Cataloging Books in RDA:
A Comparison with AACR2

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The Structure of RDA: General Structure

Remember that RDA has a clear structure:

Table of contents
• Introduction
• Specific instructions
  – Entities and their attributes
    • FRBR Group 1 (WEMI) (Chapters 1-7)
    • FRBR Group 2 (PFC) (Chapters 8-11)
    • FRBR Group 3 (Places) (Chapter 16)
  – Relationships (Chapters 17-22, 24-32)
• Appendices
• Glossary
• Index

Slide adapted from LC Training for RDA - Module 1
RDA TABLE OF CONTENTS

0: Introduction
   0.0: Purpose and Scope
   0.1: Key Features
   0.2: Relationship to Other Standards for Resource Description and Access
   0.3: Conceptual Models Underlying RDA
   0.4: Objectives and Principles Governing Resource Description and Access
   0.5: Structure
   0.6: Core Elements
   0.7: Access Points
   0.8: Alternatives and Options
   0.9: Exceptions
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The organization of RDA is very different from AACR2. Instead of separate chapters for classes of materials, such as books, cartographic materials, printed music, etc., RDA is principle-based and organized around the goals or tasks to help users “identify” and “relate” the resources they need from our collections. There are general instructions applying to all resources with specific instructions for characteristics unique to certain categories of resources.

The identifying elements for each thing we are describing are addressed separately in each chapter. RDA provides instructions on what identifying elements are needed; for those chapters related to access points, it then provides -- at the end of those chapters -- the instructions on how to assemble those elements to create authorized access points (which AACR2 calls headings). We will see this particularly in chapters 6 and 9-11.

Slide adapted from LC Training for RDA - Module 1
Some of the RDA elements are designated as “core” elements. The assignment of core status is based on attributes mandatory for a national level record, as documented in the FRBR/FRAD modules. Core-ness is identified at the element level. Some elements are always core (if applicable and the information is available); some are core only in certain situations.

Core elements can be seen in two ways within RDA:

- They are discussed in general, and listed as a group, in the sub-instructions of RDA 0.6
- They are clearly labeled in light blue at each core instruction. See, for example, this label for the core element 2.3.2, “Title Proper.” If the status of an element as core depends upon the situation, an explanation appears after the “Core element” label.

LC and PCC have identified other elements as “LC Core” or “LC/PCC Core” for their cataloging. Each institution may choose to have its own additional core elements.

Slide adapted from LC Training for RDA - Module 1
Some examples of core elements and “core if” elements from chapter 2.
Dimensions is not a core element in RDA, but it is for LC for resources other than serials and online electronic resources.
Layout is not a core element in RDA, but LC and PCC have made it core for cartographic resources.
The Structure of RDA: Alternatives, Options, and Exceptions

- Clearly labeled in the RDA Toolkit by green vertical bars and legends
- Alternatives to an instruction
- Options
  - Additional data
  - Omission of data
- “agency preparing ...” instructions

RDA designates a number of guidelines and instructions as alternatives, options, or exceptions. All are clearly labeled as such in the Toolkit by the presence of a green vertical bar in the left margin and a green legend in the instruction (“alternative”, etc.).

- Alternative guidelines and instructions provide an alternative to what is specified in the immediately preceding guideline or instruction.

Optional instructions provide for either:

- the optional addition of data that supplement what is called for in the immediately preceding instruction, or
- the optional omission of specific data called for in the immediately preceding instruction.

Some instructions are ‘scoped’ as being applicable only to certain types of resources (such as serials).

Whether to apply the alternatives, options, or exceptions is cataloger judgment, unless a particular practice has been identified in an LC-PCC.

Slide adapted from LC Training for RDA - Module 1
2.4.1.4 Recording Statements of Responsibility

Transcribe a statement of responsibility as it appears on the source of information (see 17.7).

**EXAMPLE**

by Walter de la Mare

translated by Michael B. Henkel

authorized by the United Lutheran Church of America

by (S.B.C.)

Introduction, notes, and references are not source of information

chosen for this edition by the author

Title proper: Selected poems of W.H. Auden

text, translation, introduction, and commentary by Joseph Rostenkowski

Third revised and expanded edition (1962)

Optional Omission **BRACKETS**

Abridge a statement of responsibility only if this can be done 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 at 2.4.1.5.

**EXAMPLE**

by Mary Smith

Source of information reads: by Dr. M. Smith

Charles F. Helen, Jr.

Source of information reads: Charles F. Helen, Jr., Special Assistant, Division of Visual Education, Philadelphia Public Library

sponsored by the Library Association

Source of information reads: sponsored by the Library Association (United States)

Exception

**Serials.** Record a statement of responsibility identifying an editor of a serial only if the name of the editor is considered an important means of identifying the serial, e.g., if a particular person edited the serial for all or most of its existence, if the person’s name is likely to be better known than the title of the serial.

**EXAMPLE**

editor: Wychwar Lane

founded, edited, and published by Jean Paul Barke

compiled and edited by Richard L. Dutrosch with the assistance of voluntary aid
LC, in conjunction with the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC) has created an extensive body of Library of Congress-PCC Policy Statements (LC-PCC PS), to facilitate a standard interpretation and application of these alternatives, options, and exceptions. Think of these as the ‘RDA version’ of the LC Rule Interpretations. LC and PCC catalogers will follow the policy statements - some are for just LC, others for PCC, and still others for both. To access the LC-PCC PS, click on the green “LC-PCC PS” link in the RDA Toolkit.

Slide adapted from *LC Training for RDA - Module 1*
The Structure of RDA:
Examples

- Illustrate the specific instruction under which they appear
- Normally given without showing preceding or enclosing punctuation
- Illustrate elements as they would be recorded by an agency whose preferred language is English
- Appear in yellow shading

The examples in RDA illustrate the application of the specific instruction under which they appear. They illustrate only the data that are addressed by that instruction. They are normally given without showing the preceding or enclosing punctuation that is prescribed for an ISBD presentation. All examples illustrate elements as they would be recorded by an agency whose preferred language is English.

Examples appear in yellow shading, clearly setting them off from the instructions themselves.

Slide adapted from *LC Training for RDA - Module 1*
The AACR2 concept of “chief source” has been replaced by the RDA concept of “preferred sources.” This is not only a change of term but also reflects RDA’s expansion from a single source to multiple sources for information. The preferred source of information is still the source where you find the title proper. For most elements, RDA gives you permission to take information from any source, with the choices given in a priority order.

If data is taken from outside the resource, it is enclosed in square brackets. For some elements, the data can come from “any source”; consult the ‘sources’ instruction for each element, or 2.2.4.

- Exception: when cataloging a resource that doesn’t typically have bibliographic information on the resource (e.g., photograph, sculpture), you do not need the square brackets.

The sources given in the AACR2 part I chapters have been condensed into three categories:

A. Resources with pages, leaves, etc., or images of pages
B. Moving images
C. All other resources
Sources: Resources with Pages, Leaves, etc.

- or *images* of pages, leaves, etc.
- RDA 2.2.2.2 priority order:
  - Title page, title sheet, or title card (or image of it)
  - Cover or jacket issued with resource (or image)
  - Caption (or image)
  - Masthead (or image)
  - Colophon (or image)
  - If none of these, another source that has a title, giving preference to a source in which the information is formally presented
- Alternative for microform or digital resources
  - Use eye-readable label instead of the image of the title page, title sheet, or title card
  - LC practice: do not apply alternative for microforms, do apply for direct access electronic resources

RDA 2.2.2.2 provides a priority order for the preferred sources for these materials:
- Title page, title sheet, etc. (or image)
- Cover (or image)
- Caption (or image)
- Masthead (or image)
- Colophon (or image)

If you have exhausted those sources, you can use the source where the title is located.

If your resource doesn’t have a title, use a source where the information may be formally presented (e.g., perhaps introductory pages). But these are still within the resource.

➢ There is an alternative for microform or digital resources, which says to use an eye-readable label. There is also an exception for early-printed resources, with a different priority order.

Masthead definition: The statement of title, ownership, editors, etc., of a newspaper or periodical; in the case of newspapers it is commonly found on the editorial page or at the top of page one, and, in the case of periodicals, on the contents page.

Slide adapted from *LC Training for RDA - Module 1*
RDA 2.1.2.3 provides the instructions for resources issued in multiple parts. This includes serials, multipart monographs, integrating resources, and kits.

- If the parts are sequentially numbered, use the lowest-numbered issue or part available
- If unnumbered or not sequentially numbered, use the issue or part with the earliest date of issue
- If the concept of sequential numbering is not appropriate (e.g., for a kit), use the resource as a whole; if this is not possible, generally determine the main part
Sources: Other Resources

- RDA 2.2.2.4 priority order
- Tangible: use first of these having title:
  - textual source on resource itself or a label printed or affixed to it
  - internal source such as title screen
  - container or accompanying material
  - another source forming part of resource where the information is formally presented
- Online: use first of these having title:
  - textual content
  - embedded metadata in textual form that has a title
  - another source forming part of resource where the information is formally presented

RDA 2.2.2.4 provides a priority order for the preferred sources for resources other than those in the first two categories. It divides into tangible and online resources.

Slide adapted from *LC Training for RDA - Module 1*
DESCRIPTION
Transcription: ‘Take What You See and Accept What You Get’

- Statement of International Cataloguing Principles (ICP) Principle of Representation
  “Descriptions and controlled forms of names should be based on the way an entity describes itself.”
- Generally, do not alter what is on the resource
  – Accurate representation
  – Encourage re-use of found data

Transcription: “Take What You See and Accept What You Get”
This is the overriding principle of RDA concerning the transcription of data. It is consistent with the ICP “Principle of Representation” to represent the resource the way it represents itself. This is a fairly significant change from AACR2, which includes extensive rules for abbreviations, capitalization, punctuation, numerals, symbols, etc., and in some cases directs the cataloger to ‘correct’ data which is known to be wrong (e.g., typos). With RDA we generally do not alter what is on the resource when transcribing information for certain elements. This is not only to follow the principle of representation, but also for a more practical reason: to encourage re-use of found data you can copy and paste or scan or download into your description of the resource.

Slide adapted from LC Training for RDA - Module 1
Transcription: ‘Take What You See and Accept What You Get’

- RDA 1.7 has instructions on capitalization, punctuation, diacritical marks, symbols, spacing of initials/acronyms, letters or words intended to be read more than once, abbreviations, and inaccuracies
- Alternative at 1.7.1 allows for using in-house guidelines or a published style manual
- LC-PCC PS 1.7.1
  - Encourages but doesn’t require following Appendix A for capitalization of transcribed elements
  - For punctuation, numerals, symbols, abbreviations, etc., follow RDA instructions

LC-PCC PS 1.71

*LC Practice/PCC practice for Alternative (1st)*: For capitalization of transcribed elements, catalogers are encouraged (but not required) to follow Appendix A; it is permitted to "take what you see" on the resource. For punctuation, numerals, symbols, abbreviations, etc., follow the guidelines in 1.7.3-1.7.9 and in the appendices. If supplying information in brackets or providing a romanized form, apply cataloger's judgment to follow the appropriate appendix or not.

Slide adapted from *LC Training for RDA - Module 1*
Regarding capitalization, RDA 1.7.2 directs the cataloger to “Apply the instructions on capitalization found in Appendix A.” But LC-PCC policy says that says you can follow the capitalization that you find, without adjusting it: “For capitalization of transcribed elements, catalogers are encouraged (but not required) to follow Appendix A; it is permitted to ‘take what you see’ on the resource.”

Slide adapted from LC Training for RDA - Module 1
Transcription: Capitalization

Accepting found capitalization:
245 10 $a Cairo : $b THE CITY VICTORIOUS / $c Max Rodenbeck.
250 ## $a FIRST VINTAGE DEPARTURES EDITION.

Changing found capitalization:
245 10 $a Cairo : $b the city victorious / $c Max Rodenbeck.
250 ## $a First Vintage Departures edition.

These are equally acceptable!

Here are two versions of four transcribed elements – title proper, other title information, statement of responsibility and edition statement: The use or not of uppercase letters does not affect searching and retrieval in the vast majority of systems, and many Web applications use uppercase letters.

[Animation for last text box on mouse click]

Slide adapted from LC Training for RDA - Module 1
Transcription: Punctuation, Numerals, Symbols, Abbreviations, etc.

- **LC-PCC PS 1.7.1 First Alternative**
  - “follow the guidelines in 1.7.3–1.7.9 and in the appendices”
  - Generally, follow what is on the resource

LC-PCC PS 1.7.1 First Alternative says “follow the guidelines in 1.7.3–1.7.9 and in the appendices.”

Slide adapted from *LC Training for RDA - Module 1*
RDA distinguishes between transcribed elements and recorded elements.

• For transcribed elements, generally accept the data as found on the resource.
• For recorded elements, the found information is often adjusted (for example, the hyphens in an ISBN are omitted).

Slide adapted from LC Training for RDA - Module 1
The basic instruction for most of the elements for describing a manifestation is to *transcribe* the data in the language and script found in the resource (“take what you see”). **RDA 1.4** contains a list of elements to be transcribed from the resource in the found language and script.

For non-transcribed elements:

- When *recording* other elements (e.g., extent, notes), record them in English
- When *adding data within* an element, record it in the language and script of the element to which it is added
- When *supplying* an element, generally supply in English

Regarding non-Latin scripts, **LC-PCC PS 1.4, First Alternative** states the LC policy to record a transliteration instead, or to give both (using the MARC 880 fields).

Slide adapted from *LC Training for RDA - Module 1*
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].

**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.
Example of an RDA record as seen in the Library of Congress Online Catalog. Leader/18 is coded “i” and the 040 $e has code “rda”.

[Image of a Library of Congress Online Catalog page with details extracted]
An RDA record in OCLC. Although subfield $e$ can appear in any spot in the 040 field, OCLC and PCC have stated that the preferred position is in front of the subfield $c$. 
Each adjacent data element that requires square brackets is enclosed in its own set of square brackets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2 1.0C1</th>
<th>RDA D.1.2.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>260 $a [S.l. : $b s.n.], $c 1966.</td>
<td>264 _1 $a [Place of publication not identified] : $b [publisher not identified], $c 1966.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This isn’t a change initiated by RDA. RDA Appendix D simply reflects changes made to the ISBD as of the Consolidated edition.*

Note: this is not a change initiated by RDA; appendix D reflects a change in ISBD as of the consolidated edition.
When an element ends with an abbreviation followed by a full stop or ends with the mark of omission and the punctuation following that element either is or begins with a full stop, include the full stop that constitutes or begins the prescribed punctuation.

**AACR2 1.0C1**

250 $a 3rd ed.

**RDA D.1.2.1**

250 $a 3rd ed..
264 _1 $a Vancouver : $b UBC Press, $c [2005]
264 _4 $c ©2005

*Note: This example assumes that the edition statement appeared on the prescribed source as “3rd ed.”*

This isn’t a change initiated by RDA; RDA Appendix D simply reflects changes made to the ISBD as of the Consolidated edition. This only applies if giving the RDA element in an ISBD display.

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

However: LC-PCC PS for 1.7.1 says: “If either field 245 or 250 does not end in a period, add one.” The implication of this is that if there is an abbreviation at the end, a second period is not added.
1.7.9 Inaccuracies

When instructed to transcribe an element as it appears on the source, transcribe an inaccuracy or a misspelled word unless the instructions for a specific element indicate otherwise (e.g., exception at 2.3.1.4 RDA).

EXAMPLE

The word of television

A comprehensive law book on proceedings under every statute/ordinance with up-to-date case law by superior courts

Make a note correcting the inaccuracy if considered important for identification or access (see 2.20 RDA).

If the inaccuracy appears in a title and a corrected form of the title is considered important for identification or access, record a corrected form of the title as a variant title (see 2.3.6 RDA).

Inaccuracies. For a serial or an integrating resource, correct obvious typographic errors in the title proper. Make a note recording the title as it appears on the source of information (see 2.20.2.4 RDA). In case of doubt about whether the spelling of a word is incorrect, transcribe the spelling as found. Record as a variant title (see 2.3.6 RDA) the title of a serial or an integrating resource as it appears on the source of information, if considered important for access.

EXAMPLE

Housing starts

Source of information on v. 1, no. 1 reads: Housing starts

ANIMATED SLIDE - click to bring in Exception at 2.3.1.4 for serials and integrating resources
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.

LCRI 21.30J. Titles of monographs corrected by "[i.e. ...]" and "[sic]" or by bracketing missing letters (cf. 1.0F1). When the "[i.e. ...]," "[sic]" or bracketed letter(s) technique is used, make two title added entries: a 246-derived one for the title in its uncorrected form, and one in its correct form.

Note: the wording of the note in the 246 field is not prescribed by RDA.
In RDA no indication of the misspelling of Egypt on the title page is given in the 245 field. The corrected title is recorded in field 246. The wording in the 246 is not prescribed by RDA.
GROUP QUIZ - what would you record as the title proper and statement of responsibility for this book? What variant titles would you record?

The typographical error on the title page is transcribed as found, with no indication that it is a mistake. In AACR2 we would have added “[sic]” after the typo.
For serials and integrating resources, there is no change in practice from AACR2. Typos in the earliest issue of a serial or the latest iteration of an integrating resource are corrected when recording the title proper.

AACR2 12.1B1. Correct obvious typographic errors when transcribing the title proper and give the title as it appears on the resource in a note. In case of doubt about whether the spelling of a word is incorrect, transcribe the spelling as found.

RDA 2.3.1.4. Inaccuracies. For a serial or an integrating resource, correct obvious typographic errors in the title proper. Make a note recording the title as it appears on the source of information (see 2.20.2.4). In case of doubt about whether the spelling of a word is incorrect, transcribe the spelling as found. Record as a variant title (see 2.3.6) the title of a serial or an integrating resource as it appears on the source of information, if considered 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...*

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.
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.

LCRI 1.1B1. AACR2 does not mention the problem that arises when data being transcribed for the bibliographic description include punctuation that is also used as ISBD punctuation: a colon, a slash, or the equals sign. Do not transcribe any of these three marks unless, according to normal practice, the space may be closed up on both sides. Usually, a comma or a dash (with space closed up on both sides) can be substituted for a colon.
Title Proper – Serials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2 12.1B7</th>
<th>RDA 2.3.1.4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>245 10 $a Proceedings of the ... Annual Symposium on Sea Turtle Biology and Conservation.</td>
<td>245 10 $a Proceedings of the ... Annual Symposium on Sea Turtle Biology and Conservation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245 14 $a The annual report of Governor ...</td>
<td>245 14 $a The annual report of Governor ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245 10 $a Annual report / Pacific Salmon Commission.</td>
<td>245 10 $a ... Annual report / Pacific Salmon Commission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not ... Annual report</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 RDA Elements Replace the GMD (245 $h)

**Content Type (RDA 6.9) – MARC 336**

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

**Media Type (RDA 3.2) – MARC 337**

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

**Carrier Type (RDA 3.3) – MARC 338**

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

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.

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 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>245 14 $a</td>
<td>The third coast $h [electronic resource] : $b when Chicago built the American dream / $c Thomas Dyja.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>$a 1 online resource (xxxiv, 508 p., [16] p. of plates) : $b ill., ports., maps.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RDA 3.2, 3.3, 6.9**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>245 14 $a</td>
<td>The third coast : $b when Chicago built the American dream / $c Thomas Dyja.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>$a 1 online resource (xxxiv, 508 pages, 16 unnumbered pages of plates) : $b illustrations, portraits, maps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>336</td>
<td>$a text $b txt $2 rdacontent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>337</td>
<td>$a computer $b c $2 rdamedia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>338</td>
<td>$a online resource $b cr $2 rdacarrier</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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; filmslip; 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 three-dimensional form; cartographic tactile 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 marcccontent, marccmedia, and marccarrier were changed to rdacontent, rdamedia, and rdacarrier in June 2010 (see MARC Technical Notice (June 18, 2010)).
Here is a book example. In AACR2 we didn’t use a GMD for some printed resources (books, scores, cartographic materials). In RDA, we do record the content type, media type, and carrier type for these resources.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Material Designation</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AACR2 1.1C</strong></td>
<td><strong>RDA 3.2, 3.3, 6.9</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 1$_a$ Kincaid, K. P.</td>
<td>100 1$_a$ Kincaid, K. P., $e$ author.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245 14$_a$ The next competitor / $c$ K.P. Kincaid ; illustrations by Alessia Brio.</td>
<td>245 14$_a$ The next competitor / $c$ K.P. Kincaid ; illustrations by Alessia Brio.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300$_a$ 236 p. ; $c$ 21 cm.</td>
<td>264 4$_c$ ©2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300$_a$ 236 pages ; $c$ 21 cm</td>
<td>336$_a$ text $b$ txt $2$ rdaccontent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>337$_a$ unmediated $b$ n $2$ rdamedia</td>
<td>338$_a$ volume $b$ nc $2$ rdacarrier</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This example shows the 336 field repeated for the different content types on the Web site.
Note: If copied records include repeated subfields $a, rather than multiple fields, LC will accept these fields as is.
When a resource has multiple parts with different characteristics (e.g., a book with an accompanying CD containing a sound file), subfield $3$ can be used in the 336-338 fields to identify which characteristic applies to which part of the resource.

* The use of $3$ in this example is optional.
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 title is not CORE in RDA, but it is for LC/PCC.
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: No limit on number of parallel titles transcribed

RDA 2.3.3

245 10  $a International meteorological vocabulary =
    $b Vocabulaire météorologique international =
    Mezhdunarodnyi meteorologicheskii slovar’ =
    Vocabulario meteorológico internacional.

246 31  $a Vocabulaire météorologique international

246 31  $a Mezhdunarodnyi meteorologicheskii slovar’

246 31  $a Vocabulario meteorológico internacional

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.
Here's an extreme (but not uncommon) example with title page with 6 equivalent titles.
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. It is a core element for LC.
### Supplied Other Title Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2 1.1E6</th>
<th>RDA 2.3.4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>245 10 $a Workshop on Rebuilding Abalone Stocks in British Columbia : $b [proceedings] / $c edited by Alan Campbell.</td>
<td>245 10 $a Workshop on Rebuilding Abalone Stocks in British Columbia / $c edited by Alan Campbell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245 10 $a Seattle Lesbian &amp; Gay Film Festival : $b [program].</td>
<td>245 10 $a Seattle Lesbian &amp; Gay Film Festival.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2 3.1E2, 7.1E2</th>
<th>RDA 2.3.4.5, 2.3.4.6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>110 1_ $a United States. $b Central Intelligence Agency.</td>
<td>110 1_ $a United States. $b Central Intelligence Agency, $e cartographer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245 10 $a Vegetation : $b [northern Europe].</td>
<td>245 10 $a Vegetation : $b [northern Europe].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245 00 $a Annie Hall $h [motion picture] : $b [trailer].</td>
<td>245 00 $a Annie Hall : $b [trailer].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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).

RDA: CORE ELEMENT

If more than one statement of responsibility relating to title proper appears on the source of information, only the first recorded is required.

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 at 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) that is not treated as part of the resource itself as described in 2.2.2.1
b) other published descriptions of the resource
c) a container that is not issued with the resource itself (e.g., a box or case made by the owner)
d) any other available source (e.g., a reference source).

When instructions specify transcription, indicate that the information is supplied from a source outside the resource itself:

by means of a note (see 2.20) or by some other means (e.g., through coding or the use of square brackets). Indicate that information is supplied for any of the following transcribed elements: ...

Statement of responsibility

Statement of responsibility relating to title proper
Parallel statement of responsibility relating to title proper
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.
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 any but the first of each group of such persons, families, or bodies. Indicate the omission by summarizing what has been omitted in a language and script preferred by the agency preparing the description. Indicate that the summary was taken from a source outside the resource itself (see 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/PCC 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.


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 this can be done 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 at 2.4.1.5.

LC Policy Statement 2.4.1.4: LC practice/PCC practice for Optional omission: Generally do not abridge a statement of responsibility.
### Statement of Responsibility - Noun Phrases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2 1.1F12</th>
<th>RDA 2.4.1.8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>245 10 $a$ Characters from Dickens : $b$ dramatised adaptations / $c$ by Barry Campbell.</td>
<td>245 10 $a$ Characters from Dickens / $c$ dramatised adaptations by Barry Campbell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245 10 $a$ Roman Britain / $c$ research and text by Colin Barham.</td>
<td>245 10 $a$ Roman Britain / $c$ research and text by Colin Barham.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.1F12. Treat a noun phrase occurring in conjunction with a statement of responsibility as other title information if it is indicative of the nature of the work.

Characters from Dickens [GMD] : dramatised adaptations / by Barry Campbell

If the noun or noun phrase is indicative of the role of the person(s) or body (bodies) named in the statement of responsibility rather than of the nature of the work, treat it as part of the statement of responsibility.

Roman Britain [GMD] / research and text by Colin Barham

In case of doubt, treat the noun or noun phrase as part of the statement of responsibility.

2.4.1.8 If a noun or noun phrase occurs with a statement of responsibility, treat the noun or noun phrase as part of the statement of responsibility.
If Multiple Statements ...

- Only the first recorded is required
- If you record more than the first ...
  - Record them in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the source of information (RDA 2.4.1.6)

- If not giving all statements of responsibility, give preference to those that identify creators of intellectual or artistic content (RDA 2.4.2.3)

  On source: “introduction by _____”
  “written by _____”
  If only transcribing one in 245 $c$, give “written by _____”

If there is more than one statement of responsibility, only the first statement of responsibility recorded is required as a core element.

If you record more than one, record the statements in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the source of information.

If you’ve decided not to give all the statements, give preference to the statement related to the intellectual or artistic content. So, in this example, if you decided you were only going to satisfy the core requirement, you’d ignore the “introduction by” statement and give the “written by” statement because it relates to the intellectual content of the resource.

Slide adapted from LC Training for RDA - Module 1
The transcription in the answer is done according to Appendix A.

RDA 2.4.2: If more than one statement of responsibility relating to title proper appears on the source of information, only the first recorded is required.
Engaging with Foreign Law

Sir Basil Markesinis QC, FBA
in co-operation with
Professor Jörg Fedtke

AACR2:
245 10 Engaging with foreign law /
$c Basil Markesinis in
co-operation with Jörg Fedtke.

RDA:
245 10 Engaging with foreign law /
$c Sir Basil Markesinis, QC,
FBA in co-operation with
Professor Jörg Fedtke.
The capitalization may be transcribed as found or may be capitalized according to Appendix A. All the names in the statement of responsibility may be transcribed, or any but the first may be omitted, with a summarization of what was omitted.
Environmental Law Handbook: record just the editor? Transcribe also all of the authors? Transcribe just the first author followed by “[and fourteen others]”?
FOLK-LORE OF THE
HOLY LAND
Moslem, Christian and Jewish

BY THE REVEREND
J. E. HANAUER
Honorary Canon of St. George's Cathedral, Jerusalem
British Chaplain at Damascus from 1908 to 1920
Honorary Correspondent-member of the Archaeological Institute of Germany

ADDENDUM TO
"WALKS IN AND AROUND JERUSALEM"

1977

245 10 $a Folk-lore of the Holy Land : $b Moslem, Christian and Jewish / $c by the Reverend J.E. Hanauer.

Or

245 10 $a FOLK-LORE OF THE HOLY LAND : $b Moslem, Christian and Jewish / $c BY THE REVEREND J.E. HANAUER, Honorary Canon of St. George's Cathedral, Jerusalem, British Chaplain at Damascus from 1908 to 1920, Honorary Correspondent-member of the Archaeological Institute of Germany, AUTHOR OF "WALKS IN AND AROUND JERUSALEM".
Human Rights: transcribe the authors’ titles and affiliations?

POSSIBILITIES:

/ $c by Louis Henkin, Gerald L. Neuman, Diane F. Orentlicher, David W. Leebron.

/ $c by Louis Henkin [and three others].

/ $c by Louis Henkin, University Professor Emeritus and Special Service Professor, Columbia University, Gerald L. Neuman, Herbert Wechsler Professor of Federal Jurisprudence, Columbia Law School, Diane F. Orentlicher, Professor of Law, Washington College of Law, American University, David W. Leebron, Dean and Lucy G. Moses Professor of Law, Columbia Law School.
Statements taken from other than the preferred source of information do not need to be bracketed as long as they are from somewhere within the resource itself.
In RDA, edition statement is a transcribed element and no abbreviations are used unless they appear on the source used for the edition statement. **CORE ELEMENT**

Designation of edition and designation of a named revision of an edition are core elements. Other sub-elements of edition statements are optional.

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 ndg. (Source of information reads: Ny ndgave)
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 (see 1.7).

RDA B.4. For transcribed elements, use only those abbreviations found in the sources of information for the element. If supplying all or part of a transcribed element, generally do not abbreviate words.

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.
### Inaccuracies - Edition Statement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2 1.0F, 1.2B1</th>
<th>RDA 1.7.9, 2.5, 2.20.4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>250 $a 2nd ed.</td>
<td>250 $a Second edition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source of information has:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Editoin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250 $a 4th [i.e. 5th] ed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source of information incorrectly has: 4th Edition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. In case of doubt about whether the spelling of a word is incorrect, transcribe the spelling as found.

AACR2 1.0F1. In an area where transcription from the item is required, transcribe an inaccuracy or a misspelled word as it appears in the item. Follow such an inaccuracy either by *sic* or by *i.e.* and the correction within square brackets. Supply a missing letter or letters in square brackets.

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

**2.20.4 Note on Edition Statement**

2.20.4.1 Scope. A note on edition statement is a note providing information on: the source of an edition statement; edition statements relating to issues, parts, etc.; changes in edition statements; or other information relating to an edition statement.

2.20.4.4 Other Information Relating to an Edition Statement. Make notes on other details relating to an edition statement, if considered important for identification or access.
Bracketing – Edition Statement

AACR2 1.2A2, 1.2B2

$250 \textit{Three asterisks} \text{ ed.} \quad 250 \quad \text{ed. 3e [édition].} \quad 250 \quad \textit{State} 2

RDA 2.5.2.3

\quad 250 \quad \text{	extit{Edition statement appears on resource as: } *** edition} \quad \text{ed.}

\quad 250 \quad \textit{a} 3e [édition]. \quad 250 \quad \text{[Version] 1.1.}\quad 250 \quad \textit{[State] B.}

AACR2 1.2A2. Give in this area information taken from the chief source of information or from any other source prescribed for this area in the following chapters. Enclose information supplied from any other source in square brackets.

1.2B2. If the edition statement consists solely or chiefly of characters that are neither numeric nor alphabetic, give the statement in words in the language and script of the title proper and enclose them in square brackets.

[Three asterisks] ed.

If the edition statement consists of a letter or letters and/or a number or numbers without accompanying words, add an appropriate word or abbreviation.

3e [éd.]

[State] B

2.5.2.3 Record a designation of edition applying the basic instructions on recording edition statements given under 2.5.1.

If a designation of edition consists of a letter or letters and/or a number or numbers (expressed either as numerals or as words) without accompanying words, add an appropriate word. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself (see 2.2.4).
Bracketing – Edition Statement

AACR2 1.2B4, LCRI 1.2B4

Optional addition. If an item lacks an edition statement but is known to contain significant changes from other editions, supply a suitable brief statement in the language and script of the title proper and enclose it in square brackets.

- [New ed.]
- [3e éd.]
- [2nd ed., partly rev.]

LCRI 1.2B4. LC practice: Do not apply this optional rule to any case of merely supposed differences in issues that might make them different editions. Apply the option for manifest differences where the catalog records would otherwise show exactly the same information in the areas beginning with the title and statement of responsibility area and ending with the series area.

LC/PCC practice for updating loose-leaves: Apply the option if the main entry and/or title proper of a resource being cataloged would be the same as that of the resource it continues.

RDA 2.5.1.4 Optional Addition

If a resource lacks an edition statement but is known to contain significant changes from other editions, supply an edition statement, if considered important for identification or access. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself (see 2.2.4).

Note: The two methods for indicating that the information was taken from a source outside the resource are bracketing the information, or making a note about the source.
MARC 250: Now repeatable

• In 2013, field 250 was made repeatable:
  
  250 ## $a Canadian edition.
  250 ## $a 3rd edition.

  [Two separate edition statements found on the title page]

• Not yet implemented in OCLC

• $3 - Materials specified also added in 2013


**Basic guidelines:**

Use the 264 for all new original or newly authenticated RDA records.

Use a new 264 field with the appropriate 1st indicator (Sequence of statements) to show changes in production, publication, distribution, and manufacture elements in existing RDA records for multi-part monographs, serials, and integrating resources.

An existing 260 field in an RDA record for a multi-part monograph, serial, or integrating resource may be changed to a 264 when adding additional 264 fields at the cataloger’s discretion, presuming the cataloger has enough information to select the appropriate second indicator value.

In pre-RDA records for multi-part monographs, serials, and integrating resources, prefer not to change an existing 260 field to 264. It is permissible to update pre-RDA records with changes in production, publication, distribution, and manufacture elements by adding either the 260 field or the 264 field at the cataloger’s discretion.

In repeating 264 fields based on the first indicator value, follow the repeatability guidelines for the 264 below:
New Field 264

264 - Production, Publication, Distribution, Manufacture and Copyright Statements (R)

Subfield Codes

$a - Place of production, publication, distribution, manufacture (R)
$b - Name of producer, publisher, distributor, manufacturer (R)
$c - Date of production, publication, distribution, manufacture, or copyright (R)
$3 - Materials specified (NR)
$6 - Linkage (NR)
$8 - Field link and sequence number (R)


Basic guidelines:

Use the 264 for all new original or newly authenticated RDA records.

Use a new 264 field with the appropriate 1st indicator (Sequence of statements) to show changes in production, publication, distribution, and manufacture elements in existing RDA records for multi-part monographs, serials, and integrating resources.

An existing 260 field in an RDA record for a multi-part monograph, serial, or integrating resource may be changed to a 264 when adding additional 264 fields at the cataloger’s discretion, presuming the cataloger has enough information to select the appropriate second indicator value.

In pre-RDA records for multi-part monographs, serials, and integrating resources, prefer not to change an existing 260 field to 264. It is permissible to update pre-RDA records with changes in production, publication, distribution, and manufacture elements by adding either the 260 field or the 264 field at the cataloger’s discretion.

In repeating 264 fields based on the first indicator value, follow the repeatability guidelines for the 264 below:
Publication, Distribution, Etc.

AACR2 1.4B4


RDA 2.8.1.4


Source of information reads:
Vancouver, British Columbia

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.
AACR2 1.4B4 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.

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.

Source of information reads:
Department of Geography,
University of Victoria,
Victoria, British Columbia,
Canada

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>260</th>
<th>$a Victoria, B.C. : $b Dept. of Geography, University of Victoria, $c 1979.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>264 _1</td>
<td>$a Victoria, British Columbia, Canada : $b Department of Geography, University of Victoria, $c 1979.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Publication, Distribution, Etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2 1.4B4, 1.4D2</th>
<th>RDA 2.8.1.4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source of information for distributor reads: Distributed by The Talman Company, Inc., New York, NY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>264 _2 $a New York, NY : $b Distributed by The Talman Company, Inc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>264 _4 $c ©1991</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Only the publication data would be CORE in this case. Recording only 264 _1 would be sufficient.

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.
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 1.4B6, 1.4C4**


260 $a$ Bs. As. [i.e. Buenos Aires] : $b$ Ed. del Mediodía, $c$ [1966]

**RDA 2.8.1.4, 2.20.7.3**

264 _1 $a$ Stockholm : $b$ Knižnice lyriky, $c$ 1954.

500 $a$ Actually published in Paris.

264 _1 $a$ Bs. As. : $b$ Ed. del Mediodía, $c$ [1966]

500 $a$ Published in Buenos Aires.

*Abbreviation of name of publisher transcribed as found on title page.*

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2 1.4C2, 1.4C4</th>
<th>RDA 2.8.1.4, 2.20.7.3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
500 $a Published in Cardiff. |
500 $a Published in Rio de Janeiro. |

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2 1.4C3</th>
<th>RDA 2.8.1.4, 2.8.2.3, 2.20.7.3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>260 $a$ London [Ont.]: $b$ Environmetrics Press, $c$ 1990-</td>
<td>264 _1 $a$ London : $b$ Environmetrics Press, $c$ 1990- or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>264 _1 $a$ London [Ontario]: $b$ Environmetrics Press, $c$ 1990- or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>264 _1 $a$ London : $b$ Environmetrics Press, $c$ 1990-500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$a$ Published in London, Ontario.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AACR2 1.4B6, 1.4C2, 1.4C3, 1.4C4 all specify the addition of information in square brackets. In RDA the element can be transcribed as it appears, or optionally the name of the larger jurisdiction may be supplied in brackets.

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.

2.8.2.3. *Optional Addition.* Supply the name of the larger jurisdiction (state, province, etc., and/or country) as part of the local place name if considered important for identification or access. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself (see 2.2.4). If the place name as transcribed is known to be fictitious, or requires clarification, make a note giving the actual place name, etc. (see 2.20.7.3).
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.
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.
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.
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.

LCPS for 2.8.2.6: LC practice/PCC practice: Supply a probable place of publication if possible rather than give “[Place of publication not identified].”
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-PCC Policy Statement 2.8.2.6: LC practice/PCC practice: Supply a probable place of publication if possible rather than give “[Place of publication not identified].”
LC-PCC Policy Statement for 2.8.2.6

*LC practice/PCC practice:* Supply a probable place of publication if possible rather than give “[Place of publication not identified].”

RDA 2.8.2.6.1-2.8.2.6.4

Known place:  [Chicago]
Probable place:  [Chicago?]  
                  [Chicago?, Illinois]  
                  [Chicago, Illinois?]
Known country, state, province, etc.:  [Illinois]
Probable country, state, province, etc.:  [Illinois?]  

LC-PCC Policy Statement 2.8.2.6: *LC practice/PCC practice:* Supply a probable place of publication if possible rather than give “[Place of publication not identified].”

What are the difference in the probable place examples?:

2.8.2.6.1 If the place of publication is known, supply the local place name (city, town, etc.). Include the name of the larger jurisdiction if necessary for identification.  
[Chicago]

2.8.2.6.2 If the place of publication is uncertain, supply the name of the probable local place of publication. Include the name of the larger jurisdiction if necessary for identification. If only the local place name is supplied, follow it with a question mark.
[Chicago?]  
If: the name of the larger jurisdiction is supplied and the place of publication is known to be within that jurisdiction and the locality within that jurisdiction is uncertain then: add a question mark following the name of the probable local place.
[Chicago?, Illinois]  
If: the name of the larger jurisdiction is supplied and it is not known if the place of publication is in that larger jurisdiction then: add a question mark following the name of the larger jurisdiction.
[Chicago, Illinois?]  

So, basically [Chicago?] and [Chicago, Illinois?] mean the exact same thing. [Chicago?, Illinois] would be used if you are guessing that the place is Chicago, but you are certain the place is within Illinois.
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.

LC-PCC PS for 2.9: LC practice: If distribution data elements are being given in lieu of missing publication data elements, give a complete distribution statement.

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.

LC-PCC PS for 2.9: LC practice: If distribution data elements are being given in lieu of missing publication data elements, give a complete distribution statement.
Examples: place of distribution

264 _1 $a [Place of publication not identified] : $b ABC Publishers, $c 2009.
264 _2 $a Seattle
   On source: ABC Publishers, 2009
   Distributed by Iverson Company, Seattle

264 _1 $a [Place of publication not identified] : $b Sherman & Brothers, Inc., $c 2010.
264 _2 $a Australia
   On source: Sherman & Brothers, Inc., 2010
   Distributed in Australia by Goodman Ltd.

LC-PCC PS for 2.9: LC practice: If distribution data elements are being given in lieu of missing publication data elements, give a complete distribution statement.

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 can supply the name of the distributor in both of these examples, but this would be going above the core requirements. However, the LC-PCC PS for 2.9 says to give a full distribution statement you are recording any of the distribution sub-elements.
Examples: distributor’s name

264 _1 $a Chicago : $b [publisher not identified], $c 2009.
264 _2 $b RD Distributors
    On title page: Chicago, 2009
    On title page verso: RD Distributors, Evanston

264 _1 $a [Place of publication not identified] : $b [publisher not identified], $c 2010.
264 _2 $a Boston : $b KL, Inc.
    On jewel box: Published in 2010 and distributed by KL, Inc. in Boston and Ottawa.

LC-PCC PS for 2.9: LC practice: If distribution data elements are being given in lieu of missing publication data elements, give a complete distribution statement.

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.

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

LC-PCC PS for 2.9: LC practice: If distribution data elements are being given in lieu of missing publication data elements, give a complete distribution statement.
Examples: date of distribution

264 _1  $a Omaha, Nebraska : $b Means Pub. Co., $c [date of publication not identified]
264 _2  $c 2009.
   On title page: Means Pub. Co., Omaha, Nebraska
   On title page verso: 2009 distribution

264 _1  $a [United States] : $b Rand McNally, $c [date of publication not identified]
264 _2  $c 2010.
   On map panel: Published by Rand McNally;
distributed in the U.S. by WM Services, 2010.

LC-PCC PS for 2.9: LC practice: If distribution data elements are being given in lieu of missing publication data elements, give a complete distribution statement.

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.

LC-PCC PS for 2.9: LC practice: If distribution data elements are being given in lieu of missing publication data elements, give a complete distribution statement.
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.

LC-PCC PS for 2.10: LC practice: If manufacture data elements are being given in lieu of missing publication and missing distribution elements, give a complete manufacture statement.
Place of manufacture becomes a core element when the place of publication and place of distribution are not identified. Only the first named place of manufacture is required in this situation. The italics indicates elements that are not core.

LC-PCC PS for 2.10: LC practice: If manufacture data elements are being given in lieu of missing publication and missing distribution elements, give a complete manufacture statement.
Examples: manufacturer’s name

264 _1 $a Boston : $b [publisher not identified], $c 2010
264 _3 $a Cambridge : $b Kinsey Printing Company
   On score: Published in Boston, 2010;
   Cambridge -- Kinsey Printing Company
   No distribution information

264 _1 $a [Place of publication not identified] : $b [publisher not identified], $c 2009.
   On photograph: Published 2009; printed by B. Ross Printing (Arlington, VA), May 2009
   No distribution information

These two examples show giving the Manufacturer’s name because the publisher is not identified. In the second example, the Place of manufacture is also given because the Place of publication is not identified. Italicized data are not core elements in this situation.

LC-PCC PS for 2.10: LC practice: If manufacture data elements are being given in lieu of missing publication and missing distribution elements, give a complete manufacture statement.
Examples: date of manufacture

264 _1 $a Tampa : $b Garrison Publishers, $c [date of publication not identified]
264 _3 $c 2010.
   On source: Garrison Publishers, Tampa; 2010 Printing
   No distribution or copyright date

264 _1 $a [Place of publication not identified] : $b [publisher not identified], $c [date of publication not identified]
   On source: Printed for distribution in Western Europe by ZZZ Printers (London, Zurich, and Vienna) in 2009.
   No distribution information or copyright date.

These two examples show giving the Date of manufacture as a “Core if” element. In these situations, Publication and distribution information were not on the resource.

However, the advice for both Place of ... and Date of ... information would be to give a probable place of publication and a probable date of publication whenever possible to avoid needing to give any of the Core if elements we’ve just spent many minutes considering. Also, if catalogers do need to give any distribution information or manufacture information, it might be easier to give complete distribution statements or complete manufacture statements in the 264 field because it is confusing to give only one or two of the pieces of each statement.
Copyright Date

- **CORE ELEMENT** if neither the date of publication nor the date of distribution is identified
- Copyright dates are not required for multipart monographs, serials, and integrating resources
- RDA 2.11
- Precede by copyright symbol (©) or phonogram symbol (℗)
- MARC field 264, second indicator 4; $c$ is the only subfield used; no ending period.

```
264 _4 $c ©2002
264 _4 $c ℗1983
```

LC-PCC PS for 2.11: *LC practice for Core Element*: Record a copyright date for a single-part monograph if neither the date of publication nor the date of distribution is identified. It is not required to record copyright dates for multipart monographs, serials, and integrating resources.
Copyright Date

- If the resource has multiple copyright dates that apply to various aspects (e.g., text, sound, graphics), record any that are considered important for identification or selection.

```
264 _4 $c ©2010
264 _4 $3 disc $c ©2009
```

- If the resource has multiple copyright dates that apply to a single aspect (e.g., text, sound, or graphics), record only the latest copyright date.

$3 - Materials specified is available in field 264 if needed, as in the example in this slide.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approximate Date of Publication, Distribution, Etc.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AACR2 1.4F7, 2.16G</strong></td>
<td><strong>RDA 1.9.2</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1971 or 1972]</td>
<td>[1971 or 1972]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1969?]</td>
<td>[1969?]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[between 1906 and 1912]</td>
<td>[between 1906 and 1912]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ca. 1960]</td>
<td>[1960?]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[197-]</td>
<td>[between 1970 and 1979]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[197-?]</td>
<td>[between 1970 and 1979?]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[18--]</td>
<td>[between 1800 and 1899]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[18--?]</td>
<td>[between 1800 and 1899?]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[not after Aug. 21, 1492]</td>
<td>[not after August 21, 1492]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[not before April 22, 2010]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actual Year: [2003]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Either One of Two Consecutive Years: [1971 or 1972]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probable Year: [1969?]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probable Range of Years: [between 1846 and 1853?] [between 1800 and 1899?] [between 1970 and 1979?] [between 1400 and 1600?]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earliest and/or Latest Possible Date Known: [not after ...] [not before ...] [between ... and ...]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[1492?]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[not after Aug. 21, 1492]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[between 1711 and 1719]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.8.6.6. Date of Publication Not Identified in a Single-Part Resource

If the date of publication is not identified in a single-part resource, supply the date or approximate date of publication (see 1.9.2). If an approximate date of publication for a single-part resource cannot reasonably be determined, record *date of publication not identified*. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself (see 2.2.4).

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

1.9.2 **Supplied Dates** Record a supplied date or dates as instructed at 1.9.2.1–1.9.2.5, as applicable. Indicate that the date was taken from a source outside the resource itself (see 2.2.4).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actual Year: [2003]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Either One of Two Consecutive Years: [1971 or 1972]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probable Year: [1969?]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probable Range of Years: [between 1846 and 1853?] [between 1800 and 1899?] [between 1970 and 1979?] [between 1400 and 1600?]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earliest and/or Latest Possible Date Known: [not after ...] [not before ...] [between ... and ...]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Unknown Date of Publication, Distribution, Etc.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2 1.4F6</th>
<th>RDA 2.11, 2.7.6, 2.8.6, 2.9.6, 2.10.6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>c1967</td>
<td>©1967 or copyright 1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967 printing</td>
<td>1967 [in manufacture date field]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p1983</td>
<td>®1983 or phonogram 1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979 pressing</td>
<td>1979 [in manufacture date field]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 $a$ Fairbanks : $b$ University of Alaska Press, $c$ c2010.

**RDA 2.8.6.6, 2.11**

264 _1_ $a$ Fairbanks : $b$ University of Alaska Press, $c$ [date of publication not identified]

264 _4_ $c$ ©2010

or

264 _1_ $a$ Fairbanks : $b$ University of Alaska Press, $c$ [2010]

or

264 _1_ $a$ Fairbanks : $b$ University of Alaska Press, $c$ [2010?]
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.

LCPS for 2.11: *LC practice for Core Element*: Record a copyright date for a single-part monograph if neither the date of publication nor the date of distribution is identified. It is not required to record copyright dates for multipart monographs, serials, and integrating resources.
Unknown Date of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

AACR2 1.4F6


RDA 2.8.6.6, 2.10.6.3

264 _1 $a Tucson, Arizona ; $a Redlands, California : $b Statistical Research, Inc., $c [2003?]

or

264 _1 $a Tucson, Arizona ; $a Redlands, California : $b Statistical Research, Inc., $c [date of publication not identified]

264 _3 $c 2003.

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

2.10.6. Date of Manufacture. 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 a date of publication is supplied, as in the first example in the slide, then the date of manufacture is not required. In the second example in the slide, the date of manufacture is core and required because there is not date of publication, distribution, or copyright. The place of manufacture and name of manufacturer are not required in the second example because a place of publication and name of publisher are present. In both RDA examples, both places of publication have been recorded, but only the first is required as a core element.
Items Lacking a Publication Date

**LC-PCC PS for 2.8.6.6**

*LC practice/PCC practice:* Supply a date of publication if possible, using the guidelines below, rather than give “[date of publication not identified].”

A. If an item lacking a publication date contains only a copyright date, apply the following in the order listed:

1. Supply a date of publication that corresponds to the copyright date, in square brackets, if it seems reasonable to assume that date is a likely publication date.

2. If the copyright date is for the year following the year in which the publication is received, supply a date of publication that corresponds to the copyright date.

B. If an item lacking a publication date contains a copyright date and a date of manufacture and the year is the same for both, supply a date of publication that corresponds to that date, in square brackets, if it seems reasonable to assume that date is a likely publication date.

*plus many additional guidelines*

LC-PCC PS for 2.8.6.6 contains numerous guidelines and examples on what to supply as a publication date for an item lacking a publication date.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Audio carriers</th>
<th>Computer carriers</th>
<th>Microform carriers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>audio cartridge</td>
<td>computer card</td>
<td>aperture card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audio cylinder</td>
<td>computer chip cartridge</td>
<td>microfiche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audio disc</td>
<td>computer disc</td>
<td>microfiche cassette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audio roll</td>
<td>computer disc cartridge</td>
<td>microfilm cartidge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audiocassette</td>
<td>computer disc cartridge</td>
<td>microfilm cassette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audiotape reel</td>
<td>computer tape cartridge</td>
<td>microfilm reel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sound-track reel</td>
<td>computer tape cassettes</td>
<td>microfilm slip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>online resource</td>
<td>microopaque</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projected image carriers</th>
<th>Unmediated carriers</th>
<th>Video carriers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>film cartridge</td>
<td>card</td>
<td>video cartridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>film cassette</td>
<td>flipchart</td>
<td>videocassette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>film reel</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>videodisc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>film roll</td>
<td>roll</td>
<td>videotape reel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filmslip</td>
<td>sheet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filmstrip</td>
<td>volume</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filmstrip cartridge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overhead transparency slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
3.4.5 Extent of Text

3.4.5.2 Single Volume

a) If the volume is numbered in terms of pages, record the number of pages.
b) If the volume is numbered in terms of 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.

If the volume is numbered as leaves but has text on both sides, see 3.4.5.5 (Misleading Numbering) or make an explanatory note (see 3.22.2.11).

| 327 pages        | xvii, 323 pages |
| 321 leaves       | 27 pages, 300 leaves |
| 381 columns      | A-Z pages |

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.
   

b) If the number is not readily ascertainable, record an estimated number of pages, leaves, or columns preceded by \textit{approximately}.
   
   approximately 600 pages  \textit{AACR2:} ca. 600 p.

c) Record 1\textit{ volume (unpaged)}.  \textit{LC-PCC PS:} LC will usually follow method c)
   
   1 volume (unpaged)

\textbf{LC-PCC PS for 3.4.5.3: Resources Consisting Entirely of Unnumbered Pages, etc.} \textit{LC practice:} For LC original cataloging, usually follow method c).
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.

- 33 leaves, 31 unnumbered leaves
- 8 unnumbered pages, 155 pages

*or*

b) an estimated number preceded by *approximately*

- 8, vii, approximately 300, 73 pages

*or*

c) *unnumbered sequence of pages*, etc.

- 27 pages, unnumbered sequence of leaves

---

LC-PCC PS for 3.4.5.3: Resources Consisting of Both Numbered and Unnumbered Sequences. *LC practice:* For LC original cataloging, usually follow method c) if it is necessary to record the unnumbered sequence(s).
3.4.5 Extent of Text

3.4.5.5 Misleading Numbering

In some cases, the numbering on the last page, leaf, or column of a sequence does not represent the total number in that sequence. When this occurs, do not correct it unless it gives a completely false impression of the extent of the resource (e.g., when only alternate pages are numbered or when the number on the last page, leaf, or column of the sequence is misprinted).

When correcting misleading numbering, record the numbering as it appears on the last page or leaf followed by *that is* and the correct number.

48 leaves, that is, 96 pages  
329, that is, 392 pages

AACR2 2.5B4. If the number printed on the last page or leaf of a sequence does not represent the total number of pages or leaves in that sequence, let it stand uncorrected unless it gives a completely false impression of the extent of the item, as, for instance, when only alternate pages are numbered or when the number on the last page or leaf of the sequence is misprinted. Supply corrections in such cases in square brackets.

48 [i.e. 96] p.
329 [i.e. 392] p.
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 by 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 \textit{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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pages</th>
<th>Number of Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>560</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>217</td>
<td>Variously numbered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>366</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Unnumbered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c) Record 1 volume (various pagings).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pages</th>
<th>Number of Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Volume (various pagings)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LC-PCC PS: LC practice: For LC original cataloging, usually follow method c).

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.

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-PCC PS for 3.5.1.3: LC practice for Alternative:* Use inches for discs (RDA 3.5.1.4.4) and for all audio carriers; otherwise, follow the RDA instruction as written.

*LC-PCC PS for 1.7.1:* Field 300. Field 300 may end in no punctuation, may end in a right parenthesis when the last element of the field is a parenthetical qualifier, or may end in a period when the last element is an abbreviation. When a record has a 490 field, insure that field 300 ends in a period.
Final Punctuation in Field 300

LC-PCC PS for 1.7.1

Field 300 may end in no punctuation, may end in a right parenthesis when the last element of the field is a parenthetical qualifier, or may end in a period when the last element is an abbreviation. When a record has a 490 field, insure that field 300 ends in a period.

300 $a vii, 232 pages : $b illustrations ; $c 26 cm
[no series statement on resource]

but

300 $a xxii, 475 pages : $b illustrations, maps ; $c 23 cm.
490 1_ $a Roadside history series

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-PCC PS for 3.5.1.3: LC practice for Alternative: Use inches for discs (RDA 3.5.1.4.4) and for all audio carriers; otherwise, follow the RDA instruction as written.

LC-PCC PS for 1.7.1: Field 300. Field 300 may end in no punctuation, may end in a right parenthesis when the last element of the field is a parenthetical qualifier, or may end in a period when the last element is an abbreviation. When a record has a 490 field, insure that field 300 ends in a period.
### 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 considered important for identification or selection. Use one or more appropriate terms from the following list:

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

If none of the terms in the list is appropriate or sufficiently specific, record details of illustrative content (see 7.15.1.4).

---

LC-PCC PS for 7.15: CORE ELEMENT FOR LC. Illustrative content is a core element for LC for resources intended for children.

LC-PCC PS for 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."

If none of the terms in the list is appropriate or sufficiently specific, record details of illustrative content (see 7.15.1.4). That is, give a note with the details:

- **500** Computer drawings.
- **500** Map of Australia on endpapers.
Other Characteristics - Font Size

- Font size - RDA 3.13
  - Closed list
    - giant print
    - large print
  - Optionally, specify the dimensions of the type measured in points. Add the dimensions, in parentheses, following the font size
    - giant print (36 point)
  - MARC 340 $n

  340 ## $n large print $2 rda

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2 2.5B23</th>
<th>RDA 3.13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>300 385 p. (large print) ; $c 23 cm.</td>
<td>300 385 pages ; $c 23 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>340 $n large print $2 rda</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Large print: two ways to indicate this in AACR2:

1) Use GMD [text (large print)] 1.1C1 says: For materials for the visually impaired, add (large print) or (tactile), when appropriate, to any term in list 2. Add (braille), when appropriate, to any term in list 2 other than braille or text.

2) 2.5B23 Large print. If an item is in large print intended for use by the visually impaired, add, to the statement of the number of volumes, leaves, or pages, (large print). There is a similar instruction at 5.5B3.

Slide adapted from *LC Training for RDA - Module 1*
Other Characteristics - E-Resources

• Electronic resources (digital files)
  – File type - 3.19.2 audio file, image file, text file
  – Encoding format - 3.19.3 CD audio, MP3, JPEG, PowerPoint, HTML, PDF, MS Word, Blu-ray, DVD video, QuickTime
  – File size - 3.19.4 182 KB, 6.6 MB
  – Resolution - 3.19.5 2048x1536 pixels, 3.1 megapixels
  – Regional encoding - 3.19.6 region 4, all regions
  – Encoded bitrate - 3.19.7 32 kbps, 7.17 Mbps, 12.52 Mbit/s
  – New MARC 347 field to record all of the above
MARC 347 - Digital File Characteristics (R)

Indicators: both are undefined (blank)

Subfields:
$a - File type (R)
$b - Encoding format (R)
$c - File size (R)
$d - Resolution (R)
$e - Regional encoding (R)
$f - Transmission speed (R)
$0 - Authority record control number or standard number (R)
$2 - Source (NR)
$3 - Materials specified (NR)
$6 - Linkage (NR)
$8 - Field link and sequence number (R)

347 ## $a text file $b PDF $c 1.45 MB $2 rda
347 ## $a audio file $b CD audio $2 rda
347 ## $a video file $b Blu-ray $2 rda
347 ## $a video file $b DVD video $e region 4 $2 rda
347 ## $a image file $b JPEG $d 3.1 megapixels $2 rda
347 ## $a audio file $b MP3 $f 32 kbps $2 rda

MARC 347 - Digital file characteristics

Subfield Codes
$a - File type (R)
$b - Encoding format (R)
$c - File size (R)
$d - Resolution (R)
$e - Regional encoding (R)
$f - Transmission speed (R)
$0 - Authority record control number or standard number (R)
$2 - Source (NR)
$3 - Materials specified (NR)
$6 - Linkage (NR)
$8 - Field link and sequence number (R)
096 1 0 1

040 4 QL777.C25 4b A23 2013

049 4b WAUN

100 1 Aber, Bryan. He author.


248 1 7 Wolverines translocation

264 1 [Bozeman, Montana? : 4b [WCS North America Program], 4c [2013]]

300 1 online resource (51 pages) : 4f Illustrations, forms.

336 text 4b and 4c rdacontent

337 computer 4b and 4c rdacontent

338 online resource 4b or 4c rdacontent

245 1 0 Title from PDF cover page (WCS North America Program, viewed on September 19, 2013).


500 "April 2013."
## Comparison of Extent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2</th>
<th>RDA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>300  $a xxiii, 554 p. : $b ill., map ; $c 24 cm.</td>
<td>300  $a xxiii, 554 pages : $b illustrations, map ; $c 24 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300  $a xv, 453 p., [16] p. of plates : $b ill. (some col.), maps (some col.) ; $c 24 cm.</td>
<td>300  $a xv, 453 pages, 16 unnumbered pages of plates : $b illustrations (some colour), maps (some colour) ; $c 24 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300  $a ix, 120 p. : $b ill. (chiefly col.), digital, PDF file.</td>
<td>300  $a 1 online resource (ix, 120 pages) : $b illustrations (chiefly color)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>347  $a text file $b PDF $2 rda</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

**LC-PCC PS for 1.7.1:** Field 300. Field 300 either ends in no punctuation or ends in a right parenthesis when the last element of the field is a parenthetical qualifier. When a record has a 490 field, insure that field 300 ends in a period.

Note: New bibliographic format fields 344, 345, 346, and 347 have been established for recording Sound Characteristics, Projection Characteristics of Moving Image, Video Characteristics, and Digital File Characteristics, respectively, that would previously have been mapped to field 300. RDA instructions 3.16-3.19 cover the recording of these characteristics.
Comparison of Extent

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

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].

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; quadraphonic; surround. In AACR2 6.5C7 Number of sound channels, there were only three terms: mono.; stereo.; quad. Note: LC will continue to give disc dimensions in inches (LC-PCC PS for 3.5.1.3: LC practice for Alternative: Use inches for discs (RDA 3.5.1.4.4) and for all audio carriers; otherwise, follow the RDA instruction as written.). 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.

Note: New bibliographic format fields 344, 345, 346, and 347 have been established for recording Sound Characteristics, Projection Characteristics of Moving Image, Video Characteristics, and Digital File Characteristics, respectively, that would previously have been mapped to field 300. RDA instructions 3.16-3.19 cover the recording of these characteristics.

Third example: No abbreviations are used for sound and color. Note: LC will continue to give disc dimensions in inches (LC-PCC PS for 3.5.1.3). If an agency decided to apply 3.4.1.5 c) they could say 1 DVD instead of 1 videotdisc.
Series Numbering

AACR2 1.6G
490  $a Dictionary of literary biography ; $v v. 68
   Numbering on source of information: Volume Sixty-eight

RDA 2.12.9
490  $a Dictionary of literary biography ; $v volume 68

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 (see 1.7) and the general guidelines on numbers expressed as numerals or as words (see 1.8).

Do not capitalize a term that is part of the series numbering unless the instructions in appendix A applicable 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
1) Record numerals in the form in which they appear on the source of information. LC-PCC PS: LC practice: Apply this alternative.
2) 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. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself (see 2.2.4). LC-PCC PS: LC practice: Do not apply this alternative.

1.8.3. Substitute numerals for numbers expressed as words.
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 applicable 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
1) Record numerals in the form in which they appear on the source of information. LC-PCC PS: LC practice: Apply this alternative.
2) 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. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself (see 2.2.4). LC-PCC PS: LC practice: Do not apply this alternative.

1.8.3. Substitute numerals for numbers expressed as words.
The text below contains guidelines for series numbering in bibliographic records, following the American National Standard Institute's (ANSI) AACR2 and the Research Libraries Group's (RLG) RDA standards. The guidelines are illustrated with examples from the series "Amsterdamer Publikationen zur Sprache und Literatur." The text explains how to number items within a series and how to format the numbering according to the standards. It also outlines alternatives for recording the numbering in cases where the original format might not be clear or preferred for clarity. The text concludes with a note on substituting numerals for numbers expressed as words.
### Series Numbering

**AACR2 1.6G**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>490</td>
<td>$a UBCIM publications ; $v new ser., v. 22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Numbering on source of information:* New Series Vol 22

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>490</td>
<td>$a Yearbook / American Vocational Association ; $v 6th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Numbering on source of information:* Sixth

**RDA 2.12.9**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>490</td>
<td>$a UBCIM publications ; $v new series, vol 22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>490</td>
<td>$a Yearbook / American Vocational Association ; $v 6th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

**2.12.9.6.** Include wording intended to differentiate a new sequence of numbering (wording such as new series). Supply new series or another appropriate term if:

- a new sequence of numbering has the same numbering as an earlier sequence and the new sequence is not accompanied by wording such as new series.

Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself (see 2.2.4).

**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*

1) Record numerals in the form in which they appear on the source of information. *LC-PCC PS: LC practice:* Apply this alternative.

2) 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. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself (see 2.2.4). *LC-PCC PS: LC practice:* Do not apply this alternative.

**1.8.3.** Substitute numerals for numbers expressed as words.
In ACR2 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. In case of doubt about whether the spelling of a word is incorrect, transcribe the spelling as found.

**AACR2 1.6G1.**
If the numbering that appears on the item is known to be incorrect, transcribe it as found and add the correct numbering in square brackets.

Kieler historische Studien; $v$ Bd. 24 [i.e. 25]

**RDA 2.12.9.3, 2.20.11.4**
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. If the numbering that appears on the source of information is known to be incorrect, transcribe it as it appears. Make a note giving the correct numbering (see 2.20.11.4).

**2.20.11.4**
Make a note giving the correct numbering within a series or subseries if the numbering transcribed from the source of information is known to be incorrect (see 2.12.9.3).
### ISSN for Main Series/Subseries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2 1.6H7</th>
<th>RDA 2.12.8.3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>490 (\textitan {\textit{$a Acta Universitatis\ Wratislaviensis ; $v no 925. \textit{$a Historia, $x 0524-4498 ; \textit{$v 64}})))</td>
<td>490 (\textitan {\textit{$a Acta Universitatis\ Wratislaviensis, $x 0239-6661 ; $v no 925. \textit{$a Historia, $x 0524-4498 ; $v 64}}))</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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 \text{\$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.
Notes - Dissertation or Thesis Info

- RDA 7.9
- Attribute of works
- CORE element for LC and PCC
- MARC 008/24-27 and 502 or 500

- LC-PCC PS 7.9.1.3: In 502, record as separately subfielded sub-elements *(a change from AACR2)*

  - **AACR2** 502 ## $a Thesis (Ph. D.)--University of Toronto, 2012.
  - **RDA** 502 ## $b Ph. D. $c University of Toronto $d 2012.

- If resource lacks a formal thesis statement, use 500 field

  - 500 ## $a Originally presented as the author's thesis (Ph. D.)--University of Mysore, 2011.

Dissertation or thesis information is information relating to a work presented as part of the formal requirements for an academic degree.

This data is recorded in MARC 008/24 as applicable; and field 502 or 500.

**CORE ELEMENT FOR LC/PCC**

LC-PCC PS for 7.9.1.3.

**Recording the Sub-elements of Dissertation or Thesis Information.** **LC practice/PCC practice:** Record the sub-elements related to dissertation or thesis information as described in RDA in the appropriate subfield of MARC field 502, without AACR2-style punctuation between the sub-elements. Use this element for any resource that bears the information (it does not matter whether the manifestation being cataloged actually is the one so presented.)

Do not routinely restructure pre-RDA style dissertation or thesis information in existing records.

**Sub-elements of Dissertation or Thesis Information Lacking.** **LC practice/PCC practice:** If the resource lacks a formal thesis statement containing information related to the sub-elements, state its origin as a thesis in a general note (MARC field 500) when this information is readily available. Include in the note only the sub-elements (degree, institution, date) that are available.

Slide adapted from *LC Training for RDA - Module 1*
ACCESS POINTS
Key Things to Think About

- What is/are the work(s) in the resource?
- What is/are the expression(s)?
- Are there creators responsible for the work(s)?
- Must always name the work and/or expression or principal work/expression.
- For single work with no creator: 130 if needed, or 245.
- For single work with creator: 100/110/111 and 245 or 100/110/111 and 240.
- RDA 19.2: If there is more than one creator responsible for the work, only the creator having principal responsibility named first in resources embodying the work or in reference sources is required.
- What are the relationships that need to be brought out?
## Relationships

**Relationships to Persons, Families, & Corporate Bodies Associated with a Resource: RDA 18-22**

**Relationships between Works, Expressions, Manifestations, & Items: RDA 24-28**

**Relationships between Persons, Families, & Corporate Bodies: RDA 29-32**

18.5.1.3 Record one or more appropriate terms from the list in appendix I to indicate the specific function performed by the person, family, or corporate body in relation to the resource. Record the designator with an identifier and/or authorized access point representing that person, family, or corporate body.

24.5.1.3 Record an appropriate term from the list in appendix J to indicate the specific nature of the relationship between related works, expressions, manifestations, or items.

29.5.1.3 Record an appropriate term from the list in appendix K to indicate the specific nature of the relationship between related persons, families, or corporate bodies.

---

A few words about relationships. In RDA there is much more importance given to indicating the nature of relationships than there was in AACR2. Three types of relationships are covered by various chapters in RDA, and there are three appendices with lists of relationship designators that can be used in conjunction with access points to indicate explicitly the type of relationship. The designators are not required elements, but their use may enable systems to do some things that they cannot now do. In the examples in upcoming slides, I’ve always shown the use of the relationship designators when appropriate.

18.1.6 The term relationship designator refers to a designator that indicates the nature of the relationship between a resource and a person, family, or corporate body associated with that resource. A relationship designator is recorded with the authorized access point and/or identifier representing the associated person, family, or corporate body.

18.5.1.3 Record one or more appropriate terms from the list in appendix I to indicate the specific function performed by the person, family, or corporate body in relation to the resource. Record the designator with an identifier and/or authorized access point representing that person, family, or corporate body.

**LC-PCC PS for 18.5.1.3: LC practice: Provide an authorized access point in the bibliographic record for an illustrator in all cases of resources intended for children. Give the RDA appendix I designator “illustrator” in MARC 700 subfield $e.**

24.1.5 The term relationship designator refers to a designator that indicates the nature of the relationship between works, expressions, manifestations, or items. A relationship designator is recorded with the authorized access point, identifier, and/or description representing the related work, expression, manifestation, or item.

24.4 Record the relationship between a work, expression, manifestation, or item and a related work, expression, manifestation, or item by using one or more of these techniques, as applicable:

a) identifier for the related work, expression, manifestation, or item (see 24.4.1)

b) authorized access point representing the related work or expression (see 24.4.2)

and/or c) description of the related work, expression, manifestation, or item (see 24.4.3).

Record an appropriate relationship designator to specify the nature of the relationship (see 24.5).

Record the numbering of a part within a larger work (see 24.6) if applicable and if considered important for identification or access.

**24.5.1.1 A relationship designator refers to a designator that indicates the nature of the relationship between works, expressions, manifestations, or items. A relationship designator is recorded with the authorized access point, identifier, and/or description representing the related work, expression, manifestation, or item.**

The defined scope of a relationship element provides a general indication of the relationship between works, expressions, manifestations, or items (e.g., related work, related item). Relationship designators provide more specific information about the nature of the relationship (e.g., parody of, facsimile of).

24.5.1.3 Record an appropriate term from the list in appendix J to indicate the specific nature of the relationship between related works, expressions, manifestations, or items.

29.4 Record the relationship between a person, family, or corporate body, and a related person, family, or corporate body by using one or both of these techniques:

a) identifier (see 29.4.1) and/or b) authorized access point (see 29.4.2).

Record an appropriate relationship designator to specify the nature of the relationship (see 29.5).

**29.5.1.1 A relationship designator refers to a designator that indicates the nature of the relationship between persons, families, or corporate bodies.**

The defined scope of a relationship element provides a general indication of the relationship between persons, families, or corporate bodies (e.g., related person, related corporate body). Relationship designators provide more specific information about the nature of the relationship (e.g., alternate identity, predecessor).

29.5.1.3 Record an appropriate term from the list in appendix K to indicate the specific nature of the relationship between related persons, families, or corporate bodies.
This slide indicates how relationships to persons, families, and corporate bodies associated with a resource are explicitly recorded in AACR2 and RDA (RDA 18-22). I’ve only shown personal name added entries, but the principles apply equally to families and corporate bodies and also to entities recorded in 1XX fields.

**Differences between AACR2 and RDA encoding:**

Designations of function in AACR2 are given in abbreviated form, whereas in RDA relationship designators are spelled out.

Specialist catalogers may use MARC 21 relator terms or codes to code specific functions in AACR2 access points. The MARC relator terms are not always identical to RDA designators, and there are terms in both lists that don’t have equivalents in the other. In RDA, the relationship designators are always spelled out fully.

**RDA 18.5 & Appendix I**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2 21.0D1 &amp; MARC Code List for Relators</th>
<th>RDA 18.5 &amp; Appendix I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>700 1_ $a Stead, Erin E., $e ill.</td>
<td>700 1_ $ Stead, Erin E., $e illustrator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700 1_ $a Eastwood, Clint, $d 1930- $4 pro $4 drt $4 act $4 cmp</td>
<td>700 1_ $a Eastwood, Clint, $d 1930- $e film producer, $e film director, $e actor, $e composer (expression)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700 1_ $a Coates, Anne V., $e film editor.</td>
<td>700 1_ $a Coates, Anne V., $e editor of moving image work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700 1_ $a Pine, Jerry, $e thesis advisor.</td>
<td>No equivalent, but RDA allows use of other terms not in Appendices I-K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This slide indicates how relationships to persons, families, and corporate bodies associated with a resource are explicitly recorded in AACR2 and RDA (RDA 18-22). I’ve only shown personal name added entries, but the principles apply equally to families and corporate bodies and also to entities recorded in 1XX fields.

**Differences between AACR2 and RDA encoding:**

Designations of function in AACR2 are given in abbreviated form, whereas in RDA relationship designators are spelled out.

Specialist catalogers may use MARC 21 relator terms or codes to code specific functions in AACR2 access points. The MARC relator terms are not always identical to RDA designators, and there are terms in both lists that don’t have equivalents in the other. In RDA, the relationship designators are always spelled out fully.

**RDA 18.5.1.3** Record one or more appropriate terms from the list in appendix I with an identifier and/or authorized access point representing the person, family, or corporate body to indicate the nature of the relationship more specifically than is indicated by the defined scope of the relationship element itself. If none of the terms listed in appendix I is appropriate or sufficiently specific, use a term designating the nature of the relationship as concisely as possible.
**New MARC Bibliographic Coding for Relationship Information**

7XX fields:

$\text{i} - \text{Relationship information (R)}$

Can use designators from RDA Appendix J to explicitly name the type of relationship between WEMI

**LC-PCC PS for 1.7.1:** When subfield $\text{i}$ for relationship designator is used, it is the first subfield, the first word is capitalized, and the subfield ends with a colon.

700 1_ $\text{i}$ Adaptation of (work): $\text{a}$ Rostand, Edmond, $\text{d}$ 1868-1918. $\text{t}$ Cyrano de Bergerac.

730 0_ $\text{i}$ Novelization of (work): $\text{a}$ Abyss (Motion picture : 1989)

700 12 $\text{i}$ Contains (expression): $\text{a}$ Tolstoy, Leo, $\text{c}$ graf, $\text{d}$ 1828-1910. $\text{t}$ Anna Karenina. $\text{i}$ English.

**$\text{i} - \text{Relationship information}** Designation of a relationship between the resource described in the 7XX field and the resource described in the 1XX/245 of the record. This may be an uncontrolled textual phrase or a controlled textual value from a list of relationships between bibliographic resources.

LC-PCC PS for 1.7.1: When subfield $\text{i}$ for relationship designator is used, it is the first subfield, the first word is capitalized, and the subfield ends with a colon.
PCC Guidelines for the Application of Relationship Designators in Bibliographic Records


- Include a relationship designator for all creators, whether they are coded MARC 1XX or 7XX.

- If the MARC 1XX is not a creator, the addition of a relationship designator is optional though strongly encouraged.
  100 1_ Hull, William, 1753-1825, $e defendant.

- Add a relationship designator even if the MARC field definition already implies a relationship. Relationships should be coded explicitly and not inferred from MARC or other parts of the record.
  700 12 $i Contains (work): $a Christie, Agatha, $d 1890-1976. $t Murder in three acts.
PCC Guidelines for the Application of Relationship Designators in Bibliographic Records

- Prefer a specific term to a general one if it is easily determined.
- Assign an RDA element name as a relationship designator, e.g., "creator" (19.2) or "publisher" (21.3) if it will most appropriately express the relationship.
- If the nature of the relationship cannot be ascertained even at a general level, do not assign a relationship designator.
- For Appendix I relationships: PCC highly encourages including relationship designators for all access points whenever it is clear what the relationship is.
- If more than one relationship designator is appropriate preferably use repeating $e$ (or $j$ for MARC X11 fields). Add relationship designators in WEMI order.
PCC Guidelines for the Application of Relationship Designators in Bibliographic Records

- Appendix I relationship designators should not be used in a name/title access point tagged MARC 700-711 or 800-811, or in a name/title linking field tagged MARC 76X-78X.
  
  700 02 $i Contains (work): $a Aristotle. $t Metaphysics.
  
  not 700 02 $i Contains (work): $a Aristotle, $e author. $t Metaphysics.

- For Appendix I relationships: PCC highly encourages including relationship designators for all access points whenever it is clear what the relationship is.

- For Appendix J relationships: The use of relationship designators for resource-to-resource relationships is encouraged.

- If $i relationship information subfield is defined for the MARC 7XX field being used, provide a relationship designator, even if the field coding otherwise already expresses a relationship.

To see the complete list of guidelines, refer to the document on the PCC website.
Access Points for Works and Expressions

– Works: 6.27.1
  • Created by one entity (6.27.1.2): combine AAP for entity + Preferred title
  • Collaborative works (6.27.1.3): combine AAP for entity with principal responsibility + Preferred title. Corporate creators trump other creators
    – Other exceptions: moving image and musical works, treaties
    – If two or more creators have principal responsibility: use first-named
    – If no principal responsibility indicated, use first-named
  • Compilations of works by different entities (6.27.1.4): use preferred title for the compilation
    – If no collective title for compilation, construct separate access points for each work in the compilation
AACR2 21.6C2, 21.30B1

245 00 $a Managing bird damage to fruit and other horticultural crops / John Tracey ... [et al.].
700 1_ $a Tracey, John Paul.

RDA work name:
Tracey, John Paul. Managing bird damage to fruit and other horticultural crops

MARC authority for work:
100 1_ Tracey, John Paul. $t Managing bird damage to fruit and other horticultural crops

RDA 6.27.1.3, 17.8, 19.2.1.3, 18.5.1.3

100 1_ $a Tracey, John Paul, $e author.

245 10 $a Managing bird damage to fruit and other horticultural crops / John Tracey, Mary Bomford, Quentin Hart, Glen Saunders, Ron Sinclair.
700 1_ $a Bomford, Mary, $e author.
700 1_ $a Hart, Quentin, $e author.
700 1_ $a Saunders, Glen, $e author.
700 1_ $a Sinclair, Ron, $e author.

AACR2 21.6C2. If responsibility is shared among more than three persons or corporate bodies and principal responsibility is not attributed to any one, two, or three, enter under title. Make an added entry under the heading for the first person or corporate body named prominently in the item being catalogued. If editors are named prominently, make an added entry under the heading for each if there are not more than three. If there are more than three named prominently, make an added entry under the heading for the principal editor and/or for the one named first.

21.30B1. If the main entry is under the heading for a corporate body or under a title, make added entries under the headings for collaborating persons if there are not more than three, or under the heading for the first named of four or more.

RDA 6.27.1.3 Collaborative Works. If two or more persons, families, or corporate bodies are collaboratively responsible for creating the work (see 19.2.1.1), construct the authorized access point representing the work by combining (in this order):
a) the authorized access point representing the person (see 9.19.1), family (see 10.10.1), or corporate body (see 11.13.1) with principal responsibility
b) the preferred title for the work (see 6.2.2).

17.8 Work Manifested. CORE ELEMENT. If more than one work is embodied in the manifestation, only the predominant or first-named work manifested is required.
17.8.1.1 A work manifested is a work embodied in a manifestation.
17.8.1.3 Record a work manifested by applying the general guidelines on recording primary relationships at 17.4. [Which are: Identifier for the Work; Authorized Access Point Representing the Work; Composite Description]

LC-PCC PS for 17.8: LC practice/PCC practice for Core element: Do not apply chapter 17 in the current implementation scenario. See RDA chapter 6 for identifying the work. See Policy Statement 25.1 for analytical authorized access point(s) for work(s) in a compilation.

19.2. If there is more than one creator responsible for the work, only the creator having principal responsibility named first in resources embodying the work or in reference sources is required. If principal responsibility is not indicated, only the first-named creator is required.
19.2.1.3 Record a creator by applying the general guidelines on recording relationships to persons, families, and corporate bodies associated with a resource (see 18.4).
18.5.1.3 Record one or more appropriate terms from the list in appendix I to indicate the specific function performed by the person, family, or corporate body in relation to the resource. Record the designator with an identifier and/or authorized access point representing that person, family, or corporate body. Note: RDA appendices are not closed lists. If a term is needed that isn’t in the appendices, catalogers can devise a term and notify the JSC for possible inclusion in RDA. PCC libraries now have a form on the PCC website that allows them to make proposals for new designators. Catalogers can also use other vocabularies.

Note: the policy on how many names to include in a statement of responsibility doesn’t automatically correspond to the same policy for how many authorized access points to give. You could give “[and four others]” in the 245 and still give four 700 fields, or you could give all in the 245 but none in 700 fields or only some in 700 fields.

Note: the across-the-board use of relationship designators is a change from AACR2. However, use of designators is still optional in RDA (18.5 Relationship Designator is not a core element). LCPS for 18.5.1.3 only mandates the inclusion of the designator “illustrator” in access points in bibliographic records for an illustrator of resources intended for children.
21.7B1. Enter a work falling into one of the categories given in 21.7A under its title if it has a collective title. Make added entries under the headings for the compilers/editors if there are not more than three and if they are named prominently in the item being catalogued. If there are more than three compilers/editors named prominently, make an added entry under the heading for the principal compiler/editor and/or for the one named first.

21.30D1. Make an added entry under the heading for a prominently named editor or compiler. For serials and integrating resources, make an added entry under the heading for an editor if considered to be important.

6.27.1.4 If the work is a compilation of works by different persons, families, or corporate bodies, construct the authorized access point representing the work using the preferred title for the compilation, formulated according to the instructions given under 6.2.1.

17.8 Work Manifested. CORE ELEMENT. If more than one work is embodied in the manifestation, only the predominant or first-named work manifested is required.

17.8.1.1 A work manifested is a work embodied in a manifestation.

17.8.1.3 Record a work manifested applying the general guidelines on recording primary relationships given under 17.4. [Which are: Identifier for the Work; Authorized Access Point Representing the Work; Composite Description]

LCPS for 17.8: LC practice for Core element: For resources other than compilations, this core element is covered by the authorized access point for the work when present in a MARC bibliographic record (not possible to give this core element separately in a MARC record). For compilations of works, give an analytical authorized access point for the predominant or first work in the compilation when it represents a substantial part of the resource. Disregard contributions such as a preface or introductory chapter. Generally, do not apply this core element to anthologies of poetry, conference proceedings, journals, collections of interviews or letters, and similar resources.

20.2.1.3 Record a contributor applying the general guidelines on recording relationships to persons, families, and corporate bodies associated with a resource given under 18.4.

18.5.1.3 Record one or more appropriate terms from the list in appendix I with an identifier and/or authorized access point representing the person, family, or corporate body to indicate the nature of the relationship more specifically than is indicated by the defined scope of the relationship element itself.

Note: the policy on how many names to include in a statement of responsibility doesn’t automatically correspond to the same policy for how many authorized access points to give. You could give [and three others] in the 245 and still give four 700 fields, or you could give all in the 245 but none in 700 fields or only some in 700 fields.

Note: the across-the-board use of relationship designators is a change from AACR2.

Note: in this instance this work is named solely by its preferred title, which is also the title proper of this manifestation. Since it is a collection of articles, one could give analytical access points for them. Note however the LCPS which says to give an analytical access point for only the first work if it is predominant or a substantial part of the resource and generally not to do so for conference proceedings and similar resources.
Access Points for Works and Expressions

- Works: 6.27.1
  - Existing work with added commentary, annotations, illustrative content, etc. (6.27.1.6):
    - If presented as the work of the entity responsible for the commentary, etc.: combine AAP for the entity responsible + Preferred title
    - If presented simply as an edition of the previously existing work, treat it as an expression of that work
Presented as work of the entity responsible for the commentary

100 1. Ahmed, Mumtaz, $d 1965- $e author.

not

110 1. Azad Kashmir (Pakistan), $e enacting jurisdiction.
240 10 Interim Constitution Act, 1974
This is presented as an expression of a previously existing work, so it is not named using the access point for the translator/commentator.
Alternative titles, or, How do I name that work?

- RDA 2.3.2.1: An alternative title is treated as part of the title proper.
- Glossary definition: The second part of a title proper that consists of two parts (each of which has the form of an independent title), joined by a word such as “or” or its equivalent in another language.
- RDA 6.2.2.4: Do not include an alternative title as part of the preferred title.

100 1_ Owens, Jo, $d 1961- $e author.
240 10 Add kids, stir briskly
245 10 Add kids, stir briskly, or, How I learned to love my life /
      $c Jo Owens.
246 30 How I learned to love my life

Although alternative titles are treated as part of the title proper, for the purposes of naming a work they are not included as part of the preferred title. That means that to name a work with an alternative title, in addition to the 245 field you will always need a 130 or 240, depending on whether there is a creator.
Additions to Work Access Points (6.27.1.9)

• Make additions to distinguish the access point for a work:
  from one that is the same or similar but represents a different work
  or
  from one that represents a person, family, corporate body, or place.

• Add one or more of the following:
  form of work
  date of work
  place of origin of work
  other distinguishing characteristic of work
Form of Work

All that jazz (Motion picture)
Association for the Anthropological Study of Play (Series)
Cinderella (Computer file)
i-D (Magazine)
Rumpelstiltskin (Folk tale)
Loos, Anita, $d 1893-1981. $t Gentlemen prefer blondes (Play)
Dumas, Alexandre, $d 1824-1895. $t Dame aux camélias (Novel)
Card, Orson Scott. $t Ender's game (Graphic novel)
Berlin, Irving, $d 1888-1989. $t White Christmas (Motion picture music)
Date of Work

Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn, $d\ 1606-1669. \ $t$
Adoration of the shepherds (1631)
Illinois. $t$ Constitution (1970)
Dublin magazine (1762)
Dublin magazine (1965)
Arthur (Motion picture : 2011)
American family (Television program : 2002)
Battlestar Galactica (Television program : 1978-1979)
Battlestar Galactica (Television program : 2003)
Battlestar Galactica (Television program : 2004-2009)
Place of Origin of Work

Discover (Chicago, Ill.)
Western writers series (Carbondale, Ill.)
Western writers series (Seattle, Wash.)
Abacus (Elmwood, Hartford County, Conn.)
Monitor (Chicago, Ill. : 2002)
Antiques roadshow (Television program : Great Britain)
Antiques roadshow (Television program : U.S.)
OTT (Series) (Chicago, Ill.)

LC-PCC PS for 6.27.1.9:

Multiple qualifiers. If more than one qualifier is needed, separate the qualifiers with a space-colon-space within one set of parentheses. Exception: if one of the qualifiers is "(Series)," give that qualifier first and enclose that word in its own set of parentheses.
Other Distinguishing Characteristic

Yale Western Americana series *(Unnumbered)*
Eyck, Jan van, 1390-1440. *St. Saint Francis receiving the stigmata (Philadelphia Museum of Art)*
Research paper *(University of Chicago. Department of Geography)*
American family *(Television program : AmericanLife TV Network)*
Around the world in 80 days *(Television program : 1989 : NBC Television Network)*
Harlow *(Motion picture : 1965 : Douglas)*
Harlow *(Motion picture : 1965 : Segal)*
Three works whose preferred titles are the same and whose authorized access points would be identical. An addition must be made to the authorized access points to distinguish the works.
Three works whose preferred titles are the same and whose authorized access points would be identical. An addition must be made to the authorized access points to distinguish the works.

130 0_ Constitutional law ( )
245 10 Constitutional law / $c edited by Joel Wm. Friedman.
   Possibilities: (Examinations) (2007) (Austin, Tex.) (Friedman)
   (Friedman’s practice series)

130 0_ Constitutional law ( )
245 10 Constitutional law / $c edited by Ian Loveland.
   (Aldershot, England) (Loveland)

130 0_ Constitutional law ( )
245 10 Constitutional law / $c edited by Mark V. Tushnet.
This illustrates the situation of a work whose access point would be identical to one that represents a person, family, corporate body, or place. RDA tells us to make additions to the work access point to distinguish the work. The choice is up to the cataloger and can be: form of work; date of work; place of origin of work; and/or another distinguishing characteristic of the work.

**AACR2:**

245 04 The Bar Association of San Francisco : $b an illustrated history from 1872 to 1924 / $c editor, J.O. Denny.

**RDA:**

130 0 _ Bar Association of San Francisco (History)
245 14 The Bar Association of San Francisco : $b an illustrated history from 1872 to 1924 / $c editor, J.O. Denny.

*or perhaps* (1923) (Denny) (San Francisco, Calif.)
(Illustrated history) (Arthur Wheeler)
Compilations Lacking Collective Title

**AACR2 21.7C1**

100 1_ $a Baden, Conrad.
240 10 $a Symphonies, $n no. 6
700 12 $a Johnsen, Hallvard. $t Symphonies, $n no. 3, op. 26.
700 12 $a Brustad, Bjarne. $t Symphonies, $n no. 2.

**RDA 6.27.1.4, 17.8, 24.5.1.3**

245 00 $a Sinfonia espressiva / $c Conrad Baden. Symphony no. 3, op. 26 / Hallvard Johnsen. Symphony no. 2 / Bjarne Brustad.
700 12 $i Contains (work): $a Baden, Conrad. $t Symphonies, $n no. 6.
700 12 $i Contains (work): $a Johnsen, Hallvard. $t Symphonies, $n no. 3, op. 26.
700 12 $i Contains (work): $a Brustad, Bjarne. $t Symphonies, $n no. 2.

21.7C1. If a work falling into one of the categories given in 21.7A1 lacks a collective title, enter it under the heading appropriate to the first work named in the chief source of information of the item being catalogued. If the item lacks a collective chief source of information, enter it under the heading appropriate to the first work in the item. Make added entries for editors/compilers and for the other works as instructed in 21.7B1, insofar as it applies to works without a collective title.

6.27.1.4 Compilations of Works by Different Persons, Families, or Corporate Bodies
If the work is a compilation of works by different persons, families, or corporate bodies, construct the authorized access point representing the work by using the preferred title for the compilation (see 6.2.2). If the compilation lacks a collective title, construct separate access points for each of the works in the compilation.

*Alternative*

Construct an authorized access point representing the compilation by using a devised title (see 2.3.2.11). Construct this access point instead of, or in addition to, access points for each of the works in the compilation.

**LC-PCC PS for 6.27.1.4:** LC practice/PCC practice for Alternative: Generally, do not apply the alternative.
Compilations Lacking Collective Title

**AACR2 21.7C1**

100 1_ $a Baden, Conrad.
240 10 $a Symphonies, $n no. 6
700 12 $a Johnsen, Hallvard. $t Symphonies, $n no. 3, op. 26.
700 12 $a Brustad, Bjarne. $t Symphonies, $n no. 2.

**RDA 6.27.1.4 Alternative, 17.8, 24.5.1.3**

245 00 $a [Three Norwegian symphonies].
500 __ $a Title devised by cataloger.
505 0_ $a Sinfonia espressiva / Conrad Baden -- Symphony no. 3, op. 26 / Hallvard Johnsen -- Symphony no. 2 / Bjarne Brustad.
700 12 $i Contains (work): $a Baden, Conrad. $t Symphonies, $n no. 6.
700 12 $i Contains (work): $a Johnsen, Hallvard. $t Symphonies, $n no. 3, op. 26.
700 12 $i Contains (work): $a Brustad, Bjarne. $t Symphonies, $n no. 2.

21.7C1. If a work falling into one of the categories given in 21.7A1 lacks a collective title, enter it under the heading appropriate to the first work named in the chief source of information of the item being catalogued. If the item lacks a collective chief source of information, enter it under the heading appropriate to the first work in the item. Make added entries for editors/compilers and for the other works as instructed in 21.7B1, insofar as it applies to works without a collective title.

6.27.1.4 Compilations of Works by Different Persons, Families, or Corporate Bodies

If the work is a compilation of works by different persons, families, or corporate bodies, construct the authorized access point representing the work by using the preferred title for the compilation (see 6.2.2). If the compilation lacks a collective title, construct separate access points for each of the works in the compilation.

*Alternative*

Construct an authorized access point representing the compilation by using a devised title (see 2.3.2.11). Construct this access point instead of, or in addition to, access points for each of the works in the compilation.

**LC-PCC PS for 6.27.1.4: LC practice/PCC practice for Alternative:** Generally, do not apply the alternative.

*Note:* Cataloger's judgment which convention to use (and whether to use more than one) to express relationships: could be only the 505 (description) or could be only 700s (authorized access points for the works manifested) or could be both. RDA also allows only identifiers or identifiers along with description and/or access points, but identifiers are not currently used or allowed by LC or OCLC.

24.5.1.3 Record an appropriate term from the list in appendix J to indicate the nature of the relationship more specifically that is indicated by the defined scope of the relationship element itself. **HOWEVER, in the situation in this slide, the MARC second indicator value of “2” indicates the relationship, so a relationship designator is not used.**
Another example of a compilation that does not have a collective title
## Two or More Unnumbered or Non-Consecutively Numbered Parts of a Work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>AARC2 25.6B3</strong></th>
<th><strong>RDA 6.27.2.3, 17.8, 24.5.1.3</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 0_ $a Homer.</td>
<td>100 0_ $a Homer, $e author.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240 10 $a Iliad.</td>
<td>245 10 $a Homer's Iliad, books I, VI, XX, and XXIV / $c with a copious vocabulary for the use of schools and colleges, by James Ferguson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245 10 $a Homer's Iliad, books I, VI, XX, and XXIV / $c with a copious vocabulary for the use of schools and colleges, by James Ferguson.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 25.6B3. If the item consists of three or more unnumbered or nonconsecutively numbered parts of, or of extracts from, a work, use the uniform title for the whole work followed by *Selections*.

### 6.27.2.3 Two or More Parts

When identifying two or more parts that are unnumbered or non-consecutively numbered, construct authorized access points for each of the parts. Apply the instructions at 6.27.2.2.

**Alternative**

When identifying two or more parts of a work that are unnumbered or non-consecutively numbered, identify the parts collectively. Construct the authorized access point representing the parts by combining (in this order):

- a) the authorized access point representing the work as a whole (see 6.27.1 and 6.2.2.9.2 alternative)
- b) the term *Selections* following the preferred title for the whole work.

**LC-PCC PS for 6.27.2.3: LC practice for Alternative:** Add Selections to the authorized access point representing the work as a whole.
Two or More Unnumbered or Non-Consecutively Numbered Parts of a Work

**AACR2 25.6B3**

100 0_ $a Homer.
240 10 $a Iliad. $k Selections
245 10 $a Homer’s Iliad, books I, VI, XX, and XXIV / $c with a copious vocabulary for the use of schools and colleges, by James Ferguson.

**RDA 6.27.2.3 Alternative, 17.10, 24.5.1.3, 25.1**

100 0_ $a Homer, $e author.
240 10 $a Iliad. $k Selections
245 10 $a Homer’s Iliad, books I, VI, XX, and XXIV / $c with a copious vocabulary for the use of schools and colleges, by James Ferguson.

700 02 $i Contains (work): $a Homer. $t Iliad. $n Book 1.
700 02 $i Contains (work): $a Homer. $t Iliad. $n Book 6.
700 02 $i Contains (work): $a Homer. $t Iliad. $n Book 20.
700 02 $i Contains (work): $a Homer. $t Iliad. $n Book 24.

---

**25.6B3.** If the item consists of three or more unnumbered or nonconsecutively numbered parts of, or of extracts from, a work, use the uniform title for the whole work followed by *Selections.*

**6.27.2.3 Two or More Parts**

When identifying two or more parts that are unnumbered or non-consecutively numbered, construct authorized access points for each of the parts. Apply the instructions at 6.27.2.2.

*Alternative*

When identifying two or more parts of a work that are unnumbered or non-consecutively numbered, identify the parts collectively. Construct the authorized access point representing the parts by combining (in this order):

a) the authorized access point representing the work as a whole (see 6.27.1 and 6.2.2.9.2 alternative)

b) the term *Selections* following the preferred title for the whole work.

**LC-PCC PS for 6.27.2.3: LC practice for Alternative:** Add *Selections* to the authorized access point representing the work as a whole.

**Note:** If the alternative is followed, included authorized access points for the individual parts is optional.
AACR 21.28 Related Works
21.28A1. Apply this rule to a separately catalogued work (see also 1.1B9, 1.5E1a, and 1.9) that has a relationship to another work. Such works include:
- continuations and sequels; supplements; indexes;
- concordances; incidental music to dramatic works;
- cadenzas; scenarios, screenplays, etc.; choreographies;
- librettos and other texts set to music; subseries;
- special numbers of serials; collections of extracts from serials

Do not apply this rule to a work that has only a subject relationship to another work.

21.28B1. Enter a related work under its own heading (personal author, corporate body, or title) according to the appropriate rule in this chapter. Make an added entry (name-title or title, as appropriate) for the work to which it is related.

RDA 25.1, 24.5 & Appendix J
25.1.1. A related work is a work, represented by an identifier, an authorized access point, or a description, that is related to the work being described (e.g., an adaptation, commentary, supplement, sequel, part of a larger work).
25.1.1.3 Record a relationship to a related work by applying the general guidelines at 24.4. [Which are: Identifier for the Related Work; Authorized Access Point Representing the Related Work; Description (structured or unstructured) of the Related Work]

LC- PCC PS for 25.1.1.3 gives instructions on how to create a formal contents note.
24.5.1.3 Record an appropriate term from the list in appendix J to indicate the specific nature of the relationship between related works, expressions, manifestations, or items. If none of the terms listed in appendix J is appropriate or sufficiently specific, use another concise term indicating the nature of the relationship. When using an unstructured description, include information about the nature of the relationship as part of the unstructured description.

Note: RDA appendices are not closed lists. If a term is needed that isn’t in an appendix, the cataloger can devise their own term and notify the JSC for possible inclusion in the RDA appendix. PCC libraries can use a proposal form on the PCC website. Catalogers can also use other vocabularies.

Note: in the RDA example in the slide, the unstructured description given in the 500 note field of the AACR2 record could also be included in the RDA record, but it’s probably unnecessary when the relationship designator has been used with the authorized access point for the related work.

LCPS for 1.7.1. When subfield $i$ for relationship designator is used, it is the first subfield, the first word is capitalized, and the subfield ends with a colon.
## Related Expressions

### AACR2 21.14A, 21.30G, 25.5C1

| 100 1 _ $a Arrupe, Pedro, $d 1907-1991. |
| 240 10 $a Aquí me tienes, Señor. $l English |

### RDA 26.1, 24.5 & Appendix I-J

| 100 1 _ $a Arrupe, Pedro, $d 1907-1991, $e author. |
| 240 10 $a Aquí me tienes, Señor. $l English |

### Notes

- **21.14A**: Enter a translation under the heading appropriate to the original. Make an added entry under the heading for the translator if appropriate under the provisions of 21.30K1.
- **21.30K1**: Translators. If the main entry is under the heading for a person, make an added entry under the heading for a translator if: a) the translation is in verse or b) the translation is important in its own right or c) the work has been translated into the same language more than once or d) the wording of the chief source of information of the item being catalogued implies that the translator is the author or e) the main entry heading may be difficult for catalogue users to find (e.g., as with many oriental and medieval works).
- **25.5C1**: If the linguistic content of the item being catalogued is different from that of the original (e.g., a translation, a dubbed motion picture), add the name of the language of the item to the uniform title. Precede the language by a full stop.
- **21.30G1**: Make an added entry under the heading for a work to which the work being catalogued is closely related (see 21.8-21.28 for guidance in specific cases). Note however that in AACR2 for a translation we wouldn’t normally make an added entry for the original language expression of the work. 21.14A says nothing about making that kind of added entry.
- **21.28B1**: Enter a related work under its own heading (personal author, corporate body, or title) according to the appropriate rule in this chapter. Make an added entry (name-title or title, as appropriate) for the work to which it is related.

### Related Expressions

**26.1.1.1** A related expression is an expression, represented by an identifier, an authorized access point, or a description, that is related to the expression being described (e.g., a revised version, a translation).

**26.1.1.3** Record a relationship to a related expression by applying the general guidelines at 24.4. [Which are: Identifier for the Related Work; Authorized Access Point Representing the Related Work; Description (structured or unstructured) of the Related Work]

**24.5.1.3** Record an appropriate term from the list in appendix J to indicate the specific nature of the relationship between related works, expressions, manifestations, or items. If none of the terms listed in appendix J is appropriate or sufficiently specific, use another concise term indicating the nature of the relationship. When using an unstructured description, include information about the nature of the relationship as part of the unstructured description.

**Note**: RDA appendices are not closed lists. If a term is needed that isn’t in an appendix, the cataloger can devise their own term and notify the JSC for possible inclusion in the RDA appendix. PCC libraries can use a proposal form on the PCC website. Catalogers can also use other vocabularies.

**Note**: An added entry for the translator most likely would not be made in AACR2 (21.30K1), but an access point would probably be recorded in RDA (20.2).
In RDA, fictitious entities and real non-human entities can receive access points as creators and contributors. Here are two well-known examples of fictitious (and non-human) entities.

**AACR2 21.4.C**

- Works erroneously or fictitiously attributed to a person or corporate body
  - If responsibility for a work is known to be erroneously or fictitiously attributed to a person, enter under the actual personal author or under title if the actual personal author is not known. Make an added entry under the heading for the person to whom the authorship is attributed, unless he or she is not a real person.
    - The hums of Pooh / by Winnie the Pooh
    - (Written by A.A. Milne)
    - Main entry under the heading for Milne

- The adventure of the peerless peer / by John H. Watson ; edited by Philip José Farmer
  - (Written by Farmer as if by the fictitious Dr. Watson)
  - Main entry under the heading for Farmer

**RDA 9.0, 9.6, 9.19.1.2, 19.2, 18.5**

- Persons include persons named in religious works, fictitious and legendary persons, and real or fictitious non-human entities.

LC-PCC PS for 9.0: **Fictitious Entities and Real Non-Human Entities**

**LC practice/PCC practice:** Apply this chapter to fictitious entities and real non-human entities following the guidelines below:

- **No LCSH Authority Record Exists**
  - Create a name authority record for the entity following RDA instructions and NACO guidelines, whether needed as a creator, contributor, etc., under RDA, or needed only for subject access. Do not create a subject proposal for LCSH.

- **LCSH Authority Record Exists**
  - If needed as a creator, contributor, etc., under RDA, create a new name authority record and notify the Policy & Standards Division (policy@loc.gov) to cancel the existing subject authority record.
  - Optionally, a new name authority record may be created for such an entity if needed only for subject access. If a name authority record is created, notify the Policy & Standards Division (policy@loc.gov) to cancel the existing subject authority record.

**Future activity:** A project to transition all fictitious and real non-human entities from LCSH will be conducted as resources are available.

**Note:** There’s doesn’t appear to be a better designate in RDA for Beard’s role than “author.” In reality, he is the author of the book, but he is presented on the resource as the person who collaborated with Miss Piggy in some unclear way. [The Free Online Dictionary defines “as-told-to” as: Written by a professional author based on conversations with the subject.]

**Worth noting:** 9.19.1.1 currently mandates the addition of the term Fictitious character, but Library of Congress does not feel that it would be required unless needed to distinguish one person from another with the same name. 9.19.1.1: Make the additions specified at 9.19.1.2 even if they are not needed to distinguish access points representing different persons with the same name. 9.19.1.2: Add to the name one or more of the following elements (in this order), as applicable: f) the term Fictitious character, Legendary character, etc. (see 9.6.1.7)
RDA bib. record in OCLC showing a fictitious character as the creator of the work.
Name authority record for Jessica Fletcher. Note that there is no qualifier for “(Fictitious character)” added to the authorized access point because there is no conflict with any other person with the same name.

Worth noting: 9.19.1.1 currently mandates the addition of the term Fictitious character, but Library of Congress does not feel that it would be required unless needed to distinguish one person from another with the same name. 9.19.1.1: Make the additions specified at 9.19.1.2 even if they are not needed to distinguish access points representing different persons with the same name. 9.19.1.2: Add to the name one or more of the following elements (in this order), as applicable: f) the term Fictitious character, Legendary character, etc. (see 9.6.1.7)
On the other hand, this person’s name conflicts with other persons, and the qualifier “(Fictitious character)” is added to her access point. You can see from a browse in the name authority file that there was a conflict.

Note also that this name authority record was established even though it was needed only for subject access. This is now permitted according to LC-PCC PS for 9.0. New LCSH headings for fictitious characters are no longer being established.
In RDA, fictitious entities and real non-human entities can receive access points as creators and contributors. Here's an example of real non-human entities. In AACR2 neither Socks nor Buddy could be established as name headings, but in RDA they are treated as individuals who can be given access points if appropriate.

Note the definition of person in the RDA Glossary: **Person:** An individual or an identity established by an individual (either alone or in collaboration with one or more other individuals). This definition does not require that an individual be a human.

### LC-PCC PS for 9.0: Fictitious Entities and Real Non-Human Entities

**LC practice/PCC practice:** Apply this chapter to fictitious entities and real non-human entities following the guidelines below:

#### No LCSH Authority Record Exists

Create a name authority record for the entity following RDA instructions and NACO guidelines, whether needed as a creator, contributor, etc., under RDA, or needed only for subject access. Do not create a subject proposal for LCSH.

#### LCSH Authority Record Exists

If needed as a creator, contributor, etc., under RDA, create a new name authority record and notify the Policy & Standards Division (policy@loc.gov) to cancel the existing subject authority record.

Optionally, a new name authority record may be created for such an entity if needed only for subject access. If a name authority record is created, notify the Policy & Standards Division (policy@loc.gov) to cancel the existing subject authority record.

**Future activity:** A project to transition all fictitious and real non-human entities from LCSH will be conducted as resources are available.

Note about the two headings:

9.6. Other Designation Associated with the Person. **CORE ELEMENT** Other designation associated with the person is a core element for a Christian saint or a spirit. For other persons, other designation associated with the person is a core element when needed to distinguish a person from another person with the same name.

9.6.1.8 **Real Non-human Entities**

For a real non-human entity, record a designation for type, species, or breed.

9.19.1.1 Make the additions specified at 9.19.1.2 even if they are not needed to distinguish access points representing different persons with the same name.

9.19.1.2 Add to the name one or more of the following elements (in this order), as applicable: g) a term indicating type, species, or breed (see 9.6.1.8)

Socks (March 23, 1989-February 20, 2009) was the pet cat of U.S. President Bill Clinton's family during his presidency. Socks was adopted by the Clintons in 1991 in Little Rock, Arkansas. After Clinton left office, Socks resided with former Clinton secretary Betty Currie and her husband.
Animal actors can now be given an access point in bibliographic records (note however, that this record is not an RDA record).
Access points and name authority records for animals may be created even if they are just needed as a subject.
There are quite a few other changes that I do not have time to cover. But the next slides illustrate some significant changes in the formulation of access points.

Because Hank Williams, Jr.’s birth date is available, in AACR2 the term “Jr.” is not included in his heading. In RDA, terms indicating relationship such as “Jr.” are treated as part of the preferred name.
**Personal Name Headings – Dates**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2 22.17A</th>
<th>RDA 9.3.2.3, 9.3.3.3, 9.19.1.3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smith, John, 1924-</td>
<td>Smith, John, 1924-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, John, 1900 Jan. 10-</td>
<td>Smith, John, 1900 January 10-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, John, 1836 or 7-1896</td>
<td>Smith, John, 1836 or 1837-1896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, John, ca. 1837-1896</td>
<td>Smith, John, approximately 1837-1896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, John, 1837-ca. 1896</td>
<td>Smith, John, 1837-approximately 1896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, John, ca. 1837-ca. 1896</td>
<td>Smith, John, approximately 1837-approximately 1896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, John, b. 1825</td>
<td>Smith, John, born 1825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, John, d. 1859</td>
<td>Smith, John, died 1859</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*LC/PCC practice:* Smith, John, 1825-

*LC/PCC practice:* Smith, John, -1859

RDA Appendix B does not contain any abbreviations for months. Other terms associated with dates that are abbreviated in AACR (b., d., fl., cent.) are spelled out if used in RDA records because abbreviations should not be used. “ca.” is replaced by “approximately”.

9.3.2.3 If the person was born in the same year as another person with the same name, record the date of birth in the form [year] [month] [day]. Record the month in the language and script preferred by the agency creating the data.

LC-PCC PS for 9.3.2.3: *LC practice/PCC practice:* Use a hyphen after date of birth when recording the date in an authorized access point; do not use the term “born” with the date.

LC-PCC PS for 9.3.3.3: *LC practice/PCC practice:* Use a hyphen before the date of death when recording the date in an authorized access point; do not use the term “died” with the date.

*Note:* the various dates associated with a person (birth, death, period of activity) are separate elements in RDA. But because they all map to MARC X00 subfield $d$, something extra (e.g., “born”, “died”, or a hyphen between, before, or after) is needed when encoding those RDA elements in access points to give the dates meaning. So the last two examples in this slide are not pure RDA, they are “RDA in MARC.”
RDA Appendix B does not contain any abbreviations for months. Other terms associated with dates that are abbreviated in AACR (b., d., fl., cent.) are spelled out if used in RDA records because abbreviations should not be used. “ca.” is replaced by “approximately”.

9.3.4.3 If the person’s date of birth and date of death are both unknown, record a date or range of dates indicative of the person’s period of activity applying the basic instructions on recording dates associated with persons given under 9.3.1.

In AACR2, flourished dates are not used for dates within the twentieth century. There is no such limitation on recording years of activity in RDA.

LC-PCC PS for 9.3.4.3: LC practice/PCC practice: When recording the period of activity, use “active” and “century” rather than the abbreviations “fl.” and “cent.” The term "active" should appear before the first period of activity date (e.g., "active 12th century"), unless another term such as "jin shi" is used.

Note: the various dates associated with a person (birth, death, period of activity) are separate elements in RDA. But because they all map to MARC X00 subfield $d$, something extra (e.g., “born”, “died”, “active”, or a hyphen between, before, or after) is needed when encoding those RDA elements in access points to give the dates meaning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2 22.17A</th>
<th>RDA 9.3.4.3, 9.19.1.3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Johnson, Carl F., fl. 1893-1940</td>
<td>Johnson, Carl F., flourished 1893-1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joannes, Diaconus, 12th cent.</td>
<td>Joannes, Diaconus, active 12th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joannes, Actuarius, 13th/14th cent.</td>
<td>Joannes, Actuarius, active 13th century-14th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lin, Li, jin shi 1152</td>
<td>Lin, Li, jin shi 1152</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Personal Name Headings – Qualifiers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Johannes (Notary)</td>
<td>Johannes (Notary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas (Anglo-Norman poet)</td>
<td>Thomas (Anglo-Norman poet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, John, Sir</td>
<td>Smith, John (Profession or Occupation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or Smith, John, active &lt;date&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or Smith, John, Sir (last choice)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, George, Captain</td>
<td>Brown, George (Soldier)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or Brown, George, active &lt;date&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or Brown, George, Captain (last choice)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, George, F.I.P.S.</td>
<td>Brown, George (Profession or Occupation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or Brown, George, active &lt;date&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or Brown, George (F.I.P.S.) (last choice)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, George, Rev.</td>
<td>Brown, George (Clergyman)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, George, Ph. D.</td>
<td>Brown, George (Profession or Occupation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or Brown, George, active &lt;date&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or Brown, George (Ph. D.) (last choice)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, George, flutist</td>
<td>Brown, George (Flutist)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22.19A1. If neither a fuller form of name nor dates are available to distinguish between identical headings of which the entry element is a given name, etc., devise a suitable brief term and add it in parentheses.

22.19B1. If neither a fuller form of name nor dates are available to distinguish between identical headings of which the entry element is a surname, add a qualifier (e.g., term of honour, term of address, title of position or office, initials of an academic degree, initials denoting membership in an organization) that appears with the name in works by the person or in reference sources. Add the qualifier after the last element of the name.

**LCRI 22.19. Musicians** When no other means is available for distinguishing between a musician and another person with the same name for whom a heading is already established (including changing the existing heading), a word designating a musician's occupation, such as "violinist," "keyboard player," or "soprano," may be used as a qualifier. The term used should be in English and in the form of an agent noun, e.g., "oboist" for one listed as playing the oboe.

9.19.1.5 Add the period of activity of the person (see 9.3.4) or profession or occupation (see 9.16) if needed to distinguish one access point from another. Make this addition when the following elements are not available: date of birth and/or death (see 9.19.1.3) or fuller form of name (see 9.19.1.4).

9.19.1.6 **Other Term of Rank, Honour, or Office.** Add a term indicative of rank, honour, or office if the term appears with the name (see 9.4.1.9) if it is needed to distinguish one access point from another. Make this addition when the following elements are not available: date of birth and/or death (see 9.19.1.3), fuller form of name (see 9.19.1.4) or period of activity of the person and/or profession or occupation (see 9.19.1.5).

9.19.1.7 **Other Designation.** If none of the additions at 9.19.1.3–9.19.1.6 [date of birth/death, fuller form, period of activity, or profession/occupation] is sufficient or appropriate for distinguishing between the access points for two or more persons, add an appropriate designation (see 9.6.1.9). Examples: Nichols, Chris (Of the North Oxford Association); Lang, John (Brother of Andrew Lang); Budd, Henry (Cree Indian); Yaśodharā (Wife of Gautama Buddha); Independent burgess (Of Nottingham)

*Note:* The parenthetical addition to the access point is encoded in X00 subfield $c.

*Note:* F.I.P.S. in the AACR2 example stands for Fellow of the Incorporated Phonographic Society. That George Brown authored several shorthand manuals.
Family Names

RDA chapter 10 provides general guidelines and instructions on choosing and recording preferred and variant names for families, and on recording other identifying attributes of families. It also provides guidelines on using the preferred name for a family in conjunction with other identifying attributes to construct the authorized access point representing that family, and using variant names to construct variant access points.
Family Name Access Points

10.10.1.1
When constructing an authorized access point to represent a family, use the preferred name for the family (see 10.2.2) as the basis for the authorized access point.

Make additions to the name as instructed under 10.10.1.2-10.10.1.5, in that order, as applicable.

10.10.1.2  Type of Family  (included in MARC X00 $a)
10.10.1.3  Date Associated with the Family  (X00 $d)
10.10.1.4  Place Associated with the Family  (X00 $c)
10.10.1.5  Prominent Member of the Family  (X00 $g)
Important to note: while RDA provides for the creation and use of descriptive access points for family names, the Library of Congress current policy is that RDA family name access points will not be used as subjects. Instead, a family name heading from LCSH must be used. See slide 57 for an example of a name authority record for a family showing that the access point may not be used as an LC subject heading.

LCPS 10.0: LC practice: Apply this chapter for distinctive family entities; continue the current subject cataloging policy for general family groupings. Separate authority records will exist in the LC/NACO Authority File and LCSH.

RDA family name authority records are being coded with the following:
008/11 Subject heading system/thesaurus code: n [Not applicable]
008/15 Heading use code--subject added entry: b [Heading not appropriate as subject added entry]
667 SUBJECT USAGE: This heading is not valid for use as a subject; use a family name heading from LCSH.
Important to note: while RDA provides for the creation and use of descriptive access points for family names, the Library of Congress current policy is that RDA family name access points will not be used as subjects. Instead, a family name heading from LCSH must be used. See slides for field 376 in the authority section of this presentation for examples of name authority records for a family showing that the access point may not be used as an LC subject heading.

LCPS 10.0: LC practice: Apply this chapter for distinctive family entities; continue the current subject cataloging policy for general family groupings. Separate authority records will exist in the LC/NACO Authority File and LCSH.

RDA family name authority records are being coded with the following: 008/11 Subject heading system/thesaurus code: n [Not applicable] 008/15 Heading use code—subject added entry: b [Heading not appropriate as subject added entry] 667 SUBJECT USAGE: This heading is not valid for use as a subject; use a family name heading from LCSH.
OCLC record showing use of a family name access point as creator of a work.
Another OCLC record showing use of a family name access point as creator of a work.
Still another OCLC record showing use of a family name access point as creator of a work.
Corporate Names

The only significant changes from AACR2 to RDA for corporate names have to do with the preferred names and access points for conferences, congresses, exhibitions, fairs, festivals, etc.
Sorry, Wrong Dept.

- Abbreviation “Dept.” is no longer used (unless the corporate body actually uses it)
- Not actually a change from AACR2 (there was an LCRI that said to abbreviate)
- Most authorities have been changed by a global flip
- Affects qualifiers as well

710 1_ Illinois. $b Department of Agriculture.
830 _0 Technical bulletin (Illinois. Department of Conservation)
111 2_ Conference on Recent Trends in Polymer Science &
  Technology $d (2005 : $c Thapar Institute of Engineering and
  Technology (Patiāla, India). Department of Chemical
  Engineering)
Conferences, Congresses, Fairs, Festivals, etc.

Only a single instruction for preferred name of all of these entities in RDA (11.2.2.11) and for additions to the name (11.13.1.8), resulting in the following changes:

- Frequency included in preferred name of conferences, congresses, etc.
- Year of convocation omitted from preferred name of exhibitions, fairs, festivals, etc.
- Year of convocation added in qualifier in authorized access points for exhibitions, fairs, festivals, etc. (11.13.1.8)
- Location added in qualifier in authorized access points even if it is also in the preferred name (11.13.1.8)

In RDA there is one instruction for conferences, congresses, meetings, exhibitions, fairs, festivals, etc. (11.2.2.11). This results in the following changes to AACR2: frequency will be retained in the preferred name of a conference, congress, meeting, etc. (24.7A1). Year of convocation will be omitted from the preferred name of exhibitions, fairs, festivals, etc. (24.8A1), but will be included as an addition to the authorized access point. Location will be included as an addition to the authorized access point even if the location is part of the preferred name of the body (24.7B4, 24.8B1).

24.7A1. Omit from the name of a conference, etc. (including that of a conference entered subordinately, see 24.13), indications of its number, frequency, or year(s) of convocation.

24.7B4. If the location is part of the name of the conference, etc., do not repeat it.

24.8B1. As instructed in 24.7B, add to the name of an exhibition, fair, festival, etc., its number, date, and location. Do not add the date and/or location if they are integral parts of the name.

11.2.2.11 Omit from the name of a conference, congress, meeting, exhibition, fair, festival, etc., (including that of a conference, etc., treated as a subordinate body, see 11.2.2.14), indications of its number, or year or years of convocation, etc.

11.13.1.8 Add to the name of a conference, etc. (including that of a conference recorded subordinately, see 11.2.2.14), if applicable and readily ascertainable (in this order): a) the number of the conference, etc. (see 11.6) b) the date of the conference, etc. (see 11.4.2) c) the location of the conference, etc. (see 11.3.2)
In RDA there is one instruction for conferences, congresses, meetings, exhibitions, fairs, festivals, etc. (11.2.2.11). This results in the following changes to AACR2: frequency will be retained in the preferred name of a conference, congress, meeting, etc. (24.7A1). Year of convocation will be omitted from the preferred name of exhibitions, fairs, festivals, etc. (24.8A1), but will be included as an addition to the authorized access point. Location will be included as an addition to the authorized access point even if the location is part of the preferred name of the body (24.7B4, 24.8B1).

24.7A1. Omit from the name of a conference, etc. (including that of a conference entered subordinately, see 24.13), indications of its number, frequency, or year(s) of convocation.

24.7B4. If the location is part of the name of the conference, etc., do not repeat it.

24.8B1. As instructed in 24.7B, add to the name of an exhibition, fair, festival, etc., its number, date, and location. Do not add the date and/or location if they are integral parts of the name.

11.2.2.11 Omit from the name of a conference, etc., indications of its number, or year or years of convocation, etc. Apply this instruction to the name of a congress, meeting, exhibition, fair, festival, etc., and to the name of a conference, etc., treated as a subordinate body (see 11.2.2.14.6).
**Conferences, etc.: Multiple Locations**

Change from AACR2: add all locations to qualifier; separate each by semicolon.

**AACR2 24.7B4**

Symposium on Breeding and Machine Harvesting of Rubus and Ribes (1976 : East Malling, England, and Dundee, Scotland)

Conference on the Appalachian Frontier (1985 : James Madison University and Mary Baldwin College)

Danish-Swedish Analysis Seminar (1995 : Copenhagen, Denmark, etc.)

**RDA 11.3.2, 11.13.1.8**

Symposium on Breeding and Machine Harvesting of Rubus and Ribes (1976 : East Malling, England; Dundee, Scotland)

Conference on the Appalachian Frontier (1985 : James Madison University; Mary Baldwin College)

Danish-Swedish Analysis Seminar (1995 : Copenhagen, Denmark; Lund, Sweden; Paris, France)

24.7B4. If the sessions of a conference, etc., were held in two locations, add both names.

- World Peace Congress (1st : 1949 : Paris, France, and Prague, Czechoslovakia)
- Institute on Diagnostic Problems in Mental Retardation (1957 : Long Beach State College and San Francisco State College)

If the sessions of a conference, etc., were held in three or more locations, add the first named place followed by etc.

- International Conference on Alternatives to War (1982 : San Francisco, Calif., etc.)

11.13.1.8.1 If the sessions of a conference, etc., were held in two or more locations, add each of the place names.

When included in an access point, multiple locations will be separated by a semicolon (RDA E.1.2.4).

E.1.2.4 Enclose the number, date, and location of a conference, etc., in parentheses. Separate the number, date, and location by a space, colon, space. Separate multiple locations by a semicolon.

Enclose the number, date, and location of an exhibition, etc., in parentheses. Separate the number, date, and location by a space, colon, space. Separate multiple locations by a semicolon.
**Named Conferences**

**AACR2 21.1B1, LCRI 21.1B1**

LCRI 21.1B1: the phrase must include a word that connotes a meeting: "symposium," "conference," "workshop," "colloquium," etc.

**RDA 11.2, 11.7**

11.7.1.4 If the preferred name for the body does not convey the idea of a corporate body, record a suitable designation. Record the designation in a language preferred by the agency creating the data.

**Authorized access points in RDA that are not valid headings in AACR2:**

111 2_ Freedom & Faith (Conference) $d (1984 : $c Saint Charles, Ill.)

111 2_ Morea: The Land and Its People in the Aftermath of the Fourth Crusade (Symposium) $d (2009 : $c Dumbarton Oaks)

111 2_ First Impressions: the Cultural History of Print in Imperial China (8th-14th Centuries) (Conference) $d (2007 : $c Fairbank Center for East Asian Research)

111 2_ ADMI (Workshop) $n (6th : $d 2010 : $c Toronto, Ont.)

AACR2 21.1B1. A corporate body is an organization or a group of persons that is identified by a particular name and that acts, or may act, as an entity. Consider a corporate body to have a name if the words referring to it are a specific appellation rather than a general description. Consider a body to have a name if, in a script and language using capital letters for proper names, the initial letters of the words referring to it are consistently capitalized, and/or if, in a language using articles, the words are always associated with a definite article. Typical examples of corporate bodies are associations, institutions, business firms, nonprofit enterprises, governments, government agencies, projects and programmes, religious bodies, local church groups identified by the name of the church, and conferences. Conferences are meetings of individuals or representatives of various bodies for the purpose of discussing and/or acting on topics of common interest, or meetings of representatives of a corporate body that constitute its legislative or governing body.

LCRI 21.1B1. When determining whether a conference has a name, cases arise that exhibit conflicting evidence insofar as two of the criteria in the definition of a corporate body are concerned: capitalization and the definite article. When the phrase is in a language that normally capitalizes each word of a name, even in running text, consider a capitalized phrase a name even if it is preceded by an indefinite article. (This statement cannot apply to other languages.) Another important point to bear in mind when deciding whether a phrase is a name is that the phrase must include a word that connotes a meeting: "symposium," "conference," "workshop," "colloquium," etc. Note: Some notable sequential conferences that lack such a term are exceptionally considered to be named, e.g., Darmstädter Gespräch. In addition, phrases that combine acronyms or initials with the abbreviated or full form of the year are also considered to be named.

RDA 11.2.1.1 A name of the corporate body is a word, character, or group of words and/or characters by which a corporate body is known.

111.2.2.1 The preferred name for the corporate body is the name or form of name chosen to identify the corporate body. It is also the basis for the authorized access point representing that body.

111.7.1.1 Other designation associated with the corporate body is: a) a word, phrase, or abbreviation that indicates incorporation or legal status of a corporate body

or b) any term that differentiates the body from other corporate bodies, persons, etc.

111.7.1.4 If the preferred name for the body does not convey the idea of a corporate body, record a suitable designation. Record the designation in a language preferred by the agency creating the data.

LCRI 21.1B1 was not carried over into the LC-PCC Policy Statements. Therefore a conference in RDA does not have to have a word denoting a meeting in its preferred name. However, a qualifier will need to be added to names of conferences that do not convey the idea of a conference.
25.5C1. If the linguistic content of the item being catalogued is different from that of the original (e.g., a translation, a dubbed motion picture), add the name of the language of the item to the uniform title. Precede the language by a full stop. Do not add the name of the language to a uniform title for a motion picture with subtitles. If an item is in two languages, name both. If one of the languages is the original language, name it second. Otherwise, name the languages in the following order: English, French, German, Spanish, Russian, other languages in alphabetic order of their names in English. If an item is in three or more languages, use *Polyglot* unless the original work is in three or more languages (e.g., a multilateral treaty), in which case give all the languages in the order specified above.

In RDA if a single expression of a work involves more than one language, record each of the languages (RDA 6.11.1.4). RDA does not include the limitation in AACR2 on motion pictures with subtitles.

LC-PCC PS for 26.1: CORE ELEMENT FOR LC/PCC. Related expression is a core element for LC and PCC for compilations: give a MARC 505 contents note unless the contents are indicated in another part of the description (e.g., in MARC 245 $a because no collective title is present). There is no limit on the number of expressions in the contents note unless burdensome.

When the original expression and one translation are in a compilation, give an analytical authorized access point for each expression. If the compilation contains the original expression and more than one translation, give analytical authorized access points for the original expression and at least one translation. Follow the same policy for language editions in a compilation. See Policy Statement 6.27.3.

For other compilations of expressions, give an analytical authorized access point for the predominant or first expression in the compilation when it represents a substantial part of the resource. Disregard contributions such as a preface or introductory chapter. Generally, do not apply this core element to anthologies of poetry, hymnals, conference proceedings, journals, collections of interviews or letters, and similar resources.

Related expression is also a core element for serial relationships such as “Continues,” “Continued by,” etc.; generally, give these as reciprocal relationships.

24.5.1.3 Record an appropriate term from the list in appendix J to indicate the nature of the relationship more specifically than is indicated by the defined scope of the relationship element itself. However, since the second indicator “2” specifies the nature of the relationship, the designator is not used in the example in this slide.
25.5C1. If the linguistic content of the item being catalogued is different from that of the original (e.g., a translation, a dubbed motion picture), add the name of the language of the item to the uniform title. Precede the language by a full stop. Do not add the name of the language to a uniform title for a motion picture with subtitles. If an item is in two languages, name both. If one of the languages is the original language, name it second. Otherwise, name the languages in the following order: English, French, German, Spanish, Russian, other languages in alphabetic order of their names in English. If an item is in three or more languages, use Polyglot unless the original work is in three or more languages (e.g., a multilateral treaty), in which case give all the languages in the order specified above.

In RDA if a single expression of a work involves more than one language, record each of the languages (RDA 6.11.1.4). RDA does not include the limitation in AACR2 on motion pictures with subtitles.

LC-PCC PS for 26.1: give analytical authorized access points for original expression and at least one translation.

24.5.1.3 Record an appropriate term from the list in appendix J to indicate the nature of the relationship more specifically than is indicated by the defined scope of the relationship element itself. However, the second indicator value “2” in this example already indicates the type of relationship, so a designator is not used.

LC-PCC PS for 6.11.1.3. Greek. LC practice: For the MARC language code list forms “Attic Greek,” “Greek, Ancient (to 1453),” and “Greek, Modern (1453-),” use “Greek.” However, if the item is a translation from one specific Greek form into another Greek form, or contains text in two specific forms, use the specific form(s) within parentheses following “Greek.” In specifying the form of the Greek, use one of the following terms: “Greek (Ancient Greek)” for the period before 300 B.C.; “Greek (Hellenistic Greek)” for the period 300 B.C.-AD. 600; “Greek (Biblical Greek)” for the Septuagint and the New Testament; “Greek (Medieval Greek)” for the period 600-1453; “Greek [Modern Greek]” for the period 1453-
25.9A. Use the collective title Selections for items consisting of three or more works in various forms, or in one form if the person created works in one form only, and for items consisting of extracts, etc., from the works of one person. For musical works, see also 25.34–25.34C.

6.2.2.10 If a compilation of works is known by a title that is used in resources embodying that compilation or in reference sources, apply the instructions at 6.2.2.4–6.2.2.5.

For other compilations, apply the instructions at 6.2.2.10.1–6.2.2.10.3, as applicable.

6.2.2.10.1 Record the conventional collective title Works as the preferred title for a compilation of works that consists of, or purports to be, the complete works of a person, family, or corporate body. Consider complete works to include all works that are complete at the time of publication.

6.2.2.10.2 Record one of the following conventional collective titles as the preferred title for a compilation of works that consists of, or purports to be, the complete works of a person, family, or corporate body, in one particular form:

- Correspondence
- Essays
- Novels
- Plays
- Poems
- Prose works
- Short stories
- Speeches

If none of these terms is appropriate, record an appropriate specific collective title. Examples: Posters, Fragments, Encyclopedias

If the compilation consists of two or more but not all the works of one person, family, or corporate body in a particular form, apply the instructions at 6.2.2.10.3.

6.2.2.10.3 Record the preferred title for each of the works in a compilation that consists of:

a) two or more but not all the works of one person, family, or corporate body, in a particular form or b) two or more but not all the works of one person, family, or corporate body, in various forms.

Alternative

When identifying two or more works in a compilation, identify the parts collectively by recording a conventional collective title (see 6.2.2.10.1 or 6.2.2.10.2), as applicable, followed by Selections. Apply this instruction instead of or in addition to recording the preferred title for each of the works in the compilation.

LC-PS for 6.2.2.10.3: LC practice for Alternative: Instead of recording the preferred title for each of the works in the compilation, record a conventional collective title followed by "Selections." Give an authorized access point for the first or predominant work (Policy Statement 25.1) or expression (Policy Statement 26.1).

Note: Since more than one work is in this manifestation, the cataloger has to record a work manifested by either (1) an identifier, (2) authorized access point, and/or (3) description. So in the RDA example, either a 505 contents note would be included or at minimum an access point for the predominant or first-named work manifested.
## Works Accepted as Sacred Scripture

### AACR2 21.37A

Enter a work that is accepted as sacred scripture by a religious group, or part of such a work, under title. When appropriate, use a uniform title as instructed in 25.17-25.18. Make an added entry under the heading for one, two, or three persons associated with the work and/or the item being catalogued. If there are four or more such persons, do not make added entries.

### RDA 6.30.1.2

For a work that is accepted as sacred scripture by a religious group, construct the authorized access point representing the work using the preferred title for the work.

**Exception:** works attributed to a single person

- Bahá’u’lláh, 1817-1892. Kitáb al-aqdas
- Hubbard, L. Ron (La Fayette Ron), 1911-1986. Introduction to Scientology Ethics
- Moon, Sun Myung. Wŏlli haesŏl

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21.37A. Enter a work that is accepted as sacred scripture by a religious group, or part of such a work, under title. When appropriate, use a uniform title as instructed in 25.17-25.18. Make an added entry under the heading for one, two, or three persons associated with the work and/or the item being catalogued. If there are four or more such persons, do not make added entries.

6.30.1.2 For a work that is accepted as sacred scripture by a religious group, construct the authorized access point representing the work by using the preferred title for the work (see 6.23.2).

- Book of Mormon
- Qur’an
- Ådi-Granth

**Exception**

In some cases, reference sources that deal with the religious group to which the sacred work belongs (e.g., works of the Baha’i Faith) attribute a work accepted as sacred scripture to a single person. When this occurs, construct the authorized access point representing the work by combining (in this order):

a) the authorized access point representing the person responsible for creating the work (see 9.19.1)

b) the preferred title for the work (see 6.23.2).

- Bahá’u’lláh, 1817-1892. Kitáb al-aqdas
- Hubbard, L. Ron (La Fayette Ron), 1911-1986. Introduction to Scientology Ethics
- Rogers, Robert Athlyi. Holy Piby
- Moon, Sun Myung. Wŏlli haesŏl
### Parts of the Bible

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACR2 25.18A</th>
<th>RDA 6.23.2.9, 6.30.2.2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bible. $p$ O.T.</td>
<td>Bible. $p$ Old Testament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bible. $p$ N.T.</td>
<td>Bible. $p$ New Testament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bible. $p$ O.T. $p$ Ezra</td>
<td>Bible. $p$ Ezra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bible. $p$ N.T. $p$ Revelation</td>
<td>Bible. $p$ Revelation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bible. $p$ N.T. $p$ Corinthians, 1st</td>
<td>Bible. $p$ Corinthians, 1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bible. $p$ O.T. $p$ Genesis XI, 26-XX, 18</td>
<td>Bible. $p$ Genesis, XI, 26-XX, 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bible. $p$ O.T. $p$ Pentateuch</td>
<td>Bible. $p$ Pentateuch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bible. $p$ N.T. $p$ Gospels</td>
<td>Bible. $p$ Gospels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bible. $p$ O.T. $p$ Apocrypha</td>
<td>Bible. $p$ Apocrypha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In RDA, individual books and groups of books of the Bible are recorded as a subdivision of Bible, rather than as a subdivision of O.T. or N.T.*

25.18A1. General rule  
Enter a Testament as a subheading of *Bible*. Enter a book of the Catholic or Protestant canon as a subheading of the appropriate Testament.  

25.18A2. Testaments  
Enter the Old Testament as *Bible. O.T.* and the New Testament as *Bible. N.T.*

6.23.2.9.1 For the Old Testament, record *Old Testament* as a subdivision of the preferred title for the Bible. For the New Testament, record *New Testament* as a subdivision of the For books of the Catholic or Protestant canon, record the brief citation form of the Authorized Version as a subdivision of the preferred title for the Bible. If the book is one of a numbered sequence of the same name, record its number after the name as an ordinal numeral. Use a comma to separate the name and the number. *If:*  
the resource being described is part of a book *and* it is not a single selection known by its own title *then:* add the chapter (in roman numerals) and verse (in arabic numbers).  
Use inclusive numbering if appropriate. Use commas to separate the name of the book, the number of the chapter, and the number of the verse or verses. If the part is a single selection known by its own title, apply the instructions at 6.23.2.9.5.

6.23.2.9.3 For the following groups of books, record the appropriate name from the list as a subdivision of the preferred title for the Bible. ...
### Versions (Expressions) of the Bible

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2 25.18A11</th>
<th>RDA 6.25.1.4, 6.30.3.2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bible. $l$ Latin. $s$ Vulgate</td>
<td>Bible. $l$ Latin. $s$ Vulgate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bible. $l$ French. $s$ Martin. $f$ 1835</td>
<td>Bible. $l$ French. $s$ Martin. $f$ 1835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bible. $p$ N.T. $p$ Corinthians. $l$ English. $s$ Authorized</td>
<td>Bible. $p$ Corinthians. $l$ English. $s$ Authorized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bible. $l$ English. $s$ Smith-Goodspeed</td>
<td>Bible. $l$ English. $s$ Smith-Goodspeed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bible. $p$ O.T. $p$ Psalms. $l$ Afrikaans. $s$ Oberholzer et al. $f$ 2005</td>
<td>Bible. $p$ Psalms. $l$ Afrikaans. $s$ Oberholzer and others. $f$ 2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 25.18A11. Version
Give a brief form of the name of the version following the name of the language. If the item is in three or more languages, do not add the name of the version.

- **Bible. Latin. Vulgate** . . .
- **Bible. N.T. Corinthians. English. Authorized** . . .

If the version is identified by the name of the translator, use a short form of the translator’s name. If there are two translators, hyphenate their names. If there are more than two, give the name of the first followed by *et al.*

- **Bible. English. Lamsa** . . .
- **Bible. O.T. Anglo-Saxon. Ælfric** . . .
- **Bible. English. Smith-Goodspeed** . . .

### 6.25.1.4
Record a brief form of the name of the version. If the resource is in three or more languages, do not record the version.

If the version is identified by the name of the translator, use a short form of the translator’s name. If there are two translators, hyphenate their names. If there are more than two, use the name of the first followed by *and others*.

Besides the difference between how books of the Bible are named, the only other main difference is the way more than two translators are named: see last two examples in this slide.
Series Access Points – Numbering

There are few changes from AACR2 to RDA for series access points. Follow RDA chapter 6 instructions for determining the authorized access point for a series. Abbreviations are no longer used when recording numbering in the series statement (490 $v$) unless they are found on the resource itself. However, for the series access point (which is a relationship of one work to another in RDA), abbreviations for numbering are still used (24.6.1.3/B.5.5). Numbering expressed as words is turned into numerals (24.6.1.3/1.8.3).

24.6 Numbering of Part
24.6.1.1 Numbering of part is a designation of the sequencing of a part or parts within a larger work.

Numbering of part may include: a) a numeral, a letter, any other character, or a combination of these (with or without a caption (volume, number, etc.))

and/or b) a chronological designation.

24.6.1.2 Take information on numbering of parts from any source.
24.6.1.3 Record the numbering of a part or parts as it appears on the source of information. Apply the general guidelines on numbers expressed as numerals or as words at 1.8. Abbreviate terms used as part of the numbering as instructed in appendix B (B.5.5).

B.5.5 Numbering of Part
Use abbreviations prescribed in B.7-B.10 for terms used as part of the numbering of a part (see 24.6).

NOTE: There is a relationship designator in Appendix J for the whole-part work relationships “in series (work)”. In MARC 21 records, since the 800-830 tags are defined as series added entry, the relationship is already encoded and no designator is needed.
These two examples do illustrate some changes from AACR2. The first example illustrates that agencies may keep roman numerals in that form (1.8.2, first alternative). The second example shows that the word “series” is not found in Appendix B in RDA and thus may not be abbreviated in the numbering of the series.

1.8.2 Form of Numerals

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

*The basic instruction above would allow an agency to change a roman numeral into an arabic numeral. There are two alternatives to the basic instruction:*

**Alternatives**

1) Record numerals in the form in which they appear on the source of information.
2) 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. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself (see 2.2.4).

The LC-PCC PS for 1.8.2 says to apply the first alternative.
That’s All, Folks!

- Adam Schiff
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