

History of the Berkeley Serials Database

by

Esther Fulsaas

Serials Cataloging Division

Serials Department

April 28, 1985

This paper is my attempt to document changes in the serials database in the General Library at the University of California, Berkeley and to show how it came to be what it is today. It is not meant to be a history of serial input by all library units on the Berkeley campus.

The whole concept of serial record keeping has shifted a number of times over the past fifteen years. Prior to 1972, bound serial holdings were maintained in the receiving locations (Periodical Room or Documents Dept.), by the branch holding the title, and on the shelflist and main entry catalog cards in the Author/Title Catalog. All bibliographic information was maintained only on the shelflist and main entry catalog cards. Branch libraries were not notified of changes made centrally to their records. Then in 1972, the focus was shifted to the Central Serial Record (CSR) where bound holdings and bibliographic information were to be maintained in one place. The CSR was originally to have been a public access file, but was quickly relegated to a spot behind the Periodical Room desk. Later, it was moved across the hall into the Catalog Dept., Serials Cataloging Division, yet farther from the user. From September 1976 on, the focus was on enhancing records for public use on the serials microfiche. At the end of 1979, RLIN became our on-line catalog, and efforts were geared toward creating our whole catalog on RLIN. Because of the high cost of maintaining our records on RLIN, however, RLIN was relegated to the position of "bibliographic utility" only. Cataloged records continued to be input and maintained on RLIN, but holdings continued to be input as before through the datapoint system. For awhile, it was hoped that the Melvyl system would soon be our public access on-line catalog, but it appears that that dream may soon fade. GLADIS ("General Library Automated Database and Information System") was developed as a technical services tool for maintaining our records visible to the public only through the Catalog 2 microfiche products and the Melvyl on-line catalog system. The future of GLADIS as a public tool has yet to be realized.

The Berkeley serials database began in May 1971 with the conversion of about 14,000 current paid subscriptions and memberships. Information on these early records was taken from the Serials Payment Division payment history cards. Records were typed from pre-coded payment cards and the typed sheets sent to Sacramento to be read by an optical character reader. The records consisted of entry, title, library shelving location, vendor number, order number, date and price of subscription. It included notes relating to payments.

Information from Serials Payment Division history cards was supplemented with call number and holdings information from the Periodical Room entering file. 31,000 serial titles and 750 newspaper titles were added. In 1973, the group of keyboarders

and coders was formally established as a conversion unit in the Systems Office. Document serial titles were added (approximately 70,000) for both current and inactive titles. This was followed by brief listings of Boalt Hall Law Library, the Institute of Governmental Studies, the Institute of Chinese Studies, the Institute of Industrial Relations, the Institute of International Studies, the Institute of Transportation and Traffic Engineering, and the Water Resources Archives. As of October 1974, the database contained approximately 150,000 serial records. At that time, the conversion unit began working through the Central Serials Record (CSR) adding any title not previously input and adding selected bibliographic notes to those already in the database. The CSR contained mostly branch shelflists and some loan stack (MAIN) shelflists. After the CSR pass through was completed in early 1976, the Chicano Studies Library was added, bringing the number of records in the serials database by June 1976 to approximately 211,000. The conversion unit went out of existence in June 1976. During this time, current cataloging was continuing in a manual mode, catalog cards were produced in the Catalog Dept., Typing Division and filed into the Author/Title and Subject catalogs. Records in machine readable form consisted of single entry with title, call number, holdings and some bibliographic notes; variant titles were occasionally mentioned in a note, but there was no access available for variant titles, subject headings, or added entries. A COM Berkeley Serials Union List (BSUL) was generated on a monthly basis beginning September 1976 (now known as Catalog 2: Serials or the serials fiche). During 1976/77 the Graduate Theological Union (GTU) serials file was keyed and merged into the Berkeley serials file. Until the formation in March 1977 of the Serials Database Bibliographic Input Unit (SDBIU) in the Serials Cataloging Division of the Catalog Dept., the Serials File Maintenance Unit (SFMU) of the Serials Dept. was functioning as the keying station for the computer updating of cataloging information. As of June 1977, there were 220,895 serials records and by June 1978 there were 228,062 serial records.

The Title IIC Retrospective Conversion Project was a three year federally funded project, October 1978 through September 1981, intended to pick up those serials and newspaper titles not already in the Berkeley Serials Union List. The project was fairly decentralized with different conversion efforts being organized in the Bancroft Library, which was involved in converting both its serials (approximately 15,000 titles) and its newspaper holdings (approximately 3,400 records), in the Newspaper/Microcopy Division, which converted its newspaper records (approximately 3,500 records), and a joint project in the Serials and Catalog Departments which began the conversion of the inactive titles in the Main Library Loan Stack shelflist (approximately 30,000 titles). The Loan Stack was chosen as a starting point for the serials conversion because titles which were inactive by 1971 were not in the database. Also, the Loan Stack inactive titles were not likely to come up for processing by regular processing units and so it was possible to isolate the conversion effort from current processing until there were sufficient staff trained to cope with the training of additional staff who were handling titles being currently processed. It was hoped that after finishing conversion of the 30,000 loan stack titles, the project could tackle the upgrading of titles already in the Berkeley serials database from a partial to a full bibliographic record. The Loan Stack titles were not finished, but many partial records were upgraded. By the end of the project, 57,004 records had been coded and keyed by the various conversion units.

Just after the Title IIC Project began keying records on the new Datapoint system, it was decided to move the project to the RLIN system. The intention was to mount the serials file at RLIN and do the upgrade on-line, integrating this part of the conversion with the regular processing of cataloged serials in the Serials Cataloging

Division. By the end of June 1979, over 17,000 records had been keyed on the Datapoint system, plus about 5,000 newspaper records; RLIN terminals for the project were about to be shipped to the Library.

In order to identify the fullness of the conversion of the newly input machine readable bibliographic records in the MARC-S format, a new code was devised. It was called "mestat" for "main entry status" (on the serials fiche appears as "me="). There were four mestat codes: a, b, d, and r. These can still be seen on the serials microfiche for those serial titles worked on between 1979 and 1980. "Mestat a" identifies those first machine readable bibliographic records in the MARC-S format in the Berkeley serials database. They were keyed onto the Datapoint system by Title IIC Project staff and consisted of select fixed fields, main entry, title, place, publisher, beginning and ending dates of publication, bibliographic notes, subject headings, added entries, links, call number, holdings, and local bibliographic notes. Omitted from these records were the remaining fixed fields, collation and certain indicators (i.e., 110, 260, 710). Those serial records keyed onto the Datapoint by Bancroft staff are identified as "mestat b". Title IIC brief records created on the datapoint, were given a "mestat r". The "r" (for "RLIN") since these were to be the first MARC-S format bibliographic records keyed directly onto RLIN. It also identifies those Title IIC records which omitted certain elements of the records, as given above under "mestat a", the difference being that "mestat a" bibliographic records were keyed onto the Datapoint and "mestat r" bibliographic records were keyed directly onto RLIN. Mestating was discontinued after the tapeload.

Title IIC Project staff were the first users of the RLIN Serials System. The first records were keyed on RLIN in November 1979. SDBIU began retrospective conversion on RLIN in March 1980. April 1, 1980, serial catalog card production became available on RLIN, thus enabling current cataloging to go on-line. Records created in RLIN for current cataloging included full MARC tagging: all fixed fields, all bibliographic fields, all indicators; the location specific portion of the record included call number, full summary holdings, binding designation, serials decision (analysis), and entering card request code. The good news was that records were going into RLIN for both current titles as well as retrospective titles, but the bad news was that there was no interface operating which could relay those records back to Berkeley. Unless worked on for some reason since then, records on the serials fiche still show only a brief record for records keyed November 1979-September 1980. These records were identified as "mestat d" (for "Done"). They included all new cataloging done by the Serials Cataloging Division and retrospective conversion from full catalog card sets pulled and coded by Title IIC.

The interface of records keyed into RLIN and sent weekly to Berkeley began in September 1980. Some fields from the RLIN records were to be added to the BSUL record, while others were to be left off, and the same was true for the BSUL record. Those fields previously tagged as Berkeley local remained on the BSUL record while those previously tagged as MARC bibliographic fields were replaced by fields in the MARC record coming from RLIN. Some fields in the MARC record were changed in the process of loading into the Berkeley serials database. This transmutation of MARC fields resulted in what is known as "Berkeley MARC." For instance, MARC-S field 247 10 which calls for added entry for a former title became local field 248, and the first indicator which called for the added entry disappeared from the record. The program eventually got corrected, but 212s, 222s, 246s, and 247s in records previously loaded into Berkeley's database have no indicators, and therefore no access. Records loaded into GLADIS November 1983-April 1984 still lack many indicators, most fixed fields,

and all field 760s.

It was the intention at this time that RLIN be the Berkeley automated, on-line catalog. It was to be ~~the~~ place our complete bibliographic records and holdings were to be input and maintained. Plans were made to load the Berkeley serials database into RLIN. About 160,000 serial records were to be loaded from the BSUL. Records to be excluded from the tapeload were uncataloged records (some got loaded), series decisions, "mestat r" records currently worked on by Title IIC being input directly into RLIN, "mestat d" records which had just been keyed in RLIN, multi-volume monographs, on order and in process records, all institute libraries' records, etc. Writing the specifications for the tape load was a long and laborious process and was another lesson in the need to conform to national standards for file structure and content designation. Every non-standard practice used in the Berkeley serials database had to be documented and mapped to the corresponding MARC field in the RLIN database. Inevitably, some data could not be completely mapped and was either lost or left in the record for a later manual edit.

The tapeload occurred between October 29 and December 24, 1980. These records are identified on RLIN as cc9665. The "mestat a" and "mestat b" records were a separate tapeload and are identified on RLIN as cc9695. Once the tapeload was finished, the cc9665 records could be used for upgrading the record as encountered. All holdings information was input and maintained directly on RLIN. All bibliographic and holdings changes to Berkeley's records were sent each week by RLIN to be interfaced with the Berkeley serials database. Once a month, a tape was made of the Berkeley serials database and sent to a vendor for production of the Berkeley serials microfiche.

January 1, 1981 was known as "Day One" in the library world throughout the country. This was the day the Library of Congress began officially adopting the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, 2nd edition (AACR2). It called for major changes in the rules for establishing headings (personal, corporate, conference, etc.) and for the bibliographic description of cataloging records. Since the changes were expected to be major and since the machine database had become sufficiently developed, it was considered the right time to cease producing catalog cards for our manual catalogs. On January 1, 1981 the public catalogs were "closed", renamed "Catalog 1", and the microfiche products renamed "Catalog 2". All names (personal, corporate, and conference, etc.) were established more or less from scratch and keyed on the Datapoint to create the CU Authority File (CUAF). All headings already in the Berkeley database sat as input, while new split files were created from new cataloging. Select maintenance was done on a title by title basis on the Datapoint system, but some split files still remain. Retrospective conversion done by Title IIC continued bibliographic description and the establishment of headings under the old rules. Headings were intended to be upgraded to AACR2 when "global" changes became available on GLADIS.

Catalog cards pulled for retrospective conversion usually include the "official" and the "CSR" or: the official, the shelflist and the main entry. For awhile in 1980 the full card set was pulled from the public catalogs and refiled after conversion to RLIN. Whichever catalog cards are pulled, a stamp ("Keyed data" or "RLIN keyed") is added to identify those titles which have been converted to machine readable form. The official is refiled, along with any other public catalog cards pulled. The shelflist or the CSR is discarded.

When Title IIC ended September 1981, the Serials Cataloging Division assumed responsibility for on-going retrospective conversion. In October 1981, the functions of the Serial Dept's SFMU were combined with those of the Catalog Dept's SDBIU. The new division was named the Serials Database Processing Division (SDPD) in the Serials Dept. In February 1982, the Serials Cataloging Division was transferred to the Serials Dept., and in May 1982, when the MARC Processing Division was dissolved, the Serials Cataloging Division assumed responsibility for serials input to RLIN. In 1981, RLIN was intended to be Berkeley's on-line catalog and holdings were faithfully keyed directly onto the RLIN records. Costs of maintaining our serial holdings became prohibitive on RLIN and so holdings were continued (in an abbreviated form for active serials) through the Datapoint system. The RLIN/UCB holdings interface was turned off May 1, 1982.

Plans were developed for an in-house on-line computer system: GLADIS ("General Library Automated Database and Information System"). On November 5, 1983, serial maintenance through RLIN and the datapoint system was suspended until the serial file could be loaded into GLADIS. New records continued to be keyed into RLIN with the RLIN/UCB holdings interface once again turned on for titles new to GLADIS, and when the tapes were delivered from RLIN, they were loaded into the GLADIS database. During November 1983 and January 1984, the UCB serial file was loaded into GLADIS as "Level C" for all serial records with a numeric call number and "Level P" for records with non-numeric call numbers (such as "Uncataloged"). Categories not intended to be included on GLADIS were excluded from the serial load: call # varies titles, multi-volume monographs (mt=x), orders for monographs (mt=m), "In process for" records, on order records (st=w), membership records (ot=m), service subscriptions (ot=e), 18 locations, barter records, and withdrawn titles; these records are input and maintained exclusively on the Datapoint. Approximately 25% of the serial records to have been loaded (46,218) bounced into a review queue. All "duplicate" titles (such as Annual report, Bulletin, and Journal), additional locations (there are 35 library shelving locations represented on GLADIS), and multiple sets (i.e., set 2s) bounced. All staff in the Serials Cataloging Division, the Serials Database Processing Division, plus a few other Serials Dept. staff members compared each record in the review queue with the GLADIS file and decided whether to "merge" (if it was an additional location or split set), "replace" the bibliographic record loaded with a fuller record on the queue, "purge" (for "Withdrawn" or "Call # varies" call numbers or possible duplicates to be reviewed and loaded later) or "load" as is. Each of the 46,218 records then were keyed by SDPD staff for final loading onto GLADIS. For three months staff worked on the review queue as a top priority, since no maintenance (including all successive entry cataloging) could proceed until the GLADIS file was useable. The result was not perfect. Some records got merged with the wrong records, and others got loaded as separate GLADIS records when they should have been merged as one GLADIS record. SDPD eliminated hundreds of duplicate records from RLIN and from the Datapoint. There were so many questionable records purged for later review, that many never did get loaded and are now only on Catalog 2: Serials. In April 1984, the review queue was finished and maintenance through RLIN was resumed. Since then, all records sent to tape from RLIN arrive through the mail in Berkeley once a week. This tape is loaded into the GLADIS database in the Library. For records already on GLADIS, only the bibliographic portion of record is enhanced, upgrading the level from "Level P" or "Level C" to "Level F". Records new to the GLADIS database load as is for the bibliographic and holdings portions of the record. These records, and any GLADIS records which have had maintenance done on them during the week, are copied to tape and processed on the Magnussen mainframe computer in University Hall. It is from this database that all of the microfiche products are

produced, including the "Catalog 2: Serials" microfiche issued monthly. Once a GLADIS record is "Level F", any further maintenance to that record occurs directly on GLADIS. A few categories, such as transfers, call number corrections, additional locations (for which catalog cards are needed), withdrawals, and MNEG printing masters still have maintenance done on RLIN as well.

Prior to the inputting of UCB records on RLIN, any changes to any of our records had to be done on the Datapoint system in the batch mode. A single title held by, say, three libraries, was represented on the BSUL as three separate records. Any fix made to a title, such as the addition of a note, needed to be made on each record. Once on RLIN, we were working with one bibliographic record and each location attached to that single bibliographic record. The note could be added once on RLIN, sent to tape, and the note would automatically be apply to all three locations. At the time, it was a definite improvement. However, other cataloging units' records remained separate bibliographic records, unrelated to ours. Bancroft cataloged its own records. Other units, such as Moffitt, did not catalog its serials, so records remain sparse. Now, in GLADIS, ideally, there is one bibliographic record, and all of the various locations' records are attached to the one GLADIS record. Once the bibliographic portion of the record is upgraded, each location attached to that GLADIS record will have its bibliographic record automatically enhanced. For instance, if UNDE's uncataloged record is attached to MAIN's fully cataloged and converted GLADIS record, UNDE's bibliographic record will be enhanced at the same time. Similarly, if Bancroft converts one of its serial titles, the MAIN record will get enhanced at the same time.

Ever since the first records were keyed in 1971, a continual cleanup and enhancement has gone on. The records now on GLADIS include the first brief records, the early Title IIC records, brief records for the early RLIN keyed records, the "Berkeley MARC" records from RLIN, as well as the full MARC records input or converted since November 1983. Theoretically, all previously cataloged serials are on GLADIS in some form. But some, for one reason or another, failed to get loaded. These are being added as encountered. Also, there are a number of records which are not represented on the serials fiche or GLADIS, because they were not in those files which got machine input. These include branch libraries' dead serials for which the branch shelflist had been thrown out at the time of the branch shelflist reorganization and serial analytics cataloged prior to the formation of the CSR in 1972, since it had been the policy not to make shelflists for analytics. Titles in both of these categories are in Catalog 1 and are converted to machine form as encountered. In addition, many serial titles which are received directly in branches, locally cataloged or still uncataloged, are not in the database; these are added when referred by branches for cataloging or for data input. As new titles are received which are to remain uncataloged, double keying must be done: first for the new title on the Datapoint and again on GLADIS as a "Level D" record after the Datapoint merge.

Still, no single file contains all of the data in the system. For each record in the database, a record number must be created on the Datapoint. It may be created when an order is placed, or just before cataloging if a title received through Acquisitions is discovered to be a serial. All records keyed into RLIN must have that Datapoint-created record number, before that record can be keyed on RLIN, or later loaded into GLADIS. For titles new to GLADIS, the full MARC coded bibliographic portion of the record is loaded from RLIN onto GLADIS, along with the call number, holdings, shelving location, and record number. But, storage and local shelving notes must be keyed directly onto GLADIS after the bibliographic record is keyed on RLIN and then loaded into GLADIS (a lag of up to four weeks). Local processing information, such as

the status of the order, receiving location, fund, vendor, order type, binding information, claiming information, analytic decisions, and some material types remain only on the serials microfiche, updated only on the Datapoint system.

However, for records already on GLADIS (Level C or P from the GLADIS tapeload or Level D created by SDPD) for which retrospective conversion or resending of the already converted RLIN record is taking place, the call number, shelving location, summary holdings statement, and local bibliographic notes must be verified or keyed directly on GLADIS before keying the bibliographic portion of the record on RLIN, since the interface of the holdings screen from RLIN is turned off for those titles already on GLADIS. The call number, shelving location and Datapoint-created record number must be keyed on RLIN in addition to its being already being on the GLADIS record. Before any change can be made to a serial record one must know whether that change must be made solely on the Datapoint, or, if it is a cataloged title, what the level is on GLADIS, and, depending on the nature of the change, whether retrospective conversion is necessary, and whether the change must be made on RLIN, GLADIS or the Datapoint, or on all three.

Brief Outline

- 1971/72 14,000 current paid subscriptions and memberships
- 1972/73 31,000 serials represented in Serials Dept., Periodical Room entering file; 750 newspaper titles
- 1973/74 70,000 document serial titles, current and inactive; Boalt Hall Law Library, Institute of Governmental Studies, Institute of Chinese Studies, Institute of Industrial Relations, Institute of International Studies, Institute of Transportation and Traffic Engineering, Water Resources Archives. Total= 150,000
- 1974/75 CSR pass began. Total= 190,000
- 1975/76 CSR completed; Chicano Studies Library. Total= 211,000
- 1976/77 September 1976 serials fiche; Graduate Theological Union. Total= 220,895
- 1977/78 Total= 228,062
- 1978/79 October 1978, Title IIC began; by June 1979, over 17,000 records had been keyed on the Datapoint system, plus about 5,000 newspaper records
- 1979/80 November 1979, first RLIN records keyed; March 1980, SDBIU began retrospective conversion on RLIN; April 1980 serial catalog card production became available on RLIN
- 1980/81 September 1980 interface began of RLIN input records, loaded into Berkeley serials file; October-December 1980 RLIN tapeload of Berkeley serials file, plus mestat "a" and "b" records; all serial records keyed in to RLIN between November 1979 and October 1980 are *only* in RLIN and have never interfaced with the Berkeley serials file (bibliographic *and* holdings); January 1, 1981 = Day one = AACR2 = Catalogs closed. Total= 291,793
- 1981/82 September 1981 Title IIC ended and Serials Cataloging Division assumed retrospective conversion responsibility; May 1982 SerCat assumed RLIN keying responsibility. Total= 297,424
- 1982/83 Total= 283,629 (fewer than 1981/82 total due to program weeding of call * varies records with blank status)
- 1983/84 November 1983 maintenance suspended until serial file loaded into GLADIS; November 1983-January 1984 initial serial load; February-April review queue; April 1984 maintenance resumed through RLIN, interfacing on GLADIS as Level "F"

Summary of Record Content

Records to Oct. 1974	Entry and title, receiving location, vendor number, order number, date and price of subscription, payment notes, order and material type, status, call number and shelving location (all included in future datapoint created records as needed)
Oct. 1974-Oct. 1978	Entry, title, call number, and selected bibliographic notes
Oct. 1978-Nov. 1979	Title IIC keyed on datapoint: selected fixed fields, entry, title, place, publisher, dates, notes, subject headings, added entries, links. Selected indicators omitted. Mestat "a" and "b"
Nov. 1979-Sept. 1980	Title IIC records keyed into RLIN, but only brief records still display on Cat 2:S. Mestat "d"
Apr.-Sept. 1980	Serials Cataloging Division full MARC coding records keyed into RLIN, but only brief records still display on Cat 2:S. Mestat "d"
Sept. 1980-Nov. 4, 1983	Tape each week of keyed records into RLIN is sent to Berkeley to be loaded into its database. Fully coded records arriving at Berkeley were transformed by program into a "Berkeley MARC" format which left off some parts of records and changed others
Nov. 5, 1983	All new cataloging in RLIN loaded into GLADIS as full MARC records (Level "F"). Any changes to existing records suspended until further notice
Nov. 1983-Jan. 1984	Serial records loaded into GLADIS database with numeric call numbers (Level "C") and with non-numeric call numbers (Level "P"). No differentiation is made between brief records keyed during 1972/73 and those fully keyed on RLIN, interfaced and stripped between Sept. 1980-Nov. 1983
Apr. 1984	After serial load into GLADIS finished, review queue finished, maintenance on RLIN resumed. All records can be sent one time from RLIN and changes level in GLADIS from Level "P" or Level "C" to Level "F". Once in GLADIS, records must be maintained on GLADIS. Changes made in GLADIS are reflected in the next serials microfiche product

History of the UCB Central Serials Record
Written by Esther Fulseas
June 25, 1981

In the beginning there were only 26 different branch shelflists and a Loan Stack shelflist, each by call number all housed in the Subject Hall. In the early 1970's, the head of technical processes, Bella Schachtman, wanted to form a Central Serials Record, in order to have one place to record all information on serials. Up to that time, the Catalog Dept., Serials Division received all volumes of all serials volumes to add to the collection; we pulled the shelflist and main entry catalog cards and added holdings and bibliographic notes to both cards. It was decided to form a new file composed of the shelflist card which would have all notes and holdings. The main entry became a dummy with a stamp referring patrons to the Periodical Desk (or in the case of government publications, to Documents Dept. and the Periodical Desk). The Central Serials Record was housed in the Periodical Room. "CSR" was stamped near the guard hole of the shelflist. In the case of MAIN titles, the main entry was sent to xerox for one copy, and that copy was stamped "shelflist" and sent to be refilled in the loan shelflist in place of the shelflist which was pulled and "converted" to the Central Serials Record.

Then, it was felt that maintaining a branch shelflist was not economical, so the Catalog Dept., Serials Division went through every card in each branch shelflist separating out open multi-volume monographs and open serials from monographs and closed serials. The monographs and closed serials were sent to each branch for disposal. The open multi-volume monographs and serials were refilled into one file by main entry. This file was interfiled into the Central Serials Record, although not "converted" to the CSR. Main loanstack shelflists for serials were left in the loanstack shelflist. So, as volumes were added by the Serials Division, main entries and shelflists were pulled and "converted." The Serials Division had kept a file within the Serials Division of the most frequently used shelflists, MAIN and branch. This special file was also filed into the Central Serials Record. These records were not converted unless encountered later. Social Science Library wanted their film shelflists sent directly to SOCS, so there were no film shelflists in the SOCS shelflist. All MAIN microform shelflists were sent directly to NEWS, because that is where the MAIN microform collection is housed. There was a special file of DOCS film shelflists kept in the Catalog Dept., Documents Division for adding, and these were sent to DOCS at some time in the past. No shelflists were made for analytics, so when encountering a serial analytic, a CSR was made from information on the main entry. No CSR's have been made since sometime in 1979. CSR's converted to RLIN since about June 1980 have not been refilled.

For contents of the Central Serials Record, see the next page.

The Central Serials Record contains:

1. Branch shelflists for multi-volume monographs and for serials
2. Serials "converted" to the CSR
3. Some unconverted loan shelflists
4. Most new titles cataloged from 1972 to 1979
5. Serials Information cards from Acquisitions Dept. (ACQ 152). These are decisions to cancel or discard as received. These are not bibliographic records.

The Central Serials Record does not contain:

1. MAIN microform shelflists (unconverted) (sent to NEWS)
2. SOCS microform shelflists (unconverted) (sent to SOCS)
3. Some DOCS microform shelflists (unconverted) (sent to DOCS)
4. Serial analytics (unconverted) (never made)
5. Closed branch shelflists (unconverted) (sent to the branch)
6. Most converted loan shelflist cards (still in the loan shelflist)
7. Some new cataloging done in 1975 which slipped through the cracks
8. CSR's for new cataloging since 1979
9. CSR's pulled for any reason since 1979 and then converted to RLIN
(are discarded after being keyed on RLIN)