

Buildings and Other Structures H 1334

BACKGROUND: This instruction sheet provides guidelines for establishing and assigning names of buildings and other structures as subject headings. The following types of entities are covered by these guidelines:

Bridges
Buildings and building complexes (castles, houses, city halls, etc.)
Building details (windows, doors, domes, rooms)
Fortresses
Gates
Monuments
Plazas
Tunnels
Walls

In the case of structures that house corporate bodies, the provisions of this instruction sheet apply to those structures known by different names from the organizations that occupy them. Generally, when a building is known by the same name as the corporate body that occupies it, a corporate name heading is established for the body and that name heading is used as a subject heading for works about either the organization or the building. Typical cases include buildings such as churches, schools, hospitals, libraries, prisons, etc. Exceptions to this general rule are occasionally made on a case-by-case basis when there are special circumstances warranting an exception.

1. Existing headings. If an established heading for a structure is needed for cataloging new material and it does not conform to the guidelines in this instruction sheet, change it as necessary. Follow the procedures in H 193.

2. Form of entry.

a. Model:

```
1XX X# $a [name of structure] ([geographic qualifier])
4XX X# $a [alternate name(s)] ([geographic
qualifier])
550 ## $w g $a [type of structure] $z [country, or first
order division]
```

Do not add a broader term of the type **[name of city]--Buildings, structures, etc.**; instead, assign a heading of that type to the work being cataloged, as described in sec. 7, below.

b. Tagging. Consult the list of Group 2 headings in H 405 for the appropriate MARC tag to use for the type of structure proposed.

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2. *Form of entry.* (Continued)

c. Entry term. Enter the heading for a particular building or structure directly under its own name, in uninverted form, and qualify it by the name of the geographic entity in which the structure is located. Also enter structures in cities directly under name rather than under the name of the city. For a building known by its street address rather than a name, use the address, for example, **Number 10 Downing Street (London, England)**. For building details, see sec. 5, below.

Do not formulate a heading for a named structure that consists solely of a generic term with a geographic qualifier unless there is evidence that this is also the *proper* name of the structure.

d. Language.

(1) Post-1500 entities. Establish the name of a structure built after 1500 in the vernacular of the country in which it is located.

(2) Pre-1500 entities. If the name of a structure of pre-1500 origin has become firmly established in an English form in English language usage, establish it in this English form. Determine this by consulting those English language reference sources that are readily available.

Do not treat informal generic references to the structure (such as "a castle in [...]"), as justification for establishing its name in English. If no firmly established English form exists, establish the name in the vernacular of the country in which it is located.

(3) Provisional headings. If, according to the above rules, the vernacular form is required but cannot be found either in the work being cataloged or in readily available reference sources, use the form found in the work being cataloged. In a 670 field, provide a brief explanation, such as **Established in English; vernacular form not found**. Add a 952 field with the word **Provisional**. When preparing the record to be assigned to a weekly list, the Subject Headings Editorial team will code for "Provisional" in field 008/33 (the **Level of Establishment** box on the 008 input screen for authority records in the LCILS). If, when cataloging a subsequent work for which the heading is required, the vernacular form is found, submit a proposal to change the established heading to the proper form and to remove the "provisional" coding, changing it to "fully established" (code **a** in field 008/33).

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3. Geographic qualifier.

a. General.

(1) **Single jurisdiction.** For a structure located wholly within a single jurisdiction, construct the geographic qualifier by placing the name of the jurisdiction in a single set of parentheses after the name of the structure.

(2) **Two jurisdictions.** For a structure in two jurisdictions, use the names of the two jurisdictions separated by the word **and**; add the names alphabetically unless the structure is located principally in one of the jurisdictions, in which case add the name of that jurisdiction as the first of the two names.

(3) **More than two jurisdictions.** For a structure in more than two jurisdictions, omit the geographic qualifier.

(4) **Latest name of jurisdiction.** Use only the latest form of the name when designating a jurisdiction in the qualifier.

(5) **Form of name to use.** The form of name used in the qualifier is the form as established in the name authority file, with these exceptions:

- certain place names are abbreviated in a qualifier (see H 810 for the list of authorized abbreviations)
- qualifying terms such as **(Province)**, **(State)**, **(Federation)**, **(Extinct city)**, etc., are omitted
- a place name qualified by the name of a larger place retains that qualifier when the smaller place is itself used as a qualifier, substituting a comma and a space for parentheses. For example, **Chicago (Ill.)** becomes **(Chicago, Ill.)**.

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3. *Geographic qualifier. (Continued)*

b. Structure outside a city.

(1) General. Use the name of the country in which the structure is located as the geographic qualifier, except for the countries listed below.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Qualifier</i>
Australia	state name
Canada	province name
Great Britain	constituent country name
Malaysia	state name
United States	state name

Note: For a list of the first order divisions of these countries and the form used in qualifiers, see H 810.

(2) Islands. For a structure located on an individual island but outside a city, qualify according to the rules for qualifying entities on islands (see H 810, sec. 2.d.).

c. Structure in a city. Use as a qualifier the name of the city in which the structure is located, as established in the name authority file.

If there are two or more structures with the same name in the same city add, after the name of the city, a space, a colon, another space, and a street name, to create a distinctive heading, for example, **Williamsburgh Savings Bank Building (Brooklyn, New York, N.Y. : Broadway)** and **Williamsburgh Savings Bank Building (Brooklyn, New York, N.Y. : Hanson Place)**. In situations where structures of the same name successively occupied the same site, add date spans to the qualifier, for example, **Minnesota State Capitol (Saint Paul, Minn. : 1883-1905)** and **Minnesota State Capitol (Saint Paul, Minn. : 1905-)**.

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3. Geographic qualifier.

c. Structure in a city. (Continued)

Structures in London, England. For a structure located in the original City of London or one of the inner boroughs, use the qualifier **(London, England)**, for example, **Buckingham Palace (London, England)**. The inner boroughs of London are Camden, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith and Fulham, Islington, Kensington and Chelsea, Lambeth, Lewisham, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Wandsworth, and the City of Westminster. For a structure located in one of the outer boroughs, use as a qualifier the borough name as established in the name authority file, for example, **Hampton Court (Richmond upon Thames, London, England)**.

d. Temporary exhibition buildings. For temporary buildings associated with a particular exhibition, exposition, world's fair, etc., qualify by the name of the exhibition as established in the name authority file, substituting commas for any colons or parentheses that are part of the name heading. Do not separately subfield code the qualifier or any elements of it.
Examples:

Name heading for exposition:

111 2# \$a Exposition internationale \$d (1937 : \$c Paris,
France)

Exhibition building:

110 2# \$a Pavillon de l'Espagne (Exposition internationale,
1937, Paris, France)

Name heading for exposition:

111 2# \$a New York World's Fair \$d (1964-1965)

Exhibition building:

110 2# \$a New Jersey Tercentenary Pavilion (New York World's
Fair, 1964-1965)

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3. *Geographic qualifier. (Continued)*

e. Bridges and tunnels. For bridges and tunnels that link either two cities or a city with another jurisdiction or area, use as the geographic qualifier the name of the city with which the structure is predominantly associated, for example, **Golden Gate Bridge (San Francisco, Calif.)**. If the structure is associated equally with both, use both, in alphabetical order, for example, **Westerscheldetunnel (Goes and Terneuzen, Netherlands)**; **Mária Valéria Híd (Esztergom, Hungary, and Štúrovo, Slovakia)**.

f. Conflict. In the case where the heading for a structure constructed according to these rules would be the same as the heading for some other entity, the heading for the structure must be altered in some way to make it unique. There are two possible techniques:

- add the name of a smaller jurisdiction such as the county to the qualifier
- designate the kind of structure involved by adding, following the place in the qualifier, an appropriate generic term in English, for example, **(France : Castle)**. In the absence of a conflict, do not add a designating term merely to explain the nature of the structure.

Generally, use the first technique when the conflicting entities are of the same type, for example, two buildings. Use the second technique when the conflicting entities are of different types, for example, a city and a building, or when the first technique will not resolve the conflict. For conflicting entities within a single city, see sec. 3.c., above.

4. *References.*

a. UF references.

(1) Variant forms of name. Add 4XX fields from variant and alternative forms of the name found while conducting authority research, including any earlier names, appropriate vernacular forms if the name is established in English, or the English form if the name is established in the vernacular.

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4. References.

a. UF references. (Continued)

(2) Translating and rearranging elements. If an English form is not found and if a vernacular heading includes a generic term for which there is a clear English equivalent, translate the generic term. Rearrange the words in the heading to bring the proper name portion into the first position, if necessary. *Example:*

110 2# \$a Castillo de Ponferrada (Ponferrada, Spain)
410 2# \$a Ponferrada Castle (Ponferrada,
Spain)

(3) Proper name in the initial position. If the name of the structure as established in the heading has a generic term rather than a proper name in the first position, add a 4XX field with the name inverted in such a way as to bring the proper name into the first position. However, omit this inverted 4XX field if any of the other 4XX fields in straight order begin with the same word. *Example:*

110 2# \$a Castillo de Ponferrada (Ponferrada, Spain)
410 2# \$a Ponferrada Castle (Ponferrada,
Spain)

Omit this 410 since → 410 2# \$a Ponferrada, Castillo de (Ponferrada,
the first 410 begins Spain)
with the same word.

b. Broader terms. Consult recent subject authority records whose references have been evaluated to determine patterns for the appropriate 5XX (broader term) field to add for [*type of structure*]. In late 1984, the implementation of new policies for creating BTs resulted in many changes in reference patterns for named buildings, structures, etc. The most significant of these are listed below.

Note: For information on the geographic subdivision used in broader term references for structures (shown by the notation [place] in the examples below), see H 375.

Public buildings. The broader term **Public buildings**–[place] is made only for those public buildings for which it is not possible to construct a broader term [*specific type of building*]–[place] because their only function is to house government offices.

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4. References.

b. Broader terms. (Continued)

Bridges. Make the broader term **Bridges**–[*country, or first order political division*]. The construction type of the bridge, for example, **Suspension bridges**, is not brought out as a broader term. The body of water the bridge spans is not brought out as a broader term.

Dwellings. The broader term **Architecture, Domestic**–[*place*] is no longer made. Instead, **Architecture, Domestic**–[*place*] is assigned as a heading to architectural studies of a particular dwelling. Because of the subjective nature of determining what is a mansion, use **Dwellings**–[*place*] rather than **Mansions**–[*place*] for dwellings that may be described as mansions.

Official residences of heads of government or other officials. Two broader terms are added: **Official residences**–[*place*] and [*type of head of government or official*]-**Dwellings**–[*place*].

Historic buildings. Do not add a broader term **Historic buildings**–[*place*]. Instead add a broader term [*specific type of building*]-[*place*].

Temporary exhibition buildings. Add a broader term **Exhibition buildings**–[*place*]. Do not add a broader term from the name heading for the exhibition.

5. Building details. Enter a named building detail that forms a part of the basic fabric of a building directly under its name. Use as a qualifier the name of the building, generally followed by a comma and the geographic location of the building. Examples of this type of detail are windows, doors, portals, domes, rooms. Establish a heading only if the detail is named. If a work discusses a part of a building that is not named, assign the appropriate generic heading and the heading for the name of the building instead.

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5. *Building details.* (Continued)

Model:

```
1XX ## $a [name of detail] ([name of structure], [geographic  
qualifier]*)  
4XX ## $a [alternate name(s)] ([name of structure],  
[geographic qualifier]*)  
5XX X# $w g $a [name of structure]  
550 ## $w g $a [type of detail] $z [country]
```

*If the heading for the structure is a name heading established without a geographic qualifier, omit the geographic element.

6. *Parts of complex structures.* Also establish the name of a component part of a complex structure directly under its own name, following the pattern in sec. 5, above, for example, a pagoda forming part of a temple complex.

7. *Assignment of headings.* Assign the appropriate combination of the following types of headings to a work about an individual structure:

```
6XX X0 $a [name of structure].
```

```
651 #0 $a [name of city] $x Buildings, structures, etc.
```

Assign this heading if the structure or building is located in a city and the work being cataloged discusses it from the architectural standpoint, that is, if it describes the structure or building as a physical entity.

```
6X0 X0 $a [name of architect or architectural firm].
```

Assign this heading if the work discusses the structure from the architectural point of view, and if the name of the architect or firm is readily available.

```
6X0 X0 $a [name of owner, resident, etc.] $x Homes and haunts  
$z [place].
```

Assign if the work discusses the person, family, or performing group who owns or resides in the structure.

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7. Assignment of headings. (Continued)

600 X0 \$a [name of person memorialized] \$x Monuments \$z [place].

Assign this heading if the structure is a memorial or monument erected in honor of a particular person, and the name of the person is readily available.

6XX X0 \$a [any special feature or topic appropriate to the work being cataloged].

The name of the structure in the first heading above refers either to a corporate name heading established by descriptive catalogers and used by subject catalogers to designate a named structure, for example, churches, museums, etc., or to a heading for an individual structure established by subject catalogers in accordance with the provisions of the earlier portion of this instruction sheet.

The order of headings assigned to a particular work depends on the emphasis of the work, and may not correspond to the order given above.

8. Examples.

151 ## \$a Brooklyn Bridge (New York, N.Y.)
550 ## \$w g \$a Bridges \$z New York (State)

151 ## \$a Pont-Neuf (Paris, France)
550 ## \$w g \$a Bridges \$z France

151 ## \$a Westminster Bridge (London, England)
550 ## \$w g \$a Bridges \$z England

110 2# \$a Castillo de Ponferrada (Ponferrada, Spain)
410 2# \$a Ponferrada Castle (Ponferrada, Spain)
550 ## \$w g \$a Castles \$z Spain

110 2# \$a Schloss Halbturn (Halbturn, Austria)
410 2# \$a Halbturn Castle (Halbturn, Austria)
550 ## \$w g \$a Castles \$z Austria

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8. Examples. (Continued)

110 2# \$a Château de Versailles (Versailles, France)
410 2# \$a Versailles Palace (Versailles, France)
550 ## \$w g \$a Palaces \$z France

151 ## \$a Yihe Yuan (Beijing, China)
451 ## \$w nne \$a I Ho Yüan (Beijing, China)
451 ## \$w nne \$a I Ho Yüan (Peking, China)
451 ## \$a Summer Palace (Beijing, China)
451 ## \$a Yi He Yuan (Beijing, China)
550 ## \$w g \$a Parks \$z China

110 2# \$a Herbert Hoover Memorial Building (Stanford, Calif.)
410 2# \$a Herbert Hoover Memorial Education Building
(Stanford, Calif.)
410 2# \$a Hoover Memorial Building (Stanford, Calif.)
550 ## \$w g \$a College buildings \$z California

110 2# \$a 2040 Union Street (San Francisco, Calif.)
550 ## \$w g \$a Dwellings \$z California

110 2# \$a Maison Fornel (Québec, Québec)
410 2# \$a Fornel House (Québec, Québec)
410 2# \$a Maison Villeray (Québec, Québec)
410 2# \$a Villeray House (Québec, Québec)
550 ## \$w g \$a Dwellings \$z Québec (Province)

110 2# \$a Mount Clare (Baltimore, Md. : Building)
550 ## \$w g \$a Dwellings \$z Maryland

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8. Examples. (Continued)

110 2# \$a Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building
(Washington, D.C.)
410 2# \$a James Madison Memorial Building (Washington,
D.C.)
410 2# \$a Library of Congress Madison Building
(Washington, D.C.)
410 2# \$a Madison Building, Library of Congress
(Washington, D.C.)
550 ## \$w g \$a Library buildings \$z Washington (D.C.)

110 2# \$a White House (Washington, D.C.)
550 ## \$a Official residences \$z Washington (D.C.)
550 ## \$w g \$a Presidents \$x Dwellings \$z Washington (D.C.)

110 2# \$a Indian Point Nuclear Power Plant (N.Y.)
550 ## \$w g \$a Nuclear power plants \$z New York (State)

110 2# \$a Hauptbahnhof (Hamburg, Germany)
550 ## \$w g \$a Railroad stations \$z Germany

110 2# \$a Cleveland Municipal Stadium (Cleveland, Ohio)
410 2# \$a Municipal Stadium (Cleveland, Ohio)
550 ## \$w g \$a Stadiums \$z Ohio

110 2# \$a Presbytère (New Orleans, La.)
550 ## \$w g \$a Buildings \$z Louisiana

110 2# \$a Hadrian's Villa (Tivoli, Italy)
410 2# \$a Adriana Villa (Tivoli, Italy)
410 2# \$a Villa Adriana (Tivoli, Italy)
551 ## \$w g \$a Italy \$x Antiquities
550 ## \$w g \$a Palaces \$z Italy

110 2# \$a Saitō (Yakushiji, Nara-shi, Japan)
410 2# \$a West Pagoda (Yakushiji, Nara-shi, Japan)
550 ## \$w g \$a Pagodas \$z Japan
510 2# \$w g \$a Yakushiji (Nara-shi, Japan)

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8. Examples. (Continued)

150 ## \$a Hyman Liberman Memorial Door (South African National
Gallery)
450 ## \$a Liberman Memorial Door (South African National
Gallery)
550 ## \$w g \$a Doors \$z South Africa
510 2# \$w g \$a South African National Gallery

151 ## \$a Plaza de Bolívar (Panama, Panama)
451 ## \$a Bolívar Plaza (Panama, Panama)
550 ## \$w g \$a Plazas \$z Panama

150 ## \$a Western Wall (Jerusalem)
450 ## \$a Wailing Wall (Jerusalem)
550 ## \$w g \$a Walls \$z Jerusalem

Buildings and Structures in Cities: Assignment of Headings H 1334.5

BACKGROUND: In 1985 the free-floating subdivision *–Buildings, structures, etc.* was introduced in order to provide subject access directly under city names for architectural works on certain types of buildings and structures. Previously many headings for categories of buildings and other structures in cities were constructed in the form *[city]–[structure]* but headings of this type were discontinued in 1985. This instruction sheet provides guidelines for assigning the subdivision *–Buildings, structures, etc.*, under names of cities.

1. General rule. To a work that discusses *collectively* a certain class of buildings or other structures in a specific city, assign the appropriate topical heading, subdividing it indirectly to the city level, for example, **Skyscrapers–Illinois–Chicago; Monuments–Washington (D.C.).**

*Note: For instructions on the assignment of headings to a work that discusses an **individual** named building or structure, and for the procedures to establish such headings, see H 1334.*

2. When to assign *[city]–Buildings, structures, etc.* If the work discusses the class of structures from the *architectural* standpoint, that is, if it describes the structures as physical entities, also assign the heading *[city]–Buildings, structures, etc.* *Examples:*

Title: The art deco skyscraper in New York.

650 \$0 \$a Skyscrapers \$z New York (State) \$z New York.
650 \$0 \$a Art deco (Architecture) \$z New York (State) \$z New York.
651 \$0 \$a New York (N.Y.) \$x Buildings, structures, etc.

Title: Chicago churches and synagogues : an architectural pilgrimage.

650 \$0 \$a Churches \$z Illinois \$z Chicago \$v Guidebooks.
650 \$0 \$a Synagogues \$z Illinois \$z Chicago \$v Guidebooks.
651 \$0 \$a Chicago (Ill.) \$x Buildings, structures, etc.
\$v Guidebooks.

Title: The fountains of Rome.

650 \$0 \$a Fountains \$z Italy \$z Rome.
651 \$0 \$a Rome (Italy) \$x Buildings, structures, etc.

H 1334.5 Buildings and Structures in Cities: Assignment of Headings

3. *When to omit [city]–Buildings, structures, etc.* If the work discusses the buildings from the *institutional* standpoint, that is, if it describes the activities or services performed or occurring in the buildings, rather than describing the buildings as physical entities, do not assign the *[city]–Buildings, structures, etc.* heading. *Examples:*

Title: Night dancin'.

650 \$0 \$a Discotheques \$z New York (State) \$z New York.

[not 651 \$0 \$a New York (N.Y.) \$x Buildings, structures, etc.]

Title: Scenes of prison life in London.

650 \$0 \$a Prisons \$z England \$z London.

[not 651 \$0 \$a London (England) \$x Buildings, structures, etc.]