Changes from AACR2 to RDA: A Comparison of Examples Part 2: Access Points

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ACCESS POINTS & AUTHORITY RECORDS

Relationships

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

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

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

- 18.5.1.3 Record one or more appropriate terms from the list in appendix I 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.
- 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.
- 29.5.1.3 Record an appropriate term from the list in appendix K to indicate the nature of the relationship more specifically than is indicated by the defined scope of the relationship element itself.

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

- 18.1.6 The term relationship designator refers to a designator that indicates the nature of the relationship between a resource and a person, family, or corporate body associated with that resource represented by an authorized access point and/or identifier.
- 24.1.5 The term relationship designator refers to a designator that indicates the nature of the relationship between works, expressions, manifestations, or items represented by authorized access points, descriptions, and/or identifiers.
- 24.4 Record the relationship between a work, expression, manifestation, or item and a related work, expression, manifestation, or item using one or more of the conventions described under 24.4.1 (identifier), 24.4.2 (authorized access point), or 24.4.3 (description), as applicable.

Record an appropriate relationship designator (see 24.5) to indicate the nature of the relationship more specifically than is indicated by the defined scope of the relationship element itself.

- 24.5.1.1 A relationship designator is a designator that indicates the nature of the relationship between works, expressions, manifestations, or items represented by authorized access points, descriptions, and/or identifiers. 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.
- 29.1.5 The term relationship designator refers to a designator that indicates the nature of the relationship between persons, families, or corporate bodies represented by authorized access points and/or identifiers.
- 29.4 Record the relationship between a person, family, or corporate body, and a related person, family, or corporate body using one or more of the conventions described under 29.4.1 (identifier) and/or 29.4.2, (authorized access point) as applicable. Record an appropriate relationship designator (see 29.5) to indicate the nature of the relationship more specifically than is indicated by the defined scope of the relationship element itself.
- 29.5.1.1 A relationship designator is a designator that indicates the nature of the relationship between persons, families, or corporate bodies represented by authorized access points and/or identifiers.
- 29.5.1.3 Record an appropriate term from the list in appendix K to indicate the nature of the relationship more specifically than is indicated by the defined scope of the relationship element itself.

Relationship Designators/Codes

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

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.

Access Points - Rule of Three

AACR2 21.6C2, 21.30B1

245 00 \$a Managing bird damage to fruit and other horticultural crops / John Tracey ... [et al.].

700 1_ \$a Tracey, John Paul.

RDA 6.27.1.3, 17.8, 19.2.1.3, 18.5.1.3

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

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

700 1_ \$a Bomford, Mary, \$e author.

700 1_ \$a Hart, Quentin, \$e author.

700 1_ \$a Saunders, Glen, \$e author.

700 1_ \$a Sinclair, Ron, \$e author.

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

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

RDA 6.27.1.3 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.

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

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

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

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

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

18.5.1.3 Record one or more appropriate terms from the list in appendix I with an identifier and/or authorized access point representing the person, family, or corporate body to indicate the nature of the relationship more specifically than is indicated by the defined scope of the relationship element itself. 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. *Note:* RDA appendices are not closed lists. If a term is needed that isn't in the appendices, catalogers can devise a term and notify the ISC for possible inclusion in RDA. Catalogers can also use other vocabularies.

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

Note: the across-the-board use of relationship designators is a change from AACR2. However, use of designators is still optional in RDA (18.5 Relationship Designator is not a core element). LCPS for 18.5.1.3 only mandates the inclusion of the designator "illustrator" in access points in bibliographic records for an illustrator of resources intended for children.

Access Points - Rule of Three

AACR2 21.7B1, 21.30D

245 00 \$a Sexual justice/cultural justice: \$b critical perspectives in political theory and practice / \$c edited by Barbara Arneil ... [et al.].

700 1 \$a Arneil, Barbara.

RDA 6.27.1.4, 17.8 & LCPS, 20.2.1.3, 18.5.1.3

245 00 \$a Sexual justice/cultural justice: \$b critical perspectives in political theory and practice / \$c edited by Barbara Arneil, Monique Deveaux, Rita Dhamoon and Avigail Eisenberg.

700 1 \$a Arneil, Barbara, \$e editor of compilation.

700 1 \$a Deveaux, Monique, \$e editor of compilation.

700 1 \$a Dhamoon, Rita, \$d 1970-\$e editor of compilation.

700 1 \$a Eisenberg, Avigail I., \$d 1962- \$e editor of compilation.

21.7B1. Enter a work falling into one of the categories given in 21.7A under its title if it has a collective title. Make added entries under the headings for the compilers/editors if there are not more than three and if they are named prominently in the item being catalogued. If there are more than three compilers/editors named prominently, make an added entry under the heading for the principal compiler/editor and/or for the one named first.

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

6.27.1.4 If the work is a compilation of works by different persons, families, or corporate bodies, construct the authorized access point representing the work using the preferred title for the compilation, formulated according to the instructions given under 6.2.2.

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

17.8.1.1 A work manifested is a work embodied in a manifestation.
17.8.1.1 A work manifested is a work embodied in a manifestation.
17.8.1.2 Record a work manifested applying the general guidelines on recording primary relationships given under 17.4. [Which are: Identifier for the Work; Authorized Access Point Representing the Work; Composite Description]

LCPS for 17.8: LC practice for Core element: For resources other than compilations, this core element is covered by the authorized access point for the work when present in a MARC bibliographic record (not possible to give this core element separately in a MARC record).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Entry Under Corporate Body

AACR2 21.1B2

RDA 19.2.1.1.1

Enter a work emanating from one or more corporate bodies under the heading for the appropriate corporate body if it falls into one or more of the following categories:

b) some legal, governmental, and religious works of the following types: laws (see 21.31); decrees of the chief executive that have the force of law (see 21.31); administrative regulations (see 21.32); constitutions (see 21.33); court rules (see 21.34); treaties, etc. (see 21.35); court decisions (see 21.36); legislative hearings; religious laws (e.g., canon law); liturgical works (see 21.39)

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:

- c) works that report the collective activity of
 - iii) an event (e.g., an exhibition, fair, festival, hearing)
- f) legal works of the following types [types omitted]
- g) named individual works of art by two or more artists acting as a corporate body

The JSC recently approved a change to add hearings as a category of event that can be considered to be a creator. Hearings were left out of category f) of rule 19.2.1.1.1 because they are not legal works. In November 2011, JSC also added a new category of creator to RDA: named individual works of art by two or more artists acting as a corporate body.

AACR2 21.1B2 21.1B2. General rule. Enter a work emanating from one or more corporate bodies under the heading for the appropriate corporate body (see 21.4B, 21.5B) if it falls into one or more of the following categories:

- a) those of an administrative nature dealing with the corporate body itself
- or its internal policies, procedures, finances, and/or operations
- or its officers, staff, and/or membership (e.g., directories)
- or its resources (e.g., catalogues, inventories)

b) some legal, governmental, and religious works of the following types: laws (see 21.31); decrees of the chief executive that have the force of law (see 21.31); administrative regulations (see 21.32); constitutions (see 21.33); court rules (see 21.34); treaties, etc. (see 21.35); court decisions (see 21.36); legislative hearings; religious laws (e.g., canon law); liturgical works (see 21.39)

- c) those that record the collective thought of the body (e.g., reports of commissions, committees, etc.; official statements of position on external policies)
- d) those that report the collective activity of a conference (e.g., proceedings, collected papers), of an expedition (e.g., results of exploration, investigation), or of an event (e.g., an exhibition, fair, festival) falling within the definition of a corporate body (see 21.181), provided that the conference, expedition, or event is named in the item (e.g., an exmons being catalogued
- e) those 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. Publications resulting from such activity include sound recordings, films, video recordings, and written records of performances. (For corporate bodies that function solely as performers on sound recordings, see 21.23.)
- f) cartographic materials emanating from a corporate body other than a body that is merely responsible for their publication or distribution.

19.2.1.1.1 Corporate Bodies Considered to Be Creators

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

- 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)
- b) 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
- 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,
- 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

Compilations Lacking Collective Title

AACR2 21.7C1

RDA 6.27.1.4, 17.8, 24.5.1.3

100 1_ \$a Baden, Conrad.

240 10 \$a Symphonies, \$n no. 6

245 10 \$a Sinfonia espressiva \$h [sound recording] / \$c Conrad Baden. Symphony no. 3, op. 26 / Hallvard Johnsen. Symphony no. 2 / Bjarne Brustad.

700 12 \$a Johnsen, Hallvard. \$t Symphonies, \$n no. 3, op. 26.

700 12 \$a Brustad, Bjarne. \$t Symphonies, \$n no. 2.

245 00 \$a Sinfonia espressiva / \$c Conrad Baden. Symphony no. 3, op. 26 / Hallvard Johnsen. Symphony no. 2 / Bjarne Brustad.

700 12 \$a Baden, Conrad. \$t Symphonies, \$n no. 6.

700 12 \$a Johnsen, Hallvard. \$t Symphonies, \$n no. 3, op. 26.

700 12 \$a Brustad, Bjarne. \$t Symphonies, \$n no. 2.

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

6.27.1.4 Compilations of Works by Different Persons, Families, or Corporate Bodies
If the compilation lacks a collective title, construct separate access points for each of the works in the compilation.

Alternative

Instead of (or in addition to) constructing access points for each of the works in the compilation, construct an authorized access point representing the compilation using a devised title formulated according to the instructions given under 2.3.2.11.

Whether to devise a title proper (see next slide) was left to LC cataloger's judgment for the RDA Test.

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

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

17.8.1.3 Record a work manifested applying the general guidelines on recording primary relationships given under 17.4. [Which are: Identifier for the Work; Authorized Access Point Representing the Work; Composite Description] LCPS for 17.8: *LC practice for Core element:* For resources other than compilations, this core element is covered by the authorized access point for the work when present in a MARC bibliographic record (not possible to give this core element separately in a MARC record).

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

24.5.1.3 Record an appropriate term from the list in appendix J to indicate the nature of the relationship more specifically than is indicated by the defined scope of the relationship element itself. HOWEVER, in the situation in this slide, the MARC second indicator value of "2" indicates the relationship, so a relationship designator is not used.

Compilations Lacking Collective Title

AACR2 21.7C1

100 1_ \$a Baden, Conrad.
240 10 \$a Symphonies, \$n no. 6
245 10 \$a Sinfonia espressiva \$h [sound recording] / \$c Conrad Baden. Symphony no. 3, op. 26 / Hallvard Johnsen. Symphony no. 2 / Bjarne Brustad.
700 12 \$a Johnsen, Hallvard. \$t

Symphonies, \$n no. 3, op. 26. 700 12 \$a Brustad, Bjarne. \$t Symphonies, \$n no. 2.

RDA 6.27.1.4 Alternative, 17.8, 24.5.1.3

245 00 \$a [Three Norwegian symphonies].

500 __ \$a Title devised by cataloger. 505 0_ \$a Sinfonia espressiva / Conrad Baden -- Symphony no. 3, op. 26 / Hallvard Johnsen --Symphony no. 2 / Bjarne Brustad.

700 12 \$a Baden, Conrad. \$t Symphonies, \$n no. 6.

700 12 \$a Johnsen, Hallvard. \$t Symphonies, \$n no. 3, op. 26.

700 12 \$a Brustad, Bjarne. \$t Symphonies, \$n no. 2.

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

6.27.1.4 Compilations of Works by Different Persons, Families, or Corporate Bodies If the compilation lacks a collective title, construct separate access points for each of the works in the compilation.

Alternative

Instead of (or in addition to) constructing access points for each of the works in the compilation, construct an authorized access point representing the compilation using a devised title formulated according to the instructions given under 2.3.2.11.

Whether to devise a title proper was LC cataloger's judgment during the RDA Test.

Note: Cataloger's judgment which convention to use (and whether to use more than one) to express relationships: could be only the 505 (description) or could be only 700s (authorized access points for the works manifested) or could be both. Could also be only identifiers or identifiers along with description and/or access points (note: identifiers alone were not used during the U.S. test of RDA (LCPS for 17.4.2.2)).

24.5.1.3 Record an appropriate term from the list in appendix J to indicate the nature of the relationship more specifically than is indicated by the defined scope of the relationship element itself. HOWEVER, in the situation in this slide, the MARC second indicator value of "2" indicates the relationship, so a relationship designator is not used.

Two or More Unnumbered or Non-Consecutively Numbered Parts of a Work

AACR2 25.6B3

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

RDA 6.27.2.3, 17.8, 24.5.1.3

100 0_ \$a Homer, \$e author.

245 10 \$a Homer's Iliad, books I, VI,

XX, and XXIV / \$c with a copious

vocabulary for the use of schools
and colleges, by James Fergusson.

700 02 \$a Homer. \$t Iliad. \$n Book 1. 700 02 \$a Homer. \$t Iliad. \$n Book 6. 700 02 \$a Homer. \$t Iliad. \$n Book 20. 700 02 \$a Homer. \$t Iliad. \$n Book 24.

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

6.27.2.3 Two or More Parts

When identifying two or more unnumbered or non-consecutively numbered parts of a work, construct authorized access points for each of the parts applying the instructions given under 6.27.2.2.

Alternative

When identifying two or more unnumbered or non-consecutively numbered parts of a work, treat the parts as an expression of the whole work. Construct the authorized access point representing the expression by adding Selections to the authorized access point representing the work as a whole (see 6.27.1 and 6.12.1.4).

LC Policy Statement 6.27.2.3: *LC practice for Alternative*: Construct the authorized access point representing the expression by adding Selections to the authorized access point representing the work as a whole.

24.5.1.3 Record an appropriate term from the list in appendix J to indicate the nature of the relationship more specifically than is indicated by the defined scope of the relationship element itself. However in the example shown in this slide, the second indicator value of "2" already indicates the type of relationship, so no relationship designator is used.

Two or More Unnumbered or Non-Consecutively Numbered Parts of a Work

AACR2 25.6B3

100 0_ \$a Homer.
240 10 \$a Iliad. \$k Selections
245 10 \$a Homer's Iliad, books

VI, XX, and XXIV / \$c with a copious vocabulary for the use of schools and colleges, by James Fergusson.

RDA 6.27.2.3 Alternative, 17.10, 24.5.1.3, 25.1

240 10 \$a Iliad. \$k Selections 245 10 \$a Homer's Iliad, books I, VI,

100 0 \$a Homer, \$e author.

XX, and XXIV / \$c with a copious vocabulary for the use of schools and colleges, by James Fergusson.

700 02 \$a Homer. \$t Iliad. \$n Book 1. 700 02 \$a Homer. \$t Iliad. \$n Book 6. 700 02 \$a Homer. \$t Iliad. \$n Book 20. 700 02 \$a Homer. \$t Iliad. \$n Book 24.

100/240 combination fulfills the expression manifested core requirement. 700 analytical added entries for related works are optional, so are shown in italics.₁₁

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

6.27.2.3 Two or More Parts

When identifying two or more unnumbered or non-consecutively numbered parts of a work, construct authorized access points for each of the parts applying the instructions given under 6.27.2.2.

Alternative

When identifying two or more unnumbered or non-consecutively numbered parts of a work, treat the parts as an expression of the whole work. Construct the authorized access point representing the expression by adding Selections to the authorized access point representing the work as a whole (see 6.27.1 and 6.12.1.4). LC Policy Statement 6.27.2.3: *LC practice for Alternative*: Construct the authorized access point representing the expression by adding Selections to the authorized access point representing the work as a whole.

The 700 added entries in the RDA example could be made based on the instructions for referencing related works in chapter 25.

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

17.10 Expression Manifested CORE ELEMENT Expression manifested is a core element if there is more than one expression of the work manifested. If more than one expression is embodied in the manifestation, only the predominant or first-named expression manifested is required.

17.10.1.1 An expression manifested is an expression embodied in a manifestation.

17.10.1.3 Record an expression manifested applying the general guidelines on recording primary relationships given under 17.4. [Which are: Identifier for the Expression; Authorized Access Point Representing the Expression; Composite Description]

LCPS for 17.10: *LC practice for Core element*: For resources other than compilations, this core element is covered by the authorized access point for the expression when present in a MARC bibliographic record (not possible to give this core element separately in a MARC record).

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

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

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

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

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

Related Works

AACR2 21.28

100 1_ \$a McCaig, Donald.245 10 \$a Rhett Butler's people / \$c Donald McCaig.

500 ___ \$a Sequel to Margaret Mitchell's Gone with the wind.

700 1_ \$a Mitchell, Margaret, \$d 1900-1949. \$t Gone with the wind.

RDA 25.1, 24.5 & Appendix J

100 1_ \$a McCaig, Donald, \$e author.

245 10 \$a Rhett Butler's people / \$c Donald McCaig.

700 1_ \$i Sequel to: \$a Mitchell, Margaret, \$d 1900-1949. \$t Gone with the wind.

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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

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

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.

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

Related Expressions

AACR2 21.14A, 21.30G, 25.5C1 RDA 26.1, 24.5 & Appendix I-J

100 1_ \$a Arrupe, Pedro, \$d 1907-1991.

240 10 \$a Aquí me tienes, Señor. \$I English

245 10 \$a Chosen by God : \$b Pedro Arrupe's retreat notes, 1965 / \$c translated with an introduction by Joseph A. Munitiz; edited by Philip Endean and Elizabeth Lock.

100 1_ \$a Arrupe, Pedro, \$d 1907-1991, **\$e author**.

240 10 \$a Aquí me tienes, Señor. \$l English

245 10 \$a Chosen by God: \$b Pedro Arrupe's retreat notes, 1965 / \$c translated with an introduction by Joseph A. Munitiz, SJ; edited by Philip Endean, SJ and Elizabeth Lock.

700 1_ \$i Translation of: \$a Arrupe, Pedro, \$d 1907-1991. \$t Aquí me tienes, Señor.

700 1_ \$a Munitiz, Joseph A., \$d 1931- \$e translator, \$e editor.

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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)

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).

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]

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.

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

Note: An added entry for the translator most likely would not be made in AACR2 (21.30K1), but an access point would probably be recorded in RDA (20.2). 1.3.1 defines the relationship designator "editor" to include the author of an introduction: editor A person, family, or corporate body contributing to an expression of a work by revising or elucidating the content, e.g., adding an introduction, notes, or other critical matter. An editor may also prepare an expression of a work for production, publication, or distribution. For major revisions, adaptations, etc., that substantially change the nature and content of the original work, resulting in a new work, see *author*, I.2.1.

Personal Name Headings – 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-eye view of life's greatest lessons / \$c by Kermit the Frog.

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

LCPS for 9.0: *LC/NACO practice*: Apply this chapter to fictitious entities and real non-human entities having roles as creators or contributors. To avoid changes in LCSH during the RDA Test, LC testers and non-LC testers who are NACO participants should create name authority records for such entities and tell the Policy and Standards Division (PSD) when there is a counterpart heading in LCSH; PSD will compile a list of subject headings for possible deletion, once a decision is made regarding implementation of RDA.

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.]

Personal Name Headings – Real Non-Human Entities

AACR2

245 00 \$a Dear Socks, dear Buddy: \$b kids' letters to the first pets / \$c [compiled, with a foreword, by] Hillary Rodham Clinton.

700 1_ \$a Clinton, Hillary Rodham.

RDA 9.0, 19.2, 18.5

245 00 \$a Dear Socks, dear Buddy: \$b kids' letters to the first pets / \$c [compiled, with a foreword, by] Hillary Rodham Clinton.

700 0_ \$a Socks \$c (Presidential pet), \$d 1989-2009, \$e addressee.

700 0_ \$a Buddy, \$d 1997-2002, \$e addressee.

700 1_ \$a Clinton, Hillary Rodham, \$e editor of compilation.

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In RDA, fictitious entities and real non-human entities can receive access points as creators and contributors. Here's an example of real non-human entities. In AACR2 neither Socks nor Buddy could be established as name headings, but in RDA they are treated as individuals who can be given access points if appropriate.

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

LCPS for 9.0: *LC/NACO practice*: Apply this chapter to fictitious entities and real non-human entities having roles as creators or contributors. To avoid changes in LCSH during the RDA Test, LC testers and non-LC testers who are NACO participants should create name authority records for such entities and tell the Policy and Standards Division (PSD) when there is a counterpart heading in LCSH; PSD will compile a list of subject headings for possible deletion, once a decision is made regarding implementation of RDA.

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) or field of activity (9.15) are core elements and are added to the name of the person (9.19.1.2e). Order of preference is profession or occupation followed by field of activity. After some discussion with catalogers at my institution and with Judy Kuhagen at LC, I used the qualifier (Presidential pet) as a field of activity. 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 Headings – Pseudonyms

AACR2 22.2B

RDA 9.2.2.8

AACR2 22.2B3 says that if a person is a contemporary and uses more than one name, including at least one pseudonym, establish as many headings as there are names. For noncontemporaries, 22.2B2 specifies the same, provided the cataloger can identify "separate bibliographic identities"; otherwise, noncontemporaries have one heading.

If an individual has more than one identity, choose the name associated with each identity as the preferred name for that identity.

Consider an individual who uses one or more pseudonyms, or his or her real name as well as one or more pseudonyms, to have more than one identity.

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RDA does not have the restriction that AACR2 has on non-contemporaries having to have separate bibliographic identities in order for there to be authorized access points for each identity.

LCRI 22.2B: Consider all living authors and any author who has died since December 31, 1900, to be contemporary. In case of doubt, do not consider the person a contemporary.

Personal Name Headings – Titles or Terms Associated with Surnames

AACR2 22.15C, 22.19B

RDA 9.2.2.9.5

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 Williams, Hank, \$d 1949-

Usage: Hank Williams, Jr.

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 Williams, Hank, \$c Jr., \$d 1949-

18

There are quite a few other changes that I do not have time to cover. But the next slides illustrate some significant changes in the formulation of access points.

Because Hank Williams, Jr.'s birth date is available, in AACR2 the term "Jr." is not included in his heading. In RDA, terms indicating relationship such as "Jr." are treated as part of the preferred name.

Personal Name Headings – Dates

AACR2 22.17A

RDA 9.3.2.3, 9.3.3.3, 9.19.1.3

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 1837approximately 1896 Smith, John, born 1825

LC practice: Smith, John, 1825-

Smith, John, died 1859

LC practice: Smith, John, -1859

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

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

LC Policy Statement 9.3.2.3: LC practice: Use a hyphen after date of birth; do not use the term "born" with the date.

LC Policy Statement 9.3.3.3: LC practice: Use a hyphen before the date of death; do not use the term "died" with the date.

Note: the various dates associated with a person (birth, death, period of activity) are separate elements in RDA. But because they all map to MARC X00 subfield \$d, something extra (e.g., "born", "died", or a hyphen between, before, or after) is needed when encoding those RDA elements in access points to give the dates meaning. So the last two examples in this slide are not pure RDA, they are "RDA in MARC."

Personal Name Headings – Dates

AACR2 22.17A

RDA 9.3.4.3, 9.19.1.3

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

LC practice: Johnson, Carl F., active

1893-1940

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

Joannes, Actuarius, 13th/ Joannes, Actuarius, 13th/14th century

14th cent.

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

20

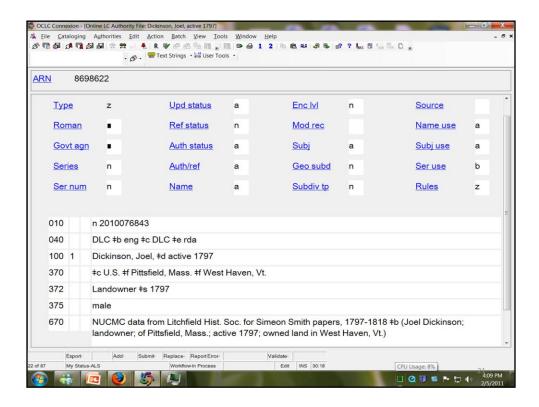
RDA Appendix B does not contain any abbreviations for months. Other terms associated with dates that are abbreviated in AACR (b., d., fl., cent.) are spelled out if used in RDA records because abbreviations should not be used. "ca." is replaced by "approximately".

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" and "century" rather than the abbreviations "fl." and "cent."

Note: the various dates associated with a person (birth, death, period of activity) are separate elements in RDA. But because they all map to MARC X00 subfield \$d, something extra (e.g., "born", "died", or a hyphen between, before, or after) is needed when encoding those RDA elements in access points to give the dates meaning. So the first example in this slide is not pure RDA, it is "RDA in MARC."



RDA personal name authority record produced during the U.S. RDA test.

Personal Name Headings – Qualifiers

AACR2 22.19, LCRI 22.19

RDA 9.19.1.1, 9.19.1.2, 9.19.1.6

Johannes (Notary) Johannes (Notary)

Thomas (Anglo-Norman poet) Thomas (Anglo-Norman poet)

Smith, John, Sir Smith, John ([Profession or Occupation])

or Smith, John [undifferentiated]

Brown, George, Captain Brown, George (Soldier)

or Brown, George [undifferentiated]

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

or Brown, George [undifferentiated]

Brown, George, Rev. Brown, George (Clergyman)

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

or Brown, George [undifferentiated]

Brown, George, flutist Brown, George (Flutist)

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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).

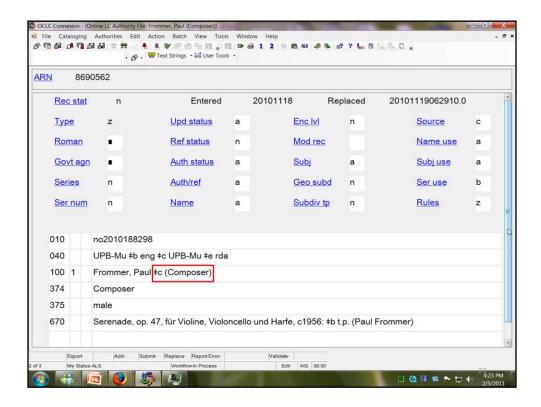
9.19.1.1 If no suitable addition is available, use the same access point for all persons with the same name, and use an undifferentiated name indicator (see 8.11) to designate the name as one that is undifferentiated.

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.



Personal name authority record created during the RDA test. Profession added to the name to differentiate him from others with the same name.

When including a parenthetical addition to a personal name access point, the first word in the parentheses is always capitalized (RDA A.2.4). Not every addition in \$c in AACR2 headings was capitalized (see the flutist example on the previous slide).

Family Names

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

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Family Names

Elements include:

Preferred name (10.2.2)

Variant name (10.2.3)

Type of family (10.3)

Date associated with family (10.4)

Place associated with family (10.5)

Prominent member of family (10.6)

Some new MARC authority fields can be used to record some of these attributes:

370 - Associated Place

376 - Family Information

25

We'll see examples of the new MARC fields later on.

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)

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Family Name Access Points

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100 3_ $a Branson (Family)
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100 3_ \$a Donald (Clan)

100 3_\$a Bourbon (Royal house)

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)

27

Important to note: while RDA provides for the creation and use of descriptive access points for family names, the Library of Congress current policy is that RDA family name access points will not be used as subjects. Instead, a family name heading from LCSH must be used. See slide 57 for an example of a name authority record for a family showing that the access point may not be used as an LC subject heading.

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

RDA family name authority records are being coded with the following: 008/11 Subject heading system/thesaurus code: n [Not applicable] 008/15 Heading use code--subject added entry: b [Heading not appropriate as subject added entry]

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

RDA Family Names *Not*Used as Subjects

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

RDA family name authority records 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.

28

Important to note: while RDA provides for the creation and use of descriptive access points for family names, the Library of Congress current policy is that RDA family name access points will not be used as subjects. Instead, a family name heading from LCSH must be used. See slides for field 376 in the authority section of this presentation for examples of name authority records for a family showing that the access point may not be used as an LC subject heading.

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

RDA family name authority records are being coded with the following: 008/11 Subject heading system/thesaurus code: n [Not applicable] 008/15 Heading use code--subject added entry: b [Heading not appropriate as subject added entry]

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

Corporate Names

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

Conferences, Congresses, Fairs, Festivals, etc.

- Only a single instruction for preferred name of all of these entities in RDA (11.2.2.11) and for additions to the name (11.13.1.8), resulting in the following changes:
- Frequency included in preferred name of conferences, congresses, etc.
- Year of convocation omitted from preferred name of exhibitions, fairs, festivals, etc.
- Year of convocation added in qualifier in authorized access points for exhibitions, fairs, festivals, etc. (11.13.1.8)
- Location added in qualifier in authorized access points even if it is also in the preferred name (11.13.1.8)

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

- 24.7A1. Omit from the name of a conference, etc. (including that of a conference entered subordinately, see 24.13), indications of its number, *frequency*, or year(s) of convocation.
- 24.7B4. If the location is part of the name of the conference, etc., do not repeat it.
- 24.8B1. As instructed in 24.7B, add to the name of an exhibition, fair, festival, etc., its number, date, and location. Do not add the date and/or location if they are integral parts of the name.
- 11.2.2.11 Omit from the name of a conference, congress, meeting, exhibition, fair, festival, etc., (including that of a conference, etc., treated as a subordinate body, see 11.2.2.14), indications of its number, or year or years of convocation, etc.
- 11.13.1.8 Add to the name of a conference, etc. (including that of a conference recorded subordinately, see 11.2.2.14), if applicable and readily ascertainable (in this order): a) the number of the conference, etc. (see 11.6) b) the date of the conference, etc. (see 11.4.2) c) the location of the conference, etc. (see 11.3.2)

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:

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

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

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

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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.

Uniform Titles

AACR2 25.5C1

100 1_ \$a Blackstone, Stella.240 10 \$a Bear in a square. \$lFrench & English245 10 \$a Bear in a square =

\$b L'ours dans le carré / \$c Stella Blackstone; [illustrations by] Debbie Harter; [translation by Servane Champion].

246 31 Sa Ours dans le carré

RDA 6.11.1.4, 17.10, 24.5.1.3

100 1_ \$a Blackstone, Stella, \$e author.

245 10 \$a Bear in a square = \$b L'ours dans le carré / \$c Stella Blackstone; [illustrations by] Debbie Harter; translation by Servane Champion.

246 31 \$a Ours dans le carré

700 12 \$a Blackstone, Stella. \$t Bear in a square. \$I English.

700 12 \$a Blackstone, Stella. \$t Bear in a square. \$I French.

Only predominant or first-named expression manifested is required. Second 700 is optional, so it is shown in italics.

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25.5C1. If the linguistic content of the item being catalogued is different from that of the original (e.g., a translation, a dubbed motion picture), add the name of the language of the item to the uniform title. Precede the language by a full stop.

Do not add the name of the language to a uniform title for a motion picture with subtitles.

If an item is in two languages, name both. If one of the languages is the original language, name it second. Otherwise, name the languages in the following order: English, French, German, Spanish, Russian, other languages in alphabetic order of their names in English. If an item is in three or more languages, use *Polyglot* unless the original work is in three or more languages (e.g., a multilateral treaty), in which case give all the languages in the order specified above.

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

17.10 Expression Manifested

Expression manifested is a core element if there is more than one expression of the work manifested. If more than one expression is embodied in the manifestation, only the predominant or first-named expression manifested is required.

LCPS for 17.10: LC practice for Core element: For resources other than compilations, this core element is covered by the authorized access point for the expression when present in a MARC bibliographic record (not possible to give this core element separately in a MARC record).

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

Note: Only the first 700 in the example is required. It would be cataloger's judgment as to which to give if only giving one (although RDA says that it would be either the "predominant or first-named expression"). Not giving access to the French translation in the example above would probably be a disservice to users, however. Giving the language of the original expression is not something that U.S. libraries have done for AACR2 (e.g., LC only gives the language of expression for a translation). This policy will need to be reconsidered if RDA is implemented in the U.S.

24.5.1.3 Record an appropriate term from the list in appendix J to indicate the nature of the relationship more specifically than is indicated by the defined scope of the relationship element itself. However, since the second indicator "2" specifies the nature of the relationship, the designator is not used in the example in this slide.

Uniform Titles

AACR2 25.5C1

RDA 6.11.1.4, 17.10, 24.5.1.3

100 0_ \$a Euripides.
240 10 \$a Bacchae. \$I Polyglot
245 10 \$a Euripidis "Bacchae":
\$b graecus textus, latina et
italica e graeco translatio,
criticae animadversiones / \$c
curantibus Cleto Pavanetto,
Laetitia Greco Manghisi.

100 0_ \$a Euripides, \$e author.

245 10 \$a Euripidis "Bacchae" : \$b
graecus textus, latina et italica e
graeco translatio, criticae
animadversiones / \$c curantibus
Cleto Pavanetto, Laetitia Greco
Manghisi.

700 02 \$a Euripides. \$t Bacchae. \$I Greek.

700 02 \$a Euripides. \$t Bacchae. \$l Latin.

700 02 \$a Euripides. \$t Bacchae. \$l Italian.

Only predominant or first-named expression manifested is required. Second and third 700s are optional, so they are shown in italics.

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25.5C1. If the linguistic content of the item being catalogued is different from that of the original (e.g., a translation, a dubbed motion picture), add the name of the language of the item to the uniform title. Precede the language by a full stop.

Do not add the name of the language to a uniform title for a motion picture with subtitles.

If an item is in two languages, name both. If one of the languages is the original language, name it second. Otherwise, name the languages in the following order: English, French, German, Spanish, Russian, other languages in alphabetic order of their names in English. If an item is in three or more languages, use *Polyglot* unless the original work is in three or more languages (e.g., a multilateral treaty), in which case give all the languages in the order specified above.

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

17.10 Expression Manifested

Expression manifested is a core element if there is more than one expression of the work manifested. If more than one expression is embodied in the manifestation, only the predominant or first-named expression manifested is required.

LCPS for 17.10: *LC practice for Core element:* For resources other than compilations, this core element is covered by the authorized access point for the expression when present in a MARC bibliographic record (not possible to give this core element separately in a MARC record). For compilations of expressions, give an analytical authorized access point for the predominant or first expression in the compilation when it represents a substantial part of the resource. Disregard contributions such as a preface or introductory chapter. Generally, do not apply this core element to anthologies of poetry, conference proceedings, journals, collections of interviews or letters, and similar resources.

Note: Only the first 700 in the example is required. But it would probably be a disservice to users to provide an access point for one of the language expressions and not the others.

24.5.1.3 Record an appropriate term from the list in appendix J to indicate the nature of the relationship more specifically than is indicated by the defined scope of the relationship element itself. *However, the second indicator value "2" in this example already indicates the type of relationship, so a designator is not used.* LCPS for 6.11.1.3. Greek. *LC practice*: For the MARC language code list forms "Attic Greek," "Greek, Ancient (to 1453)," and "Greek, Modern (1453-)," use "Greek." However, if the item is a translation from one specific Greek form into another Greek form, or contains text in two specific forms, use the specific form(s) within parentheses following "Greek." In specifying the form of the Greek, use one of the following terms: "Greek (Ancient Greek)" for the period before 300 B.C.; "Greek (Hellenistic Greek)" for the period 300 B.C.-A.D. 600; "Greek (Biblical Greek)" for the Septuagint and the New Testament; "Greek (Medieval Greek)" for the period 600-1453; "Greek (Modern Greek)" for the period 1453-

Uniform Titles

AACR2 25.9

100 1_ \$a Baldwin, James, \$d 1924-1987.

240 10 \$a Selections. \$f 2004245 10 \$a Vintage Baldwin / \$cJames Baldwin.

260 \$a New York : \$b Vintage Books, \$c c2004.

505 Contents note

RDA 6.2.2.10.3 Alternative, 6.27.3, 17.8/17.10

100 1_ \$a Baldwin, James, \$d 1924-1987, \$e author.

240 10 \$a Works. \$k Selections. \$f 2004

245 10 \$a Vintage Baldwin / \$c James Baldwin.

260 \$a New York : \$b Vintage Books, \$c [2004], ©2004.

505 Contents note and/or

700 12 Analytical access point(s)

Only predominant or first-named work manifested is required. This could be given either in a description (contents note) or as an analytical access point, or both.³⁶

25.9A. Use the collective title *Selections* for items consisting of three or more works in various forms, or in one form if the person created works in one form only, and for items consisting of extracts, etc., from the works of one person. For musical works, see also 25.34B-25.34C.

6.2.2.10 Record the preferred title for a compilation of works applying the instructions given under 6.2.2.10.1-6.2.2.10.3, as applicable.

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

6.2.2.10.2 Record one of the following conventional collective titles as the preferred title for a compilation of works (other than music, see 6.14.2.8) that consists of, or purports to be, the complete works of a person, family, or corporate body, in one particular form.

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

If none of the above is appropriate, record an appropriate specific collective title (e.g., *Posters, Fragments, Encyclicals*). If the compilation consists of two or more but not all the works of one person, family, or corporate body in a particular form, apply the instructions given under 6.2.2.10.3.

6.2.2.10.3 For a compilation consisting of:

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

or b) two or more but not all the works of one person, family, or corporate body, in various forms record the preferred title for each of the works in the compilation applying the basic instructions on recording titles of works given under 6.2.1.

Alternative

Instead of (or in addition to) recording the preferred title for each of the works in the compilation, record a conventional collective title as instructed under 6.2.2.10.1 or 6.2.2.10.2, as applicable, followed by *Selections*.

LCPS for 6.2.2.10.3: *LC practice for Alternative*: Instead of recording the preferred title for each of the works in the compilation, record a conventional collective title followed by "Selections." Give an authorized access point for the first or predominant work (RDA 17.8) or expression (RDA 17.10).

LCPS for 6.27.3: Conventional Collective Titles Beginning with "Works." *LC practice/PCC practice*: Routinely add the date of expression to the authorized access point using a conventional collective title that begins with "Works" as the preferred title.

17.8 Work Manifester

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

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

Works Accepted as Sacred Scripture

AACR2 25.17A

RDA 6.23.2.5

Use as the uniform title for a sacred scripture (see 21.37) the title by which it is most commonly identified in English-language reference sources dealing with the religious group(s) to which the scripture belongs. If no such source is available, use general reference sources.

Avesta

Bible

Koran

Talmud

Tripitaka

Choose as the preferred title for a sacred scripture the title by which it is most commonly identified in reference sources in the language preferred by the agency creating the data that deal with the religious group or groups to which the scripture belongs. If no such source is available, use general reference sources.

Avesta

Bible

Holy Piby

Kitāb al-aqdas

Qur'an

Talmud

Tripitaka

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Additional examples have been added to show the preferred title of a sacred scripture. The preferred title used for the Koran is changed in RDA to a different transliterated form: Qur'an.

25.17A. Use as the uniform title for a sacred scripture (see 21.37) the title by which it is most commonly identified in English-language reference sources dealing with the religious group(s) to which the scripture belongs. If no such source is available, use general reference sources.

6.23.2.5 Choose as the preferred title for a sacred scripture the title by which it is most commonly identified in reference sources in the language preferred by the agency creating the data that deal with the religious group or groups to which the scripture belongs. If no such source is available, use general reference sources.

Works Accepted as Sacred Scripture

AACR2 21.37A

RDA 6.30.1.2

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

Exception: works attributed to a single person

Bahá'u'lláh, 1817-1892. Kitāb alagdas

Hubbard, L. Ron (La Fayette Ron), 1911-1986. Introduction to Scientology Ethics

Moon, Sun Myung. Wŏlli haesŏl

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

6.30.1.2 For a work that is accepted as sacred scripture by a religious group, construct the authorized access point representing the work using the preferred title for the work, formulated according to the instructions given under 6.23.2.

Book of Mormon Qur'an Ādi-Granth

Exception

If reference sources dealing with the religious group to which the sacred work belongs (e.g., works of the Baha'i Faith) attribute a work accepted as sacred scripture to a single person, construct the authorized access point representing the work by combining (in this order):

- a) the authorized access point representing the person responsible for creating the work, formulated according to the instructions given under 9.19.1
- b) the preferred title for the work, formulated according to the instructions given under 6.23.2

Bahá'u'lláh, 1817-1892. Kitāb al-aqdas Hubbard, L. Ron (La Fayette Ron), 1911-1986. Introduction to Scientology

Ethics

Rogers, Robert Athlyi. Holy Piby Moon, Sun Myung. Wŏlli haesŏl

Parts of the Bible

AACR2 25.18A

RDA 6.23.2.9, 6.30.2.2

Bible. \$p N.T. \$p Corinthians, 1st

Bible. \$p O.T. \$p Genesis XI, 26-XX, 18

Bible. \$p O.T. \$p Pentateuch Bible. \$p N.T. \$p Gospels Bible. \$p O.T. \$p Apocrypha Bible. \$p Old Testament

Bible. \$p New Testament

Bible. \$p Ezra

Bible. \$p Revelation

Bible. \$p Corinthians, 1st

Bible. \$p Genesis, XI, 26-XX, 18

Bible. \$p Pentateuch

Bible. \$p Gospels

Bible. \$p Apocrypha

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

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25.18A1. General rule

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

25.18A2. Testaments

Enter the Old Testament as Bible. O.T. and the New Testament as Bible. N.T.

6.23.2.9.1 For the Old Testament, record *Old Testament* as a subdivision of the preferred title for the Bible.

For the New Testament, record *New Testament* as a subdivision of the preferred title for the Bible.

6.23.2.9.2 For books of the Catholic or Protestant canon, record the brief citation form of the Authorized Version as a subdivision of the preferred title for the Bible. If the book is one of a numbered sequence of the same name, record its number after the name as an ordinal numeral. Use a comma to separate the name and the number.

If the resource being described is part of a book (other than a single selection known by its title), add the chapter (in roman numerals) and verse (in arabic numerals). Use inclusive numbering if appropriate. Use commas to separate the name of the book, the number of the chapter, and the number of the verse or verses.

6.23.2.9.3 For the following groups of books, record the name given below as a subdivision of the preferred title for the Bible. ...

Versions (Expressions) of the Bible

AACR2 25.18A11

RDA 6.25.1.4, 6.30.3.2

Bible. ŞI Latin. Şs Vulgate	Bible. ŞI Latin. Şs Vulgate
Bible. \$I French. \$s Martin. \$f 1835	Bible. \$I French. \$s Martin. \$f 1835
Bible. \$p N.T. \$p Corinthians. \$I English. \$s Authorized	Bible. \$p Corinthians. \$I English. \$s Authorized
Bible. \$I English. \$s Smith-Goodspeed	Bible. \$I English. \$s Smith-Goodspeed
Bible. \$p O.T. \$p Genesis. \$l English. \$s Alter-Crumb. \$f 2009	Bible. \$p Genesis. \$I English. \$s Alter- Crumb. \$f 2009
Bible. \$p O.T. \$I English. \$s Gordon et al.	Bible. \$p Old Testament. \$I English. \$s

Bible. \$p O.T. \$I English. \$s Gordon et al. Bible. \$p Old Testament. \$I English. \$ \$f 1927 Gordon and others. \$f 1927

Bible. \$p O.T. \$p Psalms. \$l Afrikaans. \$s Bible. \$p Psalms. \$l Afrikaans. \$s Oberholzer et al. \$f 2005 Oberholzer and others. \$f 2005

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25.18A11. Version

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

Bible. Latin. Vulgate . . .

Bible. N.T. Corinthians. English. Authorized . . .

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

Bible. English. Lamsa . . .

Bible. O.T. Anglo-Saxon. Ælfric . . .

Bible. English. Smith-Goodspeed . . .

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

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

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

Series Access Points – Numbering

AACR2 21.30L, 25 & LCRIs

RDA 6, 24.4-24.6, 25 & LCPS's

490 1_ \$a Dictionary of literary biography; \$v v. 68

Numbering on source of information: Volume Sixty-eight

830 _0 \$a Dictionary of literary biography; \$v v. 68.

490 1_ \$a B.C. geographical series ; \$v no. 51

Numbering on source of information: NUMBER 51

830 _0 \$a B.C. geographical series; \$v no. 51.

490 1_ \$a Dictionary of literary biography; \$v volume 68

830 _0 \$a Dictionary of literary biography; \$v v. 68.

not 730 0_ \$i In series (work): \$a Dictionary of literary biography. \$n V. 68.

490 1_ \$a B.C. geographical series; \$v number 51

830 _0 \$a B.C. geographical series; \$v no. 51.

not 730 0_ \$i In series (work): \$a B.C. geographical series. \$n No. 51.

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

24.6 Numbering of Part

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

Numbering of part may include a numeral, a letter, any other character, or the combination of these, with or without an accompanying caption (volume, number, etc.) and/or a chronological designation.

24.6.1.2 Take information on numbering of parts from any source.

24.6.1.3 Record the numbering of a part or parts as it appears on the source of information. Apply the general guidelines on numbers expressed as numerals or as words given under 1.8. Abbreviate terms used as part of the numbering as instructed in Appendix B (B.5.5).

B.5.5 Numbering of Part

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

NOTE: There is a relationship designator in Appendix J for the whole-part work relationships "in series (work)". In MARC 21 records, since the 800-830 tags are defined as series added entry, the relationship is already encoded and no designator is needed.

Series Access Points – Numbering

AACR2 B.5B, 25.6A2

RDA 1.8.2 & LCPS

490 1 \$a Canadian essays and studies ; \$v 6

Numbering on source of information: VI

830 0 \$a Canadian essays and studies : Sv 6.

490 1 \$a Canadian essays and

studies; \$v VI

830 _0 \$a Canadian essays and studies; \$v VI.

490 1_ \$a UBCIM publications; \$v new 490 1_ \$a UBCIM publications; \$v ser., v. 22

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

830 0 \$a UBCIM publications; \$v new ser., v. 22.

new series, vol 22

830 0 \$a UBCIM publications; \$v new series, v. 22.

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These two examples do illustrate some changes from AACR2. The first example illustrates that agencies may keep roman numerals in that form (1.8.2, first alternative). The second example shows that the word "series" is not found in Appendix B in RDA and thus may not be abbreviated in the numbering of the series.

1.8.2 Form of Numerals

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

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

Alternatives

- 1) Record numerals in the form in which they appear on the source of information.
- 2) Record the numerals in the form in which they appear on the source. Add the equivalent numerals in the form preferred by the agency creating the data, indicating that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4.

The LCPS for 1.8.2 says to apply the first alternative.

Authority Records

Identifying RDA Authority Records

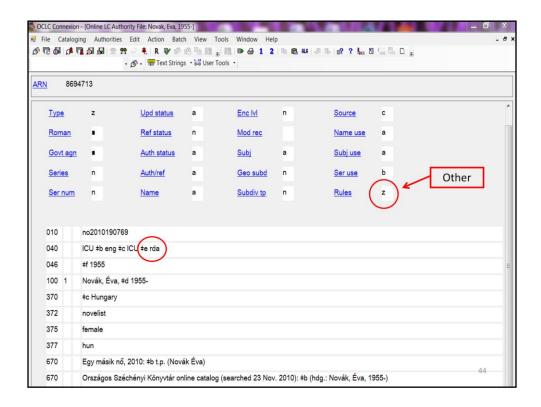
In MARC 21 authority records:

- 040 \$e with value *rda*
- 008/10 (Rules) coded z for Other
- in existing AACR2 records, during the testing period, the RDA form of a heading was recorded in a 7XX linking field with the second indicator value of "4" (= Source not specified)

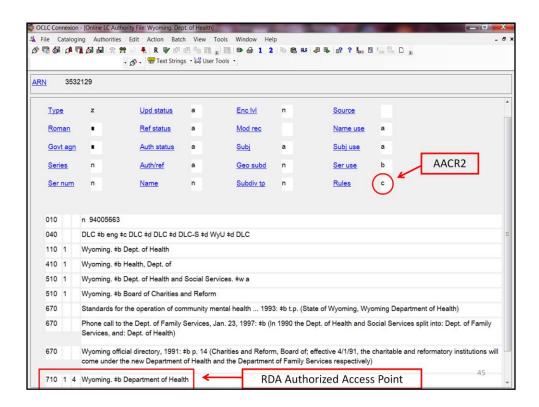
43

In 7XX linking field with the RDA form the second indictor "4" (Source not specified) was used because other forms (e.g., from the South African name authority file and French-language forms of headings for Canadian bodies from the Library and Archives Canada authority file) also are found in 7XX linking fields in some authority records.

LC and the Program for Cooperative Cataloging will, if RDA is to be implemented, consider if some existing AACR2 forms are RDA-compatible. The 7XX fields added to AACR2 records will just not be automatically "flipped" without consideration of the categories of differences between AACR2 and pure RDA forms. Additional RDA elements could be recorded separately in the newly created MARC fields for those elements without having to be added to the authorized AACR2 access point. Stayed tuned for further news from LC and PCC.



Example of an RDA personal name authority record



Example of an existing AACR2 record in which the RDA form was recorded in a 7XX linking field.

7XX - Heading Linking Entries

Second Indicator - Thesaurus

4 - Source not specified

Heading conforms to a controlled list that cannot be specified by another second indicator value or by an identifying MARC code in subfield \$2.

Note the change in practice from AACR2/LCRI as seen in the 710 linking entry: in RDA we will not be abbreviating the word Department in authorized access points (unless the corporate body itself uses an abbreviation in its preferred name).

RDA 0.6.3 Section 2: Recording Attributes of Work and Expression

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

. . .

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.

RDA 0.6.4 Section 3: Recording Attributes of Person, Family, and Corporate Body

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 additions to the authorized access point representing the person, family, or corporate body, as separate elements, or as both.

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Two important instructions from chapter 0 of RDA, having to do with recording additional elements needed to differentiate works and expressions with the same or similar titles, and persons, families, and corporate bodies with the same or similar name. RDA does not require that elements which are core elements because they are needed to differentiate entities from each other be recorded as separate elements. Including such elements as additions to the authorized access point satisfies the core requirement in RDA because of 0.6.3 and 0.6.4 instructions.

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

LCPS for 0.6.4: *LC practice*: 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.

In the following slides, the separate element is shown in authority records simply to show the possible use of the new MARC fields for the element, but note that including these separate elements is optional, because the required elements are always included in the authorized access point per LCPS's for 0.6.3 and 0.6.4.

Because Field of Activity is no longer an element that can be added to an access point, 0.6.4 will need to be revised a bit so that it is clear that it may only be recorded as a separate element.

046 - Special Coded Dates (R)

RDA 6.4 Date of Work CORE ELEMENT WHEN NEEDED TO DIFFERENTIATE

6.10 Date of Expression core element when needed to differentiate

9.3 Date Associated with the Person CORE ELEMENT

10.4 Date Associated with the Family CORE ELEMENT

11.4 Date Associated with the Corporate Body CORE ELEMENT

\$f - Birth date (NR)

\$g - Death date (NR)

\$k - Beginning or single date created (NR)

\$I - Ending date created (NR)

\$s - Start period (NR)

\$t - End period (NR)

\$u - Uniform Resource Identifier (R)

\$v - Source of information (R)

\$2 - Source of date scheme (NR)

\$6 - Linkage (NR)

\$8 - Field link and sequence number (R)

47

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

IMPORTANT TO NOTE:

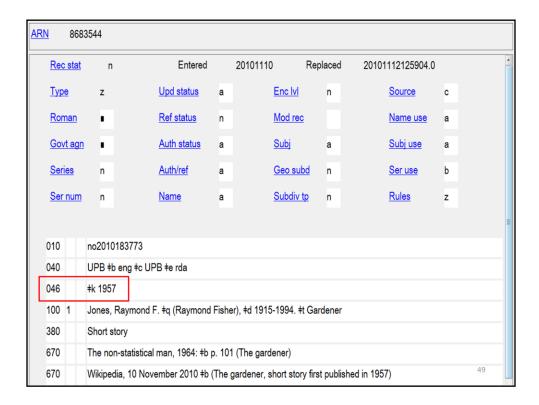
0.6.3 and 0.6.4: recording elements needed to differentiate one entity from another them in the access point is sufficient to satisfy the core requirements for those elements. Thus 046 and other separate MARC fields are basically optional, but including them in authority records may enable future use and manipulation by machines.

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

	Z	Upd status	а	Enc IvI	n	Source	С
Roman	•	Ref status	a	Mod rec		Name use	a
Govt agn	•	Auth status	а	Subj	а	Subj use	a
Series	n	Auth/ref	a	Geo subd	n	Ser use	b
Ser num	n	Name	a	Subdiv tp	n	Rules	z
010 r	no2010182	340					
040 U	UPB #b eng	tc UPB te rda					
046 ‡	‡f 1930 ‡g	1975					
100 1 1	Malcolm, D	onald, ‡d 1930-1975					
372	science fict	ion ‡a science					
374	author						
375 r	male						
377	eng						
400 1 1	Malcolm, R	oy, ‡d 1930-1975					
670	The unknow	vn shore, 1976, ©19	76: #b title	page (Donald Malc	olm)		
	Contract Contract	November 2010 ‡b d 1950s until the mid		The second secon			of science fiction and fact who was active as a writer ne Roy Malcolm)

Date attributes of a person (birth and death dates in this example) recorded in addition to including them in the access point itself. LCPS for 0.6.4 says to always add the element to the access point. Recording it also separately is optional, but including it as a separate element may enable future machine manipulation and different kinds of displays of this data.

NOTE: Although just years are shown in 046 in this example, detailed dates may also be recorded in subfields \$f, \$g \$s, and \$t. According to the MARC 21 Authority Format: The date and time are recorded according to *Representations of Dates and Times* (ISO 8601) in the pattern yyyy, yyyymm, or yyyymmdd (4 for the year, 2 for the month, and 2 for the day) unless subfield \$2 (Source of date) specifies another date scheme.



Date of creation of a work. The date has been recorded in this case even though it is not needed to differentiate this work from another.

Type	z	Upd status	a	Enc IvI	n	Source	
Roman	•	Ref status	n	Mod rec		Name use	а
Govt ag	<u>n</u> •	Auth status	а	Subj	n	Subj use	b
Series	n	Auth/ref	а	Geo subd	n	Ser use	b
Ser num	n n	Name	n	Subdiv tp	n	Rules	z
040 046	DLC #b eng # #s 1776 #t 18	tc DLC te rda td DL	С				
	Saltonstall (F	amily : ‡d 1776-1834	i +c Conn	.)			
100 3							
100 3 370	‡c U.S. ‡f Co	nn.					
1.000		onn. Itonstall, Abigail, -182	25				
370	Family ‡b Sa	****		d for use as a subje	ect; use a fa	mily name heading fi	rom LCSH.

Dates associated with a family, recorded in addition to including them in the access point. LCPS for 0.6.4 says to always add the element to the access point. Recording it also separately is optional, but including it as a separate element may enable future machine manipulation and different kinds of displays of this data.

Note also the 667 note and coding of Subj and Subj use that tells us that LC policy is not to use RDA family name headings as subjects.

336 - Content Type (R)

RDA 6.9 Content Type CORE ELEMENT

computer dataset	spoken word	tactile three- dimensional form
computer program	still image	text
notated movement	tactile image	three-dimensional form
notated music	tactile notated movement	three-dimensional moving image
performed music	tactile notated music	two-dimensional moving image
sounds	tactile text	
	computer program notated movement notated music performed music	computer still image program notated tactile image movement notated music tactile notated movement performed music tactile notated music

51

Note: this is the same element that was discussed in part 1 for use in bibliographic records. It can also be used in name authority records for expressions.

336 - Content Type

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.

Multiple content types from the same source vocabulary or code list may be recorded in the same field in separate occurrences of subfield \$a (Content type term) and subfield \$b (Content type code). Terms from different source vocabularies are recorded in separate occurrences of the field.

OTHER IDENTIFYING ATTRIBUTES OF EXPRESSIONS

6.9 Content Type CORE ELEMENT

6.9.1.3 Record the type of content contained in the resource using one or more of the terms listed in table 6.1. Record as many terms as are applicable to the resource being described.

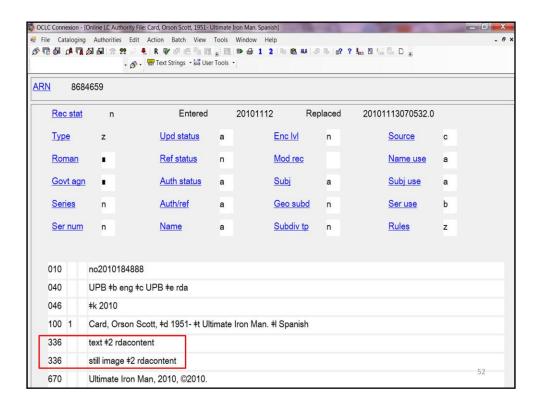
Alternative

If the resource being described consists of more than one content type, record only a) the content type that applies to the predominant part of the resource (if there is a predominant part)

10

b) the content types that apply to the most substantial parts of the resource (including the predominant part, if there is one)

using one or more of the terms listed in table 6.1, as appropriate.



An authority record for a Spanish expression of Orson Scott Card's graphic novel Ultimate Iron Man.

Note: one 336 with repeatable subfield \$a's could also have been recorded instead of two separate 336 fields.

368 – Other Corporate Body Attributes (R)

RDA 11.7 Other Designation Associated with the Corporate

Body Core element for body with name not conveying idea of a corporate body; core element when needed to differentiate

\$a - Type of corporate body (R)

\$b - Type of jurisdiction (R)

\$c - Other designation (R)

110 2_ \$a Red Hot Chili Peppers (Musical group)

368 \$a Musical group

151 \$a Cork (Ireland : County)

368 \$b County

111 2 \$a World Cup (Soccer)

368 \$c Soccer

110 2 \$a Indiana (Battleship : BB-50)

368 \$a Battleship \$c BB-50

53

368 - Other Corporate Body Attributes (R)

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.

RDA 11.7 Other Designation Associated with the Corporate Body

CORE ELEMENT Other designation associated with the corporate body is a core element for a body with a name that does not convey the idea of a corporate body. For other corporate bodies, a designation is a core element when needed to distinguish a corporate body from another corporate body with the same name.

11.7.1.1 Scope. 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 Names Not Conveying the Idea of a Corporate Body_

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.

11.7.1.5 Type of Jurisdiction

For a government other than a city or a town, record the type of jurisdiction in the language preferred by the agency creating the data. If there is no equivalent term for the type of jurisdiction in the language preferred by the agency, or in case of doubt, record it in the official language of the jurisdiction.

If the type of jurisdiction does not provide a satisfactory distinction, record an appropriate word or phrase designation as instructed under 11.7.1.6.

If two or more governments lay claim to jurisdiction over the same area (e.g., as with occupying powers and insurgent governments), record suitable designations to distinguish one from the other, as appropriate, as instructed under 11.7.1.6.

11.7.1.6 Other Designation

If neither a place nor date associated with the body, nor an associated institution, nor a type of jurisdiction, is sufficient or appropriate for distinguishing between two or more bodies, record an appropriate designation in the language preferred by the agency creating the data.

<u>ARN</u> 358	30566							
Rec stat	С	Entered		19920605	Replaced	19940405154232.7		
<u>Type</u>	Z	<u>Upd status</u>	а	Enc IvI	n	Source	С	
Roman	•	<u>Ref status</u>	n	Mod red	2	Name use	а	
Govt agn	•	Auth status	а	<u>Subj</u>	a	<u>Subj use</u>	а	
<u>Series</u>	n	Auth/ref	а	Geo sul	<u>bd</u> n	<u>Ser use</u>	b	
Ser num	n	<u>Name</u>	n	Subdiv	t <u>p</u> n	Rules	С	
010	no 9201	4442						
040	GU ‡b e	eng ‡c GU ‡d WaU						
110 2	KPTV (T	Γelevision station : Portland	d, Or.)					
368	Television	on station						
370	‡e Portla	and, Or.						
670	Can't yo	ou hear the whistle blow? [\	VR] 19	988: ‡b end credits	(KPTV)		54	

010	no2012087570
040	WaU ‡b eng ‡e rda ‡c WaU
046	‡s 2005
110 2	Transgender Europe (Organization)
368	Organization
370	‡e Malmö, Sweden ‡f Vienna, Austria
371	Amiralsgatan 88A ‡b Malmö ‡d Sweden ‡e 214 37 ‡v Human rights and gender identity, 2011
372	Transgender Europe (TGEU) is a European third sector, umbrella organization, which works towards the full equality and inclusion of all trans people in Europe. The mission of TGEU is to improve the living conditions of transgender people all over Europe and to represent trans people throughout Europe; to be the primary source for information and advice on transgender issues on a European level; to have a leading role in raising awareness within European and international institutions on transgender issues; to support a strong transgender movement by developing and implementing networks and training programs to enable transgender persons at all levels of organization; and, to work together with academic researchers who study issues relevant to transgender lives and put this research to use for the benefit of transgender people.
410 2	TGEU
670	Human rights and gender identity, 2011: ‡b page 2 of cover (TGEU; Transgender Europe)
670	TGEU website, June 27, 2012: \$\pm\$ home page (TGEU; TGEU - Transgender Europe) TGEU > Mission and documents > Fact sheet Transgender Europe (Transgender Europe - TGEU; TransGender Europe - TGEU is a European third sector, umbrella organization, which works towards the full equality and inclusion of all trans people in Europe; founded in 2005, in Vienna, during the 1st European Transgender Council in Vienna and is today registered as an NGO under Austrian Law; currently (September 2011) TGEU has 38 member groups from 23 countries, from the wider Europe and beyond) \$\pm\$ u http://tgeu.org/factsheet \$\pm\$ u http://tgeu.org/factsheet<

Туре		z	<u>Upd status</u>	а	Enc IvI	n	Source		
Roma	<u>n</u>	•	Ref status	а	Mod rec		Name use	а	
Govt a	<u>agn</u>		Auth status	а	<u>Subj</u>	а	Subj use	а	
Series	<u> </u>	n	Auth/ref	а	Geo subd	n	Ser use	b	
Ser nu	<u>ım</u>	n	<u>Name</u>	n	Subdiv tp	n	Rules	С	
010		n 79064821							
040		DLC #b eng	‡c DLC ‡d DLC ‡d V	VaU ‡d OC	oLC ‡d WaU				
034		‡d W060000	0 ‡e W0600000 ‡f S	0360000 ‡	g S0360000 ‡2 ged	net			
043		s-ag							
151		Buenos Aires	s (Argentina : Provir	ice)					
368		‡b Province							
451	П	Buenos Aires	(Province) ‡w nna	a					
451		Provincia de	Buenos Aires (Arge	ntina)					
670		Its Boletín of	icial, 1938-						
670		GEOnet, Jar	1 25, 2002 ‡b (Buen	os Aires [s	hort form], Provinci	a deADM	11, 36°00'S 60°00'W,	AR01)	

370 - Associated Place (R)

RDA 6.5 Place of Origin of the Work core element when needed to diff.

- 9.8 Place of Birth
- 9.9 Place of Death
- 9.10 Country Associated with the Person
- 9.11 Place of Residence
- 10.5 Place Associated with the Family CORE ELEMENT WHEN NEEDED TO DIFF.
- 11.3 Place Associated with the Corporate Body Core ELEMENT FOR CONFERENCES; FOR OTHER CORP. BODIES, CORE ELEMENT WHEN NEEDED TO DIFF.

\$a - Place of birth (NR) \$b - Place of death (NR) \$c - Associated country (R)

\$e - Place of residence/headquarters (R) \$f - Other associated place (R)

\$g - Place of origin of work (R)

\$s - Start period (NR) \$t - End period (NR) \$u - Uniform Resource Identifier (R)

\$v - Source of information (R) \$0 - Record control number (R)

\$2 - Source of term (NR)

\$6 - Linkage (NR)

\$8 - Field link and sequence number (R)

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

10.5 A place associated with the family is a core element when needed to distinguish a family from another family with the same name.

11.3 Place associated with the corporate body is a core element for conferences, etc. (see 11.3.2). For other corporate bodies, place associated with the corporate body is a core element when needed to distinguish a corporate body from another corporate body with the same name.

0.6.3: If place of origin of work is needed to differentiate one work from another, record the element either as an additions to the access point representing the work, as a separate element, or as both. Although the separate element can be recorded in the authority record, recording it in the access point is sufficient to satisfy core requirements. LCPS for 0.6.3: LC practice: When identifying (1) a musical work with a title that is not distinctive or (2) recording an element to differentiate one work or expression from another work or expression or from a name for a person, family, or corporate body, always add the element to the access point.

0.6.4: If the place associated with the family or place associated with the corporate body is recorded, record the elements either as additions to the authorized access point representing the person, family, or corporate body, as separate elements, or as both. Although the separate element can be recorded in authority records, recording it in the access point is sufficient to satisfy core requirements.

LCPS for 0.6.4: LC practice: 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.

Note the form in which a place is recorded: RDA 16.2.2.4: If the place name is being used to record the location of a conference, etc., (see 11.3.2), the location of the headquarters, etc., of a corporate body (see 11.3.3), the place of origin of a work (see 6.5), or a place associated with a person (see 9.8–9.11), family (see 10.5), or corporate body (see 11.3), precede the name of the larger place by a comma.

Budapest, Hungary

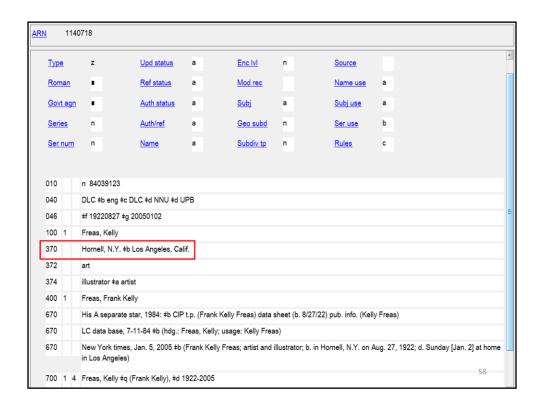
Place name recorded as the location of the corporate body with the preferred name: Rumbach

Utcai Zsinagóga

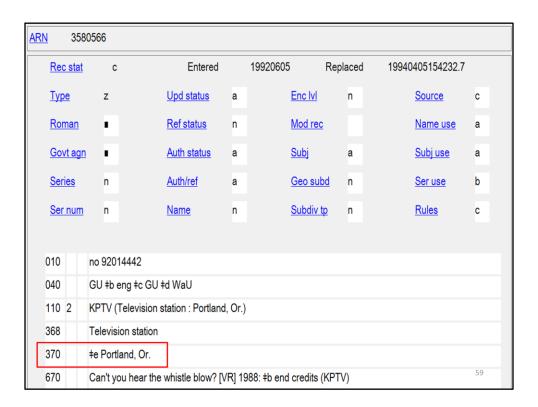
Appendix B.11: Use the abbreviations in table B.1 for the names of certain countries and of the names of states, provinces, territories, etc., of Australia, Canada, and the United States when the names are recorded:
a) as part of the name of a place located in that state, province, territory, etc. (see 16.2.2.9) or other jurisdiction (see 16.2.2.11)

b) as the name or part of the name of a place associated with a person (see 9.8–9.11) family (see 10.5), or corporate body (see 11.3).

[What's missing from this instruction is that the same thing applies to places of origin of the work]

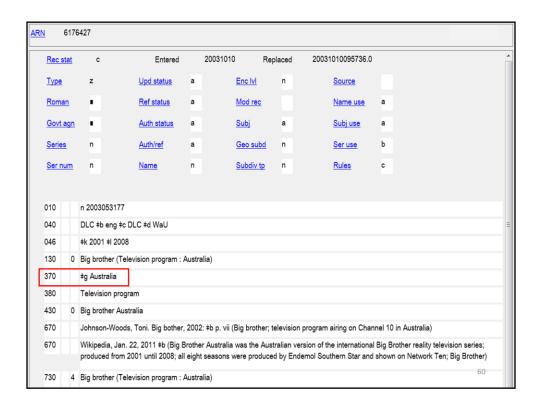


Place of birth and place of death optionally recorded. Neither is a core element.



RDA 11.3.3 Location of headquarters recorded separately and as part of an authorized access point.

370 \$e Place of residence/headquarters



Place of origin of work recorded separately and as an addition to the access point. When needed to break a conflict, recording it in the access point satisfies the core element requirements. (RDA 0.6.3 and LCRI for 0.6.3)

371 – Address (R)

RDA 9.12 Address of the Person

11.9 Address of the Corporate Body

\$a - Address (R)

\$b - City (NR)

\$c - Intermediate jurisdiction (NR)

\$d - Country (NR)

\$e - Postal code (NR)

\$m - Electronic mail address (R)

\$s - Start period (NR)

\$t - End period (NR)

\$u - Uniform Resource Identifier (R)

\$v - Source of information (R)

\$z - Public note (R)

\$4 - Relator code (R)

\$6 - Linkage (NR)

\$8 - Field link and sequence number (R)

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9.12.1.1 Address of the person is the address of a person's place of residence, business, or employer and/or an e-mail or Internet address.

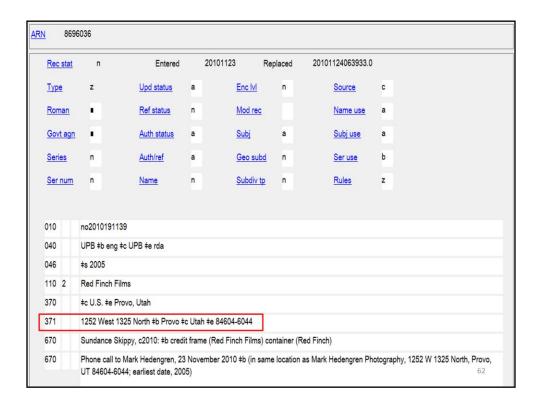
11.9.1.1 Address of the corporate body is the address of a corporate body's headquarters or offices, or an e-mail or Internet address for the body.

MARC Format Information:

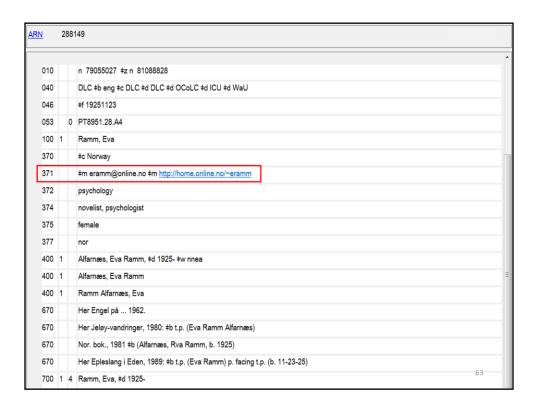
An address (as well as electronic access information such as email, telephone, fax, TTY, etc. numbers) associated with the entity described in the record. Multiple addresses, such as mailing addresses and addresses corresponding to the physical location of an item or facilities, are recorded in separate occurrences of field 371. For a person: the address of a person's place of residence, business, or employer and/or an e-mail or Internet address.

For a corporate body: the address of the corporate body's headquarters or offices, or an e-mail or Internet address for the body.

Distinction between field 371 (Address) and field 370 (Associated place): Field 370 (Associated place) includes information about places associated with a person or a corporate body at the level of the country, the town, etc. Field 371 (Address) contains information relating to the location of a person or a corporate body, at which they can be found or reached (e.g., printed mail address, e-mail address, etc.).



Address of the corporate body optionally recorded.



Address (electronic in this case) of the person optionally recorded. Note that the web address for the entity described is recorded in subfield \$m. Subfield \$u is also valid in field 371, but it would be used for the URL of a source of information for the address that is recorded in \$m.

372 – Field of Activity (R)

RDA 9.15 Field of Activity of the Person CORE ELEMENT WHEN NAME DOESN'T CONVEY IDEA OF A PERSON AND WHEN NEEDED TO DIFFERENTIATE

11.10 Field of Activity of the Corporate Body

\$a - Field of activity (R) \$0 - Record control number (R) \$s - Start period (NR) \$2 - Source of term (NR)

\$t - End period (NR) \$6 - Linkage (NR)

\$u - Uniform Resource Identifier (R) \$8 - Field link and sequence number (R)

\$v - Source of information (R)

374 – Occupation (R)

RDA 9.16 Profession or Occupation of the Person CORE ELEMENT WHEN NAME DOESN'T CONVEY IDEA OF A PERSON AND WHEN NEEDED TO DIFFERENTIATE

\$a - Occupation (R) \$0 - Record control number (R) \$s - Start period (NR) \$2 - Source of term (NR)

\$t - End period (NR) \$6 - Linkage (NR)

\$u - Uniform Resource Identifier (R) \$8 - Field link and sequence number (R) \$v - Source of information (R)

9.15 Field of activity of the person is a core element for a person whose name consists of a phrase or appellation not conveying the idea of a person. For other persons, field of activity is a core element when needed to distinguish a person from another person with the same name.

9.15.1.1 Field of activity of the person is a field of endeavour, area of expertise, etc., in which a person is engaged or was engaged.

9.16 Profession or occupation is a core element for a person whose name consists of a phrase or appellation not conveying the idea of a person. For other persons, profession or occupation is a core element when needed to distinguish a person from another person with the same name.

9.16.1.3 Profession or occupation is a profession or occupation in which a person works or has worked.

11.10.1.1 Field of activity of the corporate body is a field of business in which a corporate body is engaged, its area of competence, responsibility, jurisdiction, etc.

0.6.4 Section 3: Recording Attributes of Person, Family, and Corporate Body

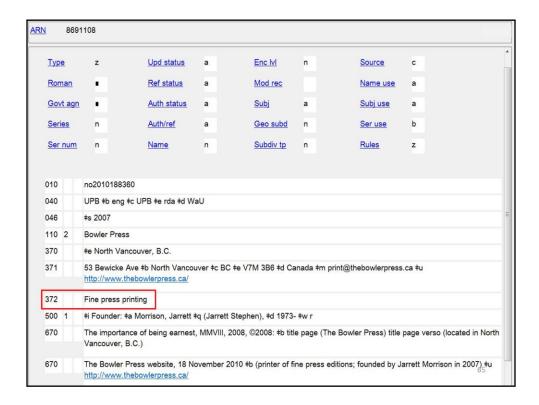
If the preferred name for the person, family, or corporate body is the same as or similar to a name by which another person, family, or corporate body is known, record as many of the additional identifying elements listed below as necessary to differentiate them. Record the elements either as additions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

Fuller form of name
Profession or occupation
Field of activity of the person
Place associated with the family
Prominent member of the family
Location of headquarters, etc.
Associated institution

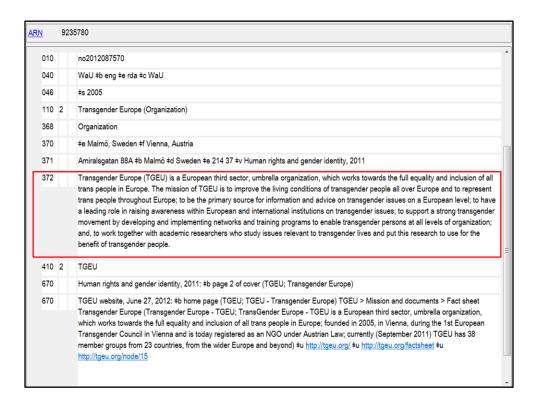
Other designation associated with the corporate body

LCPS for 0.6.4: *LC practice*: 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.

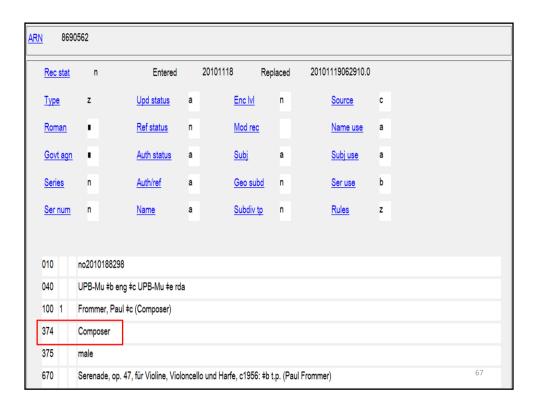
NOTE: Since the JSC approved a proposal to eliminate Field of activity as a possible addition to an access point representing a person, 0.6.4 will need a revision as well.



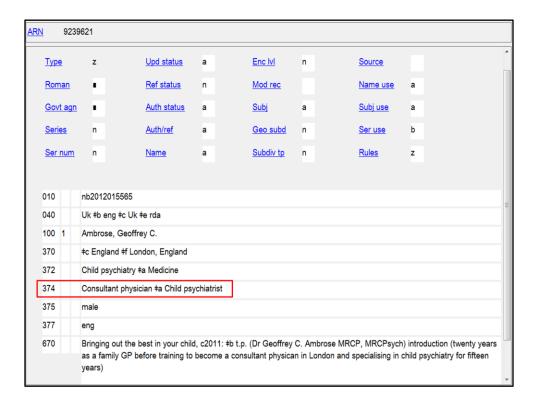
Field of activity of the corporate body optionally recorded, although it was not needed to differentiate the body from others.



Field of activity for a corporate body. Can be more than just a word or phrase.



Profession or occupation recorded separately in addition to being recorded as an addition to the access point. Recording it in the access point satisfies the core requirement for this element (RDA 0.6.4 and LCRI for 0.6.4).



In this example, the occupation element has been recorded even though it is not needed to distinguish between persons with the same name.

373 – Associated Group (R)

375 – Gender (R)

RDA 9.13 Affiliation

RDA 9.7 Gender

11.5 Associated Institution CORE IF

\$a - Associated group (R)

\$s - Start period (NR)

\$t - End period (NR)

\$u - Uniform Resource Identifier (R)

\$v - Source of information (R)

\$0 - Record control number (R)

\$2 - Source of term (NR)

\$6 - Linkage (NR)

\$8 - Field link and sequence number (R)

\$a - Gender (R)

\$s - Start period (NR)

\$t - End period (NR)

\$u - Uniform Resource Identifier (R)

\$v - Source of information (R)

\$2 - Source of term (NR)

\$6 - Linkage (NR)

\$8 - Field link and sequence number (R)

69

9.13.1.1 An affiliation is a group with which a person is affiliated or has been affiliated through employment, membership, cultural identity, etc.

MARC 373: The field is repeated if the person has multiple affiliations for different time periods.

Note: MARC Proposal No. 2011-05 broadened the definition of field 373 to include not only the affiliation for a person but also any institution associated with the entity described. The revision was approved by MARBI and the name of the field was changed from Affiliation to Associated Group. The field was redefined as "Information about a group, institution, association, etc., that is associated with the entity in the 1XX. This can also be a group with which a person is or has been affiliated, including dates of affiliation." The field is repeated if the person has multiple affiliations for different time periods.

- 11.5 Associated institution is a core element 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. Associated institution is a core element for other corporate bodies 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, and it is needed to distinguish the corporate body from another corporate body with the same name
- 9.7.1.1 Gender is the gender with which a person identifies.
- 9.7.1.3 Record the gender of the person using an appropriate term from the list below. female

rema

male

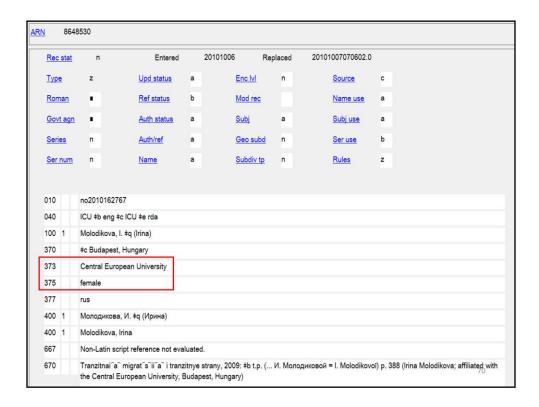
not known

If none of the terms listed is appropriate or sufficiently specific, record an appropriate term or phrase.

EXAMPLE

intersex

transsexual woman



Authority record containing affiliation and gender elements (both optional elements, and neither is a core element).

376 - Family Information (R)

RDA 10.3 Type of Family CORE ELEMENT

10.6 Prominent Member of the Family CORE ELEMENT WHEN NEEDED

TO DIFFERENTIATE

10.7 Hereditary Title

\$a - Type of family (R)

\$b - Name of prominent member (R)

\$c - Hereditary title (R)

\$s - Start period (NR)

\$t - End period (NR)

\$u - Uniform Resource Identifier (R)

\$v - Source of information (R)

\$0 - Record control number (R)

\$2 - Source of term (NR)

\$6 - Linkage (NR)

\$8 - Field link and sequence number (R)

7

10.3.1.1 Type of family is a categorization or generic descriptor for the type of family.

10.3.1.3 Record a term indicating the type of family using an appropriate term (e.g., Family, Clan, Royal house, Dynasty).

10.6 The name of a prominent member of the family is a core element when needed to distinguish a family from another family with the same name.

10.6.1.1 A prominent member of the family is a well-known individual who is a member of a family.

10.6.1.3 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.

10.7.1.1 A hereditary title is a title of nobility, etc., associated with a family.

10.7.1.3 Record a hereditary title associated with the family. Record the title in direct order in the plural form.

0.6.4 Section 3: Recording Attributes of Person, Family, and Corporate Body

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 additions to the authorized access point representing the person, family, or corporate body, as separate elements, or as both. [Emphasis added by me]

Fuller form of name

Profession or occupation

Field of activity of the person

Place associated with the family

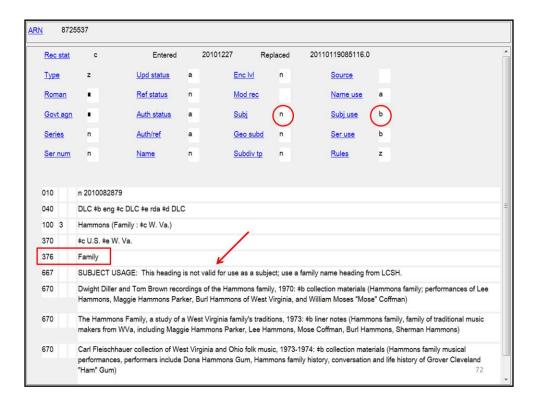
Prominent member of the family

Location of headquarters, etc.

Associated institution

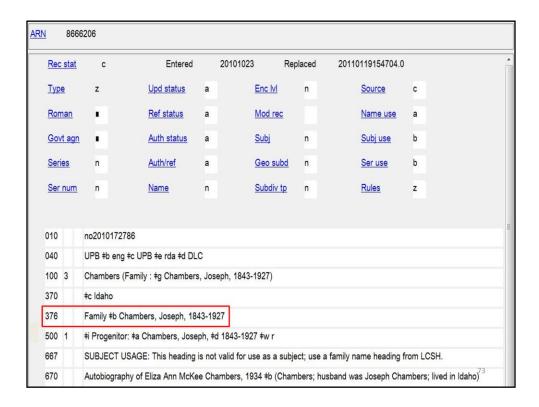
Other designation associated with the corporate body

LCPS for 0.6.4: *LC practice*: 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.



Family information optionally recorded separately, as well as being included as an addition to the access point.

Note also LC's subject cataloging policy that family name headings constructed according to RDA may not be used as subject headings. LCSH headings for families will continue to be used.



Family information recorded separately as well as part of the access point.

New MARC 21 Authority Fields

377 – Associated Language (R)

RDA 6.11 Language of Expression

9.14 Language of the Person [used in writing, broadcasting, etc.]

11.8 Language of the Corporate Body [used in its communications]

First Indicator
Undefined
- Undefined

Second Indicator
Source of code

- MARC language code7 - Source specified in \$2

Subfield Codes

\$a - Language code (R)

\$I - Language term (R) NEW

\$2 - Source of code (NR)

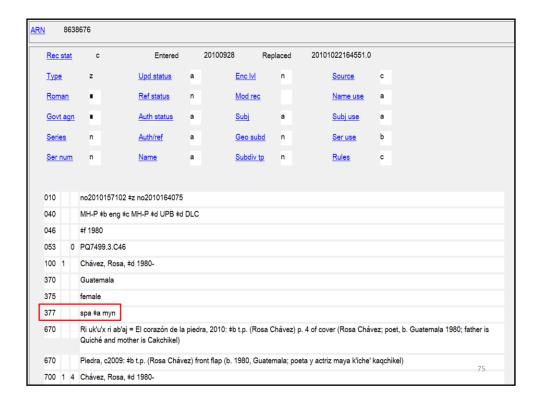
\$6 - Linkage (NR)

\$8 - Field link and sequence number (R)

74

- 9.14.1.1 Language of the person is a language a person uses when writing for publication, broadcasting, etc.
- 9.14.1.3 Record the language or languages the person uses when writing for publication, broadcasting, etc., using an appropriate term or terms in the language preferred by the agency creating the data. Select terms from a standard list of names of languages, if available.
- 11.8.1.1 Language of the corporate body is a language a corporate body uses in its communications.
- 11.8.1.3 Record the language or languages the body uses in its communications using an appropriate term or terms in the language preferred by the agency creating the data. Select terms from a standard list of names of languages, if available.
- 6.11 Language of expression is a core element when needed to differentiate an expression of a work from another expression of the same work.
- 6.11.1.1 Language of expression is a language in which a work is expressed.
- 6.11.1.3 Record the language or languages of the expression using an appropriate term or terms in the language preferred by the agency creating the data. Select terms from a standard list of names of languages, if available.

Note: MARC Proposal No. 2011-04 was approved and broadened the definition of field 377 to include the language in which a work is expressed, to accommodate RDA 6.11 Language of Expression. Also approved was a new subfield \$I for recording a language term instead of or in addition to a code. This field has also be added to the bibliographic format for use with expression records.



Languages of a person optionally recorded.

N 66	58251						
Rec stat	С	Entered		20050614	Replaced	20050616020451.0	
<u>Type</u> z		<u>Upd status</u>	а	Enc Iv	<u>'l</u> n	Source	
Roman		<u>Ref status</u>	а	Mod rec		Name use	а
Govt agn ■		Auth status	а	<u>Subj</u>	а	<u>Subj use</u>	а
<u>Series</u>	n	Auth/ref	а	Geo s	subd n	<u>Ser use</u>	b
Ser num	<u>n</u>	<u>Name</u>	n	Subo	div tp n	Rules	С
010	n 200520	2201					
040	DLC ‡b e	ng ‡c DLC ‡d DLC					
130 0	0 Bible. ‡l Lenje. ‡f 2003						
377	bnt ‡l Len	je					
430 0	Baibo						

Language of expression of a work optionally recorded as a separate element. In this example the Lenje language falls under the collective code of bnt (Bantu (Other)), so the subfield \$I is also used in field 377 to specify the particular language of the expression.

New MARC 21 Authority Fields

378 - Fuller Form of Personal Name (NR)

RDA 9.5 Fuller Form of Name

\$q - Fuller form of personal name (NR)

\$u - Uniform Resource Identifier (R)

\$v - Source of information (R)

100 1_ \$a Johnson, A. W. \$q (Alva William)

378 \$q Alva William

100 0_ \$a H. D. \$q (Hilda Doolittle), \$d 1886-1961

378 \$q Hilda Doolittle

100 1_ \$a Rodríguez L., Oswaldo \$q (Rodríguez Larralde)

378 \$q Rodríguez Larralde

100 1_ \$a Williams, John \$q (Phillip John)

378 \$q Phillip John

77

9.5 Fuller Form of Name

CORE ELEMENT

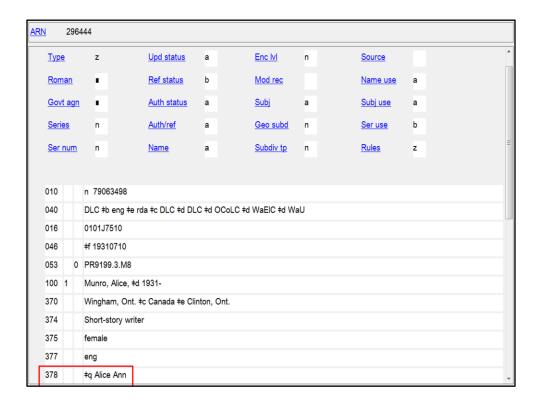
A fuller form of name is a core element when needed to distinguish a person from another person with the same name.

9.5.1.1 Scope. A fuller form of name is the full form of a part of a name represented only by an initial or abbreviation in the form chosen as the preferred name, or a part of the name not included in the form chosen as the preferred name.

9.5.1.3 Recording Fuller Forms of Names

If a fuller form of a person's name is known and if the preferred name as prescribed by the instructions given under 9.2.2 does not include all of that fuller form, record, as appropriate:

- a) the fuller form of all the inverted part of the name (forenames, etc.) and/or
- b) the fuller form of the part of the name recorded as the first element of the name (surname, etc.).



Fuller form of name recorded as a separate element even though it is not needed in the authorized access point.

New MARC 21 Authority Fields

380 - Form of Work (R)

RDA 6.3 Form of Work

380 ## \$a Motion picture

380 ## \$a Television program

380 ## \$a Choreographic work

380 ## \$a Poem

380 ## \$a Play

380 ## \$a Comic strip

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

RDA 6.6 Other Distinguishing Characteristic of the Work

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

381 ## \$a Philadelphia Museum

of Art

381 ## \$a Douglas

381 ## \$a arranged

79

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

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

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

Geological Survey (South Africa) Issuing body of a work titled *Bulletin*. There are other works with title Bulletin. Philadelphia Museum of Art Owner of a Jan van Eyck painting titled *Saint Francis receiving the stigmata*. There are other Van Eyck paintings with same title.

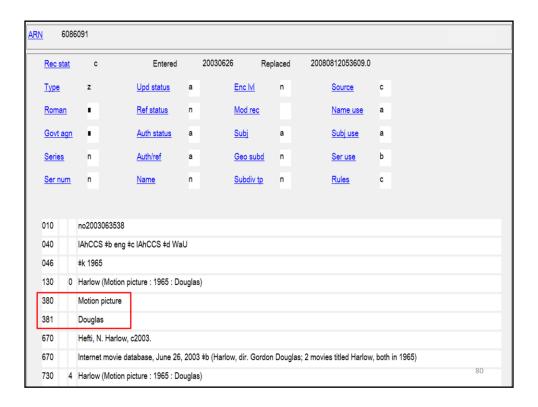
Douglas Surname of the director of a 1965 motion picture titled *Harlow*. There is another film produced in 1965 with the same title.

0.6.3 Section 2: Recording Attributes of Work and Expression

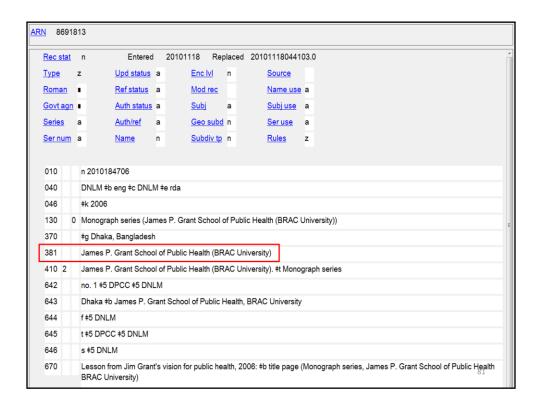
If the preferred title for a work is the same as or similar to a title for a different work, or to a name for a person, family, or corporate body, record as many of the additional identifying elements listed below as necessary to differentiate them. Record the elements *either as additions to the access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

Form of work; Date of work; Place of origin of work; Other distinguishing characteristic of the work NOTE: although these separate elements can be recorded in both bibliographic or authority records, recording them as additions to the access point is sufficient to satisfy the core requirements.

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



Two motion pictures title Harlow were created in 1965. This one was directed by Gordon Douglas. The director's surname has been used as an other distinguishing characteristic of the work and included in the authorized access point for the work. Including the 380 and 381 separate elements is optional, since including the elements as additions to the access point satisfies the requirements of 0.6.3.



Another example of Other distinguishing characteristic of work recorded separately as well as part of the access point.

New MARC 21 Authority Fields

382 – Medium of Performance(R)

383 – Numeric Designation of a Musical Work (R)

RDA 6.15 Medium of

RDA 6.16 Numeric Designation of

Performance

a Musical Work

\$a - Medium of performance

\$a - Serial number (R)

(R)

\$b - Opus number (R)

\$c - Thematic index number (R) \$d - Thematic index code (NR)

\$e - Publisher associated with serial or opus number (NR)

384 – Key (NR) First indicator

seria

RDA 6.17 Key Key type

\$a - Key (NR) # - Relationship to original

unknown

0 - Original key 1 - Transposed key

8

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

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

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

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

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

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

0.6.3 Section 2: Recording Attributes of Work and Expression

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

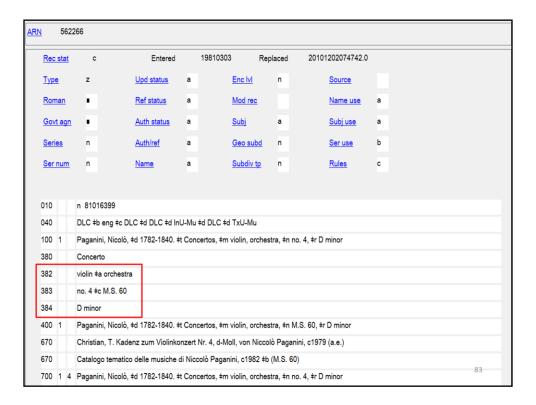
Medium of performance Numeric designation of a musical work

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

In June 2011, MARC Proposal No. 2011-09 to define two new subfields in field 383 was approved:

\$d - The matic index code (NR) - Code identifying the matic index represented by number recorded in <math>\$c\$

\$e - Publisher associated with serial or opus number (NR) - Brief identification of publisher associated



Medium of performance, numeric designation, and key recorded to distinguish one work by Telemann with the collective title Sonatas from others with the same title. The separately recorded elements are optional, since including as additions to the access point satisfies the core requirements.

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

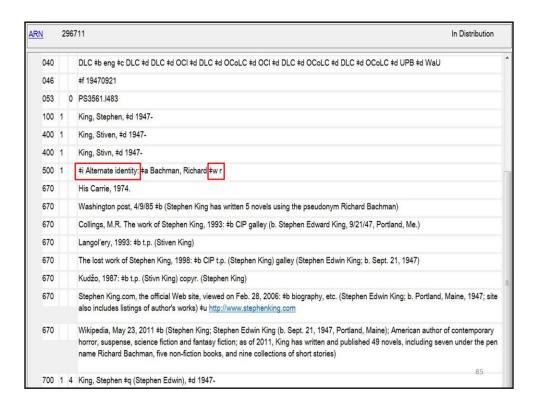
i - Reference instruction phrase in subfield \$i

r - Relationship designation in \$i or \$4

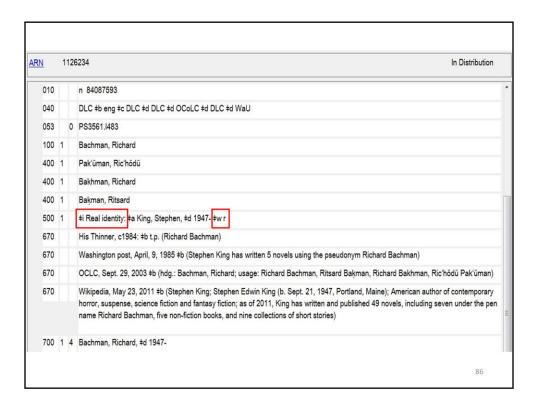
LCPS for 1.7.1: When subfield \$i for relationship designator is used, it is the first subfield, the first word is capitalized, and the subfield ends with a colon.

\$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).

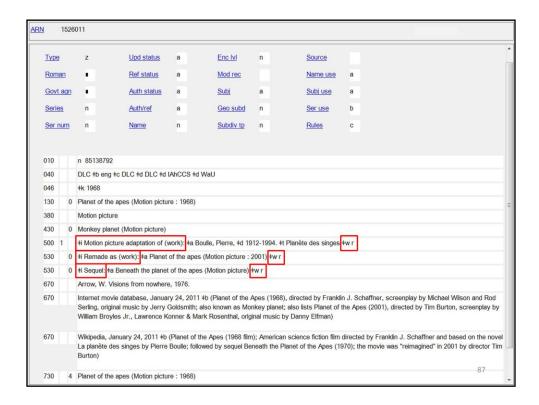
Relationship designation: When a tracing field contains a relationship designation in subfield \$i, control subfield \$w/0 contains code r (Relationship designation in subfield \$i or \$4). Code r indicates that the generation of a tag related reference instruction phrase in a cross reference display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



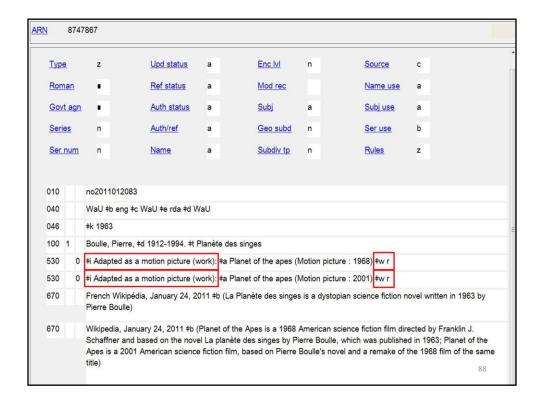
This is the authority record for Stephen King, showing the use of a relationship designator from Appendix K in the reference from his alternate identity (pseudonym) Richard Bachman.



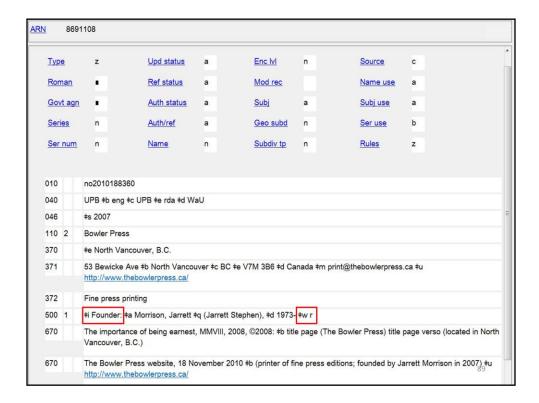
Reciprocal relationship to the previous slide.



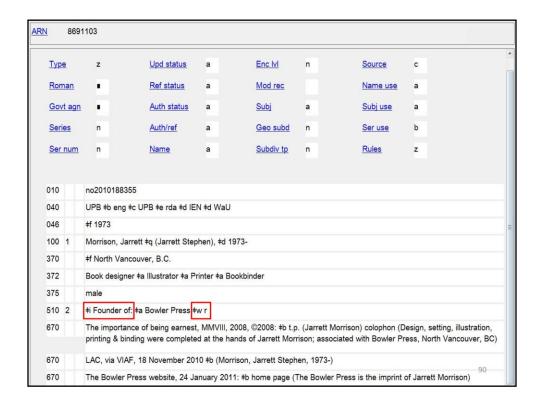
Work authority record with relationship designators (taken from RDA Appendix J) recorded with the authorized access points for the related works.



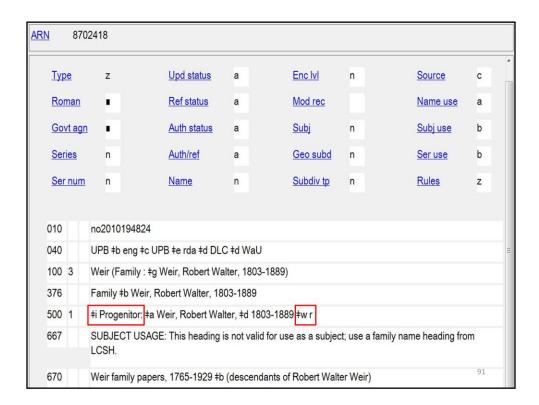
The reciprocal relationship to the previous slide.



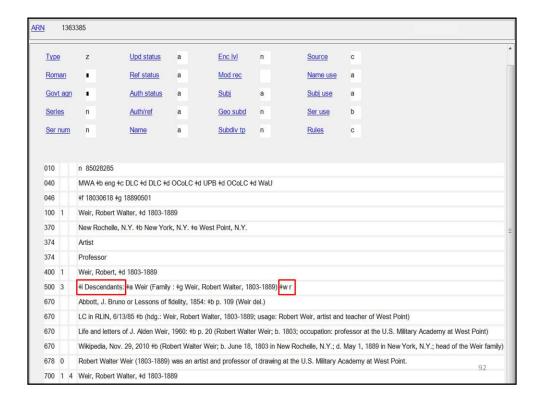
Relationship between a corporate body and a person explicitly recorded in an authority record using a relationship designator from RDA Appendix K.



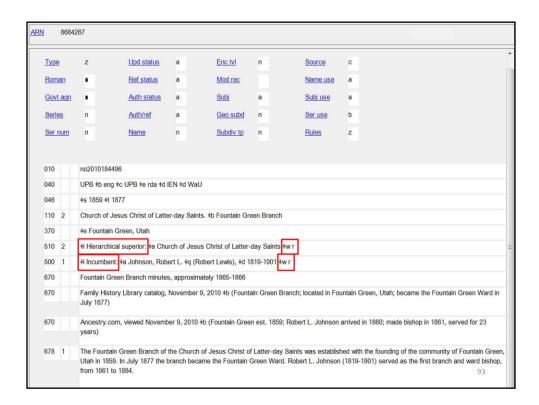
Reciprocal relationship to the previous slide.



Relationship between a family and a person explicitly recorded using a relationship designator from RDA Appendix K.



Reciprocal relationship to the one shown in the previous slide.



One final example that shows the relationship of a parent to a subordinate corporate body, which we've not expressed in AACR2 authority records.

Earlier/Later Relationships

AACR2

RDA

110 2_ \$a Brigham Young University410 2_ \$a BYU510 2_ \$a Brigham Young Academy \$w a 110 2_ \$a Brigham Young
University
410 2_ \$a BYU
510 2_ \$i Predecessor: \$a Brigham
Young Academy \$w r

\$w - Control subfield /0 - Special relationship \$w - Control subfield /0 - Special relationship

a - Earlier heading

r - Relationship designation in \$i or \$4

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There could be a difference in the way earlier/later relationships are recorded in RDA authority records from the way we do them in AACR2. Instead of a codes a (earlier heading) and b (later heading) in subfield \$w, one could use code r (relationship designation in \$i or \$4) and then give a relationship designator from RDA Appendix K (or another suitable term if needed) in subfield \$i. Appendix K.4.3 provides a number of designators that can be used for relationships between corporate bodies:

K.4.3 Relationship Designators to Relate Corporate Bodies to Other Corporate Bodies Record an appropriate term from the list below with the authorized access point or identifier for a related corporate body (see 32.1). Apply the general guidelines on using relationship designators given under K.1.

hierarchical subordinate A corporate body that is subordinate to the other corporate body. **hierarchical superior** A corporate body that is hierarchically superior to the other corporate body.

mergee A corporate body that merged with the other corporate body to form a third. predecessor A corporate body that precedes the other corporate body. product of a merger A corporate body that resulted from a merger of two or more other corporate bodies.

product of a split A corporate body that resulted from a split or division of the other corporate body.

successor A corporate body that succeeds or follows the other corporate body.

LCPS for 1.7.1 says: 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.

HOWEVER: LC practice for the Test (LCPS for 32.1.1.3) said to continue to use codes "a" and "b" in subfield \$w for earlier/later corporate body relationships. If LC/PCC implements RDA, we'll need a consistent policy here.

The Return of the 678 Field

RDA 9.17 Biographical Information

10.8 Family History

11.11 Corporate History

678 - Biographical or Historical Data

First Indicator - Type of Data

- # No information provided
- 0 Biographical sketch
- 1 Administrative history

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For many years prior to the release of RDA, NACO policies did not allow the inclusion of field 678 in new authority records. With RDA, several different elements will be recorded in field 678:

9.17 Biographical Information

10.8 Family History

11.11 Corporate History

678 - Biographical or Historical Data

Summary of the essential biographical, historical, or other information about the 1XX heading in an established heading record, an established heading and subdivision record, or a subdivision record.

First Indicator

Type of data

- # No information provided
- 0 Biographical sketch
- 1 Administrative history

Second Indicator

Undefined

- Undefined

Subfield Codes

\$a - Biographical or historical data (R)

\$b - Expansion (NR)

\$u - Uniform Resource Identifier (R)

\$6 - Linkage (NR)

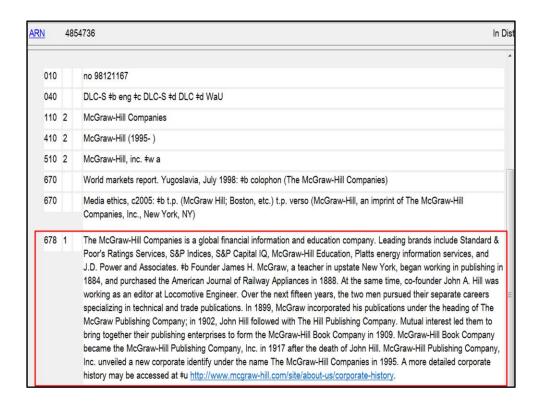
\$8 - Field link and sequence number (R)

<u>1</u>	29	296444						
010			n 79063498					
040			DLC +b eng +e rda +c DLC +d DLC +d OCoLC +d WaEIC +d WaU					
046			# f 19310710					
053		0	PR9199.3.M8					
100	1		Munro, Alice, †d 1931-					
370			Wingham, Ont. ‡c Canada ‡e Clinton, Ont.					
374			Short-story writer					
375			female					
377			eng					
670			The rest of the story, c1999: #b t.p. (Alice Munro) Canadian CIP (Munroe, Alice, 1931-)					
670			The Canadian encyclopedia, via WWW, viewed on June 4, 2008 #b (Alice Munro, nee Alice Laidlaw, short-story writer, born at Wingham, Ontario, 10 July 1931)					
670			LAC in VIAF, May 23, 2012 #b (Munro, Alice, 1931-)					
678	0		Alice Ann Munro (née Laidlaw) is a Canadian short-story writer and three-time winner of Canada's Governor General Award for English-language fiction. She was born 10 July 1931 in Wingham, Ontario. Married to James Munro in 1951, Alice Munro lived in Vancouver and Victoria, B.C. until her divorce in 1972, when she returned to Ontario to accept the position as Writer-in-Residence at University of Western Ontario. In 1980, Munro held the position of Writer-in-Residence at both University of British Columbia and University of Queensland. She currently lives in Clinton, Ontario. Additional biographical information may be found at ‡u http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com/articles/alice-munro					

Biographical information optionally recorded for Alice Munro.

010		no2012067728
040		WaU +b eng +e rda +c WaU
046		‡s 1613 ‡t 1917
100	3	Romanov (Dynasty: +d 1613-1917)
370		te Russia
376		Dynasty
400	3	Romanoff (Dynasty: ‡d 1613-1917)
400	3	Romanof (Dynasty: +d 1613-1917)
500	0	#i Progenitor: ‡a Michael, ‡c Czar of Russia, ‡d 1596-1645 ‡w r
667		SUBJECT USAGE: This heading is not valid for use as a subject; use a family name heading from LCSH.
670		Grey, I. The Romanovs, 1970: #b preface (Romanov dynasty; 17-20th centuries; Mikhail Fedorovich Romanov elected Tsar in 1613 at age 16)
670		The Romanoffs, 1890.
670		The last of the Romanofs, 1918.
670		The Longman companion to Imperial Russia, 1689-1917, 2000: #b page 28 (Romanov Dynasty, 1613-1917)
678	0	The Romanovs were a dynasty that ruled Russia for three centuries, from 1613 until the Russian Revolution in 1917. The Romanovs were descendants of a Moscow aristocrat whose daughter, Anastasia Romanovna, married Russian tsar Ivan IV Vasilyevich (Ivan the Terrible). The children of Anastasia's brother Nikita adopted the name Romanov in honor of their grandfather being the father of a tsarina. Nikita's grandson, Michael, became the first Romanov tsar. The Romanov succession of rule is as follows: Michael (reigned 1613-1645), Alexis I (r. 1645-1676), Fyodor III (r. 1676-1682), Peter the Great (r. 1682-1725), Catherine I (r. 1725-1727), Peter III (r. 1727-1730), Anna Ivanovna (r. 1730-1740), Ivan IV (r. 1740-1741), Elizabeth (r. 1741-1762), Peter III (r. 1762), Catherine the Great (r. 1762-1796), Paul I (r. 1796-1801), Alexander I (r. 1801-1825), Nicholas I (r. 1825-1855), Alexander II (r. 1855-1881), Alexander III (r. 1881-1894), and Nicholas II (r. 1894-1917).

Family history optionally recorded for the Romanov Dynasty.



Corporate history optionally recorded for McGraw-Hill Companies.