# Constructing RDA Access Points

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# Goals

- To understand the key changes in constructing access points in RDA compared to AACR2, with emphasis on authorized access points
- To get some practice constructing authorized access points for some types of resources commonly encountered by OLAC attendees
- To gain familiarity with changes in terminology from AACR2 to RDA
- To gain familiarity with RDA instructions for recording relationships
- To review some of the new MARC 21 fields for recording attributes of persons, families, corporate bodies, and works and expressions

# AACR2 vs. RDA Terminology

AACR2 RDA

heading authorized access point

author, composer, artist, etc. creator

main entry preferred title or authorized

access point for creator +

preferred title

uniform title 1. preferred title and any

differentiating info

2. a conventional collective title,

e.g. Works; Symphonies; Poems

see reference variant access point

see also reference authorized access point for related

entity

Information in this slide is taken from *RDA: Module 1--Introduction to RDA; Identifying Manifestations and Items*, developed by Tim Carlton and Jessalyn Zoom. Cooperative and Instructional Programs Division, Library of Congress, September 2012. Online at http://www.loc.gov/catworkshop/RDA%20training%20materials/LC%20RDA%20Training/Module1IntroManifestItemsSept12.doc

# Access Points for Works and Expressions

RDA Chapters 5-6

# 5.3 Work Core Elements

When recording data identifying a work, include as a minimum the elements listed below that are applicable and readily ascertainable.

- Preferred title for the work
- Identifier for the work

When the preferred title is recorded as part of the authorized access point representing the work, precede it, if appropriate, by the authorized access point representing the person, family, or corporate body responsible for the work, as specified in the instructions given under 6.27.1.

# **Work Core Elements**

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

- Form of work MARC Bibliographic/Authority 380
- Date of work MARC Bibliographic/Authority 046 \$k \$l
- Place of origin of the work MARC Authority 370 \$g
- Other distinguishing characteristic of the work MARC Bibliographic/Authority 381

# **Work Core Elements**

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

Medium of performance MARC Bibliographic/Authority 382
 Numeric designation MARC Bibliographic/Authority 383
 Key MARC Bibliographic/Authority 384

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

LC-PCC PS for 5.3. Core Elements. LC practice: When

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

# 5.5 Authorized Access Points Representing Works and Expressions

When constructing an authorized access point to represent a work or expression, use the preferred title for the work (see 6.2.2 RDA) as the basis for the access point

If applicable, construct the authorized access point representing the work by combining (in this order):

- a) the authorized access point for the person, family, or corporate body responsible for the work (see 6.27.1.2-6.27.1.8 RDA)
- b) the preferred title for the work (see 6.2.2 RDA).

If two or more works are represented by the same or similar access points, add to the access point representing the work an element or elements such as form of work, date, place of origin, or other distinguishing term. For specific instructions on additions to access points representing works, see 6.27.1.9 RDA.

When constructing an authorized access point to represent a part or parts of a work, apply the instructions given under 6.27.2 RDA.

When constructing an authorized access point to represent a particular expression of a work or of a part or parts of a work, add to the authorized access point representing the work or a part or parts of the work an element or elements identifying that expression (see 6.27.3 RDA).

For instructions on changes affecting the identification of works issued as multipart monographs, serials, or integrating resources that require the construction of an authorized access point representing a new work, see 6.1.3 RDA.

# 5.6 Variant Access Points Representing Works and Expressions

When constructing a variant access point to represent a work or expression, use a variant title for the work (see 6.2.3 RDA) as the basis for the access point.

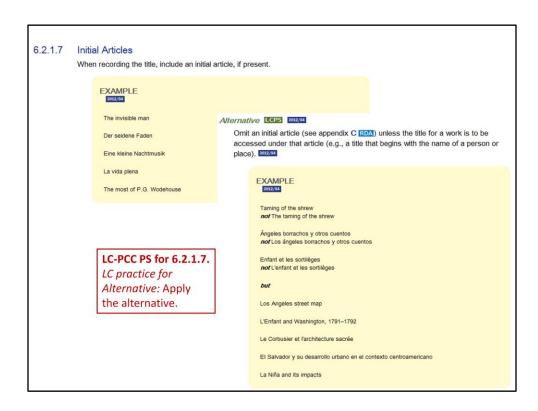
If the variant access point represents a work for which the authorized access point has been constructed using the authorized access point for a person, family, or corporate body preceding the preferred title for the work (see 6.27.1.2–6.27.1.8 RDA), construct the variant access point using the authorized access point representing that person, family or corporate body preceding the variant title for the work.

Make additions to the access point, if they are considered to be important for identification, applying the instructions given under 6.27.1.9 RDA (access points representing works) and 6.27.3 RDA (access points representing expressions), as applicable.

Construct a variant access point to represent a part or parts of a work applying the instructions given under 6.27.4.3 RDA.

Construct a variant access point to represent a compilation of works applying the instructions given under

Construct a variant access point to represent an expression of a work applying the instructions given under 6.27.4.5 RDA.



# **Access Points for Works**

# 6.27.1 Authorized Access Point Representing a Work

6.27.1.1 General Guidelines on Constructing Authorized Access Points Representing Works

Construct the authorized access point representing an original work or a new work based on a previously existing work applying the instructions given under 6.27.1.2–6.27.1.8 RDA.

For instructions on constructing access points representing special types of works, see 6.28.1 RDA (musical works), 6.29.1 RDA (legal works), 6.30.1 RDA (religious works), and 6.31.1 RDA (official communications).

If the access point constructed by applying the instructions given under 6.27.1.2–6.27.1.8 EQA is the same as or similar to an access point representing a different work, or to an access point representing a person, family, or corporate body, make additions to the access point applying the instructions given under 6.27.1.9 [EQA].

For a part or parts of a work, apply the instructions given under 6.27.2 RDA.

For new expressions of an existing work (e.g., abridgements, translations), apply the instructions given under 6.27.3 RDA.

For instructions relating to creators of works, see 19.2 RDA.

# 6.27.1.2 Works Created by One Person, Family, or Corporate Body

If one person, family, or corporate body is responsible for creating the work (see 19.2.1.1 RDA), construct the authorized access point representing the work by combining (in this order):

- a) the authorized access point representing that person, family, or corporate body, formulated according to the guidelines and instructions given under 9.19.1 RDA for persons, 10.10.1 RDA for families, or 11.13.1 RDA for corporate bodies, as applicable
- b) the preferred title for the work, formulated according to the instructions given under 6.2.2 RDA.

EXAMPLE Hemingway, Ernest, 1899-1961. Sun also rises Cassatt, Mary, 1844-1926. Children playing on the beach John Paul II, Pope, 1920-2005. Speeches Works Created by Saigyō, 1118-1190. Works One Person, Family, Swift, Jonathan, 1667-1745. Tale of a tub or Corporate Body Originally published anonymously but known to be by Jonathan Swift Goodman, Alice, Nixon in China Axel-Lute, Paul. Same-sex marriage
A bibliography compiled by Paul Axel-Lute Ebert, Roger. Roger Ebert's movie yearbook Barner (Family). Barner family newsletter Eakin (Family: New Castle County, Del.). Eakin family papers, 1781–1828 Western Cape Housing Development Board. Annual report Presbyterian Church (U.S.A). Book of order American Bar Association, Section of Intellectual Property Law, Membership directory Hamline University. Biennial catalogue of Hamline University Canada, Parliament, House of Commons, Standing Committee on the Status of Women, Minutes of proceedings Annual Workshop on Sea Turtle Biology and Conservation. Proceedings of the ... Annual Workshop on Sea Turtle Biology and Conservation Antarctic Walk Environmental Research Expedition (1991–1993). Scientific results from the Antarctic Walk Environmental Research Expedition, 1991–1993 Coldplay (Musical group). Parachutes

Rand McNally and Company. Historical atlas of the world

# 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 RDA), construct the authorized access point representing the work by combining (in this order):

- a) the authorized access point representing the person, family, or corporate body with principal responsibility for the work, formulated according to the guidelines and instructions given under 9.19.1 RDA, 10.10.1 RDA, or 11.13.1 RDA, as applicable
- b) the preferred title for the work, formulated according to the instructions given under 6.2.2 RDA.

# **EXAMPLE**

# Peterson, Megan. Environmental law reform in Queensland

Resource described: Environmental law reform in Queensland / compiled and written by Megan Peterson; with the assistance of Adrian Jeffreys, Roslyn Macdonald, Tony Woodyatt, Jo Braso, David Yarrow, and Doualas Fisher

## Bartholomew, Gail. Index to The Maui news

Resource described: The index to The Maui news / compiled and edited by Gail Bartholomew with the assistance of Judy Lindstrom

## Kaufman, Moisés. Laramie project

Resource described: The Laramie project / by Moisés Kaufman and the members of Tectonic Theatre Project

# Porter, Douglas R. Making smart growth work

Resource described: Making smart growth work / principal author, Douglas R. Porter; contributing authors, Robert T. Dunphy, David Salvesen

## Bishop, Henry R. (Henry Rowley), 1786-1855. Faustus

Resource described: Fausty's insulical romance / composed by T. Cooke, Charles E. Horn, and Henry R. Bishop's name is given typographic prominence, appearing in all uppercase letters and in a larger and different typeface from that of the others

# British American Tobacco Company. British American Tobacco Company records

Resource described: British American Totacco Company records. An archival collection that includes corporate records of Cameron and Cameron, D.B. Tennant and Company, David Dunlop, Export Leaf Tobacco Company, and T.C. Williams Company, all of which were companies acquired by British American Tobacco Company

Combine authorized access point for entity with *principal* responsibility with the preferred title for the work

## Exceptions

Corporate bodies as creators. If one or more corporate bodies and one or more persons or families are collaboratively responsible for creating a work that falls into one or more of the categories listed under 19.2.1.1 RDA as one for which a corporate body is considered the creator, construct the authorized access point representing the work by combining (in this order):

- a) the authorized access point representing the corporate body with principal responsibility for the work, formulated according to the guidelines under 11.13.1 RDA
- b) the preferred title for the work, formulated according to the instructions given under 6.2.2 RDA.

# **EXAMPLE**

California Academy of Sciences. Catalog of the asteroid type-specimens and Fisher voucher specimens at the California Academy of Sciences Resource described: Catalog of the asteroid type-specimens and Fisher voucher specimens at the California Academy of Sciences / by Chet Chalfee and Barbara Weltbrecht.—San Francisco: California Academy of Sciences, [1984]

**Moving image works.** For motion pictures, videos, video games, etc., construct the authorized access point representing the work using the preferred title for the work, formulated according to the instructions given under 6.2.2 RDA.

# **EXAMPLE**

## Gunner palace

Resource described: Gunner palace / Palm Pictures presents a Nomados film; produced, written, and directed by Michael Tucker and Petra Epperleir

Musical works. For collaborations between a composer and a lyricist, librettist, choreographer, etc., apply the instructions given under 6.28.1.2–6.28.1.4 RDA.

Treaties, etc. For treaties, etc., apply the instructions given under 6.29.1.15-6.29.1.20 RDA.

For moving image works the authorized access point is constructed using the preferred title only (and additions to distinguish it from other works with the same preferred title)

If two or more persons, families, or corporate bodies are represented as having principal responsibility for the work, construct the authorized access point representing the work using the authorized access point representing the first-named of those persons, families, or corporate bodies followed by the preferred title for the work.

## Cordell, H. Ken. Footprints on the land

on the land : an assessment of demographic trends and the future of natural lands in the United States / H. Ken Cordell, Christine Resource described: Footp Overdevest, principal authors

Resource described: Spycraft: the secret history of the CIA's spytechs from communism to A-Qaeda / Robert Wallace and H. Keth Melton; with Henry R. Schleiniger

# Beyard, Michael D. Developing retail entertainment destinations

Resource described: Developing retail entertainment destinations / principal authors, Michael D. Beyard, Raymond E. Braun, Herbert McLaughlin, Patrick L. Phillips, Michael S. Rubin; contributing authors, Andre Bald, Steven Fader, Oliver Jerschow, Terry Lassar, David Mulvihil, David Takesusye

# Jenkins, Carol. Cultures and contexts matter

Resource described: Cultures and contexts matter: understanding and preventing HIV in the Pacific. — "The principal authors of this book were Carol Jenkins, PhD, and Holly Buchanan-Aruwafu, PhD"—Acknowledgments

If principal responsibility for the work is not indicated, construct the authorized access point representing the work using the authorized access point representing the first-named person, family, or corporate body followed by the preferred title for the work.

# Tracey, John Paul. Managing bird damage to fruit and other horticultural crops

# Collins, Jean, 1947- . Directory of fisheries and aquaculture information resources in Africa

## Goto, Yoshihiro. Listing of living Mollusca

# Sami, David. International travel map, Cuba, scale 1:1,000,000

ource described: An international travel map, Cuba, scale 1:1,000,000 / cartography by David Sami, Chandra Ali, and Olga Martychina

Resource described: Double music : percussion quartet / John Cage and Lou Harrison. Composed jointly by Cage and Harrison, each writing two of the four parts

NIB-Bertil Dahlander Quartet Jazz smorgasbord
Resource described: Jazz smorgasbord / Nis-Bertil Dahlander Quartet and the Paul Hindberg Quintet. Joint performances of pop standards by the two jazz groups

If more than one entity has principal responsibility, use the firstnamed of the entities in the authorized access point for the work

If more than one entity is involved, but no entity has principal responsibility, use the firstnamed entity in the authorized access point

# **Corporate Bodies as Creators**

- 19.2.1.1.1 Corporate bodies are considered to be creators when they are responsible for originating, issuing, or causing to be issued, works that fall into one or more of the following categories:
- a) works of an administrative nature dealing with any of the following aspects of the body itself:
  - i) its internal policies, procedures, finances, and/or operations or
  - ii) its officers, staff, and/or membership (e.g., directories) or
  - iii) its resources (e.g., catalogues, inventories)
- works that record the collective thought of the body (e.g., reports of commissions, committees; official statements of position on external policies, standards)
- c) works that report the collective activity of
  - i) a conference (e.g., proceedings, collected papers) or
  - ii) an expedition (e.g., results of exploration, investigation) or
  - iii) an event (e.g., an exhibition, fair, festival, hearing) falling within the definition of a corporate body (see 18.1.2)

provided that the conference, expedition, or event is named in the resource being described

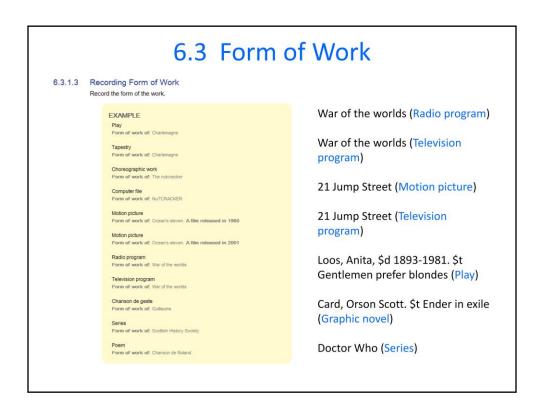
Hearings were added to 19.2.1.1.1 c) iii) in November 2011. This was a change from AACR2, and it made hearings named corporate bodies. However, there is a proposal (6JSC/ALA/15) to be considered by the JSC in November 2012 that will delete hearings from c) iii) and create an entirely new category for "works that record hearings conducted by legislative, governmental, and other bodies." If approved, as it appears it will be, the creator of a hearing will be, as in AACR2, the body that held the hearing. Hearings themselves would not be considered to be named entities.

# **Corporate Bodies as Creators**

- 19.2.1.1.1 Corporate bodies are considered to be creators when they are responsible for originating, issuing, or causing to be issued, works that fall into one or more of the following categories:
- d) works that result from the collective activity of a performing group as a whole where the responsibility of the group goes beyond that of mere performance, execution, etc.
- e) cartographic works originating with a corporate body other than a body that is merely responsible for their publication or distribution
- f) legal works of the following types:
  - i) laws of a political jurisdiction ii) decrees of a head of state, chief executive, or ruling executive body iii) bills and drafts of legislation iv) administrative regulations, etc. v) constitutions, charters, etc. vi) court rules vii) treaties, international agreements, etc. viii) charges to juries, indictments, court proceedings, and court decisions
- g) named individual works of art by two or more artists acting as a corporate body.

Category g) was added to RDA in November 2011. While a change from AACR2, it was already a category included in the LCRIs, so it doesn't actually reflect any change in NACO practice.

# ADDITIONS TO ACCESS POINTS REPRESENTING WORKS 6.27.1.9 Additions to Access Points Representing Works If the access point constructed by applying the instructions given under 6.27.1.2–6.27.1.8 RDA is the same as or similar to an access point representing a different work, or to an access point representing a person, family, corporate body, or place, add one or more of the following, as appropriate: a) a term indicating the form of work (see 6.3 RDA) b) the date of the work (see 6.4 RDA) c) the place of origin of the work (see 6.5 RDA) and/or d) a term indicating another distinguishing characteristic of the work (see 6.6 RDA). EXAMPLE. Advocate (Boise, Idaho) Nutcracker (Choreographic work) Advocate (Nairobi, Kenya) NuTCRACKER (Computer file) Blue book contractors register (New York-New Jersey-Connecticut edition) Ocean's eleven (Motion picture : 1960) Blue book contractors register (Southern California edition) Ocean's eleven (Motion picture : 2001) Bulletin (Geological Survey (South Africa)) Othello (Television program : 1963 : Canadian Broadcasting Corporation) Bulletin (New York State Museum : 1945) Othello (Television program : 1963 : WOR-TV (Television station : New York, N.Y.)) Bulletin (New York State Museum : 1976) Bulletin (New Zealand. Ministry of Education. Research and Statistics Division) I, Claudius (Television programme) Term added by an agency following British spelling Charlemagne (Play) Guillaume (Chanson de geste) To distinguish the access point for the work from the access point for the 13th century person known as Guillau Charlemagne (Tapestry) Scottish History Society (Series) Dublin magazine (1762) tinguish the access point for the work from the access point for the corporate body of the same name Connecticut Commission on Children. Annual report (1999) Genesis (Anglo-Saxon poem) Genesis (Middle High German poem) Eyck, Jan van, 1390-1440. Saint Francis receiving the stigmata (Galleria sabauda (Turin, Italy)) Genesis (Old Saxon poem) Eyck, Jan van, 1390-1440. Saint Francis receiving the stigmata (Philadelphia Museum of Art) Last judgement (Chester play) Last judgement (York play)



In the final example, the form of work "Series" is for a bibliographic series of books, not for a television series. For that, you would use "Television program".

# 6.4 Date of Work

# 6.4.1.3 Recording Date of Work

Record the date of the work in terms of the calendar preferred by the agency creating the data. For works other than treaties, generally record the date of the work by giving the year or years alone. For treaties, generally record the date of the work by giving the year, month, and day (see 6.20.3.3 RDA). For details on recording dates according to the Christian calendar, see appendix H RDA.

# EXAMPLE

Date of creation of a work by Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn with title Adoration of the shepherds.

Date of creation of another work by Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn with title Adoration of the shepherds.

1960
Date of release of a motion picture titled Ocean's eleven

1987-1989
Date of creation of the motion picture Paris is burning. Film was copyrighted in 1990 and shown at festivats that same year, but not released commercially until 1991

# Date of creation of the Stephen Sondheim musical Sunday in the park with

Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn, \$d 1606-1669. \$t Adoration of the shepherds (1631)

Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn, \$d 1606-1669. \$t Adoration of the shepherds (1654)

North Carolina University magazine (1844)

North Carolina University magazine (1852)

War of the worlds (Motion picture: 1953)

Doctor Who (Television program: 1963-1989)

Doctor Who (Television program: 2005-)

Close-up (London, England: 2006)

# 6.5 Place of Origin of Work

# 6.5 Place of Origin of the Work

6.5.1 Basic Instructions on Recording Place of Origin of the Work

6.5.1.1 Scope

Place of origin of the work▼ is the country or other territorial jurisdiction from which a work originated.

6.5.1.2 Sources of Information

Take information on place of origin of the work from any source.

6.5.1.3 Recording Place of Origin of the Work

Record the place of origin of the work in the form prescribed in chapter 16 RDA.

# **EXAMPLE**

Place of origin of the monthly The advocate

# Nairobi, Kenya

Place of origin of the quarterly The advocate

Australia
Place of origin of a television program titled Big brother

Place of origin of a television program titled Big brother

## Geneva, Switzerland

History series (Albuquerque, N.M.)

History series (Thibodaux, La.)

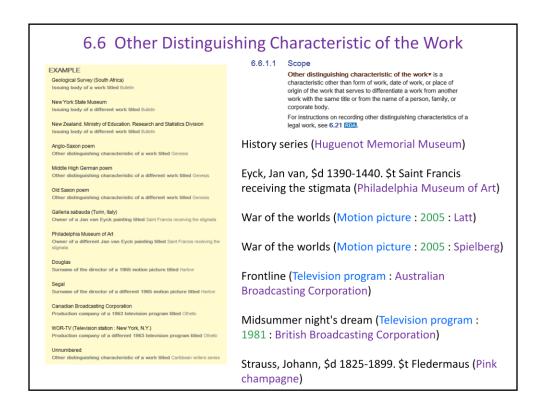
Global issues series (New York, N.Y.: 1999)

Big brother (Television program: Australia)

Big brother (Television program: Netherlands)

Antiques roadshow (Television program: Great Britain)

Antiques roadshow (Television program: U.S.)



"Other distinguishing characteristic of the work" is basically a catchall for anything that doesn't fit into the other elements that can be added to access points (form of work, date, or place of origin of the work).

Strauss example: this is an adaptation that is considered to be a new work, but is named using the title of the original plus the addition of the title of the adaptation:

6.28.1.6 Operas and Other Dramatic Works with New Text and Title If the text, plot, setting, or other verbal element of a musical work is adapted or if a new text is supplied, and the title has changed, construct the authorized access point representing the work by combining (in this order):

- a) the authorized access point representing the original work
- b) the title of the adaptation, enclosed in parentheses.

# Parts of a Work

6.2.2.9.1 One Part

Record the preferred title for the part applying the basic instructions on recording titles of works given under 6.2.1.

# King of the hill

Preferred title for a part of the television program The Simpsons

# Parts of a Work - One Part

6.2.2.9.1

If the part is identified only by a general term (with or without a numeric or alphabetic designation) such as

Preface; Detail (for an image, etc.); Epilogue;

Book 1; Part 2; Number 1; Band 3

record the designation of the part as the preferred title for the part. Record the numeric designation as a numeral.

# Season 6

Preferred title for a part of the television program Buffy, the vampire slayer

1946-03-10

Preferred title for a part of the radio program Jack Benny program

7. Comprehensive title/Individual title. When cataloging an individual title that is part of a comprehensive title, determine whether the individual titles were intended to be viewed consecutively or not. If the individual titles are to be viewed consecutively (e.g., theatrical serials, certain educational and technical materials), use as the title proper a structured combination of the components that consists of a comprehensive title and either an individual title or a numeric designation (e.g., episode number, chapter number) or both. In case of doubt, treat the individual title as intended to be viewed consecutively. Apply this treatment also to newsreels.

# **EXAMPLE**

# Bibliographic record

245 04 \$a The nature of communism. \$n Vol. 1, \$p Introduction to the course ...

Appendix 1 – Motion Pictures

LC-PCC PS for 6.27.1.9

246 given or not based on the character of the individual title and a judgment of the usefulness of title access in that

## Bibliographic record

245 04 \$a The Lightning Raider. \$n Episode 11, \$p The bars of death ...

246 30 \$a Bars of death

246 given or not based on the character of the individual title and a judgment of the usefulness of title access in that form. Illustrates that, unlike serial publications, an authorized access point is not assigned solely to remove an initial article preceding an individual title but when one is assigned for some other reason, an initial article preceding an individual title is not retained)

## Bibliographic record

245 00 \$a Works. \$n Volume 1 ...

4XX \$a MacAcademy, the video training series

Videorecording used for training for Microsoft Works

## Bibliographic record

130 0# \$a Introduction to mathematics (Motion picture). \$n No. 1, \$p Numeration.

245 10 \$a Introduction to mathematics. \$n No. 1, \$p Numeration .

Illustrates a conflict with another resource. When the comprehensive title is in conflict, add a qualifier after the comprehensive title. Giving 246 title access or not is based on the character of the individual title and a judgment of the usefulness of title access in that form

## Name authority record

130 #0 \$a Introduction to mathematics (Motion picture)

# LC-PCC PS for 6.27.1.9 Appendix 1 – Television Programs

- 2. Comprehensive title/Individual title. When cataloging an individual title that is part of a comprehensive title (i.e., an original telecast series and not a publisher/distributor series that would be treated as a series statement), such as an episode of a television series, use as the title proper a structured combination that consists of a comprehensive title and either an individual title or a numeric designation (e.g., an episode number) or both.
  - a. Individual titles intended to be viewed consecutively. Determine whether the individual titles are to be viewed consecutively (e.g., certain limited series such as "Roots," historical documentaries covering a specified time sequence, educational programs in which the material is presented sequentially). Viewing the individual titles consecutively actively contributes to, indeed may be dependent upon, an intelligible grasp of the material presented. If in doubt, treat the individual titles as not intended to be viewed consecutively.
    - Use as the title proper a structured combination that consists of a comprehensive title, a numeric designation (e.g., episode number, show number, production number), and an individual title when one is available.

# **EXAMPLE**

# Bibliographic records

245 04 \$a The Civil War. \$n Episode 1, \$p 1861—the cause ...
245 04 \$a The Civil War. \$n Episode 2, \$p 1862—a very bloody affair ...

# Bibliographic record

130 0# \$a Introduction to mathematics (Television program). \$n No. 1, \$p Basic.

245 10 \$a Introduction to mathematics. \$n No. 1, \$p Basic ...

Illustrates that when the comprehensive title conflicts with another resource, the qualifier is added after the comprehensive title. Giving 246 title access or not is based on the character of the individual title and a judgment of the usefulness of title access in that form

## Name authority record

130 #0 \$a Introduction to mathematics (Television program)

## Bibliographic records

245 00 \$a Roots--the next generations. \$n Show no. 2 ...

Illustrates the absence of individual titles

A name authority record for the television series is not necessary. In the absence of both a numeric designation and an individual title, use the date of telecast in the form [yyyy-mm-dd].

# LC-PCC PS for 6.27.1.9 Appendix 1 -**Television Programs**

b. Individual titles not intended to be viewed consecutively. Because there is not a consistent approach in the world of television distribution regarding the assignment of numbers used to identify episodes of television series (episode/production/show numbers), use as the title proper a structured combination that consists of a comprehensive title and an individual title when one is available. In the absence of an individual title, use a numeric designation (e.g., episode number, show number, production number). When an individual title is used and a numeric designation is available, provide access to the numeric designation through a variant

# EXAMPLE

## Bibliographic record

245 00 \$a Mary Tyler Moore. \$p Chuckles bites the

246 30 \$a Chuckles bites the dust

246 3# \$a Mary Tyler Moore. \$n Episode no. 233 246 3# \$a Mary Tyler Moore. \$n Show no. 7507

246 for the individual title given or not based on the character of the individual title and a judgment of the usefulness of title access in that form. Illustrates that a single episode may have more than one type of number

A name authority record for the television series is not necessary.

# EXAMPLE

## Bibliographic record

130 0# \$a Paper chase (Television program). \$p Man who could be king.

245 14 \$a The paper chase. \$p The man who could be

246 30 \$a Man who could be king

246 3# \$a Paper chase. \$n Program no. T-704

246.3# Sa Paper chase. 8n Program no. 17-704 Illustrates that when the comprehensive title conflicts with another resource, the qualifier is added after the comprehensive title. Illustrates that, unities serials, an authorized access point is not assigned solely to remove an initial article preceding an individual title, but when one is assigned for some other reason, an initial article proceeding an individual title is not retained. Giving MARC field 246 title access or not to the individual title is based on the character of the individual title and a judgment of the userthness of title access in that form. Illustrates that when giving access to the episode number, the comprehensive title used is the same as that used in MARC field 245 except for initial articles

# Name authority record for the television series

130 #0 \$a Paper chase (Television program)

In the absence of an individual title, use a numeric designation. In the absence of both a numeric designation and an individual title, use the date of telecast in the form [yyyy-mm-dd].

## EXAMPLE

# Bibliographic records

245 00 America 2night. \$n Episode no. 233 ...

245 0 Panorama. \$n [1983-07-09] ...

# Parts of a Work – Two or More Parts 6.2.2.9.2

For a sequence of two or more consecutively numbered parts of a work, each of which is identified only by a general term and a number, record the designation of the parts in the singular followed by the inclusive numbers of the parts recorded as numerals.

# Episode 1-4

Preferred title for the first four episodes of the 1977 television miniseries Roots

# Parts of a Work – Two or More Parts

# 6.2.2.9.2

When identifying two or more unnumbered or non-consecutively numbered parts of a work, record the preferred title for each of the parts applying the instructions given under 6.2.2.9.1.

# **Alternative**

When identifying two or more unnumbered or non-consecutively numbered parts of a work, instead of (or in addition to) recording the preferred title for each of the parts, record the conventional collective title *Selections* as the preferred title for the parts.

# **Selections**

Preferred title for the parts of the work in a compilation comprising four episodes of the television program The Simpsons originally broadcast between 1990 and 2001

*LC-PCC PS for Alternative: LC practice:* Instead of recording the preferred title for each of the parts, record the conventional collective title Selections as the preferred title for the parts. If one or more parts is especially important, also record the part title(s).

# Access Points for Parts of a Work

# 6.27.2.2 One Part

Construct the authorized access point representing a part of a work combining (in this order):

- a) the authorized access point representing the person, family, or corporate body, responsible for the part, applying the instructions given under 6.27.1.1–6.27.1.8 RDA, as applicable
- b) the preferred title for the part, formulated according to the instructions given under 6.2.2.9 RDA.

## **EXAMPLE**

Tolkien, J. R. R. (John Ronald Reuel), 1892–1973. Two towers

Authorized access point for a part of Tolkien's The lord of the rings

Proust, Marcel, 1871-1922. Du côté de chez Swann

Authorized access point for a part of Proust's A la recherche du temps perdu

Raven, Simon, 1927-2001. Come like shadows

Authorized access point for a part of Raven's Alms for oblivion

## Exceptions

Non-distinctive titles. If the part is identified only by a general term (with or without a number), construct the authorized access point representing the part by adding the preferred title for the part (see 6.2.2.9 RDA) to the authorized access point representing the work as a whole.

# EXAMPLE

Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von, 1749-1832. Faust. 1. Theil

Homer, Iliad, Book 1

Duellman, William Edward, 1930- . Amphibian species of the world. Additions and corrections

Manet, Édouard, 1832-1883. Luncheon on the grass. Detail

# Access Points for Parts of a Work

Serials and integrating resources. If the part is a section of, or supplement to a serial or integrating resource, construct the authorized access point representing the section or supplement by adding the preferred title for the part (see 6.2.2.9.1 RDA) to the authorized access point representing the work as a whole, regardless of whether the title of the section or supplement is distinctive or not.

# EXAMPLE

Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis. Studia musicologica Upsaliensia

Department of State publication. East Asian and Pacific series

Annual report on carcinogens. Executive summary

Colorado. Judicial Branch. Annual report. Statistics and charts

Raffles bulletin of zoology. Supplement

Emergency health series. A

Annale van die Uniwersiteit van Stellenbosch, Reeks B

Bulletin analytique. 2e partie, Sciences biologiques, industries alimentaires, agriculture

Television programs, radio programs, etc. If the part is a season, episode, excerpt, etc., of a television program, radio program, etc., construct the authorized access point representing the part by adding the preferred title for the part (see 6.2.2.9.1 RDA) to the authorized access point representing the work as a whole (see 6.27.1 RDA), regardless of whether the title of the part is distinctive or not

# EXAMPLE

Simpsons (Television program). King of the hill

Buffy, the vampire slayer (Television program). Season 6

Jack Benny program (Radio program). 1946-03-10

3. Compilations. These are usually selected portions of a television series. They may or may not relate to a particular season; treat them accordingly as follows:

a. for those that are a compilation of all the programs telecast in a particular season, collocate them by using the authorized access point for the work as a whole followed by the term "Season" as the standard term to denote what may be called variously "year 1," "season one," "first season," "vol. 1," "first year," etc., followed by the number of the season;

> EXAMPLE Bibliographic record 130 0# \$a All in the family (Television program). \$n Season 1.
> 245 10 \$a All in the family. \$n The complete first season Name authority record for the television series 130 #0 All in the family (Television program)

Caution: Do not inadvertently treat a compilation of a complete series telecast over a short period of time as a season.

b. for selections from a particular season, use the pattern in 1) directly above and add the term "Selections";

EXAMPLE Bibliographic record 130 0# \$a I love Lucy (Television program). \$n Season 1. \$k Selections. 245 10 \$a I love Lucy, \$n Season one. \$n V. 9 Name authority record for the television series 130 #0 I love Lucy (Television program) Bibliographic record 130 0# \$a Rhoda. \$n Season 3. \$k Selections. 245 14 \$a The very best of Rhoda. \$n Season 3 Two episodes of the television show broadcast in 1976 A name authority record for the television series is not necessary.

c, for selections from two or more seasons or for those covered by a special rubric such as "The best of ...", construct the authorized access point for the work as a whole followed only by the term "Selections"; when a selection with a special rubric relates to a single season, however, use the pattern in 2) directly above

# EXAMPLE

# Bibliographic records

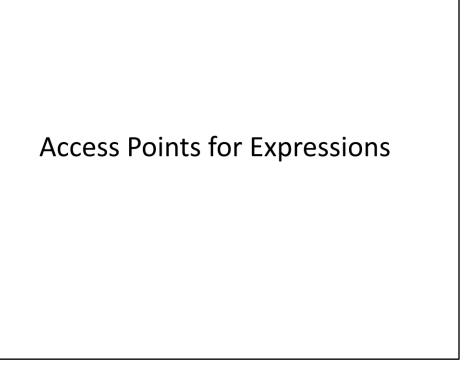
130 0# \$a Simpsons (Television program). \$k Selections.
245 14 \$a The best of the Simpsons

\$a Simpsons (Television program). k Selections.

245 14 \$a The Simpsons : \$b political party .

130 #0 \$a Simpsons (Television program)

LC-PCC PS for 6.27.1.9 Appendix 1 - Television Programs



# Expression Core Elements (5.3)

When recording data identifying an expression, include as a minimum the elements listed below that are applicable and readily ascertainable.

- Identifier for the expression
- Content type MARC Bibliographic/Authority 336
- Language of expression MARC Bibliographic/Authority 377

Record as many of the additional identifying elements listed below as necessary to differentiate one expression of a work from another. Record the elements either as additions to the access point representing the expression, as separate elements, or as both.

- Date of expression
   MARC Bibliographic/Authority 046 \$k \$I
- Other distinguishing characteristic of the expression

MARC Bibliographic/Authority 381

When describing a cartographic expression, include as a minimum the elements listed below that are applicable and readily ascertainable.

- Horizontal scale of cartographic content MARC Bibliographic 255
- Vertical scale of cartographic content MARC Bibliographic 255

# 6.27.3 Authorized Access Point Representing an Expression LCPCCPS Construct an access point representing a particular expression of a work or a part or parts of a work by adding to the authorized access point representing the work (see 6.27.1 RDA) or the part or parts (see 6.27.2 RDA), as applicable: a) a term indicating content type (see 6.9 RDA) b) the date of the expression (see 6.10 RDA) c) a term indicating the language of the expression (see 6.11 RDA) d) a term indicating another distinguishing characteristic of the expression **EXAMPLE** Wilde Oscar 1854-1900 Works 2000 Resource described: The complete works of Oscar Wilde / general editors, Russell Jackson and Ian Small. — Oxford ; New York: Oxford University Press, 2000 – Other expressions of Wilde's complete works have been published in other years Goncourt, Edmond de, 1822-1896, Frères Zemganno, English Resource described: The Zemganno brothers / by Edmond de Goncourt. An English translation of a French novel Pushkin, Aleksandr Sergeevich, 1799-1837. Evgenii Onegin. English (Beck) Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616, Works, 2003, Yale University Press Resource described: Eugene Onegin / Alexander Pushkin; translator, Tom Resource described: The annotated Shakespeare. — New Haven: Yale University Press, @2003—. An expression of Shakespeare's complete works; another expression with title Nelson Thomes Shakespeare also Kolloidnyĭ zhurnal. English Resource described: Colloid journal of the Russian Academy of Sciences. An English translation of a Russian serial Langland, William, 1330?-1400? Piers Plowman (C-text) Resource described: Piers Plowman / by William Langland; an edition of the C-text by Derek Pearsall. Langland's work Piers Plowman exists in different versions designated as A-text, B-text, C-text, etc. Piave, Francesco Maria, 1810-1876, Ernani, Spanish Resource described: Emani : drama lírico en cuatro actos / de F. Piave ; música de G. Verdi ; versión castellana de M. Capdepón. A Spanish translation of Piave's libretto Nutcracker (Choreographic work : Baryshnikov) Resource described: The nutcracker. A recording of a performance of the American Ballet Theatre and Mikhail Baryshnikov production of the ballet The nutcracker, choreography by Baryshnikov Brunhoff, Jean de, 1899-1937, Babar en famille, English, Spoken word Resource described: Babar and his children. An audio recording of an English translation of the children's story

LC-PCC PS for 6.27.3. *LC practice*: Identify expressions by adding an expression attribute to the authorized access point for the work in the following situations:

1. music resources (see RDA 6.28.3); 2. sacred scriptures (see RDA 6.30.3); 3. translations (see below) 4. language editions (see below)

When identifying an expression not already represented by a name authority record, do not add another characteristic to differentiate one such expression from another expression (e.g., do not differentiate one translation of Shakespeare's Hamlet in French from another French translation; do not differentiate one arrangement of Berlioz' Corsaire from another arrangement). Other elements in LC's bibliographic record (e.g., translator, date, medium of performance) are available to the user for selecting a specific expression if desired; RDA 0.6.3 allows differentiating characteristics to be recorded as separate elements or as part of the authorized access points. If there is a name authority record with an authorized access point for an expression that includes an additional characteristic LC would not have added, use the form of the access point in that authority record; this action is consistent with the LC/PCC policy of using authorized access points in existing name authority records. PCC practice: Pending outcome of report/recommendations from the PCC Access Point for Expressions Task Group

# Translations

Identify an expression in a language different from that of the original expression by adding the name of the language in subfield \$1 to the authorized access point for the work.

When the original expression and one translation are in a compilation, give an analytical authorized access point for each expression. If a compilation contains the original expression and more than one translation, give analytical authorized access points for the original expression and at least one translation.

# **Language Editions**

When cataloging a language edition other than the one designated as the original edition, identify the expression by adding the name of the language in subfield \$1 to the authorized access point for the work. See LC-PCC PS 6.2.2.4 for the instruction on choosing the preferred title for the work.

When two language editions are in a compilation, provide analytical authorized access points for each expression. If a compilation contains more than two language editions, give analytical authorized access points for the original edition and at least one other edition. If the original edition has not already been selected on the basis of one of the editions having been received earlier (see LC-PCC PS 6.2.2.4), select the first one in the compilation as the original edition for purposes of choosing the preferred title for the work.

cartographic image program  cartographic notated moving image movement  cartographic notated music tactile image three-dimensional form  cartographic notated music tactile notated movement moving image  cartographic tactile image three-dimensional movement moving image  cartographic performed music tactile notated two-dimensional music moving image
moving image movement form  cartographic tactile image tactile image  cartographic tactile image  cartographic tactile notated movement moving image  tactile three-  movement tactile notated two-dimensional music moving image
tactile image movement moving image cartographic performed music tactile notated two-dimensional music moving image
tactile three- music moving image
dimensional form
cartographic sounds tactile text three-dimensional form

# 6.9 Content Type (MARC 336 and/or \$h in access points)

The form of communication through which a work is expressed. Field 336 information enables expression of content types from various lists when the authority is for a title or name/title.

In bib. records, the content type would be added in \$h. \$h is currently not permitted in NACO authority records, so catalogers have used \$s (Version) instead.

In the examples in this slide, text in black is the authorized access point representing the work.

<u>RN</u>	85	545	5266
010			no2010106062
040			IIMpPL +b eng +e rda +c IIMpPL +d IAhCCS +d IArlh +d UPB +d UPB-Mu
046			#k 2010
100	1		Bradley, C. Alan, ‡d 1938- ‡t Flavia de Luce mystery. ‡h Spoken word
336			spoken word ‡b spw ‡2 rdacontent
377			eng #l English
430		0	Flavia de Luce mystery. ‡h Spoken word
400	1		Bradley, C. Alan, ‡d 1938- ‡t Flavia de Luce novel. ‡h Spoken word
430		0	Flavia de Luce novel. ‡h Spoken word
500	1		‡i Narrator: ‡a Entwistle, Jayne ‡w r
643			New York +b Random House +a Westminster, Md. +b Books on Tape
644			f +5 IIMpPL
645			t +5 DPCC +5 IIMpPL
646			s ‡5 IIMpPL
670			The weed that strings the hangman's bag, @2010: +b container (A Flavia de Luce mystery; read by Jayne Entwistle)
670			I am half-sick of shadows, @2011: +b container (A Flavia de Luce novel; read by Jayne Entwistle)

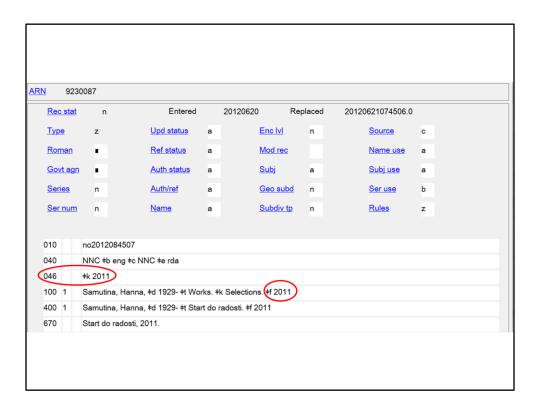
### 6.10 Date of Expression 6.10.1 Basic Instructions on Recording Date of EXAMPLE Expression 6.10.1.1 Scope Date of expression v is the earliest date associated with an The date of the earliest manifestation embodying the expression may be treated as the date of expression. For additional instructions on date of expression of religious works, see 6.24 RDA. Resource described: Babar and his children / Jean de Brunhoff. [United States]: Decca, [1940]. An audio recording of an English translation of Jean de Brunhoff's children's story Babar en famille, narrated by Frank Luther with instrumental accompaniment. Recorded in New York City on October 28, 1940 6.10.1.2 Sources of Information Take information on date of expression from any source. 6.10.1.3 Recording Date of Expression Record the date of the expression in terms of the calendar preferred by the agency creating data. For details on recording dates according to the Christian calendar, see appendix H RDA. Record the date of the expression by giving the year or years alone unless a more specific date is needed to distinguish one expression from another expression. Schnitzler, Arthur, \$d 1862-1931. \$t Works. \$f 2012 Samutina, Hanna, \$d 1929- \$t Works. \$k Selections. \$f 2011 Twain, Mark, \$d 1835-1910. \$t Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. \$h Spoken word. \$f 2000 Pushkin, Aleksandr Sergeevich, \$d 1799-1837. \$t Evgenii Onegin. \$l English \$s (Arndt: \$f 1978)

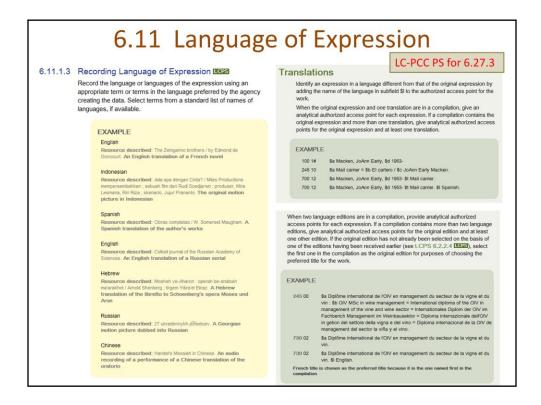
046 \$k and \$l can be used to record the element separately if desired.

Twain, Mark, \$d 1835-1910. \$t Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. \$h Spoken word. \$f 2000 – this expression is read by Jack Lemmon – however, date might not be the best addition; perhaps the surname of the reader would be better

Pushkin, Aleksandr Sergeevich, \$d 1799-1837. \$t Evgeniĭ Onegin. \$I English \$s (Arndt: \$f 1978) – there are two English expressions of Pushkin's work by Walter Arndt; the first was published in 1963; in 1978 an extensively revised version was completed, which wasn't published until 1981

In the examples in this slide, text in black is the authorized access point representing the work.





### LC-PCC PS for 6.27.3

### **Translations**

Identify an expression in a language different from that of the original expression by adding the name of the language in subfield \$1 to the authorized access point for the work.

When the original expression and one translation are in a compilation, give an analytical authorized access point for each expression. If a compilation contains the original expression and more than one translation, give analytical authorized access points for the original expression and at least one translation.

## **EXAMPLE**

100 1# \$a Macken, JoAnn Early, \$d 1953-

245 10 \$a Mail carrier = \$b El cartero / \$c JoAnn Early Macken.

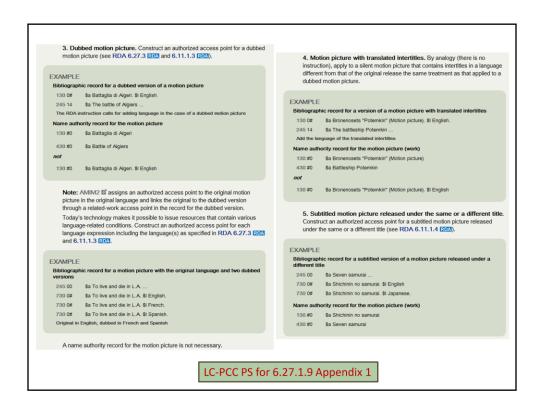
700 12 \$a Macken, JoAnn Early, \$d 1953- \$t Mail carrier.

700 12 \$a Macken, JoAnn Early, \$d 1953- \$t Mail carrier. \$I Spanish.

### Language Editions

When cataloging a language edition other than the one designated as the original edition, identify the expression by adding the name of the language in subfield \$1 to the authorized access point for the work. See **Policy Statement 6.2.2.4** for the instruction on choosing the preferred title for the work.





LC-PCC PS for 6.27.1.9 Appendix 1

			_	
	different titles. Construct an auth	aneously in different languages under ortzed access point for a motion picture filmed eversions (see RDA 6.2.2.4 (303)), using d.		
		e under one title but treats each simultaneous and links them through related-work access		
AACR2 Bibliog	raphic Record	RDA Bibliographic Record		
130 0_ \$a Lola renr \$I English	nt (Motion picture). & German.	730 02 \$a Lola rennt (Motion picture) 730 02 \$a Lola rennt (Motion picture). \$I English		
130 0_ \$a Spirit, st Cimarron Polyglot	allion of the (Motion picture). \$I	730 02 \$a Spirit, stallion of the Cimarron (Motion picture) 730 02 \$a Spirit, stallion of the Cimarron (Motion picture). \$I French 730 02 \$a Spirit, stallion of the Cimarron (Motion picture). \$I Spanish		

The first example has the original German language track and a language track in English. The English name for this film is Run Lola Run.

The second example has the original English language track and dubbed versions in French and Spanish.

In the RDA examples in this slide, text in black is the authorized access point representing the work.

# 6.12 Other Distinguishing Characteristic of the Expression 6.12.1.1 Scope Other distinguishing characteristic of the expression is a characteristic other than content type, language of expression, or date of expression that serves to differentiate an expression from another expression of the same work. For additional instructions on other distinguishing characteristics of expressions of musical works, see 6.18 RDA For additional instructions on other distinguishing characteristics of expressions of religious works, see 6.25 EXAMPLE Bunta version Another expression of the epic poem Gesar Mongolian version Another expression of the epic poem Gesar The 1992 revised version of the 1982 motion picture Blade runner Final cut The 2007 revised version of the 1982 motion picture Blade runner Bayshnikov

Nureyev, after Vainonen

The second of three versions of Johann Gottlieb Fichte's Wissenschaftslehre 18

A-text
The earliest version of William Langland's narrative poem Piers Powman

8-text
A later version of William Langland's narrative poem Piers Plowman

C-text

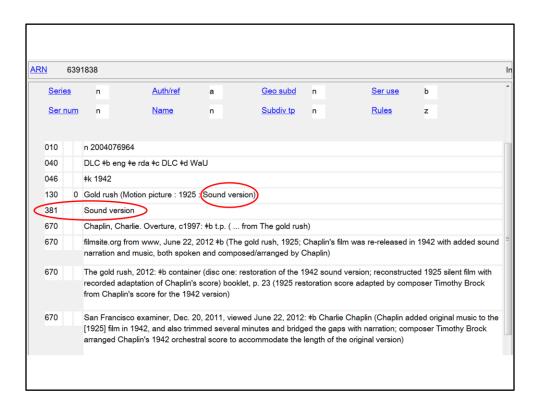
Beck
An English translation by Tom Beck of Aleksandr Pushkin's Evgeni Onegin
Elton

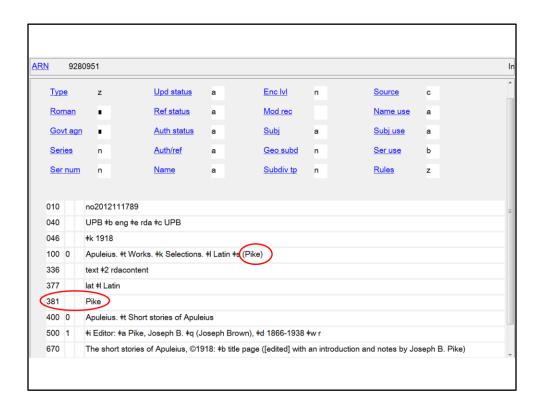
Vasilif Valinonen's 1934 version

Nelson Thomes

An expression of Shakespeare's complete works published in 2003 by Nelson Thomes

Lynn and Uthoff
A version of the choreographic work The nutcracker choreographed by Enid Lynn and Michael Uthoff in 1974





# 

In the examples in this slide, text in black is the authorized access point representing the work or the part(s) of the work.

*Note:* Expressions of musical, legal, and religious works and official communications have their own instructions

Berlioz, Hector, \$d 1803-1869. \$t Vocal music. \$k Selections; \$o arranged

Beethoven, Ludwig van, \$d 1770-1827. \$t Serenades, \$m string trio, \$n op. 8, \$r D major; \$o arranged \$s (Urhan)

Good King Wenceslas; \$0 arranged \$s (McDonald)

Carter, Elliott, \$d 1908- \$t Symphonies, \$n no. 1 (Sketches)

Moore, Douglas, \$d 1893-1969. \$t Works. \$k Selections (Sketches)

Handel, George Frideric, \$d 1685-1759. \$t Messiah. \$s Vocal score

Sullivan, Arthur, \$d 1842-1900. \$t Operas. \$s Chorus scores. \$k Selections

Schönberg, Claude-Michel. \$t Misérables. \$l Danish

Handel, George Frideric, \$d 1685-1759. \$t Messiah. \$s Vocal score. \$l German Code of Hammurabi. \$I Serbian

Kosovo (Republic). \$t Kushtetuta e Republikës së Kosovës. \$I English

Córdoba (Spain). \$t Fuero (Latin version)

Bolivia. \$t Treaties, etc. \$g Paraguay, \$d 1938 July 21. \$I English

Bible. \$p Gospels. \$l English. \$s Revised Standard. \$f 1975

Bible. \$p Psalms. \$l Afrikaans. \$s Oberholzer and others. \$f 2005

Tosefta. \$p Bezah. \$I German

Vedas. \$p Sāmaveda (Kauthumasamhitā)

Catholic Church. \$t Breviary (Ambrosian)

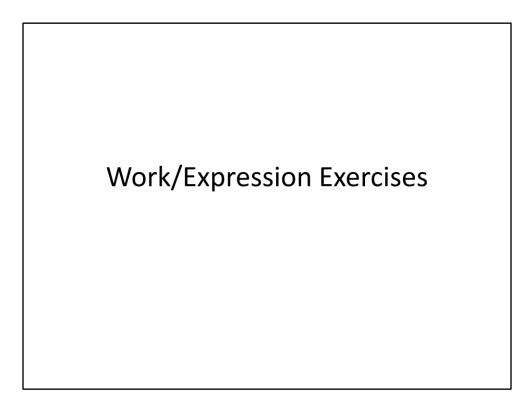
Seder Hakafot (Spinka)

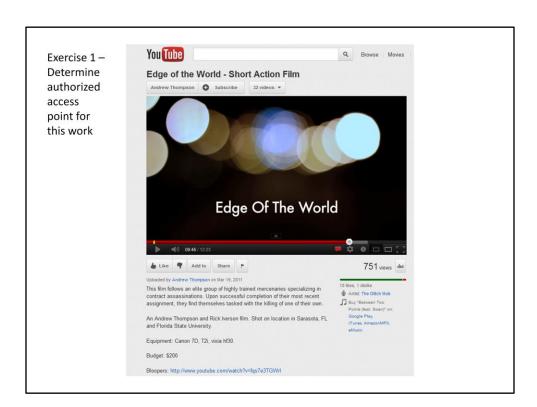
Haggadah (Reform: Seligmann)

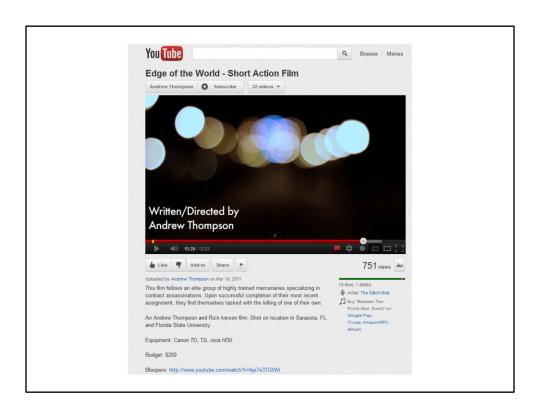
Talmud Yerushalmi. \$1 German. \$f 1975

Da zang jing (Koryŏ version)

United States. \$b President (1861-1865 : Lincoln). \$t Speeches. \$l Japanese







# Info you've found

# Results of a search of the NAF for the title *Edge* of the world:

- 100 1\_ Anderman, Janusz, \$d 1949- \$t Kraj świata. \$l English
- 400 1\_ Anderman, Janusz, \$d 1949- \$t Edge of the world
- 100 1\_ Childs, Barney. \$t Edge of the world
- 100 1\_ Powell, Michael, \$d 1905-1990. \$t 200,000 feet on Foula
- 400 1 Powell, Michael, \$d 1905-1990. \$t Edge of the world
- 130 \_0 Edge of the world (Motion picture)

SEE AUTHORITY RECORD ON NEXT PAGE

Rec stat		С	Entered		19910805	Replaced	20120829074705.0					
Type Roman Govt agn		z	Upd status	а	Enc IvI	n	Source					
		•	Ref status	n	Mod rec		Name use	а				
			Auth status	а	Subj	а	Subj use	а				
Serie	s	n	Auth/ref	а	Geo sub	d n	<u>Ser use</u>	b				
Ser r	num	n	Name	n	Subdiv tr	n	Rules	С				
		n 91077731  DLC +b eng +c DLC +d WaU										
046		#k 1937										
130	0	0 Edge of the world (Motion picture)										
380		Motion picture										
670		Powell, M. Edge of the world, 1990: +b p. viii, etc. (The edge of the world; motion picture made 1936)										
670		Internet mov	ie database, Aug. 27,	201	2 ‡b (The edge of the	world (1937	); director: Michael Pov	vell)				
670		Wikipedia, Aug. 27, 2012 ‡b (The edge of the world (1937) was the first major project by British filmmaker										

# More info you've found

Results of IMDb search for Edge of the world:

The Edge of the World (1937)

The Edge of the World (2005)

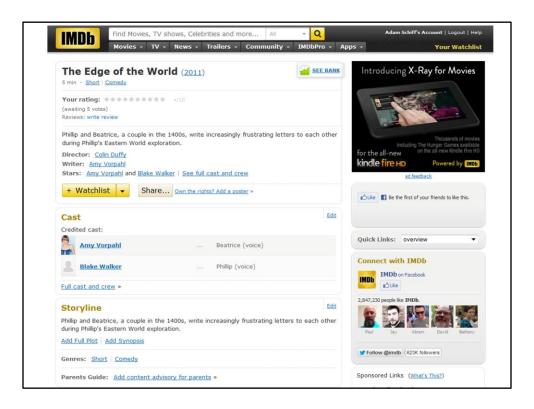
The Edge of the World (2009)

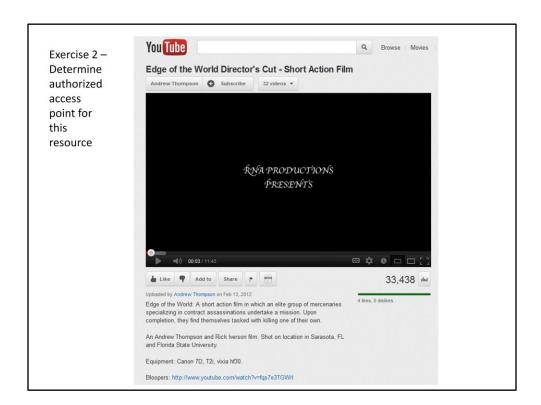
The Edge of the World: BC's Early Years (2010)

Edge of the World (2011) SEE SCREENSHOT FROM IMDb

The Edge of the World (2011) SEE SCREENSHOT FROM IMDb













Exercise 3 – Determine the authorized access point(s) for expressions of this resource







LANGUAGES: ENGLISH, FRENCH (Doublé au Québec), SPANISH, THAI 5.1 Dolby Digital, ENGLISH - Audio Description Track Dolby Surround

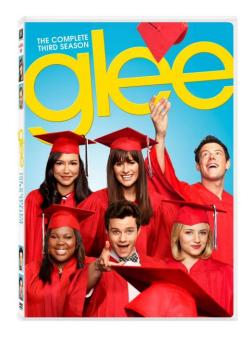
SUBTITLES: ENGLISH, ENGLISH SDH, FRENCH, SPANISH, CHINESE, KOREAN, THAI

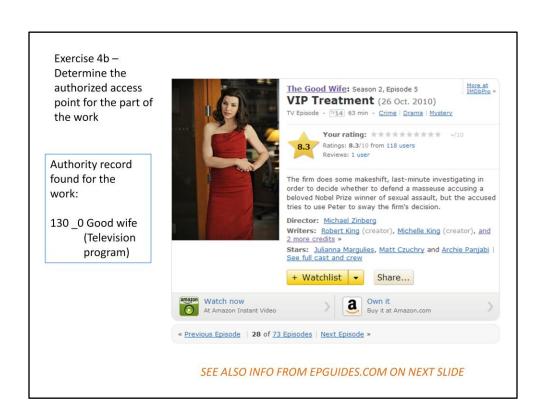
Rec stat	n	Entered	2	0120926 Re	eplaced				
Туре	z	Upd status	а	Enc IvI	n	Source	С		
Roman	•	Ref status	а	Mod rec		Name use	а		
Govt agn		Auth status	а	Subj	а	Subj use	а		
Series	n	Auth/ref	а	Geo subd	n	Ser use	b		
Ser num	n	Name	n	Subdiv tp	n	Rules	С		
010	no20121280	002							
040	WaU #b eng	‡c WaU							
046	‡k 2011								
130 0	Battle, Los A	Angeles (Motion picture	e)						
370	‡g U.S.								
380	Motion pictu	re							
380	Science ficti	on films ‡a War films ‡	a Action	and adventure films	a Fiction films	‡a Feature films ‡2 l	cgft		
430 0	Battle, LA (Motion picture)								
430 0	World invasion (Motion picture)								
430 0	World invasion, battle Los Angeles (Motion picture)								
670	Battle, Los A	Angeles, c2011: #b title	screen	(Battle: Los Angeles)					
670	100	Sept. 26, 2012 ‡b (Batt 011 American military s					World Invasion: Battle Lo		
670	Internet mov	vie database Sept 26	2012 #b	(Battle Los Angeles	(2011): directo	or: Jonathan Liebesn	nan; genres: Action; Sci-I		

Exercise 4a –
Determine the
authorized access
point for the part of
the work

Authority record found for the work:

130\_0 Glee (Television program)







Epi	sode #	Prod #	Original Air Date	Titles				
• Sea	son 1				• Sea	ason 2		
1	1-01	101	22/Sep/09	Pilot [Recap] [Trailer]	24	2-01	28/Sep/10	Taking Control
2	1-02	102	29/Sep/09	Stripped	25	2-02	05/Oct/10	Double Jeopardy
3	1-03	103	06/Oct/09	You Can't Go Home Again	26	2-03	12/Oct/10	Breaking Fast
4	1-04	104	13/Oct/09	Fixed	27	2-04	19/Oct/10	Cleaning House
5	1-05	105	20/Oct/09	Crash	28	2-05	26/Oct/10	VIP Treatment
6	1-06	106	03/Nov/09	Conjugal	29	2-06	09/Nov/10	Poisoned Pill
7	1-07	107	10/Nov/09	Unorthodox	30	2-07	16/Nov/10	Bad Girls
8	1-08	108	17/Nov/09	Unprepared	31	2-08	23/Nov/10	On Tap
9	1-09	109	24/Nov/09	Threesome	32	2-09	14/Dec/10	Nine Hours
10	1-10	110	15/Dec/09	Lifeguard [Trailer]	33	2-10	11/Jan/11	Breaking Up
11	1-11	111	05/Jan/10	Infamy	34	2-11	18/Jan/11	Two Courts
12	1-12	112	12/Jan/10	Painkiller	35	2-12	01/Feb/11	Silly Season
13	1-13	113	02/Feb/10	Bad	36	2-13	08/Feb/11	Real Deal
14	1-14	114	09/Feb/10	Hi	37	2-14	15/Feb/11	Net Worth
15	1-15	115	02/Mar/10	Bang	38	2-15	22/Feb/11	Silver Bullet [Trailer]
16	1-16	116	09/Mar/10	Fleas	39	2-16	01/Mar/11	Great Firewall [Trailer]
17	1-17	117	16/Mar/10	Heart	40	2-17	22/Mar/11	Ham Sandwich [Trailer]
18	1-18	118	06/Apr/10	Doubt	41	2-18	29/Mar/11	Killer Song [Trailer]
19	1-19	119	27/Apr/10	Boom	42	2-19	05/Apr/11	Wrongful Termination [Trails
20	1-20	120	04/May/10	Mock	43	2-20	12/Apr/11	Foreign Affairs [Trailer]
21	1-21	121	11/May/10	Unplugged	44	2-21	03/May/11	In Sickness [Trailer]
22	1-22	122	18/May/10	Hybristophilia	45	2-22	10/May/11	Getting Off (1) [Trailer]
23	1-23		25/May/10	Running	46	2-23	17/May/11	Closing Arguments (2)

Exercise 5a –
Determine the
authorized access
point for this work

Authority records found for entities related to this resource:

100 1\_ Foster, Leslie T., \$d 1947-

100 1\_ Keller, C. Peter

100 1\_ Boomer, Jack

110 2\_ Western Geographical Press

110 2\_ University of Victoria (B.C.). \$b Department of Geography The British Columbia

# Atlas of Wellness

1st Edition

Leslie T. Foster C. Peter Keller

with contributions from Jack Boomer, Diane Braithwaite, John Fowler, Michael Hayes, Perry Hystad, Patti Jensen, Ken Josephson, Perry Kendall, Brian McKee, Gord Miller, Aleck Ostry, David Weicker, and Martin Wright

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Western Geographical Press

Department of Geography, University of Victoria P.O. Box 3050, Victoria, BC, Canada V8W 3P5 phone: (250) 721-7331 fax: (250) 721-6216 Exercise 5b –
Determine the
authorized access
point for this work

Authority records found for entities related to this resource:

100 1\_ Shaw, Mary, \$d 1968-

100 1\_ Thomas, Bethan

100 1\_ Boomer, Jack

100 1\_ Smith, George Davey

100 1\_ Dorling, Daniel

110 2\_ Policy Press

# the **Grim Reaper's**road map

An atlas of mortality in Britain



Mary Shaw, Bethan Thomas,
George Davey Smith and Daniel Dorling

Exercise 5c —
Determine the
authorized access
point for this work

Authority records found for
entities related to this resource:

110 1\_ Canada. \$b Indian and
Northern Affairs Canada

100 1\_ Anderson, Erik, \$d 1966
110 2\_ Public History Inc.

100 1\_ Bonesteel, Sarah

CANADA'S RELATIONSHIP WITH INUIT
A History of Policy and Program Development

Prepared for indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Prepared by Plate History Inc.
Principal author Starib Bonesteel
www.publichistory.ca
June 2006

The view expressed in this report are solely those
of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of
Indian Affairs Canada.

Exercise 5d – Determine the authorized access point for this work

Authority records found for entities related to this resource:

100 1\_ Kelleher, Graeme

100 1\_ Bleakley, Chris

100 1\_ Wells, Sue

110 2\_ Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority

110 2\_ World Bank

110 2\_ IUCN--The World Conservation Union

# A Global Representative System of Marine Protected Areas

Principal Editors Graeme Kelleher, Chris Bleakley, and Sue Wells



### Volume I

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority The World Bank The World Conservation Union (IUCN) Exercise 5e -Determine the authorized access point for this work

Authority records found for entities related to this resource:

- 110 1\_ United States. \$b **Environmental Protection** Agency. \$b Region V
- 110 1\_ Wisconsin. \$b Bureau of Fisheries Management & **Habitat Protection**
- 100 1 Watermolen, Dreux J.
- 100 1\_ Bernthal, Thomas W.
- 110 2\_ Coefficient of Conservatism Expert Group (Wis.)

### DEVELOPMENT OF A FLORISTIC QUALITY ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY FOR WISCONSIN

Final Report to USEPA - Region V Wetland Grant # CD975115-01-0

June 2003

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Wisconsin DNR, Bureau of Futheries Management and Habitat Protection, Lakes and Wetlands Section, Midston, WI

"University of Wisconsin – Madison, Department of Botany, Midston, WI

"University of Wisconsin – Green Bay, Biology Department, Green Bay, WI

"University of Wisconsin – Servens Point, Biology Department, Stevens Point, WI

"Wisconsin DNR, Bureau of Endangement Science Services, Wildlife and Forestry Research Section, Monona, WI

"Wisconsin DNR, Bureau of Endangement Research

W1 Wisconsin DNR, Bureau of Endangered Resources, Ecosystem and Diversity Conservation Section, Madison, WI

 $<sup>^7</sup>$  Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, Waukesha, WI  $^8$  Conservation Design Forum, Naperville, IL

# **Personal Name Access Points**

RDA Chapter 9

# 8.3 Core Elements

When recording data identifying a person, family, or corporate body, include as a minimum the elements listed below that are applicable and readily ascertainable. Record the elements either as parts of the authorized access point representing the person, family, or corporate body, or as separate elements, or as both.

LC-PCC PS: When recording an element to differentiate one person, family, or corporate body from another person, family, or corporate body with the same or a similar name, always add the element to the access point.

# Personal Name Core Elements

Preferred name for the person MARC 100 \$a

Title of the person MARC Authority 368 \$d

Queen of Great Britain Prince, consort of Beatrix, Queen of the Netherlands

Infanta of Spain Czarevitch, son of Peter I, Emperor of Russia comte
graaf van Oostervant Pope Antipope Cardinal Bishop of Limoges
Rabbi Swami Brother, F.S.C. sœur, O.P.

Date of birth MARC Authority 046 \$f

Date of death MARC Authority 046 \$g

RDA 9.4 Title of the person includes: Titles of Royalty; Consorts of Royal Persons; Children and Grandchildren of Royal Persons; Titles of Nobility; Popes; Bishops, etc.; Other Persons of Religious Vocation

NOTE: 368 \$d is a new subfield and not yet implemented by OCLC/NACO

RDA 9.6.1 Other designation associated with the person is a term other than a title that is associated with a person's name.

# Personal Name Core Elements

# Other designation associated with the person

MARC Authority 368 \$c

Saint Spiri

British Library revision proposal 6JSC/BL/4 would add new instructions for persons named in religious works, fictitious and legendary persons, and non-human entities and would restore some other types of distinguishing terms that were allowed by AACR2 22.19

**Profession or occupation** (for a person whose name consists of a phrase or appellation not conveying the idea of a person)

MARC Authority 374

Rapper Disc jockey Writer Poet Cartoonist

Identifier for the person MARC Authority 010

RDA 9.6.1 Other designation associated with the person is a term other than a title that is associated with a person's name.

9.6.1.4 For a Christian saint, record Saint.

9.6.1.5 For a spirit, record *Spirit*.

NOTE: The British Library has a proposal to revise 9.6 (6JSC/BL/4, on the JSC working documents website) to provide for recording other designations for persons named in religious works, fictitious and legendary persons, and non-human entities:

For a person named in a religious work, record an appropriate designation, e.g. *Biblical figure*. For a fictitious or legendary person, record *Fictitious character, Legendary character,* or another appropriate designation. For a non-human entity, record a designation for type, species or breed, e.g. *Cat.* 

The proposal would also add a catchall "Other Designation" as a last resort to differentiate persons by adding designations such as: Brother of Andrew Lang; Of the North Oxford Association; Writer on horsemanship; of Nottingham. This would restore some of the kinds of distinguishing terms allowed by AACR2 22.19.

# 8.3 Core Elements

If the preferred name for the person, family, or corporate body is the same as or similar to a name by which another person, family, or corporate body is known, record as many of the additional identifying elements listed below as necessary to differentiate them. Record the elements either as parts of the authorized access point representing the person, family, or corporate body, or as separate elements, or as both.

Fuller form of name MARC Authority 378

Profession or occupation MARC Authority 374

Period of activity of the person MARC Authority 046 \$s \$t

If none of the other identifying attributes listed above for a person can be readily ascertained, designate the name as an undifferentiated name (see 8.11).

NAME

#### 9.2.2 Preferred Name for the Person

CORE ELEMENT

#### 9.2.2.1 Scope

The **preferred name for the person\*** is the name or form of name chosen as the basis for the authorized access point representing that person.

If an individual has more than one identity, a preferred name is chosen for each identity (see 9.2.2.8 EDA).

#### 9.2.2.2 Sources of Information

Determine the preferred name for a person from the following sources (in order of preference):

- a) the preferred sources of information (see 2.2.2 RDA) in resources associated with the person
- b) other formal statements appearing in resources associated with the person
- c) other sources (including reference sources).

For additional instructions on names of persons that appear in more than one language form, see 9.2.2.5.2  $\mathbb{RDA}$ ; for names written in a script that differs from the preferred script of the agency creating the data, see 9.2.2.5.3  $\mathbb{RDA}$ .

#### 9.2.2.3 Choosing the Preferred Name

In general, choose the name by which the person is commonly known as the preferred name for that person. The name chosen may be the person's real name, pseudonym, title of nobility, nickname, initials, or other appellation. For additional instructions on choosing the preferred name for a person known by more than one form of the same name or by more than one name, see 9.2.2.5–9.2.2.8 RDA.

With few exceptions, the instructions for choosing the preferred name for a person are the same as what is found in AACR2.

# Titles or Terms Associated with Surnames

#### AACR2 22.15C, 22.19B

Do not add other titles or terms associated with names entered under surname unless they are required to distinguish between two or more persons with the same name and neither dates nor fuller forms of name are available (see 22.19B).

100 1\_ \$a Iglesias, Julio, \$d 1973-Usage: Julio Iglesias, Jr. Date of birth available

#### RDA 9.2.2.9.5

Treat Filho, Junior, Neto, Netto, or Sobrinho following a Portuguese surname as part of the surname.

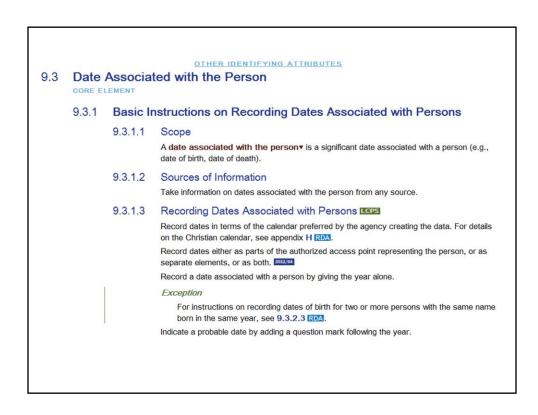
Record similar terms (e.g., Jr., Sr., fils, père) and numbers (e.g., III) occurring in languages other than Portuguese following the person's forename or forenames, preceded by a comma.

100 1\_ \$a Iglesias, Julio, \$c Jr., \$d 1973-

79

There aren't a huge number of changes from AACR2 to RDA for personal names. One of the main ones is that terms like Jr., Sr., fils, and père and numbers such as II and III are now considered an integral part of the person's name. In AACR2 they were omitted unless needed to distinguish between two or more persons with the same name when dates or fuller form of name were not known.

Because Julio Iglesias, 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. Date of birth is a core element in RDA, so it is still added when known.



There are some changes in the way dates are recording in RDA from how they were included in headings in AACR2.

If the year is uncertain but known to be either one of two years, record the date in the form [year] or [year].

#### **EXAMPLE**

1666 or 1667

Year of birth uncertain; known to be one of two years

828 or 829

Year of death uncertain; known to be one of two years

Change from AACR2: Record both years in full

If the year can only be approximated, record the date in the form approximately [year].

#### **EXAMPLE**

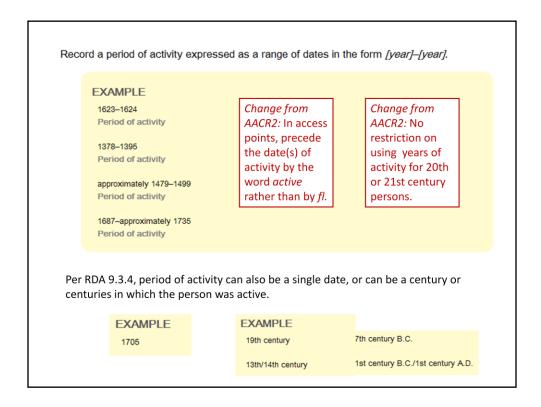
approximately 931

Approximate year of birth

approximately 680

Approximate year of death

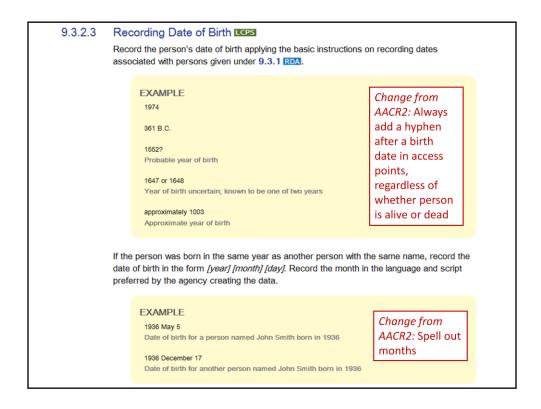
Change from AACR2: Spell out approximately instead of using the abbreviation ca.



AACR2 22.17A restricts the use of fl. and century dates to before the twentieth century. There is no such restriction in RDA.

#### LC-PCC PS for 9.3.4.3:

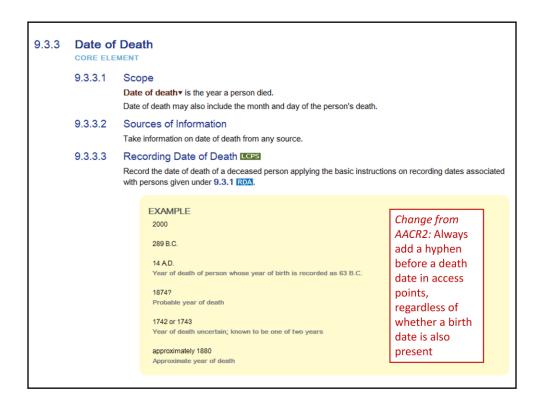
LC practice: When recording the date in an authorized access point, use "active" and "century" rather than the abbreviations "fl." and "cent." The term "active" should appear before the first period of activity date (e.g., "active 12th century").



#### LC-PCC PS for 9.3.2.3:

LC practice/PCC practice: Record the month in English.

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.

# Personal Name Access Points – Dates

#### AACR2 22.17A

RDA 9.3, 9.19.1.3, LC-PCC PS 9.3.2.3, 9.3.3.3

Smith, John, 1924-

Smith, John, 1900 Jan. 10-

Smith, John, 1836 or 7-1896

Smith, John, ca. 1837-1896

Smith, John, 1837-ca. 1896

Smith, John, ca. 1837-ca.

1896

Smith, John, b. 1825

Smith, John, d. 1859

Smith, John, 1924-

Smith, John, 1900 January 10-

Smith, John, 1836 or 1837-1896

Smith, John, approximately 1837-1896

Smith, John, 1837-approximately 1896

Smith, John, approximately 1837-

approximately 1896

Smith, John, 1825-

Smith, John, -1859

85

Date of birth and Date of death are core elements, and are always added to newly established access points when known.

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".

- 9.3.2.1 Date of birth is the year a person was born. Date of birth may also include the month and day of the person's birth
- 9.3.2.3 Record the person's date of birth applying the basic instructions on recording dates associated with persons given under 9.3.1. 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:* Record the month in English. 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.
- 9.3.3.1 Date of death is the year a person died. Date of death may also include the month and day of the person's death.
- 9.3.3.3 Record the date of death of a deceased person applying the basic instructions on recording dates associated with persons given under 9.3.1.
- 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 Sd, 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.

# Personal Name Access Points - Dates

**AACR2 22.17A** 

RDA 9.3, 9.19.1.5, LC-PCC PS 9.3.4.3, 9.19.1.5

Johnson, Carl F., fl. 1893-1940 Johnson, Carl F., active 1893-1940

Joannes, Diaconus, 12th cent. Joannes, Diaconus, active 12th century

Joannes, Actuarius, 13th/14th Joannes, Actuarius, active 13th/14th cent.

Lin, Li, jin shi 1152 Lin, Li, jin shi 1152

9.19.1.5 If none of the elements specified under 9.19.1.3 (date of birth and/or death) or 9.19.1.4 (fuller form of name) is available to distinguish one access point from another, add a term indicating period of activity of the person (see 9.3.4).

Optional Addition Add a term indicating period of activity of the person even if there is no need to distinguish between access points.

LC-PCC PS for 9.3.4.3: LC practice: Use "active" before the first period of activity date. LC-PCC PS for 9.19.1.5: LC practice for Optional addition: Do not apply.

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 Policy Statement 9.3.4.3: *LC practice:* Use "active" rather than the term "flourished" that appears in examples in RDA. The term "active" should appear before the first period of activity date (e.g., "active 12th century").

9.19.1.5 If none of the elements specified under 9.19.1.3 (date of birth and/or death) or 9.19.1.4 (fuller form of name) is available to distinguish one access point from another, add a term indicating period of activity of the person (see 9.3.4).

Optional Addition Add a term indicating period of activity of the person even if there is no need to distinguish between access points.

LC-PCC PS for 9.19.1.5: LC practice for Optional addition: Do not apply.

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.

LCPS for 9.19.1.1 RDA

# GENERAL GUIDELINES ON CONSTRUCTING AUTHORIZED ACCESS POINTS TO REPRESENT PERSONS

#### Differentiating Authorized Access Points for Persons

Include the date of birth and date of death if available in the authorized access point for a person when creating a new name authority record. If an addition is needed to differentiate the authorized access point for one person from the authorized access point for another person, apply cataloger judgment when choosing to add one of the following (not listed in priority order) to the authorized access point being established: period of activity of the person, fuller form of name, and/or profession or occupation.

If there are no additions readily available to differentiate the access point in the new authority record, make an addition to the existing authorized access point.

Change from AACR2 22.18-22.19/LCRI 22.19: there is no priority order for adding period of activity, fuller form of name, and/or profession or occupation to differentiate authorized access points

LCRI 22.19 In general, prefer terms of address over descriptive phrases, descriptive phrases over "flourished" date(s), "flourished" date(s) over "century" date(s). (*BL practice*: The British Library will generally use "flourished" or "century" dates in preference to terms of address; do not change such headings to conform to LC practice.) Also, prefer terms of address and descriptive phrases appearing with the name on the chief source of information of the item being cataloged over terms of address and descriptive phrases found elsewhere in the item, and prefer terms of address and descriptive phrases found in the item over those found in reference sources.

# Personal Name Access Points – Fuller Form

#### AACR2 22.18A, LCRI 22.18A

#### RDA 9.19.1.4, LC-PCC PS 9.19.1.4

If a fuller form of a person's name is known and if the heading as prescribed by the preceding rules does not include all of that fuller form, add the fuller form to distinguish between headings that are otherwise identical.

Optionally, make the additions specified above even if they are not needed to distinguish between headings.

LCRI 22.18A: Apply the option

If neither the date of birth nor the date of death of the person is available to distinguish one access point from another (see 9.19.1.3), add a fuller form of the person's name (see 9.5).

Optional Addition Add a fuller form of name even if there is no need to distinguish between access points. Add the fuller form of name before the date of birth and/or death, if applicable.

Change from AACR2/LCRI: LC-PCC PS 9.19.1.4: LC practice for Optional addition: Do not apply. 88

AACR2 22.18A. If a fuller form of a person's name is known and if the heading as prescribed by the preceding rules does not include all of that fuller form, add the fuller form to distinguish between headings that are otherwise identical. Add all the fuller form of the inverted part of the heading and/or the fuller form of the entry element, as appropriate. Enclose the addition in parentheses. *Optionally*, make the additions specified above even if they are not needed to distinguish between headings. However, when following this option, do not add: unused forenames to headings that contain forenames; initials of names that are not part of the heading; unused parts of surnames to headings that contain surnames.

LCRI 22.18A. For names that conflict, see 22.17-22.20. Apply the optional provision. This means adding within parentheses the full form of an initial or abbreviation used in the heading when the full form is known with certainty. (In some cases of doubt, do not add the full form.) Do not search solely to discover this information if there is no conflict. When adding the full form, observe the following guidelines:

- 1) If the initial occurs in the forename portion of the surname-forename heading, give in the parenthetical addition not only the full form but also the other forenames that appear in the forename portion of the heading. However, do not include a particle or prefix that appears in the forename portion. Place the parenthetical addition directly after the forename portion and before any other addition (e.g., date, title).
- 2) If the initial occurs in the name entered as a given name, etc., give in the parenthetical addition all the names that appear in the heading. Place the parenthetical addition directly after the given name and before any other addition (e.g., date, title).
- 3) For names that are represented in the heading by an abbreviation rather than an initial (cf. LCRI 22.1B), give in the parenthetical addition the full name for the particular person.

RDA 9.5 Fuller Form of Name. A fuller form of name is a core element when needed to distinguish a person from another person with the same name.

9.19.1.4 If neither the date of birth nor the date of death of the person is available to distinguish one access point from another (see 9.19.1.3), add a fuller form of the person's name (see 9.5). *Optional Addition* Add a fuller form of name even if there is no need to distinguish between access points. Add the fuller form of name before the date of birth and/or death, if applicable. LC-PCC PS for 9.19.1.4: *LC practice for Optional addition:* Do not apply.

# Personal Name Access Points – Fuller Form

#### AACR2/LCRI 22.18A

#### RDA/LC-PCC PS 9.19.1.4

100 1\_ \$a Kaufman, George S. \$q (George Simon), \$d

1889-1961

Fuller form of initial known:

Simon

100 1\_ \$a Kaufman, George S., \$d 1889-1961

May record fuller form as separate

element:

378 \_\_ \$q George Simon

100 1\_ \$a Keeble, L. A. J. \$q (Leslie Arthur James)

Fuller form of initials known: Leslie Arthur James

100 1 \$a Keeble, L. A. J.

No conflict with any other name

May record fuller form as separate element:

378 \$q Leslie Arthur James

Based on LCRI 22.18A, when the fuller form of an initial was known, it was added to the heading if it was not needed to break a conflict. In RDA, per LC-PCC PS 9.19.1.4, LC catalogers will only add the fuller form to the access point when it is needed to differentiate a person with the same name when dates are not available to break the conflict. The fuller form of name will be recorded as a separate element in field 378. The PCC policy for the optional addition at RDA 9.19.1.4 is not yet determined.

#### **NACO Personal Names FAQ**

http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/naco/personnamefaq.html

- 15. Is it OK to add qualifying information to a new heading when it falls into the LCRI 22.3A category (author's name varies in fullness) when there are unestablished headings used on bibliographic records that match the form on the chief source for the same author being established, but also find there are headings for other authors with the same name.
  - o Example: Chief source: Adam Doe
    - Information found elsewhere: Adam Lawrence Doe
  - o File in which searching and cataloging is being performed:
    - Doe, Adam [heading on bibliographic record for same author]
       Doe, Adam [heading on bibliographic record for different author]

Is it OK to create new NAR with 1XX: Doe, Adam \$q (Adam Lawrence)?

Yes. If the file against which cataloging and searching is being done includes unestablished headings on bibliographic records which would conflict with the heading being established (and qualifying data is known) add qualifiers to the newly established name even if this would result in BFM. The underlying principle here is that a cataloger is now in a conflict situation and must apply the guidelines in LCRI22.17-22.20 rather than adhere to the instruction in LCRI 22.3A.

RDA catalogers may apply 9.19.1.4 in such cases.

-

NACO Personal Names FAQ - http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/naco/personnamefaq.html

Catalogers may take into account unestablished headings found in OCLC and may break conflicts with those headings when establishing a new name.

#### **NACO Personal Names FAQ**

http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/naco/personnamefaq.html

16. May the guidelines in LCRI 22.17-20 be applied (to new names being established) in order to avoid conflict with unestablished headings on bibliographic records in the file in which I'm cataloging?

The wording in this LCRI indicates that the guidelines may only be applied to conflicts with established names ("Add to the heading being established..." and "Change the established heading...") These alternatives mostly work in LC's catalog, where in principle, all names are established. In other databases (e.g., OCLC and RLIN), many names are not established. Consequently, the relationship of the unestablished names to this LCRI is ambiguous. Would you clarify?

Yes, catalogers may apply the guidelines in LCRI22.17-22.20 for resolving conflicts with both established and unestablished headings.

In a perfect cataloging world all access points would have authority records to support them. In recent years diminishing resources and increasing receipts in all libraries (including LC) have led to the increase of bibliographic records without authorized headings.

LC practice is to resolve conflicts with other headings in the NAF as well as unestablished headings in the LC catalog as encountered. The guidelines provided in LCRI22.17-22.20 are applied in this situation and BFM is performed as necessary.

PCC catalogers using AACR2 or RDA are encouraged to follow their local institutional and utilities' cataloging policies with regard to this question.

**Note:** there is no NACO requirement to create NARs for all headings used as access points on bibliographic records unless the bibliographic records are to be coded "pcc". Under RDA this practice will continue.

NACO Personal Names FAQ - http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/naco/personnamefaq.html

#### ADDITIONS TO ACCESS POINTS REPRESENTING PERSONS

#### 9.19.1.2 Title or Other Designation Associated with the Person

Add to the name one or more of the following elements (in this order), as applicable:

- a) a title of royalty (see 9.4.1.4 RDA) or nobility (see 9.4.1.5 RDA)
- b) the term Saint (see 9.6.1.4 RDA)
- c) title of religious rank (see 9.4.1.6-9.4.1.8 RDA)
- d) the term Spirit (see 9.6.1.5 RDA)

 e) a term indicating profession or occupation (see 9.16 RDA) for a person whose name consists of a phrase or appellation not conveying the idea of a person.

6 Feet \$c (Rapper)
WishFM \$c (Disc jockey)
45726 \$c (Cartoonist)
AquaMoon \$c (Poet)

Oceania \$c (Writer)
Perspective \$c (Writer)
Stone Mountain \$c (Writer)
Smooth \$c (Poet)

			Occupation added to a name that consists of a person		
010		n 2005062203			
040		DLC +b eng +e rda +c DLC +d DLC +d PPi-MA +d UPB +d DLC +d IIMpPL			
046		+f 19810115			
100	0	Pitbull ‡c (Rapper)	Element added to authorized access point		
370		Miami, Fla.			
374		Rapper	Element recorded separately		
375		male			
400	0	Lil' Chico			
400	0	Mr. 305			
400	1	Perez, Armando Christian			
670		Pitbull (Rapper). M.I.A.M.I, p2004: +b label (Pitbull)			
670		All music guide WWW site, August 22, 2005 #b (Miami rapper Pitbull; born Armando Perez in Miami, FL)			
670		Miami herald online for Sun, Aug. 14, 2005, viewed Sept. 12, 2005 ‡b (Pitbull, born Armando Christian Perez)			
670			007 ‡b (Pitbull; b. Armando Christian Pérez, Jan. 15, 1981, Miami, Fla.; also known as Lil'ban-American rapper)		
670		Pitbull WWW site, Mar. 16, 2007: #b Spanish biography (Armando "Pitbull" Perez)			

Profession or Occupation added to a name that consists of a phrase or appellation not conveying the idea of a person

# Additions to Access Points

- 9.19.1.3 Date of Birth and/or Death LC-PCC PS: Add a date of birth and/or date of death even if not needed to distinguish between access points.
- 9.19.1.4 Fuller Form of Name
  LC-PCC PS: Do not add a fuller form of name if
  there is no need to distinguish between access
  points

# Additions to Access Points

- 9.19.1.5 Period of Activity of the Person LC-PCC PS: Do not add a term indicating period of activity of the person if there is no need to distinguish between access points.
- 9.19.1.6 Profession or Occupation
  Add this element if you don't have any of the elements 9.19.1.3-9.19.1.5 above to use instead.

#### 9.19.1.6 Profession or Occupation

If none of the elements specified under 9.19.1.3 RDA (date of birth and/or death), 9.19.1.4 RDA (fuller form of name), or 9.19.1.5 RDA (period of activity of the person) is available to distinguish one access point from another, add a term indicating the class of persons engaged in the profession or occupation of the person (see 9.16 RDA). 2012/04

# EXAMPLE Johannes (Notary) A. K. (Musician) Chris (Rapper) Hancock, Mary (Architect) Butler, Jean (Composer) Hall, Daniel (Tax collector) Orr, Marjorie (Veterinarian) Watt, James (Gardener) Brown, Carol (Flutist)

# Personal Name Access Points – Qualifiers

**AACR2 22.19, LCRI 22.19** 

RDA 9.19.1.1, 9.19.1.2, 9.19.1.6

Johannes \$c (Notary) Johannes \$c (Notary)

Thomas \$c (Anglo-Norman poet) Thomas \$c (Anglo-Norman poet)

Smith, John, \$c Sir Smith, John \$c ([Profession or Occupation])

or Smith, John [undifferentiated]

Brown, George, \$c Captain Brown, George \$c (Soldier)

or Brown, George [undifferentiated]

Brown, George, \$c F.I.P.S. Brown, George \$c ([Profession or Occupation])

or Brown, George [undifferentiated]

Brown, George, \$c Rev. Brown, George \$c (Clergyman)

Brown, George, \$c Ph. D. Brown, George \$c ([Profession or Occupation])

or Brown, George [undifferentiated]

Brown, George, \$c flutist Brown, George \$c (Flutist) 97

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.

In RDA 9.19.1.2, titles or other designations added to names are limited to:

- a) a title of royalty (see 9.4.1.4) or nobility (see 9.4.1.5)
- b) the term Saint (see 9.6.1.4)
- c) title of religious rank (see 9.4.1.6-9.4.1.8)
- d) the term Spirit (see 9.6.1.5)
- e) a term indicating profession or occupation (see 9.16) or field of activity of the person (see 9.15), in that order of preference, for a person whose name consists of a phrase or appellation not conveying the idea of a person.
- 9.19.1.6 If none of the elements specified under 9.19.1.3 (date of birth and/or death), 9.19.1.4 (fuller form of name), or 9.19.1.5 (period of activity of the person) is available to distinguish one access point from another, add a term indicating the profession or occupation of the person (see 9.16).
- 9.19.1.1 If no suitable addition is available, use the same access point for all persons with the same name, and use an undifferentiated name indicator (see 8.11) to designate the name as one that is undifferentiated.

*Note:* There are no restrictions on using profession as an addition to access points in RDA, which means there will be fewer undifferentiated names than in AACR2.

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.

*Note:* The original release of RDA (9.19.1.7) also allowed the addition of Field of Activity to distinguish one access point from another. However at the November 2011 meeting of the Joint Steering Committee, the JSC approved a proposal to remove Field of Activity as a possible addition to access points. This change will be reflected in a future RDA update.

# Examples of Profession or Occupation Used to Distinguish Persons

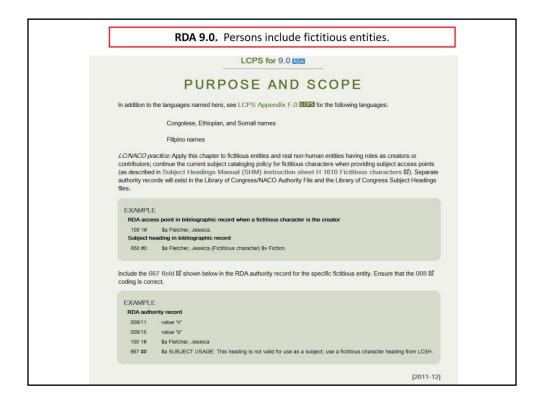
010		no2012093696
040		WaU +b eng +e rda +c WaU +d IEN
100	1	Barron, David ‡c (Film producer)
370		‡c Great Britain
374		Film producer
375		male
377		eng
667		Formerly on undifferentiated name record: n 94097338
670		Othello, c1995: #b credit frame (produced by David Barron)
670		Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix, 2007: #b credits (produced by David Barron)
670		Internet movie database, Jan. 31, 2008 ‡b (David Barron, producer)
670		Wikipedia, July 11, 2012 +b (David Barron; British film producer)

Neither birth/death dates nor fuller form of name were available; profession or occupation chosen as addition to access point instead of period of activity

# Examples of Profession or Occupation Used to Distinguish Persons

010		no2012109060
040		IIMchBWI ‡b eng ‡c IIMchBWI ‡e rda
100	1	Jackson, Elizabeth ‡c (Actor)
370		#f Los Angeles, Calif.
372		Motion picture industry
374		Actor ‡a Film producer ‡a Screenwriter
375		female
377		eng
400	1	Levin, Elizabeth ‡c (Actor)
670		Falling overnight, 2012: ‡b container (Elizabeth Jackson)
670		IMDb, July 20, 2012: ‡b (Elizabeth Levin; actress; producer; misc. crew; an American actress; alt. name: Elizabeth Jackson)
670		Twitter, July 10, 2012: #b @ElizabethJacksn (Elizabeth Jackson; producer, writer, actor in Los Angeles)

Neither birth/death dates nor fuller form of name were available; profession or occupation chosen as addition to access point instead of period of activity; qualifier also used in variant access point to distinguish this person from another person established as Levin, Elizabeth



#### RDA 9.0. Persons include fictitious entities.

LC/NACO practice: Apply this chapter to fictitious entities and real non-human entities having roles as creators or contributors; continue the current subject cataloging policy for fictitious characters when providing subject access points (as described in Subject Headings Manual (SHM) instruction sheet H 1610 Fictitious characters). Separate authority records will exist in the Library of Congress/NACO Authority File and the Library of Congress Subject Headings files.

Include the 667 field shown below in the RDA authority record for the specific fictitious entity. Ensure that the 008 coding is correct.

EXAMPLE - RDA authority record 008/11 value "n" 008/15 value "b"

100 1# \$a Fletcher, Jessica

667 ## \$a SUBJECT USAGE: This heading is not valid for use as a subject; use a fictitious character heading from LCSH.

Note: The JSC will be considering a proposal from the British Library to revise the scope note at 9.0 to: Persons include persons named in religious works, fictitious and

legendary persons, and real non-human entities. (6JSC/BL/4 - http://www.rda-jsc.org/docs/6JSC-BL-4.pdf). The proposal would also add new rules to record the element **Other Designations Associated with Persons**:

#### 9.6.1.6 Persons named in religious works

For a person named in a religious work, record an appropriate designation. Example

Biblical figure

#### 9.6.1.7 Fictitious and legendary persons

For a fictitious or legendary person, record *Fictitious character*, *Legendary character*, *or another appropriate designation*.

#### 9.6.1.8 Non-human entities

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

# Personal Name Access Points -**Fictitious Persons**

#### AACR2 21.4C1

RDA 9.0, 19.2, 18.5

100 1\_ \$a Beard, Henry. 245 10 \$a Miss Piggy's guide to life / \$c by Miss Piggy as told to Henry Beard.

100 0\_ \$a Miss Piggy, \$e author.

245 10 \$a Miss Piggy's guide to life / \$c by Miss Piggy as told to Henry Beard.

700 1 \$a Beard, Henry, \$e author.

245 00 \$a Before you leap: \$b a frog's-eve view of life's greatest lessons / \$c by Kermit the Frog.

100 0\_ \$a Kermit, \$c the Frog, Se author.

245 10 \$a Before you leap: \$b a frog's-eye view of life's greatest lessons / \$c by Kermit the Frog.

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 21.4C. 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. Persons include fictitious entities.

LC-PCC PS for 9.0: LC/NACO practice: Apply this chapter to fictitious entities and real non-human entities having roles as creators or contributors; continue the current subject cataloging policy for fictitious characters when providing subject access points (as described in Subject Headings Manual (SHM) instruction sheet H 1610 Fictitious characters). Separate authority records will exist in the Library of Congress/NACO Authority File and the Library of Congress Subject Headings files.

The name authority record for a fictitious or real non-human entity will be coded to show that the heading is not valid for use as a subject.

Note: There doesn't appear to be a better designator 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.]

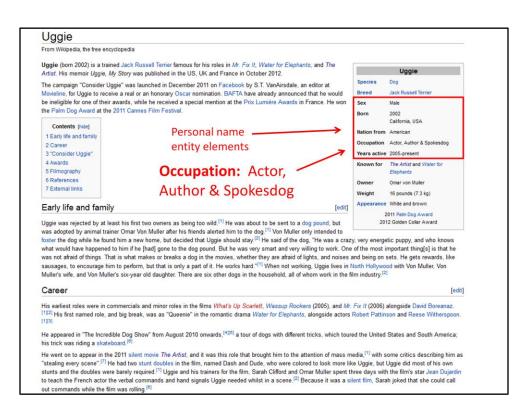
# The Artist (film)

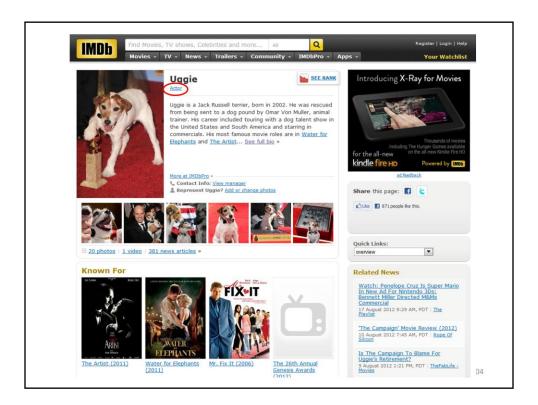
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



#### Cast

- Jean Dujardin as George Valentin
- Bérénice Bejo as Peppy Miller
- Uggie as Jack (the dog)
- John Goodman as Al Zimmer
- · James Cromwell as Clifton
- · Missi Pyle as Constance
- · Penelope Ann Miller as Doris Valentin
- · Malcolm McDowell as The Butler
- Bitsie Tulloch as Norma
- · Beth Grant as Peppy's maid
- Ed Lauter as Peppy's first chauffeur
- Jen Lilley as Onlooker
- Nina Siemaszko as Admiring woman
- · Jewel Shepard as Flapper starlet
- Basil Hoffman as Auctioneer
- Ben Kurland as Casting assistant
- · Ken Davitian as Pawnbroker
- Bill Fagerbakke as Policeman
- Matt Skollar as Peppy's assistant





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 as creators or contributors. Their name authority records would be coded to say that they are not valid for use as a subject heading.

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: LC/NACO practice: Apply this chapter to fictitious entities and real non-human entities having roles as creators or contributors; continue the current subject cataloging policy for fictitious characters when providing subject access points (as described in Subject Headings Manual (SHM) instruction sheet H 1610 Fictitious characters). Separate authority records will exist in the Library of Congress/NACO Authority File and the Library of Congress Subject Headings files.

#### Note about the two headings:

The name "Socks" was judged to not convey the idea of a person. For a person whose name consists of a phrase or appellation not conveying the idea of a person, profession or occupation (9.16) is a core element and is added to the name of the person (9.19.1.6). I've used the qualifier (Presidential pet) as an occupation for Socks. Other possibilities were "Pet cat", "Presidential cat", "White House cat", "Clinton family pet", etc. The choice is left to cataloger judgment.

With Buddy the dog, we do have a name that conveys the idea of a person (albeit a canine person), so neither profession/occupation nor field of activity are needed or required. His dates serve to differentiate him from other persons known as Buddy.

# Personal Name Access Points – Real Non-Human Entities

#### AACR2

RDA 9.0, 19.2, 18.5

- 130 0\_ \$a Artist (Motion picture : 2011)
- 245 14 \$a The artist \$h
  [videorecording] / \$c the
  Weinstein Company, Thomas
  Langmann presents ...
- 511 1\_ \$a Jean Dujardin,
  Berenice Bejo, James
  Cromwell, Penelope Ann
  Miller, Malcolm McDowell,
  Missi Pyle, Beth Grant, Joel
  Murray, John Goodman.

No access point for Uggie

- 130 0\_ \$a Artist (Motion picture : 2011)
- 245 14 \$a The artist / \$c the Weinstein Company, Thomas Langmann presents ...
- 511 1\_ \$a Jean Dujardin, Berenice Bejo, James Cromwell, Penelope Ann Miller, Malcolm McDowell, Missi Pyle, Beth Grant, Joel Murray, John Goodman, Uggie.

700 0\_ \$a Uggie, \$d 2002- \$e actor.

105

Here's an example of real non-human entities. In AACR2 Uggie could not be established as a name heading, but in RDA he is treated as an individual who can be given an access points as a creator of a work or as a contributor to an expression. Name authority records for non-human entities will be coded to say that they are not valid for use as a subject heading.

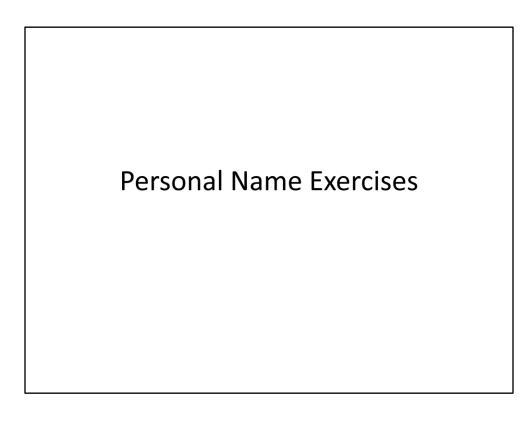
Note the definition of person in the RDA Glossary: **Person:** An individual or an identity established by an individual (either alone or in collaboration with one or more other individuals). This definition does not require that an individual be a human.

LC-PCC PS for 9.0: LC/NACO practice: Apply this chapter to fictitious entities and real non-human entities having roles as creators or contributors; continue the current subject cataloging policy for fictitious characters when providing subject access points (as described in Subject Headings Manual (SHM) instruction sheet H 1610 Fictitious characters). Separate authority records will exist in the Library of Congress/NACO Authority File and the Library of Congress Subject Headings files.

#### Note about the two headings:

The name "Socks" was judged to not convey the idea of a person. For a person whose name consists of a phrase or appellation not conveying the idea of a person, profession or occupation (9.16) is a core element and is added to the name of the person (9.19.1.6). I've used the qualifier (Presidential pet) as an occupation for Socks. Other possibilities were "Pet cat", "Presidential cat", "White House cat", "Clinton family pet", etc. The choice is left to cataloger judgment.

With Buddy the dog, we do have a name that conveys the idea of a person (albeit a canine person), so neither profession/occupation nor field of activity are needed or required. His dates serve to differentiate him from other persons known as Buddy.

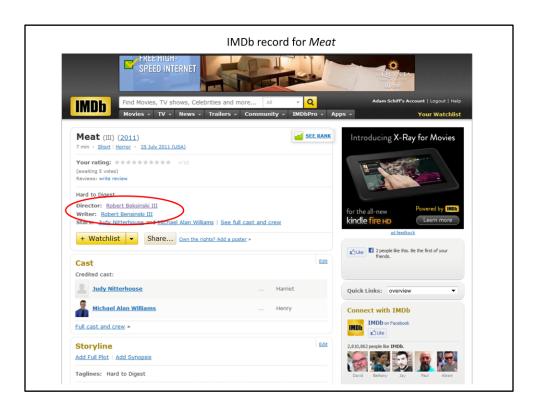




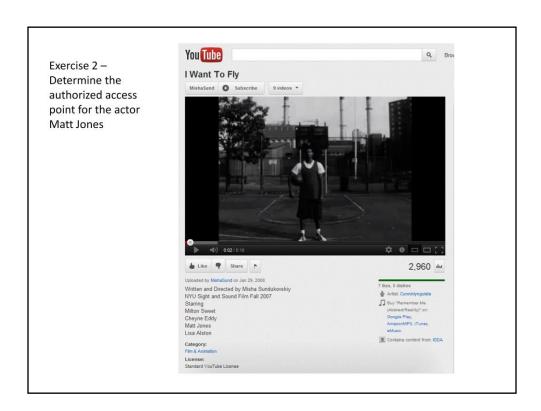
Determine the authorized access point for the director of the film "Meat."



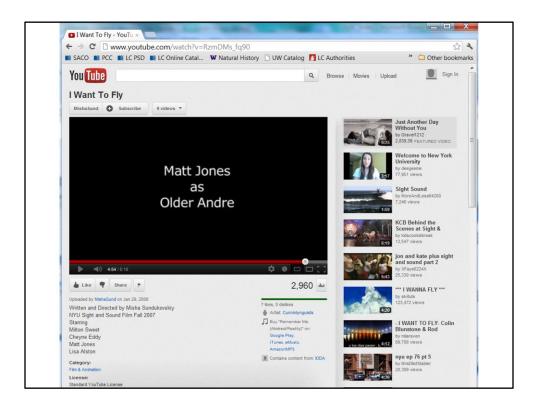


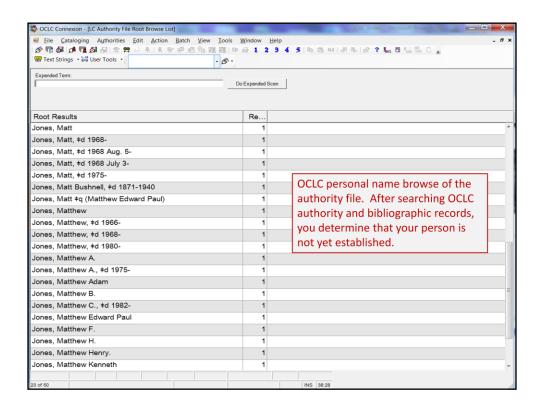




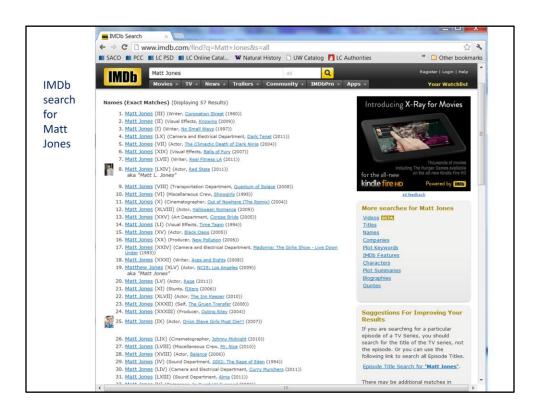


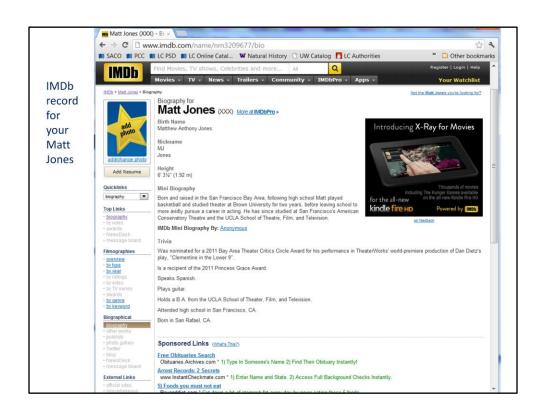
Establish the access point for the actor Matt Jones.

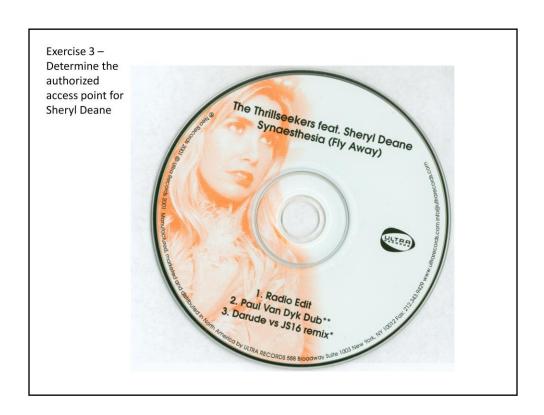




After looking through all of these authority records, you are certain that none of them represent your person. So you look in reference sources online to see if you can find more information.







Establish the access point for Sheryl Deane



### Info you've found

- · Nothing in authority file
- Three bib records in OCLC for recordings that have the heading Deane, Sheryl, all of which are this person
- Discogs.com has a web page for her:
   Sheryl Deane; UK vocalist; in groups: Ruff Loaderz; West End; variations: Sheryl Duane
- MusicBrainz.org has a web page for her:
   Sheryl Deane; person; female; United Kingdom
- Sandrareynolds.co.uk has a web page for her:
   Sheryl Deane; skills: improvisation & devising; presenting; singing; languages: English; acted in television, film, theatre, and commercials; was in a girl group; sang with a music act called The Thrillseekers
- There is another Sheryl Deane who is a guitarist from Cape Town, South Africa; no recordings in OCLC, but you did find two sound files on Soundcloud of her playing Bach's Air on G String and Fauré's Pavane

# **Family Name Access Points**

RDA Chapter 10

### 8.3 Core Elements

When recording data identifying a person, family, or corporate body, include as a minimum the elements listed below that are applicable and readily ascertainable. Record the elements either as parts of the authorized access point representing the person, family, or corporate body, or as separate elements, or as both.

# **Family Name Core Elements**

- Preferred name for the family MARC 100 \$a
- Type of family MARC 100 \$a and Authority 376 \$a
- Date associated with the family MARC 100 \$d and Authority 046 \$s \$t
- · Identifier for the family
- If the preferred name for the family is the same as or similar to a name by which another person, family, or corporate body is known, record as many of the additional identifying elements listed below as necessary to differentiate them. Record the elements either as parts of the authorized access point representing the person, family, or corporate body, or as separate elements, or as both.
- Place associated with the family MARC 100 \$c and Authority 370 \$c \$f
- Prominent member of the family MARC 100 \$g and Authority 376 \$b
- 10.3 Type of family is a categorization or generic descriptor for the type of family. Record a term indicating the type of family using an appropriate term (e.g., Family, Clan, Royal house, Dynasty).
- 10.4 A date associated with the family is a significant date associated with a family. Record dates associated with the family applying the instructions given under 9.3, as applicable.
- 10.5 A place associated with the family is a place where a family resides or has resided or has some connection. Record the place or places (e.g., town, city, province, state, country) in which the family resides or has resided or has some connection. Record the place name in the form prescribed in chapter 16. Abbreviate the names of countries, states, provinces, territories, etc., as instructed in appendix B (B.11), as applicable.
- 10.6 A prominent member of the family is a well-known individual who is a member of a family. Record the name of a prominent member or members of the family in the form of the authorized access point representing the person, formulated according to the guidelines and instructions given under 9.19.1.

#### OTHER ELEMENTS THAT ARE NOT CORE

- 10.7 A hereditary title is a title of nobility, etc., associated with a family. Record a hereditary title associated with the family. Record the title in direct order in the plural form.
- 10.8 Family history is information pertaining to the history of a family.

## **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)

123

# Family Name Access Point Examples

```
100 3_ $a Branson (Family)

100 3_ $a Donald (Clan)

May not be distinctive enough

100 3_ $a Bourbon (Royal house)

100 3_ $a Romanov (Dynasty : $d 1613-1917)

100 3_ $a Nguyễn (Dynasty : $d 1558-1775)

100 3_ $a Nguyễn (Dynasty : $d 1802-1945)

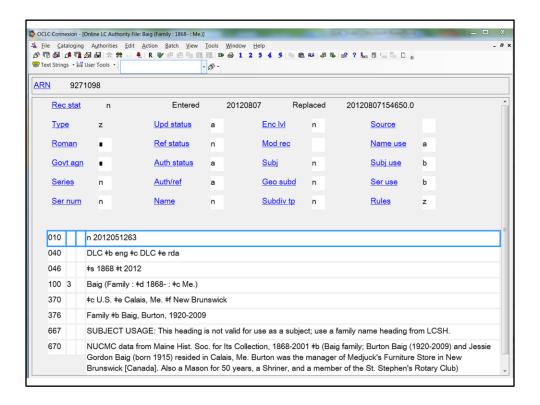
100 3_ $a James (Family : $c Jamestown, Wash.)

100 3_ $a James (Family : $c Summerton, S.C.)

100 3_ $a Peale (Family : $g Peale, Charles Willson, 1741-1827)

100 3_ $a Peale (Family : $g Peale, Norman Vincent, 1898-1993)

100 3_ $a Nayak (Dynasty : $d 1529-1739 : $c Madurai, India)
```



# RDA Family Names *Not*Used as Subjects

LC-PCC PS 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 in LC/NACO AF are coded:

008/11 Subject heading system/thesaurus code: "n" [Not applicable]

008/15 Heading use code—subject added entry: "b" [Not appropriate]

667 SUBJECT USAGE: This heading is not valid for use as a subject; use a family name heading from LCSH.

126

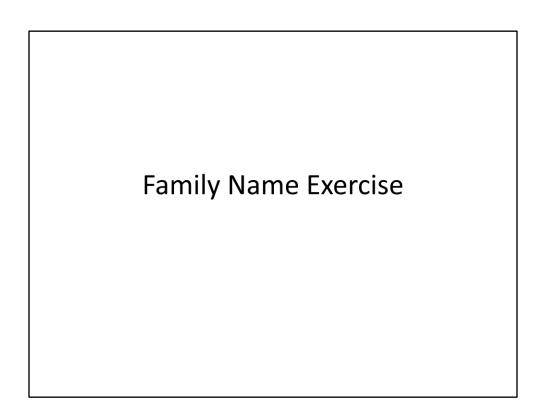
Important to note: while RDA provides for the creation and use of descriptive access points for family names, the Library of Congress current policy is that RDA family name access points will not be used as subjects. Instead, a family name heading from LCSH must be used. See slides for field 376 in the 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.

LC-PCC PS 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.

Red	stat	С	Entered		20110708	Replaced	20110721074818.0	
Type		z	<u>Upd status</u>	а	Enc IvI	n	<u>Source</u> c	
Ror	<u>nan</u>		Ref status	а	Mod red	2	Name use a	
Gov	∕t agr	1 •	Auth status	а	Subj	n	Subj use b	
Ser	ies	n	Auth/ref	а	Geo su	bd n	<u>Ser use</u> b	
Ser	num	n	Name	n	Subdiv	tp n	Rules z	
010	П	no20111051	26					
040	Н	UPB #b eng #c UPB #e rda #d UPB						
100	3	Boyd (Family : ‡g Boyd, John David, 1839-1917)						
376		Family +b Boyd, John David, 1839-1917						
500	1	‡i Progenitor: ‡a Boyd, John David, ‡d 1839-1917 ‡w r						
667	П	SUBJECT USAGE: This heading is not valid for use as a subject; use a family name heading from LCSH.						
670		lda Boyd Reid collection on the Boyd family, 1839-1996 ‡b (family established by John David Boyd (1839-1917))						





# Info you've found

- Jim Bob and Michelle Duggar married July 21, 1984; first child, Joshua, was born March 3, 1988
- No name authority for any family named Duggar
- LCSH heading established:
  - 100 3\_ Dugger family
  - 400 3\_ Duggar family
- The Duggars live in Tontitown, Arkansas
- Authority records found:
  - 100 1\_ Duggar, Jim Bob
  - 100 1\_ Duggar, Michelle
  - 151 \_\_ Tontitown (Ark.)

# Identify, if possible, the following:

Preferred name for the family:

Type of family:

Date associated with the family:

Place associated with the family:

Prominent member of the family:

Construct an authorized access point for the family using some or all of the attributes above:

# **Corporate Body Access Points**

RDA Chapter 11

# **Corporate Body Core Elements**

- Preferred name for the corporate body MARC 110/111 \$a
- Location of conference, etc. MARC Authority 370 \$e
- Date associated with the corporate body

Date of conference, etc.
 Date of establishment
 Date of termination
 MARC Authority 046 \$s
 MARC Authority 046 \$t

- Associated institution (for conferences, etc., if the institution's name provides better identification than the local place name or if the local place name is unknown or cannot be readily determined)

  MARC Authority 373
- Number of a conference, etc. MARC 110/111 \$n
- Other designation associated with the corporate body (for a body whose name does not convey the idea of a corporate body)
   MARC Authority 368 \$a
- · Identifier for the corporate body

There are no separate MARC fields/subfields to encode the separate elements Preferred Name and Number of a Conference. The other core elements all have a place to be recorded separately as well as in access points.

### **Corporate Body Core Elements**

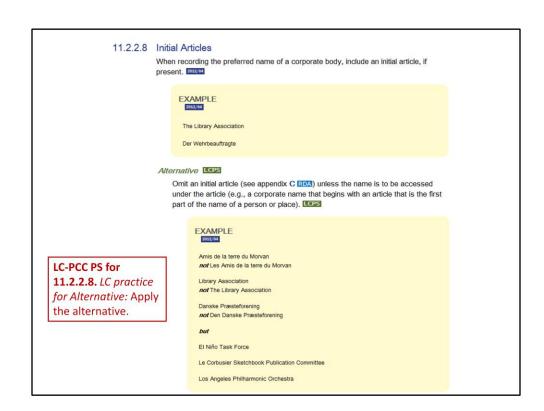
If the preferred name for corporate body is the same as or similar to a name by which another person, family, or corporate body is known, record as many of the additional identifying elements listed below as necessary to differentiate them. Record the elements either as parts of the authorized access point representing corporate body, or as separate elements, or as both.

Location of headquarters
 Associated institution
 MARC 370 \$e
 MARC 373

Other designation associated with the corporate body

**MARC 368** 

LC-PCC PS: When recording an element to differentiate one person, family, or corporate body from another person, family, or corporate body with the same or a similar name, always add the element to the access point.



#### 11.13 Constructing Access Points to Represent Corporate Bodies

#### 11.13.1 Authorized Access Point Representing a Corporate Body

### 11.13.1.1 General Guidelines on Constructing Authorized Access Points to Represent Corporate Bodies

When constructing an authorized access point to represent a corporate body, use the preferred name for the corporate body (see 11.2.2 RDM) as the basis for the authorized access point.

#### **EXAMPLE**

Museum of American Folk Art

Royal Aeronautical Society

World Methodist Conference

Eurovision Song Contest

E. Azalia Hackley Memorial Collection

Unesco

Society of St. John the Evangelist

Synagogue de la place des Vosges

Boundary Commission for England

Centro Universitário Belas Artes de São Paulo

National Association of Insurance Commissioners. Securities Valuation Office

California Home Economics Association, Orange District

University of London. School of Pharmacy

American Library Association. Resources and Technical Services Division. Board of Directors

Jean Piaget Society. Annual Meeting

Italy. Ministero del bilancio e della programmazione economica

Make additions to the name as instructed under 11.13.1.2–11.13.1.8 RDA, in that order, as applicable.

#### **EXAMPLE**

Elks (Fraternal order)

National Gallery of Art (Nigeria)

National Gallery of Art (U.S.)

Fusion (Organization : Brighton, England)

Fusion (Organization : Chichester, England)

Center for the Study of Man (Smithsonian Institution)

Blackfoot Mining and Milling Company (1885-1905)

Elizabeth (Schooner: 1846-1855)

Georgia (Republic)

Bagua (Peru : Province)

New England Invitational Tournament (Hockey)

National and Household Food Security Workshop (2003 : Lusaka, Zambia)

European Society for Neurochemistry. Meeting (11th: 1996: Groningen, Netherlands)

#### ADDITIONS TO ACCESS POINTS REPRESENTING CORPORATE BODIES

# 11.13.1.2 Addition to a Name Not Conveying the Idea of a Corporate Body CCPS

If the preferred name for the body does not convey the idea of a corporate body, add a suitable designation in the language preferred by the agency creating the data (see 11.7.1.4 RDA).

#### **EXAMPLE**

Apollo 11 (Spacecraft)

Beanpot (Hockey tournament)

Gingerbread (Organisation)

Designation added by an agency following British spelling conventions

Health of the Public (Program)

Designation added by an agency following American spelling conventions

Johann Traeg (Firm)

KBS Kyōto (Radio station)

Merced de Quito (Monastery)

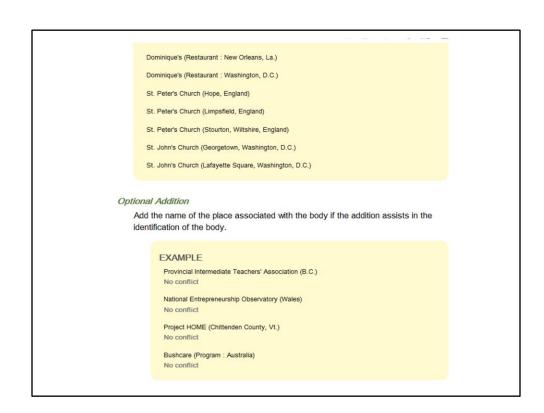
Niagara (Passenger ship)

Niagara (Whaling ship)

Rachel Ann (Sloop)

Red Hot Chili Peppers (Musical group)

#### 11.13.1.3 Place Associated with the Body Add the name of the country, state, province, etc., or the name of a local place with which the body is associated (see 11.3.3 $\overline{\text{ROM}}$ ), if necessary, to distinguish between access points for two or more bodies that have the same name, or names so similar that they may be confused. EXAMPLE Country, State, Province, Etc. Republican Party (III.) Republican Party (Mont.) Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura (Chile) Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura (Peru) National Measurement Laboratory (Australia) National Measurement Laboratory (U.S.) Governor's Conference on Aging (Ariz.) Governor's Conference on Aging (Fla.) EXAMPLE Local Place Newport High School (Newport, Ky.) Newport High School (Newport, R.I.) Newport High School (Newport, Wash.) Washington County Historical Society (Washington County, Ind.) Washington County Historical Society (Washington County, N.Y.) Grand Hotel (Florence, Italy) Grand Hotel (Mackinac Island, Mich.)



Add the name of the place or local ecclesiastical jurisdiction (e.g., parish, Pfarrei) in which a local church, etc., is located, unless the location is clear from the name itself.

#### **EXAMPLE**

Baha'i House of Worship (Ingleside, N.S.W.)

Beth Tikvah Synagogue (Toronto, Ont.)

St. Mary (Church : Abberley, England)

First Baptist Church (Cape May County, N.J.)

St. James' Church (Gleninagh Heights, Galway, Ireland)

Bhadrakāli (Temple : Kathmandu, Nepal)

Masjid-i Jum'ah (Işfahān, Iran)

Basílica de San Francisco (La Paz, Bolivia)

but

Grande synagogue de Bruxelles

London Central Mosque

Mesa Arizona Temple

Montreal South Methodist Church

Abingdon Abbey

Cattedrale di Palermo

Add the name of the place in which a radio or television station is located, if the preferred name for the station consists solely or principally of its call letters.

```
EXAMPLE
KUON (Television station : Lincoln, Neb.)
Radio 4EBFM (Brisbane, Qld.)
```

Add the place in which any other radio or television station is located unless the name of the place is an integral part of the name of the station.

```
EXAMPLE
Rádio Moçambique (Maputo, Mozambique)

but

KBS Kyőto (Radio station)

TV Tacoma
```

If the name of an associate institution (see 11.13.1.4 RDA), a date or dates associated with the body (see 11.13.1.5 RDA), or other designation (see 11.13.1.7 RDA) provides better identification, do not add the name of the local place.

For instructions on adding a place name to the preferred name for a conference, etc., see 11.13.1.8  $\overline{\text{RDA}}$ 

#### 11.13.1.4 Associated Institution

Add the name of an associated institution instead of the local place name (see 11.13.1.3 RDA) if the institution's name is commonly associated with the name of the body (see 11.5 RDA) and an addition is needed to distinguish between access points for two or more bodies that have the same name, or names so similar that they may be confused.

#### **EXAMPLE**

B'nai B'rith Hillel Federation Jewish Student Center (University of Cincinnati) not B'nai B'rith Hillel Federation Jewish Student Center (Cincinnati, Ohio)

B'nai B'rith Hillel-Federation Jewish Student Center (University of Maryland, College Park) not B'nai B'rith Hillel-Federation Jewish Student Center (College Park, Md.)

Institut geologii (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Karel'skii nauchnyi tsentr)

Institut geologii (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Komi nauchnyi tsentr)

Annual Computer Law Institute (Practising Law Institute)

Annual Computer Law Institute (University of Southern California. Law Center)

#### Optional Addition

Add the name of an institution associated with the body if the addition assists in the identification of the body.

#### **EXAMPLE**

Center for Biodiversity and Conservation (American Museum of Natural History)

Delta Tau Delta Fraternity. Beta Omicron Chapter (Cornell University) No conflict

#### 11.13.1.5 Date Associated with the Body

If the name has been used by two or more bodies that cannot be distinguished by place (see 11.13.1.3 RDA) or associated institution (see 11.13.1.4 RDA), add a date or dates associated with the body (see 11.4.3–11.4.4 RDA).

#### EXAMPLE

Gesellschaft für Musikforschung (1868–1906)

Gesellschaft für Musikforschung (1946-)

South Dakota. Department of Public Safety (1973-1984)

South Dakota. Department of Public Safety (2003-)

Double Image (Musical group : 1977-)

Double Image (Musical group : 1989- )

Double Image (Musical group : 1997-)

Mary (Sloop: 1752)

Mary (Sloop : 1846-1855)

#### Optional Addition

 $\mbox{\sc Add}$  a date or dates associated with the body if the addition assists in the identification of the body.

If the access point represents a jurisdiction to which two or more governments lay claim (e.g., as with occupying powers and insurgent governments), add a designation distinguishing between the two (see 11.13.1.7 (DA) before the date or dates associated with the government.

#### EXAMPLE

Dutch East Indies (Territory under Japanese occupation, 1942-1945)

Korea (Provisional government, 1919-1945)

For instructions on adding a date or dates to the preferred name for a conference, etc., see 11.13.1.8 RDA.

#### 11.13.1.6 Type of Jurisdiction

Add a term designating the type of jurisdiction to the name of a government other than a city or a town (see 11.7.1.5 RDA), if necessary, to distinguish between access points for two or more governments that have the same name, or names so similar that they may be confused.

# EXAMPLE Cork (Ireland) Cork (Ireland : County) Darmstadt (Germany) Darmstadt (Germany : Landkreis) Darmstadt (Germany : Regierungsbezirk) Guadalajara (Spain) Guadalajara (Spain : Province) Lublin (Poland : Powiat) Lublin (Poland : Voivodeship) New York (N.Y.) New York (State) Tulcea (Romania) Tulcea (Romania : Judet)

#### 11.13.1.7 Other Designation Associated with the Body

If none of the additions covered under 11.13.1.2–11.13.1.6 RDA is sufficient or appropriate for distinguishing between two or more bodies, add an appropriate designation (see 11.7.1.6 RDA).

#### **EXAMPLE**

Church of God (Holiness)

Church of God (Seventh Day)

Congo (Brazzaville)

Congo (Democratic Republic)

Indiana (Battleship : BB-50)

Indiana (Battleship : BB-58)

Korea (North)

Korea (South)

World Cup (Cricket)

World Cup (Soccer)

Designation added by an agency in the United States

#### Optional Addition

Add such a designation if the addition assists in the understanding of the nature or purpose of the body.

#### **EXAMPLE**

World Series (Baseball)

HSBC World Match Play Championship (Golf tournament)

Oxford University International (Chess tournament)

Rucker Tournament (Basketball)

Bunker Hill (Aircraft Carrier : CV-17) No conflict with other aircraft carriers

Bunker Hill (Cruiser : CG-52) No conflict with other cruisers

If a designation is required to distinguish two or more bodies with the same name associated with the same place, add the designation following the place name.

#### **EXAMPLE**

All Hallows (Church : London, England : Bread Street)

All Hallows (Church : London, England : Honey Lane)

All Hallows (Church : London, England : London Wall)

#### 11.2.2.11 Number or Year of Convocation of a Conference, Etc.

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 RDA), indications of its number, or year or years of convocation, etc.

#### **EXAMPLE**

Conference on Co-ordination of Galactic Research not Second Conference on Co-ordination of Galactic Research

Calcutta Film Festival not 4th Calcutta Film Festival

Expedição Brasileira à Antártica not 1a. Expedição Brasileira à Antártica

Biennial Symposium on Active Control of Vibration and Noise not Sixth Biennial Symposium on Active Control of Vibration and Noise

Symposium on Some Mathematical Questions in Biology not 1992 Symposium on Some Mathematical Questions in Biology

Schweizerische Grönland-Expedition not Schweizerische Grönland-Expedition 1912/13

Polyurethanes Expo '99 not' Polyurethanes Expo '99

San Francisco Art Association. Annual Drawing and Print Exhibition not San Francisco Art Association. Twenty-second Annual Drawing and Print Exhibition

#### 11.3.2 Location of Conference, Etc.

CORE ELEMENT

#### 11.3.2.1 Scope

A location of conference, etc. v, is a local place in which a conference, congress, meeting, exhibition, fair, festival, etc., was held.

The name of an institution, etc., may be recorded instead of the local place name if it provides better identification.

#### 11.3.2.2 Sources of Information

Take information on the location of conference, etc., from any source.

#### 11.3.2.3 Recording Location of Conference, Etc.

Record the name of the local place in which the conference, etc., was held applying the basic instructions on recording places associated with corporate bodies given under 11.3.1 RDA.

If the conference was held in more than one place record the names of each of the places in which it was held.

#### 11.3.1.3 General Guidelines LCPS

Record place names in the form prescribed in chapter 16 RDA.

Abbreviate the names of countries, states, provinces, territories, etc., as instructed in appendix B RDA (B.11 RDA), as applicable.

#### 16.2.2.4 Recording the Preferred Name

Record the name of a place in the form most commonly found in gazetteers or other reference sources used in choosing the name, unless the instructions given under 16.2.2.8–16.2.2.13 RDA indicate otherwise.

Record as part of the name of a place (other than a country or a state, etc., listed in 16.2.2.9.1 RDA or 16.2.2.10.1 RDA) the name of the larger place in which it is located or the larger jurisdiction to which it belongs applying the instructions given under 16.2.2.9–16.2.2.13 RDA.

If the place name is being used as the conventional name for a government (see 11.2.2.5.4 RDA), enclose the name of the larger place in parentheses.

#### **EXAMPLE**

Budapest (Hungary)



If the place name is being used to record the location of a conference, etc., (see 11.3.2 RDA), the location of the headquarters of a corporate body (see 11.3.3 RDA), the place of origin of a work (see 6.5 RDA), or a place associated with a person (see 9.8–9.11 RDA), family (see 10.5 RDA), or corporate body (see 11.3 RDA), precede the name of the larger place by a comma.

#### **EXAMPLE**

#### Budapest, Hungary

Place name recorded as the location of the corporate body with the preferred name: Rumbach Ulcai Zsinagóga

#### 11.3.2 Location of Conference, Etc.

#### EXAMPLE

#### Columbia Falls, Me.

Preferred name for the conference recorded as: Clambake Conference on the Nature and Source of Human Error

#### Moscow, Russia

Preferred name for the conference recorded as: Mezhdunarodnyĭ simpozium "Global"noe rasselenie cominid"

#### Vancouver, B.C.

Preferred name for the event recorded as: Olympic Winter Games

#### Orlando, Fla.

Preferred name for the exposition recorded as: Polyurethanes Expo

#### Salzburg, Austria

Preferred name for the event recorded as: Salzburger Festspiele

#### Malling, England

#### Dundee, Scotland

**Preferred name for the conference recorded as:** Symposium on Breeding and Machine Harvesting of Rubus and Ribes

#### Tehran, Iran

Işfahān, Iran

Shīrāz, Iran

Preferred name for the conference recorded as: International Congress of Iranian Art and Archaeology

#### Exceptions

Record the name of an associated institution (see 11.5 RDA) instead of the local place name if it provides better identification, or if the local place name is not known or cannot be readily determined.

Record Online for a conference that was held online.

#### 11.4.2 Date of Conference, Etc.

CORE ELEMENT

#### 11.4.2.1 Scope

A date of conference, etc. ▼, is the date or range of dates on which a conference, congress, meeting, exhibition, fair, festival, etc., was held.

#### 11.4.2.2 Sources of Information

Take information on the date of a conference, etc., from any source.

#### 11.4.2.3 Recording Date of Conference, Etc.

Record the year or years in which the conference, etc., was held applying the basic instructions on recording dates associated with corporate bodies given under 11.4.1 RDA. Record a span of two or more years in the form [year]- [year].

#### **EXAMPLE**

1995
Preferred name recorded as: International Conference on Georgian Psalmody

Preferred name recorded as: Olympic Winter Games

1911-1912

Preferred name recorded as: Deutsche Antarktische Expedition

Record specific dates if necessary to distinguish between two or more conferences, etc., with the same name held in the same year. Record the date in the form [year] [month] [day]. Record the month in the language and script preferred by the agency creating the data.

#### EXAMPLE

1978 February 13-15

Preferred name recorded as: Federal-Provincial Conference of First Ministers

1978 November 27-29

Preferred name recorded as: Federal-Provincial Conference of First Ministers

#### 11.6 Number of a Conference, Etc.

CORE ELEMENT

#### 11.6.1 Basic Instructions on Recording Number of a Conference, Etc.

#### 11.6.1.1 Scope

A **number of a conference, etc.** ▼, is a designation of the sequencing of a conference, etc., within a series of conferences, etc.

#### EXAMPLE

1st

Preferred name recorded as: International Conference on Georgian Psalmody

48th

Preferred name recorded as: International Whaling Commission. Annual Meeting

#### 11.6.1.2 Sources of Information

Take information on the number of a conference, etc., from any source.

#### 11.6.1.3 Recording Number of a Conference, Etc. LCDS

If a conference, etc., is stated or inferred to be one of a series of numbered meetings of the same name, record the ordinal numeral in the form preferred by the agency creating the data.

LCPS for 11.6.1.3 RDA

# RECORDING NUMBER OF A CONFERENCE, ETC.

LC practice: Use the form 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc., for the English ordinal numeral in the addition to an access point for a conference, etc.
[2010-02]

LCPS for 11.7.1.4 RDA

# NAMES NOT CONVEYING THE IDEA OF A CORPORATE BODY

LC practice: Record the designation in English.

#### Initialisms and Acronyms

If the name chosen for the authorized access point for a corporate body is an initialism or acronym written in all capital letters (with or without periods between them), add a qualifier to the name.

EXAMPLE

110 2# \$a CAST (Group) 410 2# \$a C.A.S.T.

111 2# \$a CAV (Conference)

#### 11.13.1.8 Number, Date, and Location of a Conference, Etc.

Add to the name of a conference, etc. (including that of a conference recorded subordinately, see 11.2.2.14 RDA), if applicable and readily ascertainable (in this order:)

- a) the number of the conference, etc. (see 11.6 RDA)
- b) the date of the conference, etc. (see 11.4.2 RDA)
- c) the location of the conference, etc. (see 11.3.2 RDA).

#### **FXAMPLE**

Clambake Conference on the Nature and Source of Human Error (1st: 1980 : Columbia Falls, Me.)

Governor's Conference on Aging (Fla.) (3rd : 1992 : Tallahassee, Fla.)

Mezhdunarodnyĭ simpozium "Global'noe rasselenie gominid" (1993 : Moscow, Russia)

No applicable number

Australian Bioethics Association. National Conference (6th: 1998: Hobart, Tas.)

Federal-Provincial Conference of First Ministers (1978 November 27–29 : Ottawa, Ont.)

No applicable number, specific dates added to distinguish between another conference with the same name held in the same year

Gapapaiwa Writers' Workshop (1st: 1993)

Location of workshop not readily ascertainable

Olympic Winter Games (21st : 2010 : Vancouver, B.C.)

Inter-American Music Festival (12th : 1981 : Washington, D.C.)

Auckland Art Fair (2009 : Auckland, N.Z.)

Polyurethanes Expo (1999 : Orlando, Fla.)

No applicable number

EuroSSC (2006 : Enschede, Netherlands)

No applicable number

Deutsche Antarktische Expedition (1911–1912)

No applicable number or local place

#### Exceptions

Add the name of an institution, etc., instead of the local place name if it provides better identification, or if the local place name is not known or cannot be readily determined (see 11.5 RDA).

#### EXAMPLE

International Conference on Georgian Psalmody (2nd : 1997 : Colchester Institute)

Marine Awareness Workshop for Bega Lagoon (1996 : Pacific Harbour International Hotel)
No applicable number

Society for the Study of Economic Inequality. Meeting (1st : 2005 : Universitat des les Illes Baleares)

Symposium on Herpes, Hepatitis, and AIDS (1983: University of Michigan School of Dentistry)
No applicable number

International Conference "Linguistics by the End of the XXth Century— Achievements and Perspectives" (1995: Moscow State University)
No applicable number

Seminário a Situação Económica de Moçambique e os Possíveis Cenários para o seu Desenvolvimento (1994 : Faculdade de Economia da Universidade Eduardo Mondiane)

U.S. Open (Golf tournament) (1989 : Oak Hill Country Club) Number of tournament not readily ascertainable

If the conference, etc., was held online, record *Online* as the location.

#### EXAMPLE

Electronic Conference on Land Use and Land Cover Change in Europe (1997 : Online)

No applicable number

If the access point represents a series of conferences, etc., do not add the location unless all the conferences in the series were held in the same place.

#### **EXAMPLE**

#### Annual Symposium on Sea Turtle Biology and Conservation

Access point for its proceedings described as a serial. Held in a different location each year

#### World Series (Baseball)

Access point for a collection of souvenir programs from various years. Held in different locations each year

#### Blue Ridge Folklife Festival (Ferrum, Va.)

Access point for its annual program book described as a serial. Held in the same location each year

#### Salzburger Festspiele (Salzburg, Austria)

Access point for an audio recording of music performed at the 1956-1965 festivals

#### Intermountain West Student Philosophy Conference (University of Utah)

Access point for its Web site. Held at the University of Utah each year

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

#### EXAMPLE

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

No applicable number

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

International Congress of Iranian Art and Archaeology (5th : 1968 : Tehran, Iran; Işfahân, Iran; Shīrāz, Iran)

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

NUMBER, DATE, AND LOCATION OF A CONFERENCE, ETC.

If the access point represents a series of conferences, etc., cataloged as a serial, do not add the numbers and/or dates.

EXAMPLE
Authority record

111 2# \$a CAV (Conference)

Names of Individual conferences: CAV90, CAV91, CAV92, CAV93...; authorized access point needed for the conference proceedings cataloged as a serial: Computer-aided verification: proceedings...

EXAMPLE
Serial bibliographic record

111 2# \$a CAV (Conference)
245 10 \$a Computer-aided verification: \$b proceedings / \$c International Conference, CAV

Monograph bibliographic record (if decision is not to catalog the conference proceedings as a serial)

245 10 \$a Computer-aided verification : \$b 19th international conference, CAV 2007, Berlin, Germany, July 3-7, 2007 : proceedings.

111 2# \$a CAV (Conference) \$n (19th : \$d 2007 : \$c Berlin, Germany)

### 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)

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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)

# Conferences, Congresses, Fairs, Festivals, etc. AACR2 24.7A1, 24.8B1 RDA 11.2.2.11, 11.13.1.8

Comparative Canadian Literature
Conference

Symposium on Active Control of Vibration and Noise

Jean Piaget Society. Meeting Expo 86 (Vancouver, B.C.)

Festival of Flowers '94 (Itanagar, India)

Vancouver Conference on Modernism (1981)

Salzburger Festspiele (2008)

Auckland Art Fair (2009)

Annual Comparative Canadian Literature
Conference

Biennial Symposium on Active Control of Vibration and Noise

Jean Piaget Society. Annual Meeting

Expo (1986: Vancouver, B.C.)

Festival of Flowers (1994 : Itanagar, India)

Vancouver Conference on Modernism (1981 : Vancouver, B.C.)

Salzburger Festspiele (2008 : Salzburg,

Austria)

Auckland Art Fair (2009: Auckland, N.Z.)

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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.

## 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 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

RDA 11.2, 11.7

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

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

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

Safe Shipping on the Baltic Sea (Symposium)

Freedom & Faith (Conference) (1984: Saint Charles, III.)

Digital Library Futures: User Perspectives and Institutional Strategies (Conference) (2009 : Milan, Italy)

Role of Obesity in Cancer Survival and Recurrence (Workshop) (2011: Washington, D.C.)

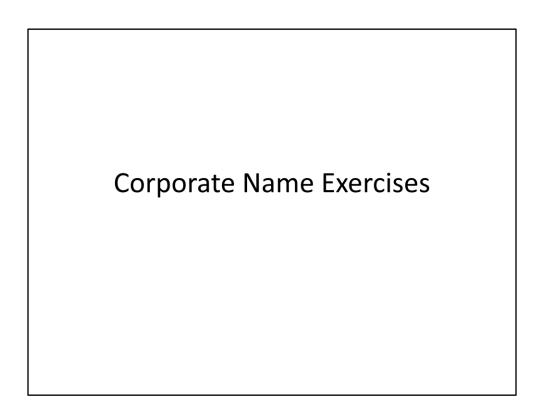
AACR2 21.1B1. A corporate body is an organization or a group of persons that is identified by a particular name and that acts, or may act, as an entity. Consider a corporate body to have a name if the words referring to it are a specific appellation rather than a general description. Consider a body 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 initialisms 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.
- 11.2.2.1 The preferred name for the corporate body is the name or form of name chosen as the basis for the authorized access point representing that body.
- 11.7.1.1 Other designation associated with the corporate body is a word, phrase, or abbreviation indicating incorporation or legal status of a corporate body, or any term serving to differentiate the body from other corporate bodies, persons, etc.
- 11.7.1.4 If the preferred name for the body does not convey the idea of a corporate body, record a suitable designation in the language preferred by the agency creating the data.

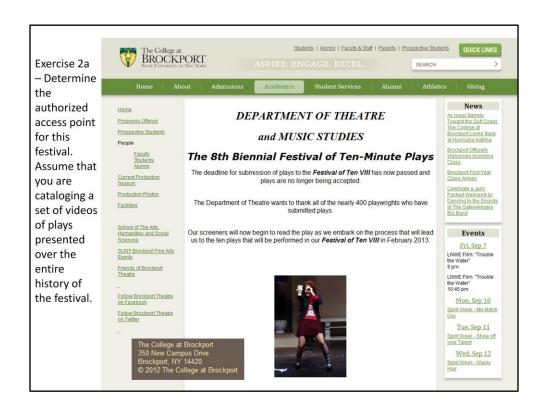
LCRI 21.1B1 was not carried over into the LC Policy Statements. Therefore a conference in RDA does not have to have a word denoting a meeting in its preferred name. However, a qualifier will need to be added to names of conferences that do not convey the idea of a conference.

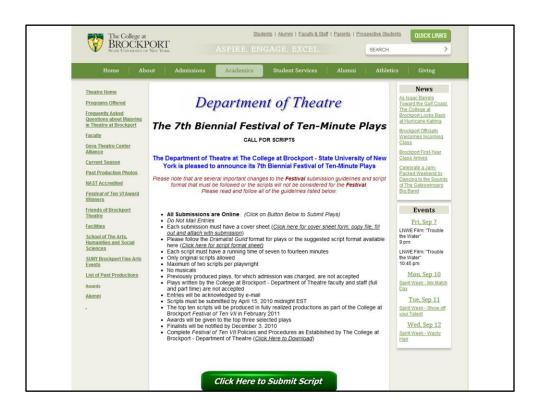




# Info you've found

- Began in a small meeting room of a Dallas hotel in 1978
- Original name: Greater Southwest Vintage Guitar Show
- Annual event
- Since 2004 held at Dallas Market Hall
- Founded by Charley Wirz, John Brinkman, and Danny Thorpe

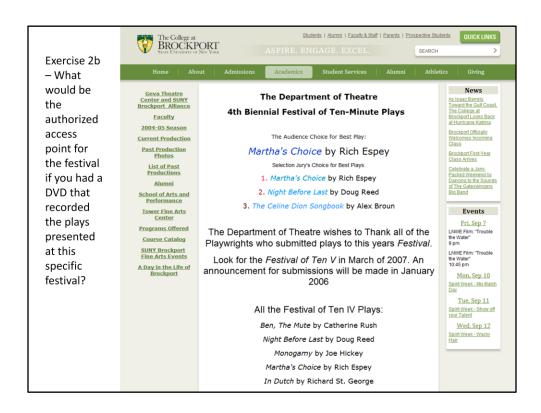


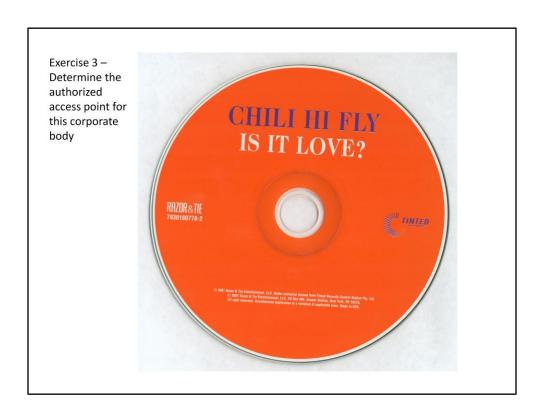


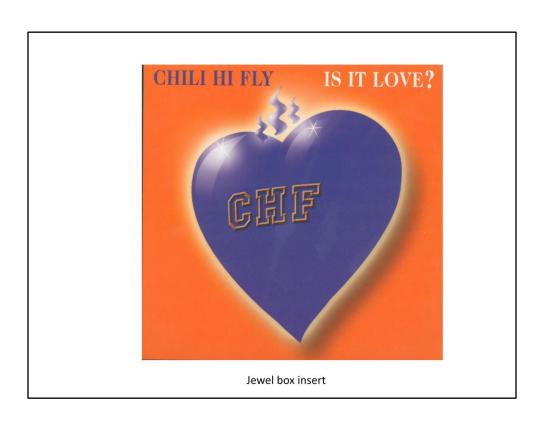
# Info you've found

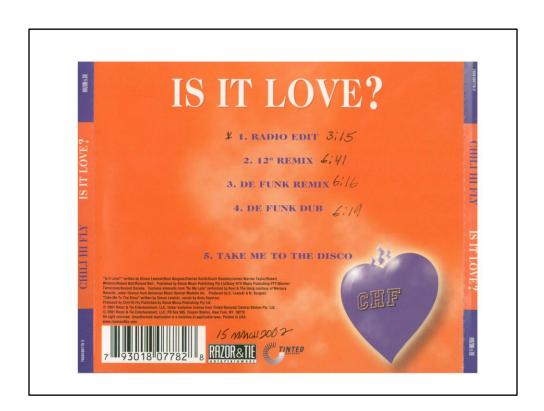
# Name authority records:

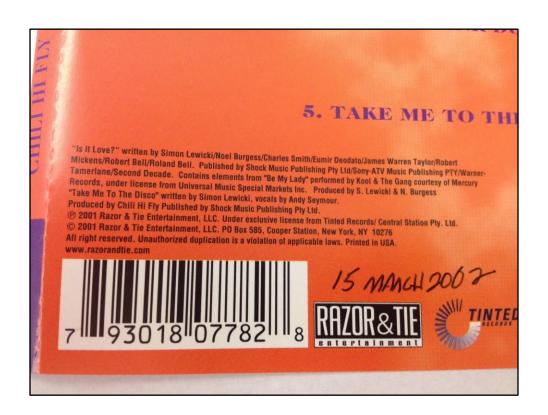
- 110 2\_ State University of New York College at Brockport
- 410 2\_ College at Brockport, State University of New York
- 151 \_\_\_ Brockport (N.Y.)

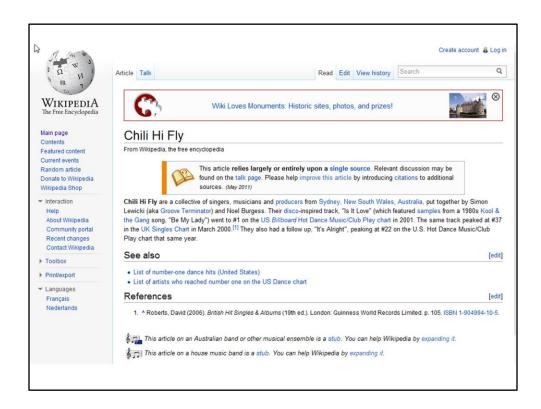


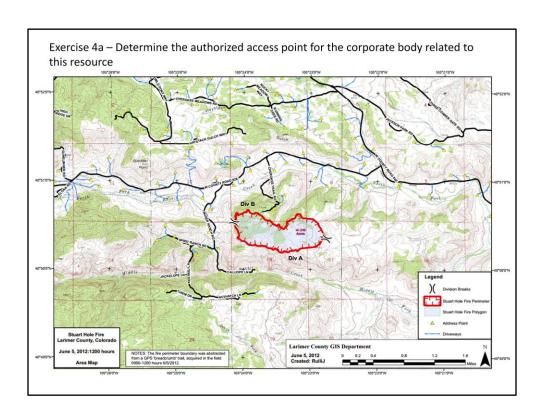


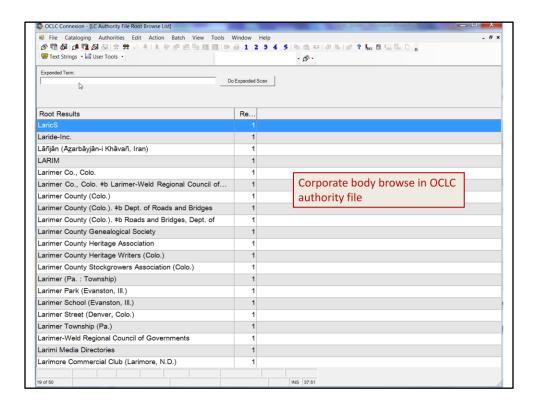












#### 11.2.2.19 Government Bodies Recorded Subordinately

Record the name of a government body as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the government if it belongs to one or more of the types listed below. Make it a direct or indirect subdivision of the access point representing the government applying the instructions given under 11.2.2.20 [bb]. Onli from the subdivision the name or abbreviation of the name of the government in noun form unless such an omission would result in a name that does not make sense.

Relevant RDA Instructions

#### **EXAMPLE**

Canada. Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs not Canada. Canada Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs Name: Canada Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs

but

Canada, Corporations Canada not Canada, Corporations Name: Corporations Canada

TYPE 1. An agency with a name containing a term that by definition implies that the body is part of another (e.g., *Department, Division, Section, Branch*).

#### EXAMPLE

Australian Capital Territory. Chief Minister's Department

Congo (Brazzaville). Unité de planification de la population Name: Unité de planification de la population

Costa Rica. Departamento de Medicina Preventiva
Name: Departamento de Medicina Preventiva

Hamburg (Germany). Abteilung Landwirtschaft und Gartenbau Name: Abteilung Landwirtschaft und Gartenbau

Kent (England). Land Use and Transport Policy Unit Name: Land Use and Transport Policy Unit

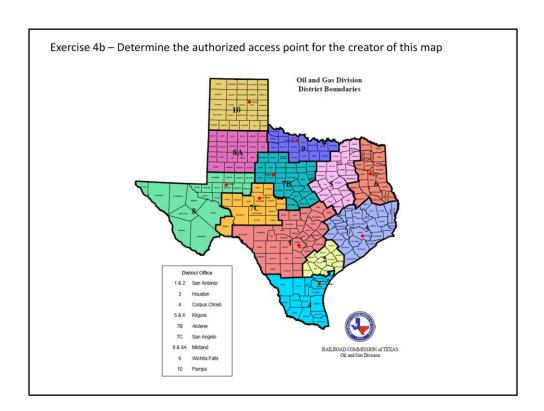
Oregon. Bridge Engineering Section

Prince George's County (Md.). Watershed Protection Branch Name: Watershed Protection Branch

Switzerland. Sektion für Arbeitskraft und Auswanderung Name: Sektion für Arbeitskraft und Auswanderung

United States. Division of Wildlife Services

Vermont. Department of Water Resources



TYPE 2. An agency with a name containing a word that normally implies administrative subordination in the terminology of the government concerned (e.g., Committee, Commission), provided that the name of the government is required for the identification of the agency.

Relevant **RDA** Instructions

#### **EXAMPLE**

Australia, Bureau of Agricultural Economics Name: Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Burkina Faso. Comité national de lutte contre le SIDA

Canada. Royal Commission on Banking and Finance

Côte d'Ivoire. Agence d'études et de promotion de l'emploi Name: Agence d'études et de promotion de l'emploi

Equatorial Guinea. Gabinete de Planificación Forestal

Japan. Kishōchō

Minas Gerais (Brazil). Secretaria de Indústria, Comércio e Turismo Name: Secretaria de Indústria, Comércio e Turismo

Scotland, Chief Scientist Office

United States. Commission on Online Child Protection

Utah. State Economic Coordinating Committee

Valencia (Spain). Servicio de Investigación Arqueológica Municipal

Vienna (Austria). Statistisches Amt

Cultural Development Authority of King County

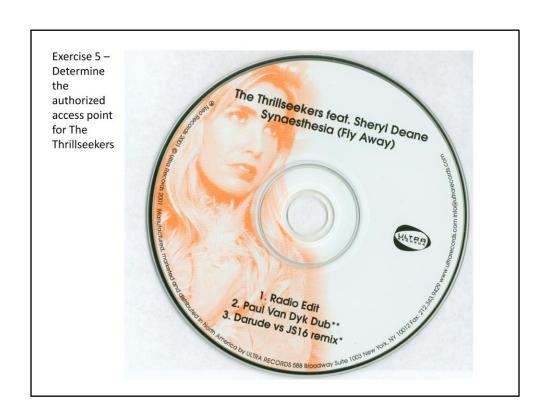
Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service

Royal Commission on Education in Ontario

Snohomish County Office of Community Planning

U.S. Census Bureau

Vancouver School Board





# Info you've found

- No authority records in OCLC
- OCLC AACR2 bib records have the following headings:

110 2\_ Thrillseekers (Musical group)

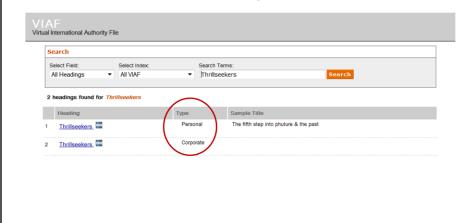
710 2\_ Thrillseekers (Musical group)

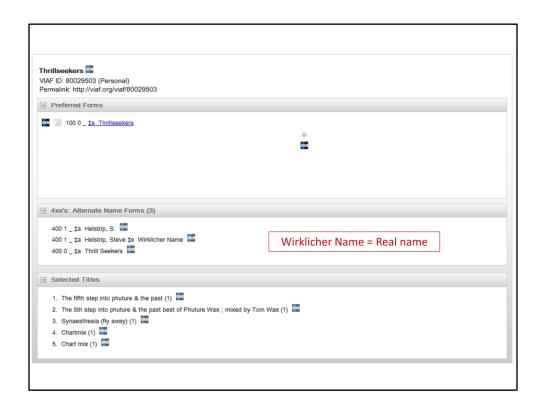
• Three German National Library non-AACR2 bib records have the heading:

700 0\_ Thrillseekers.

# Info you've found

 VIAF has two authority records from the German National Library:





## More info you've found

Wikipedia: **The Thrillseekers** (born **Steve Helstrip**) is the name of an English trance DJ, record producer and remixer. He has been at the forefront of the trance genre since the release in 1998 of his critically acclaimed track, "Synaesthesia (Fly Away)."

CubeTrance website: U.K. based producer Steve Helstrip better known as The Thrillseekers

Discogs website:

## Thrillseekers, The

Real Name: Steven Robin Helstrip

iTunes website: The Thrillseekers; Biography: Thrillseekers (aka Steve Helstrip) started out making music like many aspiring producers, via a home studio. Originally, Helstrip was working on video game music for a well-known video game company, when his debut 12" was picked up and aggressively promoted by trance juggernaut DJ Paul Van Dyk. After extensive studio work, Helstrip also began to pursue a DJ career.

## **Relevant RDA Instructions**

## 9.2.2.6 Different Names for the Same Person

If a person other than one who:

a) has changed his or her name (see 9.2.2.7 RDA)

OI

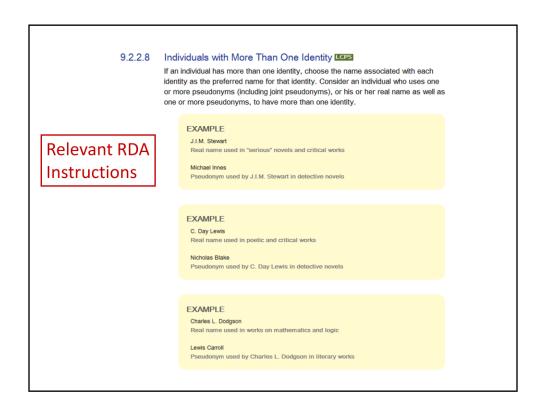
b) has more than one identity (see 9.2.2.8 RDA)

is known by more than one name, choose the name by which the person is clearly most commonly known, if there is one, as the preferred name.

Otherwise, choose the preferred name according to the following order of preference:

- a) the name that appears most frequently in resources associated with the person
- b) the name that appears most frequently in reference sources
- c) the latest name.

Record the other names by which the person is known as variant names (see 9.2.3 RDA).



## LC-PCC PS for 9.2.2.8. INDIVIDUALS WITH MORE THAN ONE IDENTITY

*LC practice:* If an authorized access point is needed for a bibliographic identity recorded as a variant name in a 400 field in an AACR2 name authority record, create a separate RDA name authority record for that identity. Modify the existing authority record to convert the 400 field to a 500 field.

#### Exception

If an individual uses only one pseudonym and does not use his or her real name as a creator or contributor, choose the pseudonym as the preferred name. Record the individual's real name as a variant name (see 9.2.3.4 RDA)

## Relevant **RDA** Instructions

#### **EXAMPLE**

John Le Carré not David John Moore Cornwell

George Orwell

not Eric Arthur Blair

Martin Ross

not Violet Florence Martin

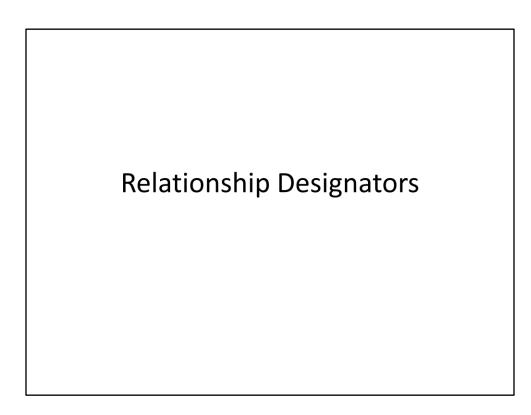
not Nevil Shute Norway

Woody Allen not Allen Stewart Konigsberg

50 Cent not Curtis Jackson

Futabatei Shimei not Hasegawa Tatsunosuke

Record a name not chosen as the preferred name for an identity as a variant name (see



# Bibliographic Records

Persons, Families and Corporate Bodies Associated with a Resource

## AACR2 21.0D1 & MARC Code List for Relators

## RDA 18.5 & Appendix I

700 1\_ \$a Stead, Erin E., \$e ill.

700 1\_ \$ Stead, Erin E., \$e illustrator.

700 1\_ \$a Eastwood, Clint, \$d 1930- \$4 pro \$4 drt \$4 act \$4 cmp

700 1\_ \$a Eastwood, Clint, \$d 1930- \$e film producer, \$e film director, \$e actor, \$e composer (expression)

700 1\_ \$a Coates, Anne V., \$e film editor.

700 1\_ \$a Coates, Anne V., \$e editor of moving image work.

700 1\_ \$a Pine, Jerry, \$e thesis advisor.

No equivalent, but RDA allows use of other terms not in Appendices I-K

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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.

# **Bibliographic Records**

Relationships between Works, Expressions, Manifestations, and Items

New MARC Bibliographic Coding for Relationship Information

## 7XX fields:

\$i - 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 \$i for relationship designator is used, it is the first subfield, the first word is capitalized, and the subfield ends with a colon.

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## **Related Works**

## **AACR2 21.28**

# 130\_0 \$a Planet of the apes (Motion picture: 1968)

245 10 \$a Planet of the apes \$h [videorecording] / \$c ...

500 \_\_\_ \$a Based on the novel by Pierre Boulle.

500 \_\_\_ \$a Sequel: Beneath the planet of the apes.

700 1\_ \$a Boulle, Pierre, \$d 1912-1994. \$t Planète des singes.

730 0 \_ \$a Beneath the planet of the apes (Motion picture)

## RDA 25.1, 24.5 & Appendix J

130 \_0 \$a Planet of the apes (Motion picture : 1968)

245 10 \$a Planet of the apes / \$c ...

700 1\_ \$i Motion picture
adaptation of (work): \$a
Boulle, Pierre, \$d 1912-1994.
\$t Planète des singes.

730 0 \_ \$i Sequel: \$a Beneath the planet of the apes (Motion picture)

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### AACR2 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. For particular types of relationship (e.g., adaptations, revisions, translations), see 21.8-21.27. 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 25.1.1.1 A related work is a work related to the resource being described (e.g., an adaptation, commentary, supplement, sequel, part of a larger work).

25.1.1.3 Reference a related work applying the general guidelines on referencing related works, expressions, manifestations, and items given under 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 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 J is appropriate or sufficiently specific, use a term designating the nature of the relationship as concisely as possible. When using an unstructured description, indicate 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. 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.

LC-PCC PS 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 RDA 26.1, 24.5 & Appendix J

130\_0 \$a Espejo enterrado. \$l English.

245 14 \$a The buried mirror \$h [videorecording] : \$b reflections on Spain and the New World / \$c a Sogetel, S.A. production in association with the Smithsonian Institution ...

250 \_\_ \$a English version.

546 \_\_\_ \$a Dubbed into English from the original Spanish.

130\_0 \$a Espejo enterrado. \$l English.

245 14 \$a The buried mirror: \$b reflections on Spain and the New World / \$c a Sogetel, S.A. production in association with the Smithsonian Institution ...

250 \_\_\_ \$a English version.

730 0\_ \$i Translation of: \$a Espejo enterrado.

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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.

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

26.1.1.3 Reference a related expression applying the general guidelines on referencing related works, expressions, manifestations, and items given under 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 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 J is appropriate or sufficiently specific, use a term designating the nature of the relationship as concisely as possible. When using an unstructured description, indicate 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. Catalogers can also use other vocabularies.

LC-PCC PS 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.

# New MARC Authority Coding for Relationship Information

4XX and 5XX fields:

\$i - Relationship information (R)

Can use designators from RDA Appendices J-K

\$w - Control Subfield (NR)

/0 - Special relationship

- i Reference instruction phrase in subfield \$i
- r Relationship designation in \$i or \$4

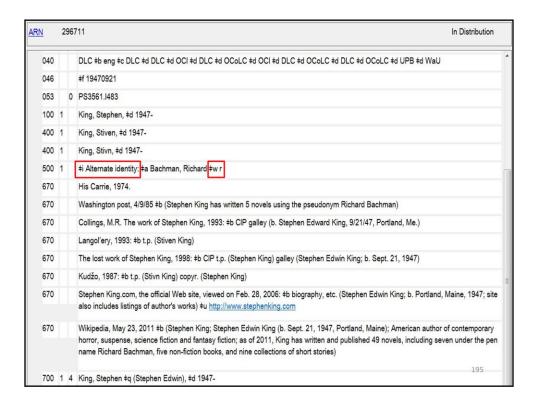
LC-PCC PS for 1.7.1: When subfield \$i for relationship designator is used, it is the first subfield, the first word is capitalized, and the subfield ends with a colon.

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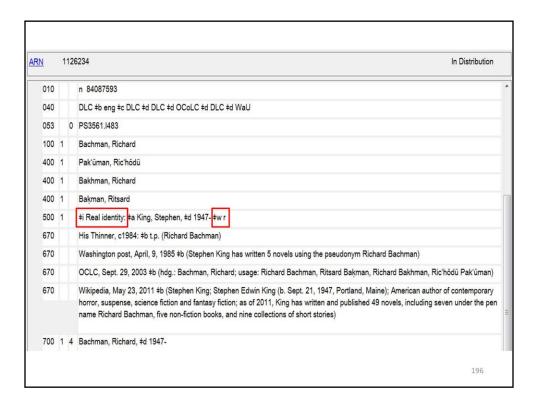
\$i - Relationship information Subfield may contain either a designation of a relationship of the entity in a 4XX or 5XX field to the 1XX entity in the record or it may contain a textual reference instruction phrase that is to be used for a user display indicating the relationship of the 1XX entity in the record to the entity in a 4XX or 5XX field. If the subfield contains a Relationship designation, the appropriate reference instruction phrase may be derived from it. The relationship may be name to name (if only names of persons, families, or corporate bodies are involved) or resource to resource (if name/titles or titles are involved).

Relationship designation: When a tracing field contains a relationship designation in subfield \$i, control subfield \$w/0 contains code r (Relationship designation in subfield \$i or \$4). Code r indicates that the generation of a tag related reference instruction phrase in a cross reference display should be suppressed. The content of subfield \$i or \$4 should be used to generate the reference instruction phrase that is used in a cross reference display.

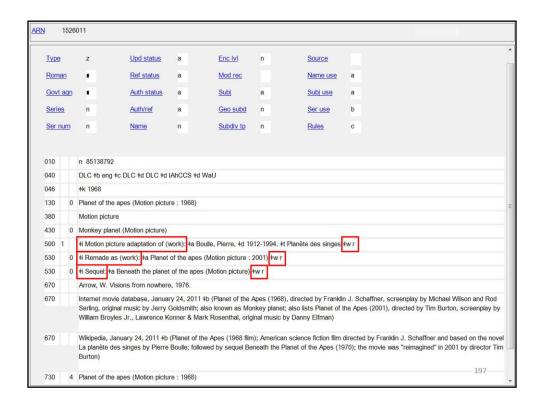
LC-PCC PS for 1.7.1: When subfield \$i for relationship designator is used, it is the first subfield, the first word is capitalized, and the subfield ends with a colon.



This is the authority record for Stephen King, showing the use of a relationship designator from Appendix K in the reference from his alternate identity (pseudonym) Richard Bachman.

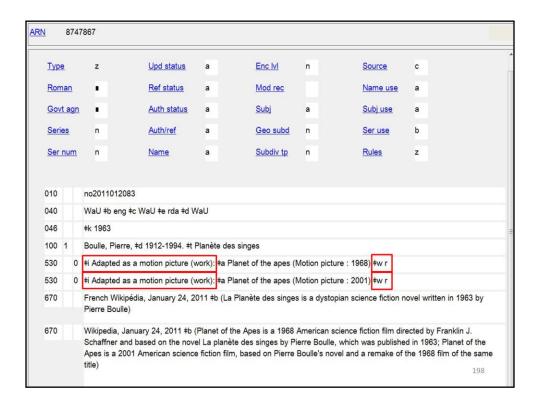


Reciprocal relationship to the previous slide.



Work authority record with relationship designators (taken from RDA Appendix J) recorded with the authorized access points for the related works.

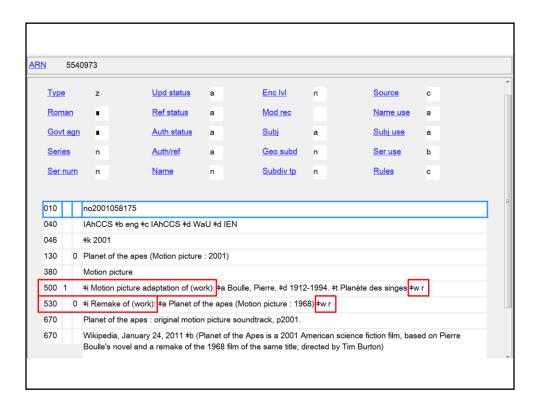
LC-PCC PS for 1.7.1: When subfield \$i for relationship designator is used, it is the first subfield, the first word is capitalized, and the subfield ends with a colon.



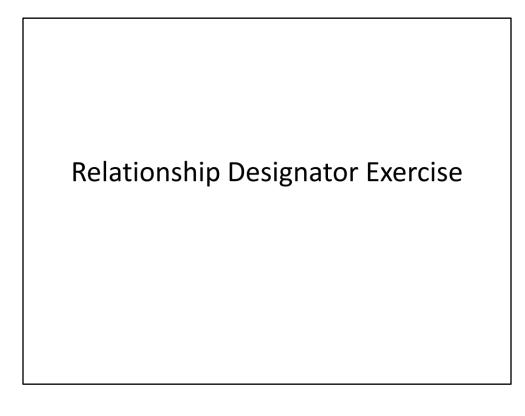
The reciprocal relationship to the previous slide.

LC-PCC PS 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.

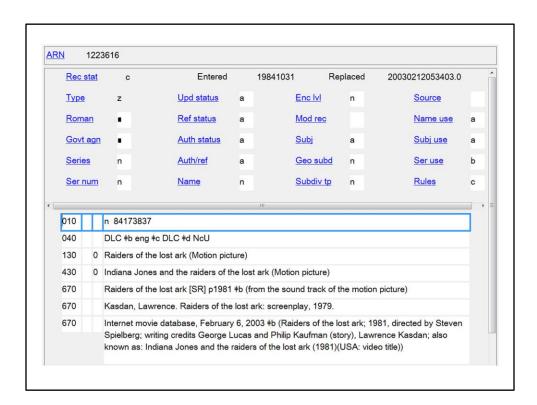
Туре		z	Upd status	а	Enc IvI	n	Source	С
Roma	<u>an</u>	•	Ref status	а	Mod rec		Name use	а
Govt	agn		Auth status	а	Subj	а	Subj use	а
Serie	S	n	Auth/ref	а	Geo subd	n	Ser use	b
Sern	um	n	Name	n	Subdiv tp	n	Rules	С
010	I	no20110120	3.0					
010	I		86 ‡c WaU ‡d WaU					
040			3.0					
	0	WaU +b eng +k 1970	3.0	Notion pictu	ure)			
040 046	0	WaU +b eng +k 1970	‡c WaU ‡d WaU planet of the apes (№	Notion pictu	ure)			
040 046 130		WaU #b eng #k 1970 Beneath the Motion pictur	‡c WaU ‡d WaU planet of the apes (№					
040 046 130 380		WaU ‡b eng ‡k 1970 Beneath the Motion pictur ‡i Sequel to:	‡c WaU ‡d WaU planet of the apes (N	s (Motion p	picture : 1968) ‡w r			

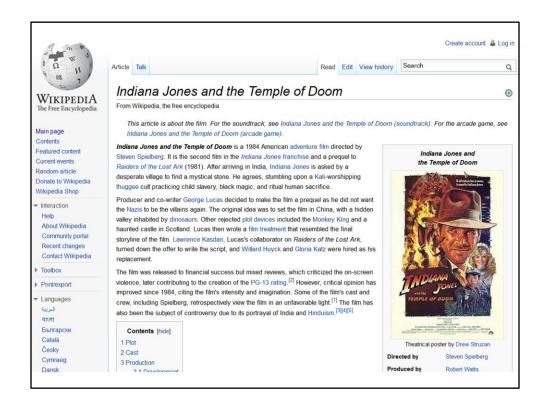


If you'd like to see an additional group of examples, have a look at the authority records for the individual books in J.R.R. Tolkien's Lord of the Rings trilogy and the motion picture adaptations of them.



#### Use relationship designators from RDA Appendix J to relate these two works in authority records <u>ARN</u> 879701 Rec stat Entered 19831227 Replaced 20031015052621.0 Type Upd status Enc Ivl Source Roman Ref status Mod rec Name use Auth status Subj Subj use Govt agn <u>Series</u> Auth/ref Geo subd Ser use Name Subdiv tp Rules Ser num С 010 n 82224093 DLC #b eng #c DLC #d DLC #d IAhCCS 040 130 0 Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom (Motion picture) 0 Temple of Doom (Motion picture) 430 670 Martin, L. Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom, 1984.





## J.2.6 Sequential Work Relationships

preceded by (work) A work that precedes (e.g., is earlier in time or before in a narrative) the succeeding work. For sequentially numbered works with revised content, see J.2.2 RDA (derivative works). Reciprocal relationship: succeeded by (work)

**absorbed (work)** The work that has been incorporated into another work. *Reciprocal relationship:* absorbed by (work)

absorbed in part (work) The work that has been partially incorporated into another work. Reciprocal relationship: absorbed in part by (work)

continues (work) The work that is continued by the content of a later work under a new title. Apply generally to serials. *Reciprocal relationship:* continued by (work)

continues in part (work) A work that split into two or more separate works with new titles. Apply generally to serials. *Reciprocal relationship:* split into (work)

merger of (work) One of two or more works which came together to form a new work. Reciprocal relationship: merged with ... to form ... (work)

**prequel** A work that extends the narrative of an earlier work backwards in time. *Reciprocal relationship:* prequel to

**separated from (work)** A work that spun off a part of its content to form a new work. *Reciprocal relationship:* continued in part by (work)

sequel to The work whose narrative is continued by the later work. Reciprocal relationship: sequel

supersedes (work) An earlier work whose content has been replaced by a later work, usually because the later work contains updated or new information that makes the earlier work obsolete. Apply generally to single-part units, multipart monographs, and integrating resources. Reciprocal relationship: superseded by (work)

supersedes in part (work) An earlier work whose content has been partially replaced by a later work, usually because the later work contains updated or new information that makes the earlier work obsolete. Apply generally to single-part units, multipart monographs, and integrating resources. Reciprocal relationship: superseded in part by (work)

succeeded by (work) A work that succeeds (e.g., later in time or after in a narrative) the preceding work. For sequentially numbered works with revised content, see J.2.2 RDA (derivative works). Reciprocal relationship: preceded by (work)

absorbed by (work) A work that incorporates another work. *Reciprocal relationship:* absorbed (work) absorbed in part by (work) A work that incorporates part of the content of another work. *Reciprocal relationship:* absorbed in part (work)

**continued by (work)** A work whose content continues an earlier work under a new title. Apply generally to serials. *Reciprocal relationship:* continues (work)

**continued in part by (work)** A work part of whose content separated from an earlier work to form a new work. Apply generally to serials. *Reciprocal relationship:* separated from (work)

merged with ... to form ... (work) One of two or more works that come together to form a new work. Reciprocal relationship: merger of (work)

**prequel to** A work whose narrative is extended backwards in time by the later work. *Reciprocal relationship:* prequel

**sequel** A later work that continues the narrative of an earlier work. *Reciprocal relationship:* sequel to **split into (work)** One of two or more works resulting from the division of an earlier work into separate works. *Reciprocal relationship:* continues in part (work)

superseded by (work) A later work used in place of an earlier work, usually because the later work contains updated or new information that makes the earlier work obsolete. Apply generally to single-part units, multipart monographs, and integrating resources. Reciprocal relationship: supersedes (work)

superseded in part by (work) A later work used in part in place of an earlier work, usually because the later work contains updated or new information that makes part of the earlier work obsolete. Apply generally to single-part units, multipart monographs, and integrating resources. *Reciprocal relationship:* supersedes in part (work)

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#### How would you relate this work to the film for which it was composed? <u>ARN</u> 7924442 20081101071109.0 Rec stat Entered 20081031 Replaced Type <u>Upd status</u> Enc Ivl Source Mod rec Roman Ref status Name use а Govt agn Auth status Subj Subj use <u>Series</u> Auth/ref Geo subd Ser use b Ser num <u>Name</u> Subdiv tp Rules С 010 no2008161285 040 OOxM-Mu +b eng +c OOxM-Mu 100 1 Williams, John, ‡d 1932- ‡t Raiders of the lost ark 670 Williams, J. Raiders of the lost ark [SR] p1995: #b label (Raiders of the lost ark) container (motion picture soundtrack composed and conducted by John Williams, 1981)

## J.2.5 Accompanying Work Relationships

augmented by (work) A work that adds to the content of a predominant work. Reciprocal relationship: augmentation of (work).

addenda (work) A work that consists of brief additional material, less extensive than a supplement, which is essential to the completeness of the text of the predominant work and is usually added to the end of the content, but may also be issued separately. Reciprocal relationship: addenda to (work)

appendix (work) A work that forms an augmenting part of another work which is not essential to the completeness of the content, such as a list of references, statistical tables, and explanatory matter; may be material which comes at the end of the content of the predominant work, or may be issued separately. Reciprocal relationship: appendix to (work)

catalogue (work) A work that comprises a complete enumeration of items arranged systematically.

\*Reciprocal relationship: catalogue of (work)

**concordance (work)** A work that comprises an index of all the words in the predominant work. *Reciprocal relationship:* concordance to (work)

errata (work) A work consisting of errors discovered after the publication of the predominant work, with their corrections. Reciprocal relationship: errata to (work)

**finding aid (work)** A work that provides a guide to the organization, arrangement, and contents of an archival collection. *Reciprocal relationship:* finding aid for (work)

guide (work) A work that guides a user through the use of the predominant work, using notes, learning and study aids, exercises, problems, questions and answers, instructor or student materials, etc. Reciprocal relationship: guide to (work)

illustrations (work) A work comprising pictorial content designed to elucidate or decorate the augmented work. *Reciprocal relationship:* illustrations for (work)

index (work) A work that provides a systematic, alphabetical guide to the contents of the predominant work, usually keyed to page numbers or other reference codes. Reciprocal relationship: index to (work)

supplement (work) A work that updates or otherwise complements the predominant work. Reciprocal relationship: supplement to (work)

augmentation of (work) A work whose content is added to by another work. Reciprocal relationship: augmented by (work)

addenda to (work) A work to which is added, usually at the end of the work, but sometimes separately from it, brief additional material, less extensive than a supplement, which is essential to the completeness of the content of the work. Reciprocal relationship: addenda (work)

appendix to (work) A work that is augmented by another work that consists of material that is not essential to the completeness of the content, such as a list of references, statistical tables, and explanatory matter; the augmenting work may come at the end of the content, or may be issued separately. Reciprocal relationship: appendix (work)

catalogue of (work) A work used as the basis for a catalogue, i.e., a complete enumeration of items arranged systematically. *Reciprocal relationship:* catalogue (work)

concordance to (work) A work used as the basis for a concordance, i.e. an index of all the words in the predominant work. Reciprocal relationship: concordance (work)

errata to (work) A work that is augmented by a list of errors in the predominant work, discovered after publication, with their corrections. *Reciprocal relationship:* errata (work)

finding aid for (work) An archival collection that is described in a finding aid, i.e., a guide to the organization, arrangement, and contents of the collection. Reciprocal relationship: finding aid (work)

guide to (work) A work that is augmented by another work comprising material to help the user of the predominant work, such as notes, learning and study aids, exercises, problems, questions and answers, instructor or student materials, etc. *Reciprocal relationship:* guide (work)

**illustrations for (work)** A work that is augmented by pictorial content designed to elucidate or decorate it. *Reciprocal relationship:* illustrations (work)

index to (work) A work used as the basis for an index, i.e., a systematic, alphabetical guide to the contents of the predominant work, usually keyed to page numbers or other reference codes. Reciprocal relationship: index (work)

**supplement to (work)** A work that is updated or otherwise complemented by the augmenting work. *Reciprocal relationship:* supplement (work)

