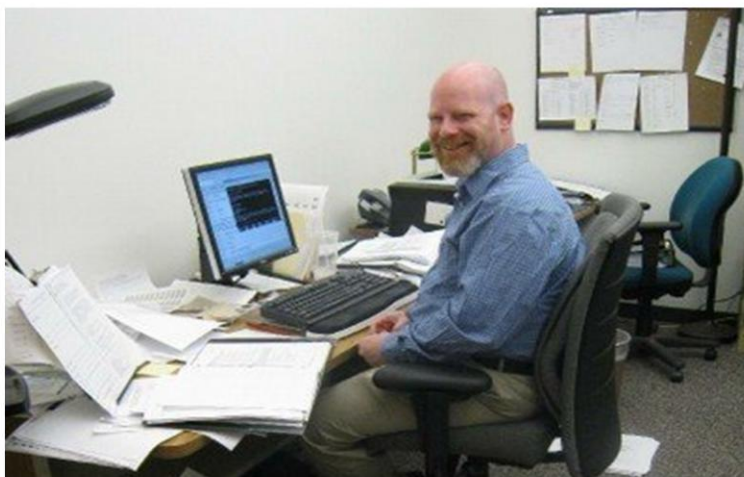


# Changes from AACR2 to RDA. Part 1: Description

An ALCTS Webinar  
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presented by  
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Your presenter hard at work on RDA examples.

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comprehensive expression of  
this work at  
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This presentation was originally prepared for a pre-conference session of the 2010 BC Library Conference, in Penticton, British Columbia, April 22, 2010. Judith Kuhagen of the Policy and Standards Division of the Library of Congress reviewed a draft of it, made suggestions for improving it, and clarified a number of misunderstandings that I had. She also allowed me to use a few slides that were prepared for training U.S. RDA Test participants on how to record publisher, distributor, and manufacturer data.

Because of time constraints, this webinar is an abridged version of a more comprehensive presentation. The complete version can be viewed and downloaded from my UW home page at <http://faculty.washington.edu/aschiff/>

List of changes to AACR2 instructions  
available on the JSC website:

<http://www.rda-jsc.org/docs/5sec7rev.pdf>

MARC 21 changes for RDA

<http://www.loc.gov/marc/RDAinMARC29.html>

OCLC Technical Bulletin 258

[http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/  
Worldcat/tb/258/default.htm](http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/Worldcat/tb/258/default.htm)

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I worked from the list of changes compiled by the JSC and posted on its website. *Note:* this is not necessarily a complete list - just those identified during the RDA development process.

This presentation does not cover all of the changes from AACR2 to RDA, nor does it include most of the new instructions unique to RDA, nor many of the new MARC 21 bibliographic and authority format additions and changes made for RDA. I've selected the changes from AACR2 to RDA that I thought would be of most interest to a general audience.

For a list of MARC 21 changes for RDA, see:

<http://www.loc.gov/marc/RDAinMARC29.html> and see the lists of changes as announced in the MARC 21 updates: <http://www.loc.gov/marc/marcginf.html#naa>

OCLC Technical Bulletin 258 lists all of the MARC changes OCLC implemented in May 2010: <http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/worldcat/tb/258/default.htm>

# Identifying RDA Records

In MARC 21 bibliographic records:

- 040 subfield \$e with value *rda*
- Leader/18 (Descriptive Cataloging Form) coded *i* if ISBD punctuation is included or *#* (blank) if ISBD punctuation is not followed or *c* if ISBD punctuation followed except that ISBD punctuation is *not* present at the end of a subfield. [Code *a* is used for AACR2 records].

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**18 - Descriptive cataloging form** One-character alphanumeric code that indicates characteristics of the descriptive data in the record through reference to cataloging norms. Subfield \$e (Description conventions) of field 040 (Cataloging Source) also contains information on the cataloging conventions used.

**# - Non-ISBD** Descriptive portion of the record does not follow *International Standard Bibliographic Description* (ISBD) cataloging and punctuation provisions.

**a - AACR 2** Descriptive portion of the record is formulated according to the description and punctuation provisions as incorporated into the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, 2nd Edition (AACR2) and its manuals.

**c - ISBD punctuation omitted** Descriptive portion of the record contains the punctuation provisions of ISBD, except ISBD punctuation is *not* present at the end of a subfield.

**i - ISBD punctuation included** Descriptive portion of the record contains the punctuation provisions of ISBD.

**u - Unknown** Institution receiving or sending data in Leader/18 cannot adequately determine the appropriate descriptive cataloging form used in the record. May be used in records converted from another metadata format.

MARC Tags (Library of Congress Online Catalog) - Session timeout in 4:49 - Mozilla Firefox  
File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help  
MARC Tags (Library of Cong... >> Go to Library of Congress Authorities

The Library of Congress

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**DATABASE:** Library of Congress Online Catalog  
**YOU SEARCHED:** Number Search (LCCN-ISBN-ISSN) = 2010922640  
**SEARCH RESULTS:** Displaying 1 of 1.

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**Sounds of murder : a Pamela Barnes acoustic mystery / by Patricia Rockwell.**

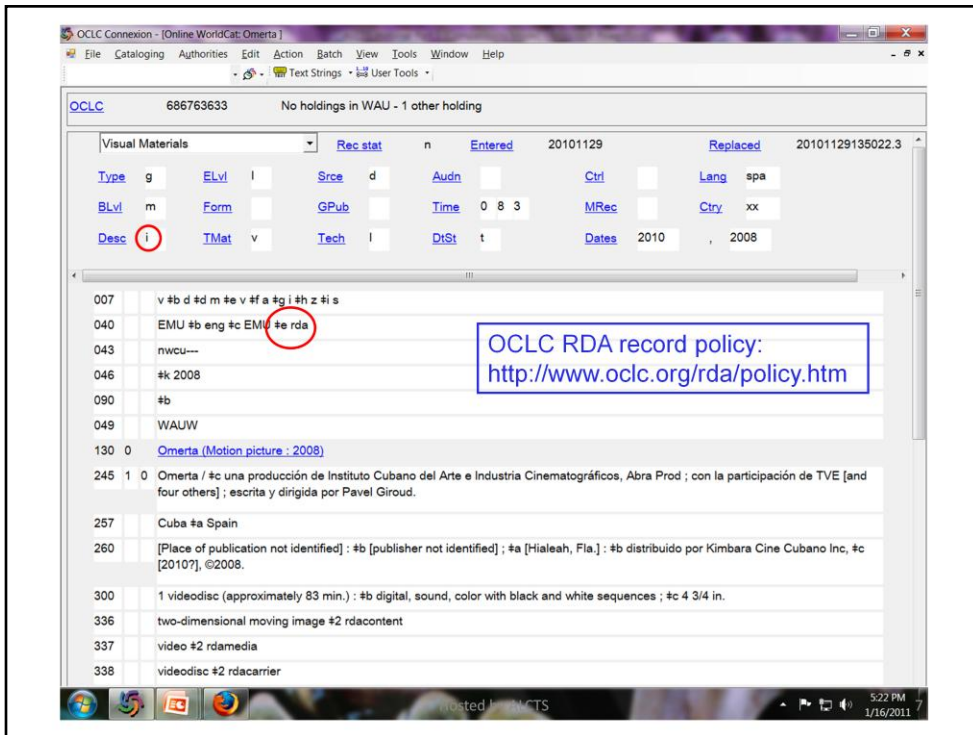
LC Control No.: 2010922640  
LCCN Permalink: <http://lccn.loc.gov/2010922640>

000 00914cam a2200265 1 450  
001 16092633  
005 20101129150944.0  
008 100216i20102010lu 000 1 eng  
906 \_\_ \$a 7 \$b cbc \$c orignew \$d 2 \$e epcn \$f 20 \$g y-gencatg  
925 0\_ \$a acquire \$b 2 shelf copies \$x policy default  
955 \_\_ \$a pc22 2010-02-16 \$i rg04 2010-11-29 (2 copies) to BCCD  
010 \_\_ \$a 2010922640  
020 \_\_ \$a 9780984479504 (pbk.)  
040 \_\_ \$a DLC \$b eng \$c DLC \$e rda  
042 \_\_ \$a pcc  
050 00 \$a PS3618.035448 \$b S67 2010  
082 00 \$a 813/.6 \$2 22  
100 1\_ \$a Rockwell, Patricia Ann.  
245 10 \$a Sounds of murder : \$b a Pamela Barnes acoustic mystery / \$c by Patricia Rockwell.  
260 \_\_ \$a [Aurora, Illinois] : \$b Cozy Cat Press, \$c [2010], ©2010.  
300 \_\_ \$a 204 pages ; \$c 23 cm  
650 0 \$a Murder \$x Investigation \$v Fiction.  
650 0 \$a Forensic acoustics \$v Fiction.  
650 0 \$a College teachers \$v Fiction.  
655 7 \$a Mystery fiction. \$2 gsafd

CALL NUMBER: PS3618.035448.S67.2010  
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1/16/2011



OCLC has a webpage describing its policies for creating original RDA records and for upgrading or converting records to RDA: <http://www.oclc.org/rda/policy.htm> These protocols apply until the evaluation of the RDA test is released.

Each adjacent data element that requires square brackets is enclosed in its own set of square brackets

**AACR2 1.0C1**

**RDA D.1.2.1**

260 \$a [Beltsville, Md.? : \$b  
Agricultural Research  
Service, \$c 1997]

260 \$a [Beltsville, Maryland?]  
: \$b [Agricultural Research  
Service], \$c [1997]

260 \$a [S.l. : \$b s.n.], \$c 1966.

260 \$a [Place of publication  
not identified] : \$b [publisher  
not identified], \$c 1966.

Note: this is not a change initiated by RDA; appendix D reflects a change in ISBD as of the consolidated edition.



# Inaccuracies – Monographs

## AACR2 1.0F

245 10 \$a Micromagnetic [sic]  
study of magnetoelastic  
materials / \$c Yunfei Ma.

246 3\_ \$a Micromagnetic  
study of magnetoelastic  
materials

## RDA 1.7.9, 2.3.1.4

245 10 \$a Micromagnetic  
study of magnetoelastic  
materials / \$c Yunfei Ma.

246 1\_ \$i Title should read: \$a  
Micromagnetic study of  
magnetoelastic materials

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In AACR2 inaccuracies are transcribed followed either by *[sic]* or by *i.e.* and the correction within square brackets. Supply a missing letter or letters in square brackets.

In RDA, inaccuracies are transcribed as they appear on the source of information. If necessary, a note may be made correcting the inaccuracy, and the title as corrected may be recorded as a variant title if it is considered important for access. When transcribing the title proper of a serial or integrating resource, correct obvious typographic errors, and make a note giving the title as it appears on the source of information. In case of doubt about whether the spelling of a word is incorrect, transcribe the spelling as found. Record the title as it appears on the source of information as a variant title if it is considered to be important for access.

## Transcription of Marks of Punctuation

### AACR2 1.1B1

245 00 \$a If elected-- : \$b  
presidential campaigns from  
Lincoln to Ford, as reported  
by the New York times / \$c  
edited by Arleen Keylin and  
Eve Nelson.

### RDA 1.7.3

245 00 \$a If **elected...** : \$b  
presidential campaigns from  
Lincoln to Ford, as reported  
by the New York times / \$c  
edited by Arleen Keylin and  
Eve Nelson.

*Title appears on chief source  
as: If elected...*

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AACR2 1.1B1. If the title proper as given in the chief source of information includes the punctuation marks ... or [ ], replace them by – and ( ), respectively.

RDA 1.7.3. Transcribe punctuation as it appears on the source, omitting punctuation on the source that separates data to be recorded as one element from data to be recorded as a different element, or as a second or subsequent instance of an element.

## Title Proper – Serials

### AACR2 12.1B7

245 10 \$a Proceedings of the  
... Annual Symposium on  
Sea Turtle Biology and  
Conservation.

245 14 \$a The annual report of  
Governor ...

245 10 \$a Annual report /  
Pacific Salmon Commission.  
*not* ... Annual report

### RDA 2.3.1.4

245 10 \$a Proceedings of the  
... Annual Symposium on  
Sea Turtle Biology and  
Conservation.

245 14 \$a The annual report of  
Governor ...

245 10 \$a ... Annual report /  
Pacific Salmon Commission.

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12.1B7. For serials, if the title includes a date, name, number, etc., that varies from issue to issue, omit this date, name, number, etc., and replace it by the mark of omission, **unless it occurs at the beginning of the title, in which case do not give the mark of omission.**

Report on the ... Conference on Development Objectives and Strategy  
Supply estimates for the year ending ...

Frommer's Washington, D.C. on \$ ... a day

*(Title appears as: Frommer's Washington, D.C. on \$35 a day)*

The annual report of Governor ...

*(Title appears as: The annual report of Governor Rhodes. The name of the governor changes with each specific term of office)*

Annual report *not* ... Annual report

2.3.1.4 **Date, name, number, etc., that varies from issue to issue.** If a title of a serial includes a date, name, number, etc., that varies from issue to issue, omit this date, name, number, etc. Use a mark of omission (...) to indicate such an omission.

In the first two examples, there is no difference between AACR2 and RDA. The third example illustrates the difference when a date, name, number, etc., occurs at the beginning of a serial title. The exception in AACR2 12.1B7 is not in RDA.

# Three New MARC Fields Replace the GMD (245 \$h)

## 336 - Content Type (RDA 6.9)

The form of communication through which a work is expressed. *Examples: performed music; text; two-dimensional moving image*

## 337 - Media Type (RDA 3.2)

The general type of intermediation device required to view, play, run, etc., the content of a resource. *Examples: audio; computer; microform; unmediated; video*

## 338 - Carrier Type (RDA 3.3)

The format of the storage medium and housing of a carrier. *Examples: audio disc; online resource; microfiche; videocassette; volume*

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For each of these three new fields, there are closed vocabularies in RDA developed with the ONIX publishing community. Codes for each term can be used instead of or in addition to the term. Libraries do not have to use those specific terms in their OPACs: they can display them with their own replacement terms or with icons; or, they can use them only for filtering or limiting searches in conjunction with info in the Leader and controlled fields.

RDA 3.2. Media type (MARC tag 337) is a categorization reflecting the general type of intermediation device required to view, play, run, etc., the content of a resource. Values in RDA: *audio; computer; microform; microscopic; projected; stereographic; unmediated; video; other; unspecified*. Each value also has a MARC code established for it that can be used in 337 \$b.

RDA 3.3. Carrier type (MARC tag 338) is a categorization reflecting the format of the storage medium and housing of a carrier in combination with the type of intermediation device required to view, play, run, etc., the content of a resource. Each value also has a MARC code established for it that can be used in 338 \$b.

*Audio carriers:* audio cartridge; audio cylinder; audio disc; audio roll; audiocassette; audiotape reel; sound-track reel  
*Computer carriers:* computer card; computer chip cartridge; computer disc; computer disc cartridge; computer tape cartridge; computer tape cassette; computer tape reel; online resource

*Microform carriers:* aperture card; microfiche; microfiche cassette; microfilm cartridge; microfilm cassette; microfilm reel; microfilm roll; microfilm slip; microopaque

*Microscopic carriers:* microscope slide

*Projected image carriers:* film cartridge; film cassette; film reel; film roll; filmstrip; filmstrip cartridge; overhead transparency; slide

*Stereographic carriers:* stereograph card; stereograph disc

*Unmediated carriers:* card; flipchart; object; roll; sheet; volume

*Video carriers:* video cartridge; videocassette; videodisc; videotape reel

Other values established: other; unspecified

RDA 6.9. Content type (MARC tag 336) is a categorization reflecting the fundamental form of communication in which the content is expressed and the human sense through which it is intended to be perceived. For content expressed in the form of an image or images, content type also reflects the number of spatial dimensions in which the content is intended to be perceived and the perceived presence or absence of movement. Values: *cartographic dataset; cartographic image; cartographic moving image; cartographic tactile image; cartographic tactile three-dimensional form; cartographic three-dimensional form; computer dataset; computer program; notated movement; notated music; performed music; sounds; spoken word; still image; tactile image; tactile notated music; tactile text; tactile three-dimensional form; text; three-dimensional form; three-dimensional moving image; other; unspecified*. Each value also has a MARC code established for it that can be used in 336 \$b.

# General Material Designation

## AACR2 1.1C

245 00 \$a The sweet hereafter  
 \$h [videorecording] / \$c  
 Alliance Communications  
 presents an Ego Film Arts  
 production ; a film by Atom  
 Egoyan ; screenplay by  
 Atom Egoyan ; produced by  
 Camelia Frieberg and Atom  
 Egoyan ; directed by Atom  
 Egoyan.

## RDA 3.2, 3.3, 6.9

245 00 \$a The sweet hereafter / \$c  
 Alliance Communications  
 presents an Ego Film Arts  
 production ; a film by Atom  
 Egoyan ; screenplay by Atom  
 Egoyan ; produced by Camelia  
 Frieberg and Atom Egoyan ;  
 directed by Atom Egoyan.

336 \$a two-dimensional moving  
 image \$b tdi \$2 rdacontent

337 \$a video \$b v \$2 rdamedia

338 \$a videodisc \$b vd \$2  
 rdacarrier

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The GMD has been replaced in RDA by Media type (3.2), Carrier type (3.3), and Content type (6.9).

3.2. Media type (MARC tag 337) is a categorization reflecting the general type of intermediation device required to view, play, run, etc., the content of a resource. Values in RDA: audio; computer; microform; microscopic; projected; stereographic; unmediated; video; other; unspecified. Each value also has a MARC code established for it that can be used in 337 \$b.

3.3. Carrier type (MARC tag 338) is a categorization reflecting the format of the storage medium and housing of a carrier in combination with the type of intermediation device required to view, play, run, etc., the content of a resource. Each value also has a MARC code established for it that can be used in 338 \$b.

*Audio carriers:* audio cartridge; audio cylinder; audio disc; audio roll; audiocassette; audiotape reel; sound-track reel

*Computer carriers:* computer card; computer chip cartridge; computer disc; computer disc cartridge; computer tape cartridge; computer tape cassette; computer tape reel; online resource

*Microform carriers:* aperture card; microfiche; microfiche cassette; microfilm cartridge; microfilm cassette; microfilm reel; microfilm roll; microfilm slip; microopaque

*Microscopic carriers:* microscope slide

*Projected image carriers:* film cartridge; film cassette; film reel; film roll; filmstrip; filmstrip cartridge; overhead transparency; slide

*Stereographic carriers:* stereograph card; stereograph disc

*Unmediated carriers:* card; flipchart; object; roll; sheet; volume

*Video carriers:* video cartridge; videocassette; videodisc; videotape reel

Other values established: other; unspecified

6.9. Content type (MARC tag 336) is a categorization reflecting the fundamental form of communication in which the content is expressed and the human sense through which it is intended to be perceived. For content expressed in the form of an image or images, content type also reflects the number of spatial dimensions in which the content is intended to be perceived and the perceived presence or absence of movement. Values: cartographic dataset; cartographic image; cartographic moving image; cartographic tactile image; cartographic tactile three-dimensional form; cartographic three-dimensional form; computer dataset; computer program; notated movement; notated music; performed music; sounds; spoken word; still image; tactile image; tactile notated music; tactile text; tactile three-dimensional form; text; three-dimensional form; three-dimensional moving image; two-dimensional moving image; other; unspecified. Each value also has a MARC code established for it that can be used in 336 \$b.

*Note:* the source codes for these fields were changed from marccontent, marcmedia, and marccarrier were changed to rdacontent, rdamedia, and rdacarrier in June 2010 (see MARC Technical Notice (June 18, 2010)).

# Parallel Titles

## AACR2 1.1D

245 10 \$a Modern English-Lao,  
Lao-English dictionary / \$c  
by Bounmy Soukbandith.

246 1\_ \$i Parallel title on  
cover: \$a Vatchanānukom  
samai mai 'Angkit-Lāo, Lāo-  
'Angkit

## RDA 2.3.3

245 10 \$a Modern English-Lao,  
Lao-English dictionary = \$b  
Vatchanānukom samai mai  
'Angkit-Lāo, Lāo-'Angkit / \$c  
by Bounmy Soukbandith.

246 31 \$a Vatchanānukom  
samai mai 'Angkit-Lāo, Lāo-  
'Angkit

AACR2 1.1D1. Transcribe parallel titles in the order indicated by their sequence on, or by the layout of, the chief source of information. RDA 2.3.3.1 defines parallel title as the title proper in another language and/or script, but there is no restriction on sources for this information. 2.3.3.2 says to take parallel titles from any source within the resource.

# Parallel Titles

## AACR2 1.1D

245 10 \$a International  
meteorological vocabulary =  
\$b Vocabulaire  
météorologique international.

246 31 \$a Vocabulaire  
météorologique international

546 \$a Text in English, French,  
Russian, and Spanish.

*Note: Second-level description.  
Title page has title in English,  
French, Russian, and Spanish.*

## RDA 2.3.3

245 10 \$a International  
meteorological vocabulary =  
\$b Vocabulaire  
météorologique international  
= **Mezhdunarodnyĭ  
meteorologicheskii slovar' =  
Vocabulario meteorológico  
internacional.**

246 31 \$a Vocabulaire  
météorologique international

**246 31 \$a Mezhdunarodnyĭ  
meteorologicheskii slovar'**

**246 31 \$a Vocabulario  
meteorológico internacional**

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AACR2 1.1D2 gives instructions on how many parallel titles to record, and which ones. In preparing a second-level description (see 1.0D2), give the first parallel title. Give any subsequent parallel title that is in English.

RDA doesn't have the concept of first-level, second-level, and third-level of description.

## Other Title Information – Continuing Resources

### AACR2 12.1E1

Transcribe other title information as instructed in 1.1E if considered to be important.

Always transcribe other title information if it falls within these two categories:

- a) acronym or initialism of the title appears in the chief source of information with the full form of the title
- b) statement of responsibility or the name of a publisher, distributor, etc., is an integral part of the other title information

### RDA 2.3.4.3

Record other title information appearing on the same source of information as the title proper applying the basic instructions on recording titles given under 2.3.1.

*Note:* Other Title Information is *not* a core element in RDA. For the RDA test, it was made a core element for LC.

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AACR2 12.1E1 specifies that other title information is only recorded for continuing resources if it is considered to be important. It lists three categories where it is always considered important. RDA does not have this limitation, although in RDA other title information is not a core element.

12.1E1. Transcribe other title information as instructed in 1.1E if considered to be important.

Always transcribe or supply other title information if it falls within one of the categories below.

- a) If an acronym or initialism of the title appears in the chief source of information with the full form of the title, transcribe the acronym or initialism as other title information.
- b) If a statement of responsibility or the name of a publisher, distributor, etc., is an integral part of the other title information, transcribe it as such (see 1.1E4).
- c) If the title proper consists solely of the name of a corporate body, conference, etc., supply a brief addition in the language of the title proper as other title information to explain the title (see 1.1E6).

2.3.4.3 Record other title information appearing on the same source of information as the title proper applying the basic instructions on recording titles given under 2.3.1.

LCPS for 2.3.4.3: CORE ELEMENT FOR LC



# Supplied Other Title Information

## AACR2 1.1E6

245 10 \$a Workshop on  
Rebuilding Abalone Stocks  
in British Columbia : \$b  
[proceedings] / \$c edited by  
Alan Campbell.

245 10 \$a Seattle Lesbian &  
Gay Film Festival : \$b  
[program].

245 10 \$a K.S. Kulkarni : \$b  
[selections].

## RDA 2.3.4

245 10 \$a Workshop on  
Rebuilding Abalone Stocks  
in British Columbia / \$c  
edited by Alan Campbell.

245 10 \$a Seattle Lesbian &  
Gay Film Festival.

245 10 \$a K.S. Kulkarni.

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1.1E6. If the title proper needs explanation, supply a brief addition as other title information, in the language of the title proper. 12.1E1 c) If the title proper consists solely of the name of a corporate body, conference, etc., supply a brief addition in the language of the title proper as other title information to explain the title (see 1.1E6).

There is no equivalent in RDA, as it goes against the principle of representation. However, other title information may be supplied for cartographic resources (AACR2 3.1E2, RDA 2.3.4.5) and moving image resources (AACR2 7.1E2, RDA 2.3.4.6).

## Other Title Information May Still Be Supplied for Cartographic & Moving Image Resources

### AACR2 3.1E2, 7.1E2

110 1\_ \$a United States. \$b  
Central Intelligence Agency.

245 10 \$a Vegetation : \$b  
[northern Europe].

245 00 \$a Annie Hall \$h  
[motion picture] : \$b  
[trailer].

### RDA 2.3.4.5, 2.3.4.6

110 1\_ \$a United States. \$b  
Central Intelligence Agency, \$e  
cartographer.

245 10 \$a Vegetation : \$b  
[northern Europe].

245 00 \$a Annie Hall : \$b [trailer].

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RDA does allow supplying other title information for cartographic resources (AACR2 3.1E2, RDA 2.3.4.5) and moving image resources (AACR2 7.1E2, RDA 2.3.4.6).

3.1E2. If the title proper does not include an indication of the geographic area covered by the item and if the other title information does not include such an indication or if there is no other title information, supply, as other title information, a word or brief phrase indicating the area covered.

2.3.4.5 If the title proper of a cartographic resource does not include an indication of the geographic area covered and/or the subject portrayed, and

- a) the other title information does not include such an indication
- or
- b) there is no other title information

supply as other title information a word or brief phrase indicating the area covered and, if applicable, the subject portrayed. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4.

7.1E2. If the item is a trailer containing extracts from a larger film, add *[trailer]* as other title information.  
Annie Hall [GMD] : [trailer]

2.3.4.6 If the resource is a trailer containing extracts from a larger moving image resource, and the title proper does not indicate this, supply *trailer* as other title information. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4.

*Note:* a relationship designator is shown in the 110 of the RDA example but will be discussed later on in the presentation.

# Statement of Responsibility

## AACR2 1.1A2

245 10 \$a Environmental data for the eastern North Pacific and Bering Sea / \$c [by Edward J. Gregr and Ryan Coatta].

*Statement of responsibility taken from title page verso.*

## RDA 2.2.4, 2.4.2.2

245 10 \$a Environmental data for the eastern North Pacific and Bering Sea / \$c by Edward J. Gregr and Ryan Coatta.

*Sources that can be used for statement of responsibility are expanded in RDA. Only statements taken from outside the resource itself are enclosed in square brackets.*

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AACR2 1.1A2 says that a statement of responsibility taken from outside the chief source of information must be enclosed in square brackets. In RDA, only a statement of responsibility taken from a source outside the resource itself will be enclosed in square brackets (2.2.4).

2.4.2.2 Take statements of responsibility relating to title proper from the following sources (in order of preference):

- a) the same source as the title proper (see 2.3.2.2)
- b) another source within the resource itself (see 2.2.2)
- c) one of the other sources of information specified under 2.2.4.

2.2.4 If information required to identify the resource does not appear on a source forming part of the resource itself (see 2.2.2.1), take it from one of the following sources (in order of preference):

- a) accompanying material (e.g., a leaflet, an "about" file)
- b) a container that is not issued as part of the resource itself (e.g., a box case)
- c) other published descriptions of the resource
- d) any other available source (e.g., a reference source).

If information taken from a source outside the resource itself is supplied in any of the elements listed below, indicate that fact either by means of a note or by some other means (e.g., through coding or the use of square brackets).

### *Statement of responsibility*

Statement of responsibility relating to title proper

Parallel statement of responsibility relating to title proper

# Statement of Responsibility

## AACR2 1.1F5

245 00 \$a Second growth : \$b  
community economic  
development in rural British  
Columbia / \$c Sean Markey  
... [et al.].

## RDA 2.4.1.5

245 10 \$a Second growth : \$b  
community economic  
development in rural British  
Columbia / \$c Sean Markey,  
John T. Pierce, Kelly Vodden,  
and Mark Roseland.

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1.1F5. If a single statement of responsibility names more than three persons or corporate bodies performing the same function, or with the same degree of responsibility, omit all but the first of each group of such persons or bodies. Indicate the omission by the mark of omission (...) and add *et al.* (or its equivalent in a nonroman script) in square brackets.

In RDA there is no such limitation:

2.4.1.5. Record a statement of responsibility naming more than one person, etc., as a single statement regardless of whether the persons, families, or corporate bodies named in it perform the same function or different functions.

Note: in RDA, the rule of three no longer applies to the naming of works. In RDA, this work would be named using the access point for the first named creator followed by the title proper of the work, because there is no indication of principal responsibility. Instead of a 700 added entry for Markey in AACR2, Markey's access point would be given in a 100 field in RDA, since he is the first named creator and no principal responsibility is indicated in the statement of responsibility.

# Statement of Responsibility

## RDA 2.4.1.5

245 10 \$a Second growth : \$b  
community economic  
development in rural British  
Columbia / \$c Sean Markey,  
John T. Pierce, Kelly Vodden,  
and Mark Roseland.

## RDA 2.4.1.5 Optional Omission

245 10 \$a Second growth : \$b  
community economic  
development in rural British  
Columbia / \$c Sean Markey  
[and three others].

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2.4.1.5. Record a statement of responsibility naming more than one person, etc., as a single statement regardless of whether the persons, families, or corporate bodies named in it perform the same function or different functions.

### *Optional Omission*

If a single statement of responsibility names more than three persons, families, or corporate bodies performing the same function, or with the same degree of responsibility, omit all but the first of each group of such persons, families, or bodies. Indicate the omission by summarizing what has been omitted in the language and script preferred by the agency preparing the description. Indicate that the summary was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4.

2.2.4 If information taken from a source outside the resource itself is supplied in any of the elements listed below, indicate that fact either by means of a note or by some other means (e.g., through coding or the use of square brackets).

LC Policy Statement 2.4.1.5. *LC practice for Optional omission*: Generally do not omit names in a statement of responsibility.

# Statement of Responsibility

## AACR2 1.1F7

245 00 \$a Lasers in medicine /  
\$c edited by Ronald W.  
Waynant ; foreword by Leon  
Goldman.

245 10 \$a Gold fever : \$b a  
narrative of the great  
Klondike Gold Rush, 1897-  
1899 / \$c by R.M. Dickey ;  
edited by Art Petersen.

## RDA 2.4.1.4

245 00 \$a Lasers in medicine /  
\$c edited by Ronald W.  
Waynant ; foreword by **the  
late Dr.** Leon Goldman.

245 10 \$a Gold fever : \$b a  
narrative of the great  
Klondike Gold Rush, 1897-  
1899 / \$c by **the Reverend**  
R.M. Dickey ; edited by Art  
Petersen.

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1.1F7. Include titles and abbreviations of titles of nobility, address, honour, and distinction, initials of societies, qualifications, date(s) of founding, mottoes, etc., in statements of responsibility if:

- a) such data are necessary grammatically  
... / ... ; prólogo del Excmo. Sr. D. Manuel Fraga Iribarne
- b) the omission would leave only a person's given name or surname  
... / by Miss Jane  
... / by Miss Read  
... / by Dr. Johnson  
... / by the Baroness Orczy
- c) the title is necessary to identify a person  
... / by Mrs. Charles H. Gibson
- d) the title is a title of nobility, or is a British term of honour (*Sir, Dame, Lord, or Lady*).  
... / Anne Finch, Countess of Winchilsea  
... / by Sir Richard Acland

Otherwise, omit all such data from statements of responsibility. Do not use the mark of omission.

RDA 2.4.1.4. Transcribe a statement of responsibility in the form in which it appears on the source of information. Apply the general guidelines on transcription given under 1.7.

### *Optional Omission*

Abridge a statement of responsibility only if it can be abridged without loss of essential information. Do not use a mark of omission (...) to indicate such an omission. Always record the first name appearing in the statement. When omitting names from a statement of responsibility naming more than one person, etc., apply the instructions given under 2.4.1.5.

LC Policy Statement 2.4.1.4: *LC practice for Optional omission*: Generally do not abridge a statement of responsibility.

# Edition Statement

## AACR2 1.2B1, B.5A, C.2B1, C.3B1

250 \$a 2nd ed.  
*Source of information reads:*  
Second edition

250 \$a Nouv. éd.  
*Source of information reads:*  
Nouvelle édition

250 \$a Version 4.  
*Source of information reads:*  
Version IV

250 \$a 6. Aufl.  
*Source of information reads:* 6.  
Aufl.

## RDA 2.5.1.4, B.4, 1.8.1

250 \$a **Second edition.**  
*Source of information reads:*  
Second edition

250 \$a **Nouvelle édition.**  
*Source of information reads:*  
Nouvelle édition

250 \$a **Version IV.**  
*Source of information reads:*  
Version IV

250 \$a **6. Aufl.**  
*Source of information reads:* 6.  
Aufl.

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In RDA, edition statement is a transcribed element and no abbreviations are used unless they appear on the source used for the edition statement.

AACR2 1.2.B1. Transcribe the edition statement as found on the item. Use abbreviations as instructed in appendix B and numerals as instructed in appendix C.

Ny udg.  
(*Source of information reads:* Ny udgave)  
2nd ed.  
(*Source of information reads:* Second edition)

AACR2 B.5A1. Abbreviate words, or substitute one form of abbreviation with the prescribed abbreviation, in the edition statement, according to B.9-B.12, B.14-B.15.

AACR2 C.2B1. Substitute arabic numerals for roman in the following areas and elements of the bibliographic description: a) in an edition statement

AACR2 C.3B1. Substitute arabic numerals for numbers expressed as words in the following areas and elements of the bibliographic description: a) in an edition statement

RDA 2.5.1.4. Transcribe an edition statement as it appears on the source of information. Apply the general guidelines on transcription given under 1.7.

RDA B.4. For transcribed elements, use only those abbreviations found in the sources of information for the element.

RDA 1.8.1. When recording numbers expressed as numerals or as words in a transcribed element, transcribe them in the form in which they appear on the source of information. Apply the general guidelines on transcription (see 1.7), as applicable.

Since edition statement is not listed in 1.8.1, none of the special rules on recording numbers in 1.8.2-1.8.5 apply, so no substitutions will be made in edition statements.

## Publication, Distribution, Etc.

### AACR2 1.4B4

260 \$a Vancouver, B.C. : \$b  
Vancouver Historical  
Society, \$c 1970.

### RDA 2.8.1.4

260 \$a Vancouver, **British  
Columbia** : \$b Vancouver  
Historical Society, \$c 1970.

*Source of information reads:*  
Vancouver, British Columbia

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AACR2 1.4B4 and 1.4C3 says to use abbreviations found in appendix B. In RDA there are no abbreviations in this element unless they are found in the sources of information for the element.

RDA 2.8.1.4. Transcribe places of publication and publishers' names in the form in which they appear on the source of information. Apply the general guidelines on transcription given under 1.7.

#### *Optional Omission*

Omit levels in a corporate hierarchy that are not required to identify the publisher. Do not use a mark of omission (...) to indicate such an omission.



## Publication, Distribution, Etc.

### AACR2 1.4B4

260 \$a Victoria, B.C. : \$b  
Dept. of Geography,  
University of Victoria, \$c  
1979.

*Source of information reads:*

Department of Geography,  
University of Victoria,  
Victoria, British Columbia,  
Canada

### RDA 2.8.1.4

260 \$a Victoria, **British  
Columbia, Canada** : \$b  
**Department** of Geography,  
University of Victoria, \$c  
1979.

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AACR2 1.4B4 and 1.4C3 says to use abbreviations found in appendix B. In RDA there are no abbreviations in this element unless they are found in the sources of information for the element.

RDA 2.8.1.4. Transcribe places of publication and publishers' names in the form in which they appear on the source of information. Apply the general guidelines on transcription given under 1.7.

### *Optional Omission*

Omit levels in a corporate hierarchy that are not required to identify the publisher. Do not use a mark of omission (...) to indicate such an omission.

# Publication, Distribution, Etc.

## AACR2 1.4B4, 1.4D2

260 \$a Vancouver, B.C. : \$b  
Ronsdale Press, \$c c2002.

*Source of information for  
place of publisher reads:  
Vancouver, B.C., Canada*

## RDA 2.8.1.4

260 \$a Vancouver, B.C., **Canada**  
: \$b Ronsdale Press, \$c  
[2002], ©2002.

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AACR2 1.4B4 and 1.4C3 says to use abbreviations found in appendix B. In RDA there are no abbreviations in this element unless they are found in the sources of information for the element. 1.4D2 says to give the name of a publisher, distributor, etc., in the shortest form in which it can be understood and identified internationally. There is no equivalent rule in RDA. Publisher, distributor, and manufacturer names are transcribed as found.

RDA 2.8.1.4. Transcribe places of publication and publishers' names in the form in which they appear on the source of information. Apply the general guidelines on transcription given under 1.7.

RDA 2.8.2.3. Include both the local place name (city, town, etc.) and the name of the larger jurisdiction or jurisdictions (state, province, etc., and/or country) if present on the source of information.

RDA 2.9.1.4. Transcribe places of distribution and distributors' names in the form in which they appear on the source of information. Apply the general guidelines on transcription given under 1.7.

RDA 2.9.2.3. Include both the local place name (city, town, etc.) and the name of the larger jurisdiction or jurisdictions (state, province, etc., and/or country) if present on the source of information.

## Place of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

### AACR2 1.4C3

260 \$a London [Ont.] : \$b  
Environmetrics Press, \$c  
1990-

260 \$a Vancouver [Wash.] :  
\$b City of Vancouver, \$c  
c2009.

### RDA 2.8.1.4, 2.20.7.3

260 \$a London : \$b  
Environmetrics Press, \$c  
1990-

500 \$a Published in London,  
Ontario.

260 \$a Vancouver : \$b City of  
Vancouver, \$c [2009], ©2009.

500 \$a Published in  
Vancouver, Washington.

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AACR2 1.4B6, 1.4C2, 1.4C3, 1.4C4 all specify the addition of information in square brackets. In RDA the element is transcribed as it appears, and notes are used to record additional/different information if considered important (RDA 2.20.6-2.20.9).

2.20.7.3 Make notes on details relating to place of publication, publisher, or date of publication not recorded in the publication statement element, if they are considered to be important for identification or access.

## Place of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

### AACR2 1.4C5

260 \$a Toronto : \$b  
University of Toronto Press,  
\$c c1996.

*Source of information reads:* or  
University of Toronto Press,  
Toronto, Buffalo, London.  
*Record created by a*  
*Canadian library.*

### RDA 2.8.2.4

260 \$a Toronto ; \$a Buffalo ;  
\$a London : \$b University of  
Toronto Press, \$c [1996],  
©1996.

260 \$a Toronto : \$b University  
of Toronto Press, \$c [1996],  
©1996.

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1.4C5 specifies what to do when there is more than one place listed, and results vary based on the home country of the cataloging agency:

1.4C5. If two or more places in which a publisher, distributor, etc., has offices are named in the item, give the first named place. Give any subsequently named place that is given prominence by the layout or typography of the source of information. If the first named place and any place given prominence are not in the home country of the cataloguing agency, give also the first of any subsequently named places that is in the home country. Omit all other places.

In RDA, the place names are recorded in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the names on the source of information (2.7.2.4, 2.8.2.4, 2.9.2.4, 2.10.2.4). Only the first place on the source is required.

## Place of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

### AACR2 1.4C5

260 \$a Toronto ; \$a Buffalo :  
\$b University of Toronto  
Press, \$c c1996.

*Source of information reads:* or  
University of Toronto Press,  
Toronto, Buffalo, London.  
*Record created by a U.S.  
library.*

### RDA 2.8.2.4

260 \$a Toronto ; \$a Buffalo ;  
**\$a London** : \$b University of  
Toronto Press, \$c [1996],  
©1996.

260 \$a Toronto : \$b University  
of Toronto Press, \$c [1996],  
©1996.

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1.4C5 specifies what to do when there is more than one place listed, and results vary based on the home country of the cataloging agency:

1.4C5. If two or more places in which a publisher, distributor, etc., has offices are named in the item, give the first named place. Give any subsequently named place that is given prominence by the layout or typography of the source of information. If the first named place and any place given prominence are not in the home country of the cataloguing agency, give also the first of any subsequently named places that is in the home country. Omit all other places.

In RDA, the place names are recorded in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the names on the source of information (2.7.2.4, 2.8.2.4, 2.9.2.4, 2.10.2.4). Only the first place on the source is required.

## Place of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

### AACR2 1.4C5

260 \$a Toronto ; \$a London :  
\$b University of Toronto  
Press, \$c c1996.

*Source of information reads:* or  
University of Toronto Press,  
Toronto, Buffalo, London.  
*Record created by a British  
library.*

### RDA 2.8.2.4

260 \$a Toronto ; \$a Buffalo ;  
\$a London : \$b University of  
Toronto Press, \$c [1996],  
©1996.

260 \$a Toronto : \$b University  
of Toronto Press, \$c [1996],  
©1996.

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1.4C5 specifies what to do when there is more than one place listed, and results vary based on the home country of the cataloging agency:

1.4C5. If two or more places in which a publisher, distributor, etc., has offices are named in the item, give the first named place. Give any subsequently named place that is given prominence by the layout or typography of the source of information. If the first named place and any place given prominence are not in the home country of the cataloguing agency, give also the first of any subsequently named places that is in the home country. Omit all other places.

In RDA, the place names are recorded in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the names on the source of information (2.7.2.4, 2.8.2.4, 2.9.2.4, 2.10.2.4). Only the first place on the source is required.

## Publication Information

Place of publication, publisher's name, and date of publication are core elements for published resources. Therefore, a date of publication or probable date of publication or *date of publication not identified* must always be recorded in RDA.

Copyright date is a separate element in RDA. It does not substitute for a publication date. Copyright date is a core element if neither the date of publication nor the date of distribution is identified.

If more than one place of publication or publisher's name appears on the source of information, only the first recorded is required.

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Because distribution elements become core elements if the equivalent publication element is not identified, catalogers will likely want to supply probable information for the publication elements whenever possible to avoid having to supply distribution and/or manufacture information.

## Unknown place and/or publisher

### AACR2 1.4C6, 1.4D6

260 \$a [S.l.] : \$b Poote Press,  
\$c 1987.

260 \$a Vancouver, B.C. : \$b  
[s.n.], \$c 1951.

260 \$a [Seattle? : \$b s.n., \$c  
1966]

260 \$a [S.l. : \$b s.n.], \$c 1962.

### RLA 2.8.2.6, 2.8.4.7

260 \$a [Place of publication not  
identified] : \$b Poote Press, \$c  
1987.

260 \$a Vancouver, B. C., Canada :  
\$b [publisher not identified], \$c  
1951.

260 \$a [Seattle?] : \$b [publisher  
not identified], \$c [1966]

260 \$a [Place of publication not  
identified] : \$b [publisher not  
identified], \$c 1962.

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1.4C6. If no place or probable place can be given, give *s.l.* (sine loco), or its equivalent in a nonroman script.

1.4D6. If the name of the publisher, distributor, etc., is unknown, give *s.n.* (sine nomine) or its equivalent in a nonroman script.

2.8.2.6. If neither a known nor a probable local place or country, state, province, etc., of publication can be determined, record *Place of publication not identified*.

2.8.4.7. For a resource in a published form, if no publisher is named within the resource itself, and the publisher cannot be identified from other sources as specified under 2.2.4, record *publisher not identified*.

*Note:* in the second example, the place of publication appears on the resource with a space between the initials of the province: B. C.

*Note:* the examples show in this slide are not complete or exhaustive; if any publication element is not identified and distribution information is known, that information will be given as well. The examples above would be given in the form shown only if no information about distribution or manufacture were available.

LC Policy Statement 2.8.2.6: *LC practice:* Supply a probable place of publication if possible rather than give “[Place of publication not identified]” and then give place of distribution or of manufacture.



## Distribution Information

Place of distribution is a core element for a resource in a published form if the place of publication is not identified. Distributor's name is a core element for a resource in a published form if the publisher is not identified. Date of distribution is a core element for a resource in a published form if the date of publication is not identified.

If more than one place of distribution or distributor's name appears on the source of information, only the first recorded is required.

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Because distribution elements become core elements if the equivalent publication element is not identified, catalogers will likely want to supply probable information for the publication elements whenever possible to avoid having to supply distribution and/or manufacture information.

## Examples: place of distribution

260 \$a [Place of publication not identified] :  
\$b ABC Publishers ; \$a Seattle, \$c 2009.  
On source: ABC Publishers, 2009  
Distributed by Iverson Company, Seattle

260 \$a [Place of publication not identified] :  
\$b Sherman & Brothers, Inc. ; \$a Australia,  
\$c 2010.  
On source: Sherman & Brothers, Inc., 2010  
Distributed in Australia by Goodman Ltd.

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These two examples show giving a found place of distribution and a probable place of distribution when a place of publication could not be identified.

For the first, you might have been able to give “[United States?]” as a probable place of publication and then you wouldn’t have had to give “Seattle” as the place of distribution.

You could supply the name of the distributor in both of these examples, but this would be going above the core requirements. LC is recommending that LC RDA testers give the full distribution statement if they are giving one of the distribution sub-elements.

## Examples: distributor's name

260 \$a Chicago : \$b [publisher not identified] :  
\$b RD Distributors, \$c 2009.

On title page: Chicago, 2009

On title page verso: RD Distributors, Evanston

260 \$a [Place of publication not identified] :  
\$b [publisher not identified] ; \$a Boston :  
\$b KL, Inc. [distributor], \$c 2010.

On jewel box: Published in 2010 and distributed  
by KL, Inc. in Boston and Ottawa.

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These two examples show giving the distributor's name as a "Core if" element.

Note also in the second example the ISBD change (as of the consolidated edition) to use separate sets of square brackets for each part of the statement.

You could supply the place of distribution in the first example, but this would be going beyond the core requirements. However, in order to avoid confusion as seen in the first example (where it looks like Chicago is also the place of distribution), LC is recommending that LC RDA testers give the full distribution statement if they are giving one of the distribution sub-elements.

You could supply the second place of distribution in the second example, but this would be going beyond the core requirements.

## Examples: date of distribution

260 \$a Omaha, Nebraska : \$b Means Pub. Co., \$c  
[date of publication not identified], 2009.  
On title page: Means Pub. Co., Omaha, Nebraska  
On title page verso: 2009 distribution

260 \$a [United States] : \$b Rand McNally, \$c  
[date of publication not identified], 2010.  
On map panel: Published by Rand McNally;  
distributed in the U.S. by WM Services, 2010.

These examples show that unfortunately, it isn't possible in MARC to identify a date of distribution as a date of distribution (no separate subfield exists).

Also note in the second example that supplying a known country as a probable place of publication means that you don't need to give a Place of distribution.

## Manufacture Information

Place of manufacture is a core element for a resource in a published form if neither a place of publication nor a place of distribution is identified. Manufacturer's name is a core element for a resource in a published form if neither a publisher nor a distributor is identified. Date of manufacture is a core element for a resource in a published form if neither the date of publication, the date of distribution, nor the copyright date is identified.

If more than one place of manufacture or manufacturer name appears on the source of information, only the first recorded is required.

## Approximate Date of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

### AACR2 1.4F7, 2.16G

### RDA 1.9.2

[1971 or 1972]	[1971 or 1972]
[1969?]	[1969?]
[between 1906 and 1912]	[between 1906 and 1912]
[ca. 1960]	[1960?]
[197-]	[between 1970 and 1979]
[197-?]	[between 1970 and 1979?]
[18--]	[between 1800 and 1899]
[18--?]	[between 1800 and 1899?]
[not after Aug. 21, 1492]	[not after August 21, 1492]
	[not before April 22, 2010]

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1.4F7. If no date of publication, distribution, etc., copyright date, or date of manufacture appears in an item, supply an approximate date of publication.

, [1971 or 1972]	<i>one year or the other</i>
, [1969?]	<i>probable date</i>
, [between 1906 and 1912]	<i>use only for dates fewer than 20 years apart</i>
, [ca. 1960]	<i>approximate date</i>
, [197-]	<i>decade certain</i>
, [197-?]	<i>probable decade</i>
, [18--]	<i>century certain</i>
, [18--?]	<i>probable century</i>

There is no equivalent to a circa date (ca.) in RDA.

2.16G. If the item is undated and the date of publication is unknown, give an approximate date.

[1492?]  
[not after Aug. 21, 1492]  
[between 1711 and 1719]

#### 2.8.6.6. Date of Publication Not Identified in the Resource

For a resource in a published form, if the date of publication is not identified in the resource, supply the date or approximate date of publication. Apply the instructions on supplied dates given under 1.9.2. If an approximate date of publication for a resource that is in a published form cannot reasonably be determined, record *date of publication not identified*.

*Note:* AACR2 1.4F7 limits “between” dates to dates fewer than 20 years apart. There is no such limitation in RDA.

## Unknown Date of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

**AACR2 1.4F6**

**RDA 2.11, 2.7.6, 2.8.6, 2.9.6,  
2.10.6**

c1967

1967 printing

p1983

1979 pressing

©1967 or copyright 1967

1967 [in manufacture date field]

©1983 or phonogram 1983

1979 [in manufacture date field]

[date of production not identified]

[date of publication not identified]

[date of distribution not identified]

[date of manufacture not identified]

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1.4F6. If the dates of publication, distribution, etc., are unknown, give the copyright date or, in its absence, the date of manufacture (indicated as such) in its place.

, c1967

, 1967 printing

, p1983

, 1979 pressing

In RDA, copyright date is a separate element, as are date of production, date of publication, date of distribution, and date of manufacture. *Copyright date is a core element if neither the date of publication nor the date of distribution is identified.*

### 2.11.1.3. Recording Copyright Dates

Record copyright dates applying the general guidelines on numbers expressed as numerals or as words given under 1.8 . Precede the date by the copyright symbol (©) or the phonogram symbol (Ⓢ), or by copyright or phonogram if the appropriate symbol cannot be reproduced.

LC Policy Statement 2.8.6.6: *LC practice*: Supply a probable date of publication if possible, using the guidelines below, rather than give “[date of publication not identified]” and then the date of distribution, manufacture, or copyright date as applicable.

LC Policy Statement 2.11: *LC practice for Core element*: Always give a copyright date if found on the resource. Generally ignore copyright renewal dates for works first copyrighted before 1978. If the copyright dates vary, give the latest copyright date.

# Unknown Date of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

## AACR2 1.4F6

260 \$a Vancouver : \$b UBC  
Press, \$c c2010.

## RDA 2.8.6.6, 2.11

260 \$a Vancouver : \$b UBC Press,  
\$c [date of publication not  
identified], ©2010.

or

260 \$a Vancouver : \$b UBC Press,  
\$c [2010]

or

260 \$a Vancouver : \$b UBC Press,  
\$c [2010?]

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1.4F6. If the dates of publication, distribution, etc., are unknown, give the copyright date or, in its absence, the date of manufacture (indicated as such) in its place.

, c1967  
, 1967 printing  
, p1983  
, 1979 pressing

In RDA, copyright date is a separate element, as are date of production, date of publication, date of distribution, and date of manufacture. Copyright date is a core element if neither the date of publication nor the date of distribution is identified.

### 2.11.1.3. Recording Copyright Dates

Record copyright dates applying the general guidelines on numbers expressed as numerals or as words given under 1.8 . Precede the date by the copyright symbol (©) or the phonogram symbol (®), or by copyright or phonogram if the appropriate symbol cannot be reproduced.

In the second two examples in this slide, the copyright date is not required because a probable date of publication has been supplied.

LC Policy Statement 2.8.6.6: *LC practice*: Supply a probable date of publication if possible, using the guidelines below, rather than give “[date of publication not identified]” and then the date of distribution, manufacture, or copyright date as applicable.

LC Policy Statement 2.11: *LC practice for Core element*: Always give a copyright date if found on the resource. Generally ignore copyright renewal dates for works first copyrighted before 1978. If the copyright dates vary, give the latest copyright date.



## Unknown Date of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

### AACR2 1.4F6

260 \$a Vancouver : \$b UBC  
Press, \$c c2010.

### RDA 2.8.6.6, 2.11

*or*

260 \$a Vancouver : \$b UBC Press,  
\$c [2010], ©2010.

*or*

260 \$a Vancouver : \$b UBC Press,  
\$c [2010?], ©2010.

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What the RDA MARC record will look like will depend on whether a library goes beyond the core element/core if requirements. You would only include the copyright date as in the examples in this slide, if you were going *beyond* the “core if” requirement for copyright date.

LC Policy Statement 2.11: *LC practice for Core element*: Always give a copyright date if found on the resource. Generally ignore copyright renewal dates for works first copyrighted before 1978. If the copyright dates vary, give the latest copyright date.

# Extent

## **AACR2 1.5, 2.5, 3.5, etc.**

Record the extent of the item by giving the number of physical units in arabic numerals and the specific material designation as instructed in subrule .5B in the chapter dealing with the type of material to which the item belongs.

## **RDA 3.4**

Record the extent of the resource by giving the number of units and an appropriate term for the type of carrier as listed under 3.3.1.3. Record the term in the singular or plural, as applicable. (For instructions on using other terms to designate the type of unit see 3.4.1.5.) If the resource consists of more than one type of carrier, record the number of each applicable type. Specify the number of subunits, if applicable, as instructed under 3.4.1.7-3.4.1.9.

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1.5B1. Record the extent of the item by giving the number of physical units in arabic numerals and the specific material designation as instructed in subrule .5B in the chapter dealing with the type of material to which the item belongs.

1.5B2. Describe a single-part printed text item as instructed in 2.5B.

3.4.1.1. Extent is the number and type of units and/or subunits making up a resource. A unit is a physical or logical constituent of a resource (e.g., a volume, audiocassette, film reel, a map, a digital file). A subunit is a physical or logical subdivision of a unit (e.g., a page of a volume, a frame of a microfiche, a record in a digital file).

3.4.1.3. Record the extent of the resource by giving the number of units and an appropriate term for the type of carrier as listed under 3.3.1.3. Record the term in the singular or plural, as applicable. (For instructions on using other terms to designate the type of unit see 3.4.1.5.) If the resource consists of more than one type of carrier, record the number of each applicable type. Specify the number of subunits, if applicable, as instructed under 3.4.1.7-3.4.1.9.

### 3.3.1.3 Recording Carrier Type

#### Audio carriers

audio cartridge  
audio cylinder  
audio disc  
audio roll  
audiocassette  
audiotape reel  
sound-track reel

#### Projected image carriers

film cartridge  
film cassette  
film reel  
film roll  
filmstrip  
filmstrip cartridge  
overhead transparency  
slide

#### Computer carriers

computer card  
computer chip cartridge  
computer disc  
computer disc cartridge  
computer tape cartridge  
computer tape cassette  
computer tape reel  
online resource

#### Unmediated carriers

card  
flipchart  
object  
roll  
sheet  
volume

#### Microform carriers

aperture card  
microfiche  
microfiche cassette  
microfilm cartridge  
microfilm cassette  
microfilm reel  
microfilm roll  
microfilm slip  
microopaque

#### Video carriers

video cartridge  
videocassette  
videodisc  
videotape reel

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Also:

#### Microscopic carriers

microscope slide

#### Stereographic carriers

stereograph card  
stereograph disc

If none of the terms listed above apply to the carrier or carriers of the resource being described, record *other*.

If the carrier type or types applicable to the resource being described cannot be readily ascertained, record *unspecified*.

### 3.4.1.5 Other Terms to Designate the Type of Unit

Use a term in common usage (including a trade name, if applicable) to designate the type of unit:

a) if the carrier is in a newly developed format that is not yet covered in the list under 3.3.1.3

b) if none of the terms listed under 3.3.1.3 is appropriate

***or***

c) as an alternative to a term listed under 3.3.1.3, if preferred by the agency preparing the description.

audio disc    *or*    CD

computer disc    *or*    CD-ROM; DVD-ROM; Photo CD

videodisc    *or*    DVD

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## 3.4.5 Extent of Text

### 3.4.5.2 Single Volume

- a) If the volume is paginated (i.e., if there are page numbers on both sides of the leaves), record the number of pages.
- b) If the volume is foliated (i.e., if there are leaf numbers on only one side of the leaves), record the number of leaves.
- c) If the volume consists of pages with more than one column to a page and is numbered in columns, record the number of columns.
- d) If the volume consists of sequences of leaves and pages, or pages and numbered columns, or leaves and numbered columns, record each sequence.

**Updating loose-leaves.** If the resource is an updating loose-leaf, record *1 volume* followed by *loose-leaf*, in parentheses.

327 pages

xvii, 323 pages

321 leaves

27 pages, 300 leaves

381 columns

1 volume (loose-leaf)

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In RDA we don't abbreviate terms used in extent. Words like "pages" and "volume" are spelled out in full.

It's not completely clear at this time if the example in RDA shown in this slide of xvii, 323 pages actually follows the instruction in 3.4.5.2 to "Record the last numbered page, leaf, or column in each sequence and follow it with the appropriate term." It's possible that this example should actually be xvii pages, 323 pages. However there are numerous other examples in RDA throughout 3.4.5 that do not have a term following each numbered sequence.

## 3.4.5 Extent of Text

### 3.4.5.3 Unnumbered Pages, Leaves, or Columns

If the resource consists entirely of unnumbered pages, leaves, or columns, record the number of pages, leaves, or columns using one of the following methods:

a) Record the exact number of pages, leaves, or columns, if readily ascertainable.

93 unnumbered pages

b) If the number is not readily ascertainable, record an estimated number of pages, leaves, or columns preceded by *approximately*.

approximately 600 pages

c) Record *1 volume (unpaged)*.

1 volume (unpaged)

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## 3.4.5 Extent of Text

### 3.4.5.3 Unnumbered Pages, Leaves, or Columns

When recording a sequence of unnumbered pages, etc., record:

***either***

a) the exact number (if the number is readily ascertainable) followed by *unnumbered pages*, etc.

***or***

b) an estimated number preceded by *approximately*

***or***

c) *unnumbered sequence of pages*, etc.

33 leaves, 31 unnumbered leaves

8, vii, approximately 300, 73 pages

27 pages, unnumbered sequence of leaves

8 unnumbered pages, 155 pages

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## 3.4.5 Extent of Text

### 3.4.5.8 Complicated or Irregular Paging, Etc.

If the resource has complicated or irregular paging, etc., record the number of pages, leaves, or columns using one of the following methods:

a) Record the total number of pages, leaves, or columns (excluding those that are blank or contain advertising or other inessential matter) followed by *in various pagings, in various foliations, or in various numberings*, as appropriate.

1000 pages in various pagings

256 leaves in various foliations

1283 columns in various numberings



## 3.4.5 Extent of Text

### 3.4.5.8 Complicated or Irregular Paging, Etc.

b) Record the number of pages, leaves, or columns in the main sequences of the pagination and add the total number of the remaining variously numbered or unnumbered sequences.

560 pages, 223 pages, 217 variously numbered pages

366 pages, 98 pages, 99 unnumbered pages

c) Record *1 volume (various pagings)*.

1 volume (various pagings)

There are a lot more instructions in RDA that I don't have time to show here.

## 3.5 Dimensions

### 3.5.1.3 Recording Dimensions

Unless instructed otherwise, record dimensions in centimetres to the next whole centimetre up, using the metric symbol cm (e.g., if the height measures 17.2 centimetres, record 18 cm).

#### *Alternative*

Record dimensions in the system of measure preferred by the agency preparing the description. Abbreviate terms for units of measurement as instructed in appendix B (B.5.1), as applicable.

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In AACR2, metric units are considered abbreviations and are followed by a full stop (e.g., cm.). In RDA, they are treated as symbols and are not followed by a full stop (e.g., cm). *Note:* there will still be times when a full stop follows a metric unit because it is the ISBD full stop preceding the next area.

In AACR2, the system of measurement used to record dimensions varies depending on the type of resource. In RDA, metric units are used, although there is an alternative to use the system of measure preferred by the agency preparing the description (see RDA 3.5.1.3).

LC Policy Statement 3.5.1.3: *LC practice for Alternative:* Use inches for discs (RDA 3.5.1.4.4); otherwise, follow the RDA instruction as written.

## 7.15 Illustrative Content

### 7.15.1.3 Recording Illustrative Content

If the resource contains illustrative content, record *illustration* or *illustrations*, as appropriate. Tables containing only words and/or numbers are not considered as illustrative content. Disregard illustrated title pages, etc., and minor illustrations.

#### *Alternative*

Record the type of illustrative content in place of or in addition to the term illustration or illustrations, if it is considered to be important for identification or selection, using one or more appropriate terms from the list below.

charts	coats of arms	facsimiles
forms	genealogical tables	graphs
illuminations	maps	music
photographs	plans	portraits
samples		

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LC Policy Statement 7.15.1.3: *LC practice for Alternative*: Generally do not record the type of illustrative content in place of or in addition to the term “illustration” or “illustrations.”

# Comparison of Extent

## AACR2

300 \$a xxiii, 554 p. : \$b ill., map ; \$c 24 cm.

300 \$a xv, 453 p., [16] p. of plates : \$b ill. (some col.), maps (some col.) ; \$c 24 cm.

300 \$a ix, 120 p. : \$b ill. (chiefly col.), digital, PDF file.

## RDA

300 \$a xxiii, 554 **pages** : \$b **illustrations**, map ; \$c 24 cm.

300 \$a xv, 453 **pages, 16 unnumbered pages of plates** : \$b **illustrations (some colour), maps (some colour)** ; \$c 24 cm.

300 \$a **1 online resource (ix, 120 pages)** : \$b **illustrations (chiefly color), text file, PDF.**

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Note: The full stop used after symbol “cm” is the ISBD full stop preceding the next area; “cm” is a symbol, not an abbreviation.

The spelling of colour/color is not prescribed by RDA.

# Comparison of Extent

AACR2	RDA
300 \$a ca. 200 p. : \$b chiefly ill. (some col.) ; \$c 32 cm.	300 \$a <b>approximately 200 pages</b> : \$b <b>illustrations</b> (some <b>colour</b> ) ; \$c 32 cm. <b>500 \$a Chiefly illustrations.</b>
300 \$a 1 sound disc (64 min.) : \$b digital, stereo. ; \$c 4 3/4 in.	300 \$a 1 <b>audio</b> disc (64 min.) : \$b digital, <b>stereo</b> ; \$c <b>12 cm.</b>
300 \$a 1 videodisc (116 min.) : \$b sd., col. ; \$c 4 3/4 in.	300 \$a 1 videodisc (116 min.) : \$b <b>colour, sound</b> ; \$c <b>12 cm.</b>

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**First example:** There is no equivalent in RDA to AACR2 2.5C5. If the publication consists wholly or predominantly of illustrations, give *all ill.* or *chiefly ill.*, as appropriate. *Optionally*, if those illustrations are all of one type, give *all [name of type]* or *chiefly [name of type]*.

: all ill.

: chiefly maps

RDA 7.15.1.4 says: Record details of the illustrative content if they are considered to be important for identification or selection.

**Second example:** carrier type in RDA (3.3) is different from AACR2 SMD; abbreviations are still used for durations (B.5.3); in RDA the terms used for the configuration of playback channels (3.16.8) are not abbreviations: mono; stereo; quadrasonic; surround. In AACR2 6.5C7 Number of sound channels, there were only three terms: mono.; stereo.; quad. *Note:* For the RDA test, LC will continue to give disc dimensions in inches (LCPS for 3.5.1.3). If an agency decided to apply 3.4.1.5 c) they could say 1 CD or 1 compact disc instead of 1 audio disc.

**Third example:** colour content (7.17) comes before sound content (7.18) and no abbreviations are used. *Note:* For the RDA test, LC will continue to give disc dimensions in inches (LCPS for 3.5.1.3). If an agency decided to apply 3.4.1.5 c) they could say 1 DVD instead of 1 videodisc.

# Series Numbering

## AACR2 1.6G

490 \$a Dictionary of literary  
biography ; \$v v. 68

*Numbering on source of  
information:* Volume Sixty-  
eight

490 \$a B.C. geographical  
series ; \$v no. 51

*Numbering on source of  
information:* NUMBER 51

## RDA 2.12.9

490 \$a Dictionary of literary  
biography ; \$v **volume** 68

490 \$a B.C. geographical  
series ; \$v **number** 51

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AACR2 1.6G. Give the numbering of the item within the series in the terms given in the item. Use abbreviations as instructed in appendix B and numerals as instructed in appendix C.

RDA 2.12.9.3. Record the numbering of the resource within the series as it appears on the source of information. Apply the general guidelines on transcription given under 1.7 and the general guidelines on numbers expressed as numerals or as words given under 1.8. Do not capitalize a term that is part of the series numbering unless the instructions in appendix A appropriate to the language involved require capitalization (e.g., noun capitalization in German). Capitalize other words and alphabetic devices used as part of a numbering system according to the usage in the resource.

### RDA A.7. Numbering within Series and Subseries

Do not capitalize a term that is part of the numbering within a series (see 2.12.9) or subseries (see 2.12.17) unless the guidelines given under A.10–A.55 applicable to the language involved require capitalization. Capitalize other words and alphabetic devices according to the usage on the resource.

1.8.2. Record numerals in the form preferred by the agency creating the data, unless the substitution would make the numbering less clear.

#### *Alternatives*

Record numerals in the form in which they appear on the source of information. *RDA Test:* Yes, apply the alternative – record numerals in form in which they appear.

Record the numerals in the form in which they appear on the source. Add the equivalent numerals in the form preferred by the agency creating the data, indicating that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4. *RDA Test:* No, not both as appear and form preferred by agency.

1.8.3. Substitute numerals for numbers expressed as words.

# Series Numbering

## AACR2 1.6G

490 \$a The last legionary ; \$v  
bk. 4

*Numbering on source of  
information: Book Four*

## RDA 2.12.9

490 \$a The last legionary ; \$v  
book 4

490 \$a Canadian essays and  
studies ; \$v 6

*Numbering on source of  
information: VI*

490 \$a Canadian essays and  
studies ; \$v VI

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AACR2 1.6G. Give the numbering of the item within the series in the terms given in the item. Use abbreviations as instructed in appendix B and numerals as instructed in appendix C.

RDA 2.12.9.3. Record the numbering of the resource within the series as it appears on the source of information. Apply the general guidelines on transcription given under 1.7 and the general guidelines on numbers expressed as numerals or as words given under 1.8. Do not capitalize a term that is part of the series numbering unless the instructions in appendix A appropriate to the language involved require capitalization (e.g., noun capitalization in German). Capitalize other words and alphabetic devices used as part of a numbering system according to the usage in the resource.

### RDA A.7. Numbering within Series and Subseries

Do not capitalize a term that is part of the numbering within a series (see 2.12.9) or subseries (see 2.12.17) unless the guidelines given under A.10–A.55 applicable to the language involved require capitalization. Capitalize other words and alphabetic devices according to the usage on the resource.

1.8.2. Record numerals in the form preferred by the agency creating the data, unless the substitution would make the numbering less clear.

#### *Alternatives*

Record numerals in the form in which they appear on the source of information. *RDA Test: Yes, apply the alternative – record numerals in form in which they appear.*

Record the numerals in the form in which they appear on the source. Add the equivalent numerals in the form preferred by the agency creating the data, indicating that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4. *RDA Test: No, not both as appear and form preferred by agency.*

1.8.3. Substitute numerals for numbers expressed as words.

# Series Numbering

## AACR2 1.6G

490 \$a Memoir / Royal British  
Columbia Museum, \$x  
0843-5383 ; \$v no. 4

*Numbering on source of  
information: No. 4*

## RDA 2.12.9

490 \$a Memoir / Royal British  
Columbia Museum, \$x  
0843-5383 ; \$v no. 4

490 \$a Amsterdamer  
Publikationen zur Sprache  
und Literatur ; \$v 5. Bd.

*Numbering on source of  
information: 5. Band*

490 \$a Amsterdamer  
Publikationen zur Sprache  
und Literatur ; \$v 5. **Band**

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AACR2 1.6G. Give the numbering of the item within the series in the terms given in the item. Use abbreviations as instructed in appendix B and numerals as instructed in appendix C.

RDA 2.12.9.3. Record the numbering of the resource within the series as it appears on the source of information. Apply the general guidelines on transcription given under 1.7 and the general guidelines on numbers expressed as numerals or as words given under 1.8. Do not capitalize a term that is part of the series numbering unless the instructions in appendix A appropriate to the language involved require capitalization (e.g., noun capitalization in German). Capitalize other words and alphabetic devices used as part of a numbering system according to the usage in the resource.

### RDA A.7. Numbering within Series and Subseries

Do not capitalize a term that is part of the numbering within a series (see 2.12.9) or subseries (see 2.12.17) unless the guidelines given under A.10–A.55 applicable to the language involved require capitalization. Capitalize other words and alphabetic devices according to the usage on the resource.

1.8.2. Record numerals in the form preferred by the agency creating the data, unless the substitution would make the numbering less clear.

#### *Alternatives*

Record numerals in the form in which they appear on the source of information. *RDA Test: Yes, apply the alternative – record numerals in form in which they appear.*

Record the numerals in the form in which they appear on the source. Add the equivalent numerals in the form preferred by the agency creating the data, indicating that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4. *RDA Test: No, not both as appear and form preferred by agency.*

1.8.3. Substitute numerals for numbers expressed as words.



# ISSNs for Main Series/Subseries

## AACR2 1.6H7

490 \$a Acta Universitatis  
Wratislaviensis ; \$v no 925.  
\$a Historia, \$x 0524-4498 ;  
\$v 64

*ISSN for main series, 0239-  
6661, also appears on the  
resource*

## RDA 2.12.8.3

490 \$a Acta Universitatis  
Wratislaviensis, \$x 0239-6661  
; \$v no 925. \$a Historia, \$x  
0524-4498 ; \$v 64

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1.6H7. Give the ISSN of a subseries if it appears in the item being described; in such a case, omit the ISSN of the main series.

Janua linguarum. Series maior, ISSN 0075-3114

*not* Janua linguarum, ISSN 0446-4796. Series maior, ISSN 0075-3114

LCRI 1.6H7. *LC/PCC practice:* If the ISSN of the subseries is unknown but that of the main series is known, add the ISSN of the main series as follows:

4XX \$a Main series, \$x ISSN ; \$v no. \$a Subseries ; \$v no.

2.12.8.3 If the ISSN (International Standard Serial Number) of a series appears within the resource, record it as it appears.

### *Optional Omission*

If the ISSN of a subseries appears in the resource (see 2.12.16.2), omit the ISSN of the main series.

LCPS for 2.12.8.3: LC practice for Optional omission: Do not omit the ISSN of the main series if the ISSN of the subseries is given.

The ISSN subfield in MARC field 490 has been made repeatable to accommodate the RDA instruction.

# New MARC 21 Bibliographic Fields to Record RDA Attributes of Works and Expressions

## 046 - Special Coded Dates (R)

- \$k - Beginning or single date created (NR)
- \$l - Ending date created (NR)
- \$m - Beginning of date valid (NR)
- \$n - End of date valid (NR)
- \$2 - Source of date (NR)

## RDA 6.4 Date of Work

Date of work is a core element when needed to differentiate a work from another work with the same title or from the name of a person, family, or corporate body.

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6.4. Date of work is a core element when needed to differentiate a work from another work with the same title or from the name of a person, family, or corporate body.

6.4.1.1. Date of work is the earliest date associated with a work.

Date of work may be the date the work was created or the date the work was first published or released.

IMPORTANT TO NOTE:

0.6.3 Section 2: Recording Attributes of Work and Expression

If the preferred title for a work is the same as or similar to a title for a different work, or to a name for a person, family, or corporate body, record as many of the additional identifying elements listed below as necessary to differentiate them. **Record the elements either as additions to the access point representing the work, as separate elements, or as both.**

Form of work

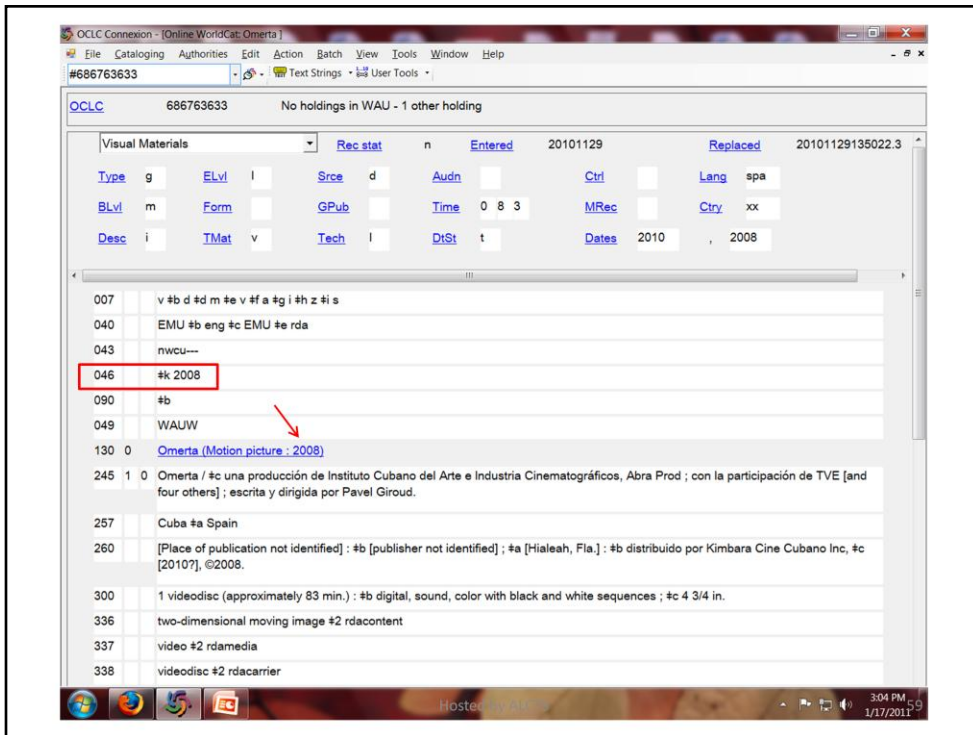
Date of work

Place of origin of the work

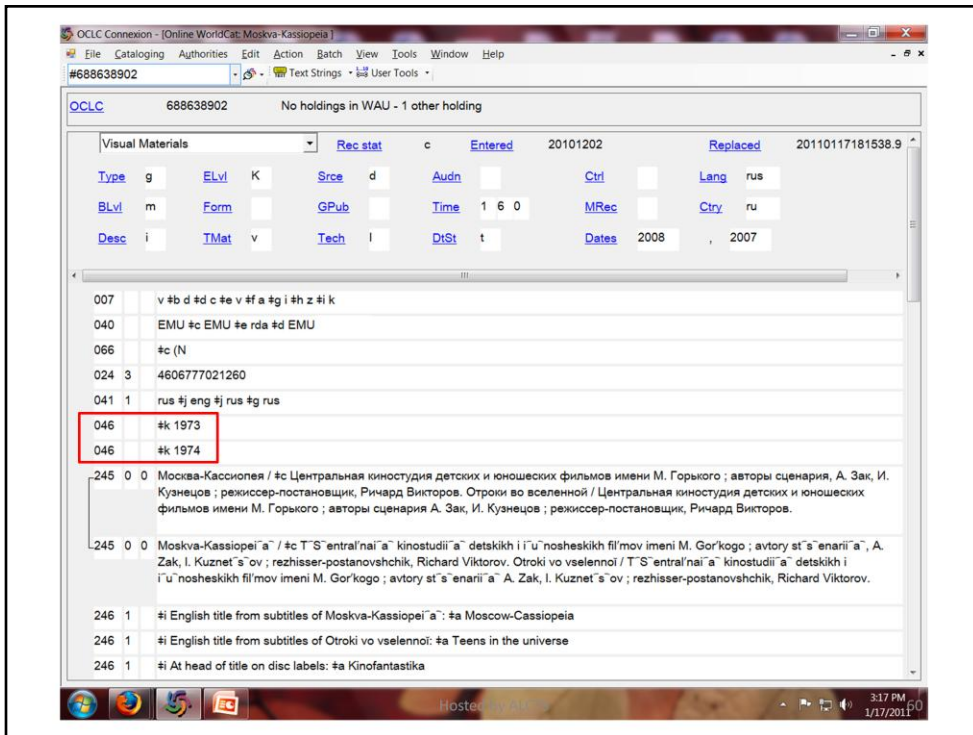
Other distinguishing characteristic of the work

[My emphasis added above; although these separate elements can be recorded in both bibliographic or authority records, *recording them in the access point is sufficient to satisfy the core requirements*]

LCPS for 0.6.3: *LC practice*: When identifying (1) a musical work with a title that is not distinctive or (2) recording an element to differentiate one work or expression from another work or expression or from a name for a person, family, or corporate body, always add the element to the access point.



In this example, the date of creation is needed in the access point to distinguish one motion picture with the same title as others. Including the 046 in the bibliographic record is not required, since the date has been recorded as part of the authorized access point for the work, and that satisfies the core element requirement.



In this example, the date of creation is recorded in the 046, even though it is not needed to distinguish one work from another. (In this example there are two 046s, one for each film on the DVD.)

## MARC 21 Bibliographic Fields to Accommodate RDA Attributes of Works and Expressions

### 380 – Form of Work (R)

RDA 6.3 Form of Work

380 ## \$a Motion picture

380 ## \$a Television program

380 ## \$a Choreographic work

380 ## \$a Poem

380 ## \$a Play

380 ## \$a Comic strip

### 381 – Other Distinguishing Characteristics of Work or Expression (R)

RDA 6.6 Other Distinguishing  
Characteristic of the Work

381 ## \$a Geological Survey  
(South Africa)

381 ## \$a Philadelphia Museum  
of Art

381 ## \$a Douglas

381 ## \$a arranged

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6.3. Form of work is a core element when needed to differentiate a work from another work with the same title or from the name of a person, family, or corporate body.

6.3.1.1. Form of work is a class or genre to which a work belongs.

6.6. Other distinguishing characteristic of the work is a core element when needed to differentiate a work from another work with the same title or from the name of a person, family, or corporate body.

6.6.1.1. Other distinguishing characteristic of the work is a characteristic other than form of work, date of work, or place of origin of the work that serves to differentiate a work from another work with the same title or from the name of a person, family, or corporate body.

Geological Survey (South Africa) Issuing body of a work titled *Bulletin*. There are other works with title *Bulletin*.

Philadelphia Museum of Art Owner of a Jan van Eyck painting titled *Saint Francis receiving the stigmata*. There are other Van Eyck paintings with same title.

Douglas Surname of the director of a 1965 motion picture titled *Harlow*. There is another film produced in 1965 with the same title.

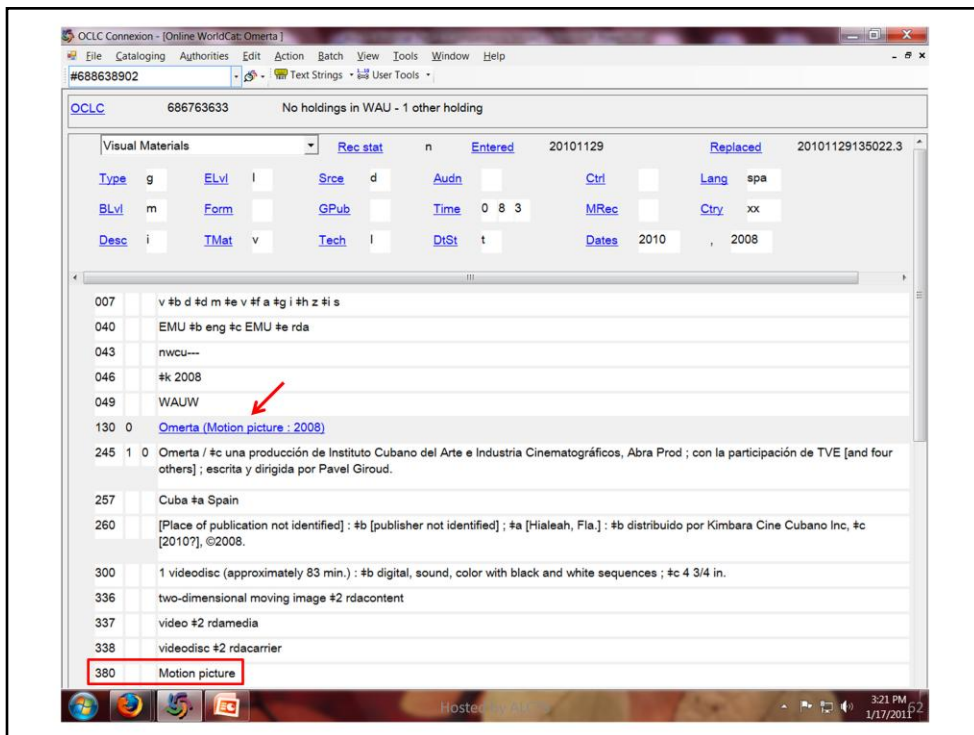
### 0.6.3 Section 2: Recording Attributes of Work and Expression

If the preferred title for a work is the same as or similar to a title for a different work, or to a name for a person, family, or corporate body, record as many of the additional identifying elements listed below as necessary to differentiate them. Record the elements ***either as additions to the access point representing the work, as separate elements, or as both.***

Form of work; Date of work; Place of origin of work; Other distinguishing characteristic of the work

[My emphasis added above; although these separate elements can be recorded in both bibliographic or authority records, *recording them in the access point is sufficient to satisfy the core requirements*].

LCPS for 0.6.3: *LC practice*: When identifying (1) a musical work with a title that is not distinctive or (2) recording an element to differentiate one work or expression from another work or expression or from a name for a person, family, or corporate body, always add the element to the access point.

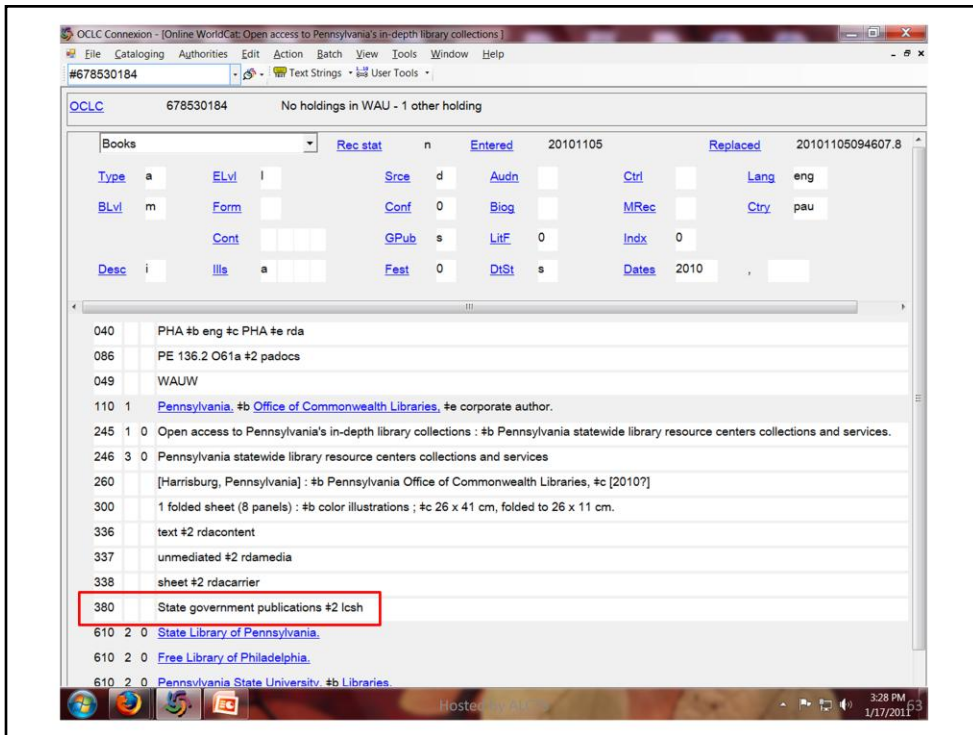


In this example, form of work is a core element because it is needed to distinguish one work with the same title as others. The separate element has been recorded in field 380, but including the form of work in the access point is sufficient to satisfy the core element requirements for that element. The same is true for the date of work. Although 046 for date of work has also been included in this record, recording it in the access point is sufficient.

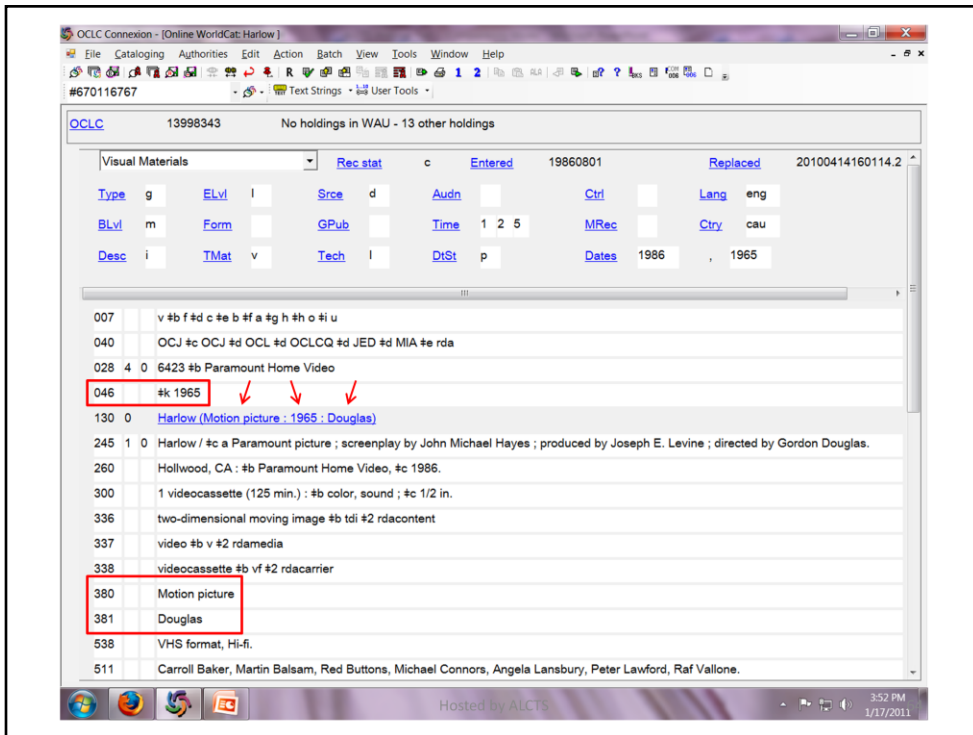
### 0.6.3 Section 2

If the preferred title for a work is the same as or similar to a title for a different work, or to a name for a person, family, or corporate body, record as many of the additional identifying elements listed below as necessary to differentiate them. Record the elements either as additions to the access point representing the work, as separate elements, or as both.

LCPS for 0.6.3: *LC practice*: When identifying (1) a musical work with a title that is not distinctive or (2) recording an element to differentiate one work or expression from another work or expression or from a name for a person, family, or corporate body, always add the element to the access point.



In this example, form of work has been recorded even though it is not needed to distinguish this work from others. In this example, the source of the term used has been identified in subfield \$2.



This example shows the use of fields 046, 380, and 381. Date of work, form of work, and other distinguishing characteristic of the work are core elements because they are needed to distinguish this work from another with the same title. Including the elements in the authorized access point satisfies the core element requirements, but they may also be recorded as separate elements like here.



## MARC 21 Bibliographic Fields to Accommodate RDA Attributes of Works and Expressions

### 382 – Medium of Performance (R)

RDA 6.15 Medium of  
Performance

### 383 – Numeric Designation of a Musical Work (R)

RDA 6.16 Numeric  
Designation of a Musical Work

### 384 – Key (NR)

RDA 6.17 Key

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6.15 Medium of performance is a core element when needed to differentiate a musical work from another work with the same title. It may also be a core element when identifying a musical work with a title that is not distinctive.

6.15.1.1 Medium of performance is instrument, instruments, voice, voices, etc., for which a musical work was originally conceived.

6.16 Numeric designation is a core element when needed to differentiate a musical work from another work with the same title. It may also be a core element when identifying a musical work with a title that is not distinctive.

6.16.1.1 A numeric designation of a musical work is a serial number, opus number, or thematic index number assigned to a musical work by a composer, publisher, or a musicologist.

6.17 Key is a core element when needed to differentiate a musical work from another work with the same title. It may also be a core element when identifying a musical work with a title that is not distinctive.

6.17.1.1 Key is the set of pitch relationships that establishes the tonal centre, or principal tonal centre, of a musical work. Key is designated by its pitch name and its mode, when it is major or minor.

### 0.6.3 Section 2: Recording Attributes of Work and Expression

When identifying a musical work with a title that is not distinctive, record as many of the following elements as are applicable. For musical works with distinctive titles, record as many of the following elements as necessary to differentiate the work from others with the same title. **Record the elements either as additions to the access point representing the work, as separate elements, or as both.**

Medium of performance

Numeric designation of a musical work

Key

LCPS for 0.6.3: *LC practice*: When identifying (1) a musical work with a title that is not distinctive or (2) recording an element to differentiate one work or expression from another work or expression or from a name for a person, family, or corporate body, always add the element to the access point.

OCLC Connexion - [Online Bibliographic Save File: Sonata in G-dur für Viola da gamba oder Viola und Basso continuo]

OCLC 38315523 Held by WAU - 46 other holdings; 5 other IRs

Save File 626 Expires in 14 days

Scores Rec stat c Entered 19980204 Replaced 20110511145423.4

Type c ELVI Scce d Audn Ctrl Lang zxx

BLVI m Form Comp sn AccM h i MRec Ctry sz

Part TrAr

Desc i FMus a LTx n DtSt s Dates 1997 .

040 WSU #b eng #c DLC #d LVB #d OCLCG #d WAU #d EYM #d WAU #e rda

028 3 2 BP 818 #b Amadeus

041 0 #g ger #g eng

090 #b

049 WAUJW

100 1 Telemann, Georg Philipp, #d 1681-1767, #e composer.

240 1 0 Sonatas, #m viola da gamba, continuo, #n TWV 41:G6, #r G major

245 1 0 Sonata in G-dur für Viola da gamba oder Viola und Basso continuo = #b Sonata in G major for viola da gamba or viola and basso continuo : Der Getreue Music-Meister / #c Georg Philipp Telemann ; herausgegeben und Continuo-Aussetzung von Harry Joelson.

246 3 1 Sonata in G major for viola da gamba or viola and basso continuo

260 Winterthur, Schweiz : #b Amadeus, #c 1997.

300 1 score (9 pages) + 2 parts ; #c 31 cm

336 notated music #2 rdacontent

337 unmediated #2 rdamedia

338 volume #2 rdacarrier

382 viola da gamba #a continuo

382 viola #a continuo

383 #c TWV 41:G6

384 G major

Medium of performance, numeric designation, and key recorded as part of the access point for the work

Mediums of performance, numeric designation, and key also recorded as separate elements

Medium of performance, numeric designation, and key recorded to distinguish one work by Telemann with the collective title Sonatas from others with the same title. Recording these elements as part of the access point for the work is sufficient, but optionally they may also be included in a bibliographic or authority record. Note in this case the presence of two 382s for medium of performance, since the score is actually for two different mediums of performance.

LCPS for 0.6.3: *LC practice*: When identifying (1) a musical work with a title that is not distinctive or (2) recording an element to differentiate one work or expression from another work or expression or from a name for a person, family, or corporate body, always add the element to the access point.

Questions??



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