a list of language codes to use at <http://www.loc.gov/marc/languages>.

The 043 field is used for another code – this one indicates the geographic area associated with an item’s subject. As with the 041 field, the information on the MARC site provides a link to the code list, which is found at <http://www.loc.gov/marc/geoareas>.

The code in this field is based on any geographic name that is used in the item’s subject headings. (It has nothing to do with place of publication.)

This item mentions Idaho in the subject headings.

All of the codes for places within the United States start with n-us-. The n is for North America, and the us is for the United States. In this case, the code for Idaho is n-us-id.

The 041 field does have defined indicators. Here are their values:

First - translation indication

- blank = no information provided
- 0 = not a translation
- 1 = is or includes translation

Second - source of code

- blank = MARC language code

The 041 field for this item would look like this:

043 \_\_ \$a n-us-id

Next, we are going to talk about call number fields. We are going to discuss the fields for both Library of Congress Classification numbers and Dewey Decimal Classification numbers.

A LC Classification number goes in an 050 field. Here are the potential values for this field's indicators:

First - existence in LC collection

- blank = no information provided
- 0 = item is in LC
- 1 = item is not in LC

Second - source of call number

- blank = no information provided
- 0 = assigned by LC
- 4 = assigned by agency other than LC

The LC call number for this item is included in the CIP information.

The BP133 is the class number, and the K37 is the Cutter number, based on the author's last name. The 050 field for this item would look like this:

050 00 \$a BP133 \$b .K37 1983

The LC call number for this item is also in the CIP information.

The LC call number for this item looks a little different from the last one. It has two Cutter numbers. The first one is actually part of the class number – the S4 is for Sacajawea's name. The M36 is the Cutter for the author's last name. The 050 field for this item would look like this:

050 00 \$a E99.S4 \$b M36 2004

You may also see Library of Congress Classification numbers in the 090 field. This field is for locally assigned LC-type call numbers. You will find these in records that were not created by the Library of Congress.

The 082 field is the field for the Dewey Decimal Classification call number. The first indicator shows whether the number comes from the full edition or the abridged edition of Dewey. The second indicator shows whether or not the number was assigned by the Library of Congress.

Here are the potential values for the indicators in the 082 field:

First - type of edition

blank = no information recorded

0 = full edition

1 = abridged edition

– 7 = other edition specified in \$2

Second - source of classification number

- blank = no information provided
- 0 = assigned by LC
- 4 = assigned by agency other than LC

If you see a Dewey number in CIP information or a catalog record that is segmented, this just gives you options for how long the number is. If you are going to truncate the number, you should do so at one of these segmentation marks.

082 00 \$a 297/.1225/21

Some CIP records indicate which edition of Dewey the number comes from.

This information can go in subfield 2.

082 00 \$a 979.6/82004974574 \$2 22

Similar to the 090 field for LC Classification numbers, the 092 field is for locally assigned Dewey classification numbers. You will see these numbers in records not created by the Library of Congress.

The 099 field is for locally assigned, free-text call numbers. These are numbers that are not in the format of either LC or Dewey. For example, in some libraries, the call numbers for DVDs are just “DVD” followed by a number. Numbers like this would go in a 099 field. These numbers are not retained when you upload a record to OCLC, but they will be used in your local system.