

Changes from AACR2 to RDA: A Comparison of Examples

Adam L. Schiff

Principal Cataloger

University of Washington Libraries

aschiff@uw.edu

WLMA/WALE Annual Conference

SeaTac, Washington, October 15, 2010

Originally presented at a pre-conference of the BC Library
Conference, April 22, 2010, Penticton, British Columbia

Available at <http://faculty.washington.edu/aschiff/>

This presentation was originally prepared for a pre-conference session of the 2010 BC Library Conference, in Penticton, British Columbia, April 22, 2010. Judith Kuhagen of the Policy and Standards Division of the Library of Congress reviewed a draft of it, made suggestions for improving it, and clarified a number of misunderstandings that I had. She also allowed me to use a few slides (#40-42, 44-45, 51) that were prepared for training U.S. RDA Test participants on how to record publisher, distributor, and manufacturer data.

List of Changes to AACR2 Instructions:

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

MARC 21 Changes for RDA:

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

<http://www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/bdapndxg.html>

<http://www.loc.gov/marc/authority/adapndxf.html>

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

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

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

<http://www.loc.gov/marc/RDAinMARC29.html> and see the lists of changes in the formats themselves: <http://www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/bdapndxg.html> (bib. format) and <http://www.loc.gov/marc/authority/adapndxf.html> (authority format)

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

RDA Test

- Library of Congress (LC), National Library of Medicine (NLM), National Agricultural Library (NAL)
- 26 test partners representing various types of libraries (school, public, special, etc.) and other agencies (vendors, library schools)
- Testing from October 1-December 31, 2010
- Analysis of results from January 1-March 31, 2011
- <http://www.loc.gov/bibliographic-future/rda/>

The RDA Test website includes documentation by the Library of Congress for the test, including training materials, choices in RDA, policy decisions, examples, etc. The *Library of Congress Policy Statements* are also included in Cataloger's Desktop.

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

AACR2 1.0C1

RDA D.1.2.1

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

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

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

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

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

When an element ends with an abbreviation followed by a full stop or ends with the mark of omission and the punctuation following that element either is or begins with a full stop, include the full stop that constitutes or begins the prescribed punctuation.

AACR2 1.0C1

250 \$a 3rd ed.
260 \$a Vancouver : \$b UBC
Press, \$c c2005.

RDA D.1.2.1

250 \$a 3rd ed..
260 \$a Vancouver : \$b UBC
Press, \$c [2005], ©2005.

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

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

Inaccuracies – Monographs

AACR2 1.0F

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

246 3_ \$a Micromagnetic
study of magnetoelastic
materials

RDA 1.7.9, 2.3.1.4

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

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

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

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

Inaccuracies – Monographs

AACR2 1.0F

245 00 \$a Bone augmen[t]ation
in oral implantology / \$c
[edited by] Fouad Khoury,
Hadi Antoun, Patrick Missika.

RDA 1.7.9, 2.3.1.4

245 00 \$a Bone **augmentation**
in oral implantology / \$c
[edited by] Fouad Khoury,
Hadi Antoun, Patrick
Missika.

246 1_ \$i Title should read: \$a
**Bone augmentation in oral
implantology**

In AACR2 inaccuracies are transcribed followed either by *[sic]* or by *i.e.* and the correction within square brackets. Supply a missing letter or letters in square brackets. In RDA, inaccuracies are transcribed as they appear on the source of information. If necessary, a note may be made correcting the inaccuracy, and the title as corrected may be recorded as a variant title if it is considered important for access. When transcribing the title proper of a serial or integrating resource, correct obvious typographic errors, and make a note giving the title as it appears on the source of information. In case of doubt about whether the spelling of a word is incorrect, transcribe the spelling as found. Record the title as it appears on the source of information as a variant title if it is considered to be important for access.

Inaccuracies – Monographs

AACR2 1.0F

245 10 \$a Hearing on pending legislative [i.e. legislation] : \$b hearing before the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, United States Senate, One Hundred Tenth Congress, first session, October 24, 2007.

246 3_ \$a Hearing on pending legislation

RDA 1.7.9, 2.3.1.4

245 10 \$a Hearing on pending legislative : \$b hearing before the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, United States Senate, One Hundred Tenth Congress, first session, October 24, 2007.

246 1_ \$i Title should read: \$a Hearing on pending legislation

In AACR2 inaccuracies are transcribed followed either by *[sic]* or by *i.e.* and the correction within square brackets. Supply a missing letter or letters in square brackets. In RDA, inaccuracies are transcribed as they appear on the source of information. If necessary, a note may be made correcting the inaccuracy, and the title as corrected may be recorded as a variant title if it is considered important for access. When transcribing the title proper of a serial or integrating resource, correct obvious typographic errors, and make a note giving the title as it appears on the source of information. In case of doubt about whether the spelling of a word is incorrect, transcribe the spelling as found. Record the title as it appears on the source of information as a variant title if it is considered to be important for access.

Transcription of Marks of Punctuation

AACR2 1.1B1

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

RDA 1.7.3

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

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

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

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

Title Proper – Serials

AACR2 12.1B7

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

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

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

RDA 2.3.1.4

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The annual report of Governor ...

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

Annual report *not* ... Annual report

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

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

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

336 - Content Type (RDA 6.9)

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

337 - Media Type (RDA 3.2)

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

338 - Carrier Type (RDA 3.3)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Microscopic carriers: microscope slide

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

Stereographic carriers: stereograph card; stereograph disc

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

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

Other values established: other; unspecified

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

General Material Designation

AACR2 1.1C

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

RDA 3.2, 3.3, 6.9

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Microscopic carriers: microscope slide

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

Stereographic carriers: stereograph card; stereograph disc

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

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

Other values established: other; unspecified

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

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

Parallel Titles

AACR2 1.1D

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

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

RDA 2.3.3

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

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

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

Parallel Titles

AACR2 1.1D

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

246 31 \$a Vocabulaire
météorologique international

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

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

RDA 2.3.3

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

246 31 \$a Vocabulaire
météorologique international

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

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

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

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

Other Title Information – Continuing Resources

AACR2 12.1E1

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

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

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

RDA 2.3.4.3

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

Note: Other Title Information is *not* a core element in RDA

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

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

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

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

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

Supplied Other Title Information

AACR2 1.1E6

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

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

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

RDA 2.3.4

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

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

245 10 \$a K.S. Kulkarni.

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

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

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

AACR2 3.1E2, 7.1E2

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

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

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

RDA 2.3.4.5, 2.3.4.6

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statement of Responsibility

AACR2 1.1A2

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

Statement of responsibility taken from title page verso.

RDA 2.2.4, 2.4.2.2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statement of responsibility

Statement of responsibility relating to title proper

Parallel statement of responsibility relating to title proper

Statement of Responsibility

AACR2 1.1F5

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

RDA 2.4.1.5

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

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

In RDA there is no such limitation:

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

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

Statement of Responsibility

RDA 2.4.1.5

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

RDA 2.4.1.5 Optional Omission

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

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

Optional Omission

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

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

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

Statement of Responsibility

AACR2 1.1F7

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

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

RDA 2.4.1.4

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

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

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

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

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

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

Optional Omission

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

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

Statement of Responsibility

AACR2 1.1F12

245 10 \$a Characters from Dickens : \$b dramatised adaptations / \$c by Barry Campbell.

245 10 \$a Roman Britain / \$c research and text by Colin Barham.

RDA 2.4.1.8

245 10 \$a Characters from Dickens / \$c dramatised adaptations by Barry Campbell.

245 10 \$a Roman Britain / \$c research and text by Colin Barham.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Edition Statement

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

RDA 2.5.1.4, B.4, 1.8.1

250 \$a 2nd ed.

Source of information reads:
Second edition

250 \$a Nouv. éd.

Source of information reads:
Nouvelle édition

250 \$a Version 4.

Source of information reads:
Version IV

250 \$a 6. Aufl.

Source of information reads: 6.
Aufl.

250 \$a **Second edition.**

Source of information reads:
Second edition

250 \$a **Nouvelle édition.**

Source of information reads:
Nouvelle édition

250 \$a **Version IV.**

Source of information reads:
Version IV

250 \$a **6. Aufl.**

Source of information reads: 6.
Aufl.

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

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

Ny udg.

(Source of information reads: Ny udgave)

2nd ed.

(Source of information reads: Second edition)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Publication, Distribution, Etc.

AACR2 1.4B4

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

RDA 2.8.1.4

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

Source of information reads:
Vancouver, British Columbia

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

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

Optional Omission

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

Publication, Distribution, Etc.

AACR2 1.4B4

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

Source of information reads:

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

RDA 2.8.1.4

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

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

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

Optional Omission

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

Publication, Distribution, Etc.

AACR2 1.4B4, 1.4D2

260 \$a Seattle, Wash. : \$b Open Hand Pub. ; \$a New York, NY : \$b Distributed by Talman Co., \$c c1991.

Source of information for publisher reads: Open Hand Publishing Inc., Seattle, Washington

Source of information for distributor reads: Distributed by The Talman Company, Inc., New York, NY

RDA 2.8.1.4

260 \$a Seattle, **Washington** : \$b Open Hand **Publishing Inc.** ; \$a New York, NY : \$b Distributed by **The Talman Company, Inc.**, \$c [1991], ©1991.

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

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

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

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

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

Publication, Distribution, Etc.

AACR2 1.4B4, 1.4D2

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

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

RDA 2.8.1.4

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

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

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

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

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

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

Place of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

AACR2 1.4B6, 1.4C4

260 \$a Stockholm [i.e. Paris] :
\$b Knižnice lyriky, \$c 1954.

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

RDA 2.8.1.4, 2.20.7.3

260 \$a Stockholm : \$b Knižnice
lyriky, \$c 1954.
500 \$a Actually published in Paris.

260 \$a Bs. As. : \$b Ed. del
Mediodia, \$c [1966]
500 \$a Published in Buenos Aires.

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

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

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

Place of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

AACR2 1.4C2, 1.4C4

260 \$a Caerdydd [Cardiff] : \$b
Gwasg Ei Mawrhydi, \$c
1978.

260 \$a Rio [de Janeiro] : \$b
LJOE, em convênio com a
Empresa Brasileira de
Filmes, \$c 1980.

RDA 2.8.1.4, 2.20.7.3

260 \$a Caerdydd : \$b Gwasg Ei
Mawrhydi, \$c 1978.
500 \$a Published in Cardiff.

260 \$a Rio : \$b LJOE em
convênio com a Empresa
Brasileira de Filmes S/A.,
Embrafilme, \$c 1980.
500 \$a Published in Rio de
Janeiro.

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

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

Place of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

AACR2 1.4C3

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

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

RDA 2.8.1.4, 2.20.7.3

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

500 \$a Published in London,
Ontario.

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

500 \$a Published in
Vancouver, Washington.

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

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

Place of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

AACR2 1.4C5

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

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

RDA 2.8.2.4

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

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

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

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

Place of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

AACR2 1.4C5

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

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

RDA 2.8.2.4

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

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

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

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

Place of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

AACR2 1.4C5

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

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

RDA 2.8.2.4

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

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

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

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

Place of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

AACR2 1.4C5

260 \$a Montreal : \$b McGill-Queen's University Press, \$c 2001.

Source of information reads:
McGill-Queen's University Press, Montreal & Kingston, London, Ithaca. *Record created by a Canadian library.*

RDA 2.8.2.4

260 \$a Montreal ; \$a Kingston ; \$a London ; \$a Ithaca : \$b McGill-Queen's University Press, \$c [2001?], ©2001.

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

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

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

Place of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

AACR2 1.4C5

260 \$a Philadelphia, PA ; \$a
Gabriola Island, B.C. : \$b
New Society Publishers, \$c
c1994.

RDA 2.8.2.4

260 \$a Philadelphia, PA ; \$a
Gabriola Island, B.C. : \$b New
Society Publishers, \$c [1994],
©1994.

Source of information reads:
New Society Publishers,
Philadelphia, PA, Gabriola
Island, B.C. *Record created
by a Canadian library.*

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

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

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

Place of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

AACR2 1.4C5

260 \$a Philadelphia, PA : \$b
New Society Publishers, \$c
c1994.

Source of information reads:
New Society Publishers,
Philadelphia, PA, Gabriola
Island, B.C. *Record created
by a U.S. library.*

RDA 2.8.2.4

260 \$a Philadelphia, PA ; \$a
Gabriola Island, B.C. : \$b New
Society Publishers, \$c [1994],
©1994.

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

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

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

Publication Information

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

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

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

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

Unknown place and/or publisher

AACR2 1.4C6, 1.4D6

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

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

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

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

RDA 2.8.2.6, 2.8.4.7

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Distribution Information

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

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

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

Examples: place of distribution

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

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

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

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

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

Examples: distributor's name

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

On title page: Chicago, 2009

On title page verso: RD Distributors, Evanston

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

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

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

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

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

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

Examples: date of distribution

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

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

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

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

Manufacture Information

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

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

Example: place of manufacture

260 \$a [Place of publication not identified] :
\$b International Group, \$c 2009 \$e (New
York)

On source: Published 2009 by the International
Group; 2009 printing, Johnson Graphics,
New York and Buenos Aires.
No distribution information available.

This example shows the Place of manufacture in subfield \$e because the Place of publication could not be identified and there was no distribution information on the resource.

Examples: manufacturer's name

260 \$a Boston : \$b [publisher not identified],
\$c 2010 \$f (Kinsey Printing Company)

On score: Published in Boston, 2010;
Cambridge -- Kinsey Printing Company
No distribution information

260 \$a [Place of publication not identified] :
\$b [publisher not identified], \$c 2009 \$e
(Arlington, VA : \$f B. Ross Printing)

On photograph: Published 2009; printed by B. Ross
Printing (Arlington, VA), May 2009
No distribution information

These two examples show giving the Manufacturer's name because the publisher is not identified. The manufacturer's name is given in the 260 subfield \$f. In the second example, the Place of manufacture is given in subfield \$e because the Place of publication is not identified.

Approximate Date of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

AACR2 1.4F7, 2.16G

RDA 1.9.2

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.8.6.6. Date of Publication Not Identified in the Resource

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

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

Unknown Date of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

AACR2 1.4F6

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

c1967

1967 printing

p1983

1979 pressing

©1967 or copyright 1967

1967 [in manufacture date field]

©1983 or phonogram 1983

1979 [in manufacture date field]

[date of production not identified]

[date of publication not identified]

[date of distribution not identified]

[date of manufacture not identified]

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

, c1967

, 1967 printing

, p1983

, 1979 pressing

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

2.11.1.3. Recording Copyright Dates

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

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

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

Unknown Date of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

AACR2 1.4F6

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

RDA 2.8.6.6, 2.11

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

or

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

or

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

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

, c1967
, 1967 printing
, p1983
, 1979 pressing

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

2.11.1.3. Recording Copyright Dates

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

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

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

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

Unknown Date of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

AACR2 1.4F6

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

RDA 2.8.6.6, 2.11

or

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

or

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

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

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

Unknown Date of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

AACR2 1.4F6

260 \$a Tucson, Ariz. : \$b
Statistical Research, Inc., \$c
2003 printing.

Title page reads: Statistical
Research, Inc., Tucson,
Arizona, Redlands,
California. *Title page verso
reads:* First printing:
December 2003. *No other
date present*

RDA 2.8.6.6, 2.10.6.3

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

or

260 \$a Tucson, Arizona ; \$a
Redlands, California : \$b
Statistical Research, Inc., \$c
[date of publication not
identified] \$g (2003)

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

, c1967
, 1967 printing
, p1983
, 1979 pressing

2.10.6. Date of Manufacture. Date of manufacture is a core element for a resource in a published form if neither the date of publication, the date of distribution, nor the copyright date is identified.

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

Examples: date of manufacture

260 \$a Tampa : \$b Garrison Publishers, \$c [date of publication not identified] \$g (2010)

On source: Garrison Publishers, Tampa; 2010 Printing
No distribution or copyright date

260 \$a [Place of publication not identified] : \$b [publisher not identified], \$c [date of publication not identified] \$e (London : \$f ZZZ Printers, \$g 2009)

On source: Printed for distribution in Western Europe by ZZZ Printers (London, Zurich, and Vienna) in 2009.
No distribution information or copyright date.

These two examples show giving the Date of manufacture in 260 subfield \$g as a “Core if” element. In these situations, Publication and distribution information were not on the resource.

However, the advice for both Place of ... and Date of ... information would be to give a probable place of publication and a probable date of publication whenever possible to avoid needing to give any of the Core if elements we’ve just spent many minutes considering. Also, if catalogers do need to give any distribution information or manufacture information, it might be easier to give complete distribution statements or complete manufacture statements in the 260 field because it is confusing to give only one or two of the pieces of each statement.

Extent

AACR2 1.5, 2.5, 3.5, etc.

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

RDA 3.4

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

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

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

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

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

3.3.1.3 Recording Carrier Type

Audio carriers

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

Projected image carriers

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

Computer carriers

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

Unmediated carriers

card
flipchart
object
roll
sheet
volume

Microform carriers

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

Video carriers

video cartridge
videocassette
videodisc
videotape reel

Also:

Microscopic carriers

microscope slide

Stereographic carriers

stereograph card
stereograph disc

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

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

3.4.1.5 Other Terms to Designate the Type of Unit

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

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

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

or

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

audio disc *or* CD

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

videodisc *or* DVD

3.4.1.7 Number of Subunits

Specify the number of subunits as instructed under 3.4.1.7.1–3.4.1.7.8, as applicable, if readily ascertainable and considered important for identification or selection. Record the number of subunits, in parentheses, following the term designating the type of unit.

1 computer disc (184 remote-sensing images)	1 microfiche (120 frames)
1 computer disc (xv pages, 150 maps)	1 online resource (68 pages)
1 computer disc (1 audio file, 3 video files)	1 online resource (36 photographs)
3 microfiches (1 score (118 pages))	1 online resource (2 video files)

3.4.2.2 Extent of a Cartographic Resource

Record the extent of the resource by giving the number of units and an appropriate term from the list below. If the resource consists of more than one type of unit, record the number of each applicable type. Record the term in the singular or plural, as applicable.

atlas	map	remote-sensing image
diagram	model	section
globe	profile	view

If none of the terms listed above is appropriate, use a term designating the type of unit as concisely as possible. Use terms taken from the lists under 3.4.4.2 (still images) and 3.4.6.2 (three-dimensional forms) if applicable.

3.4.3.2 Extent of Notated Music

Record the extent of a resource consisting of notated music by giving the number of units and an appropriate term for the format of notated music as listed under 7.20.1.3. If the resource consists of more than one type of unit, record the number of each applicable type in the order listed under 7.20.1.3. Record the term in the singular or plural, as applicable.

Specify the number of volumes and/or pages, leaves, or columns as instructed under 3.4.5, in parentheses, following the term designating the format of notated music.

score	violin conductor part	part
condensed score	vocal score	choir book
study score	piano score	table book
piano conductor part	chorus score	

If none of the terms listed is appropriate or sufficiently specific, record details of the format of notated music as instructed under 7.20.1.4.

The changes from AACR2: *miniature score* is now *study score*; *close score* is covered by *condensed score*.

3.4.5 Extent of Text

3.4.5.2 Single Volume

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

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

327 pages	xvii, 323 pages
321 leaves	27 pages, 300 leaves
381 columns	1 volume (loose-leaf)

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

3.4.5 Extent of Text

3.4.5.3 Unnumbered Pages, Leaves, or Columns

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

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

93 unnumbered pages

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

approximately 600 pages

c) Record *1 volume (unpaged)*.

1 volume (unpaged)

3.4.5 Extent of Text

3.4.5.3 Unnumbered Pages, Leaves, or Columns

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

either

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

or

b) an estimated number preceded by *approximately*

or

c) *unnumbered sequence of pages*, etc.

33 leaves, 31 unnumbered leaves

8, vii, approximately 300, 73 pages

27 pages, unnumbered sequence of leaves

8 unnumbered pages, 155 pages

3.4.5 Extent of Text

3.4.5.5 Misleading Numbering

If the numbering on the last page, leaf, or column of a sequence does not represent the total number of pages, leaves, or columns in that sequence, let it stand uncorrected unless it gives a completely false impression of the extent of the resource (e.g., when only alternate pages are numbered or when the number on the last page, leaf, or column of the sequence is misprinted).

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

48, that is, 96 pages

329, that is, 392 pages

3.4.5 Extent of Text

3.4.5.6 Incomplete Volume

If the last part of the volume is missing and the extent of the complete volume cannot be ascertained, record the number of the last numbered page, leaf, or column using the appropriate term and add (incomplete). Record the imperfection as instructed under 3.21.1.

xxiv, 179 pages (incomplete)

If pages or leaves appear to be missing from both the first and last part of the volume, and the extent of the complete volume cannot be ascertained, record the first and last numbers of the pages, leaves, or columns preceded by the appropriate term. Record the imperfection as instructed under 3.21.1.

leaves 81-149

3.4.5 Extent of Text

3.4.5.8 Complicated or Irregular Paging, Etc.

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

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

1000 pages in various pagings

256 leaves in various foliations

1283 columns in various numberings

3.4.5 Extent of Text

3.4.5.8 Complicated or Irregular Paging, Etc.

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

560 pages, 223 pages, 217 variously numbered pages

366 pages, 98 pages, 99 unnumbered pages

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

1 volume (various pagings)

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

3.4.5 Extent of Text

3.4.5.16 More Than One Volume

If the resource consists of more than one volume, record the extent by giving the number of volumes and the term volumes.

3 volumes

Exceptions

Completed serials. For serials, record the extent by giving the number of bibliographic volumes as reflected in the numbering of the serial (see 2.6) rather than the number of physical volumes.

Incomplete resources. If the resource is not yet complete (or if the total number of volumes to be issued is unknown), apply the instructions given under 3.4.1.10.

volumes

volumes (loose-leaf)

For multipart monographs, RDA says to record the number of *physical* volumes. This is a change from AACR2 2.5B18: If the number of bibliographic volumes differs from the number of physical volumes, give the number of bibliographic volumes followed by *in* and the number of physical volumes.

8 v. in 5

The exceptions to the RDA rule are for completed serials (bibliographic volumes are recorded rather than physical volumes) and incomplete resources (no count of the volumes is recorded).

In RDA, a note would be made about the number of bibliographic volumes:

3.22.2.8 Number of Bibliographic Volumes Differing from Number of Physical Volumes

If the number of bibliographic volumes differs from the number of physical volumes, make a note indicating the number of bibliographic volumes.

3.22 Note [about carriers]

3.22.2.8 Number of Bibliographic Volumes Differing from Number of Physical Volumes

If the number of bibliographic volumes differs from the number of physical volumes, make a note indicating the number of bibliographic volumes.

8 bibliographic volumes in 5 physical volumes

Extent recorded as: 5 volumes

Exception

Serials. Record the extent of a serial by giving the number of bibliographic volumes (see 3.4.5.16). If considered important for identification or selection, make a note on the number of physical volumes in the item being described applying the instructions on item-specific carrier characteristics given under 3.21.

Except for serials and incomplete resources, RDA says to record the number of *physical* volumes. This is a change from AACR2 2.5B18: If the number of bibliographic volumes differs from the number of physical volumes, give the number of bibliographic volumes followed by *in* and the number of physical volumes.

8 v. in 5

In RDA, a note would be made about the number of bibliographic volumes:

3.22.2.8 Number of Bibliographic Volumes Differing from Number of Physical Volumes

If the number of bibliographic volumes differs from the number of physical volumes, make a note indicating the number of bibliographic volumes.

3.5 Dimensions

3.5.1.3 Recording Dimensions

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

Alternative

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

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

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

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

7.15 Illustrative Content

7.15.1.3 Recording Illustrative Content

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

Alternative

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

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

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

7.15 Illustrative Content

7.15.1.3 Recording Illustrative Content

Optional Addition

Record the number of illustrations if their number can be ascertained readily (e.g., when the illustrations are listed and their numbers stated).

48 illustrations

100 maps

1 form, 2 maps, 10 photographs, 15 plans

For the RDA Test, the optional addition decision is “cataloger judgment.”

Comparison of Extent

AACR2

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

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

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

RDA

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

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

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

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

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

Comparison of Extent

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

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

: all ill.

: chiefly maps

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

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

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

Series Numbering

AACR2 1.6G

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

Numbering on source of information: Volume Sixty-eight

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

Numbering on source of information: NUMBER 51

RDA 2.12.9

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

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

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

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

RDA A.7. Numbering within Series and Subseries

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

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

Alternatives

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

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

1.8.3. Substitute numerals for numbers expressed as words.

Series Numbering

AACR2 1.6G

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

*Numbering on source of
information:* Book Four

RDA 2.12.9

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

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

*Numbering on source of
information:* VI

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

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

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

RDA A.7. Numbering within Series and Subseries

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

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

Alternatives

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

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

1.8.3. Substitute numerals for numbers expressed as words.

Series Numbering

AACR2 1.6G

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

*Numbering on source of
information: No. 4*

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

*Numbering on source of
information: 5. Band*

RDA 2.12.9

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

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

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

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

RDA A.7. Numbering within Series and Subseries

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

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

Alternatives

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

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

1.8.3. Substitute numerals for numbers expressed as words.

Series Numbering

AACR2 1.6G

490 \$a Fisheries Centre
research reports, \$x 1198-
6727 ; \$v v. 7, no. 3

*Numbering on source of
information: Volume 7
Number 3*

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

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

RDA 2.12.9

490 \$a Fisheries Centre
research reports, \$x 1198-
6727 ; \$v **volume 7, number 3**

490 \$a UBCIM publications ; \$v
new **series, vol 22**

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

RDA 2.12.9.3. Record the numbering of the resource within the series as it appears on the source of information. Apply the general guidelines on transcription given under 1.7 and the general guidelines on numbers expressed as numerals or as words given under 1.8.

Do not capitalize a term that is part of the series numbering unless the instructions in appendix A appropriate to the language involved require capitalization (e.g., noun capitalization in German). Capitalize other words and alphabetic devices used as part of a numbering system according to the usage in the resource.

2.12.9.6. If a new sequence of numbering is accompanied by wording to differentiate the sequence, such as new series, include this wording.

If a new sequence of numbering with the same system as before is not accompanied by wording such as new series, supply new series or another appropriate term. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4.

RDA A.7. Numbering within Series and Subseries

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

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

Alternatives

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

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

1.8.3. Substitute numerals for numbers expressed as words.

Series Numbering

AACR2 1.6G

490 \$a Économies et sociétés ;
\$v t. 7, no 2-3

*Numbering on source of
information: Tome VII, n^o 2-3*

RDA 2.12.9

490 \$a Économies et sociétés ;
\$v **tome VII**, no 2-3

490 \$a Yearbook / American
Vocational Association ; \$v
6th

*Numbering on source of
information: Sixth*

490 \$a Yearbook / American
Vocational Association ; \$v
6th

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

RDA 2.12.9.3. Record the numbering of the resource within the series as it appears on the source of information. Apply the general guidelines on transcription given under 1.7 and the general guidelines on numbers expressed as numerals or as words given under 1.8.

Do not capitalize a term that is part of the series numbering unless the instructions in appendix A appropriate to the language involved require capitalization (e.g., noun capitalization in German). Capitalize other words and alphabetic devices used as part of a numbering system according to the usage in the resource.

1.8.5. When recording ordinal numbers (expressed either as numerals or as words) taken from an English-language source, record them as numerals in the form 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, etc.

RDA A.7. Numbering within Series and Subseries

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

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

Alternatives

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

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

1.8.3. Substitute numerals for numbers expressed as words.

Access Points

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, 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.

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

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

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.

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.

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.

Access Points

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, 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.

700 1_ \$a Deveaux, Monique, \$e editor.

700 1_ \$a Dhamoon, Rita, \$d 1970-\$e editor

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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, 24.5.1.3

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

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

6.27.1.4 Compilations of Works by Different Persons, Families, or Corporate Bodies
 If the 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) is cataloger's judgment for LC during the RDA Test.

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.

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, 24.5.1.3

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

21.7C1. If a work falling into one of the categories given in 21.7A1 lacks a collective title, enter it under the heading appropriate to the first work named in the chief source of information of the item being catalogued. If the item lacks a collective chief source of information, enter it under the heading appropriate to the first work in the item. Make added entries for editors/compiler 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 is cataloger's judgment for LC during the RDA Test.

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.

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) or could be both. Could also be only or also identifiers (but they won't be used alone during U.S. test of RDA).

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, 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 \$i contains (work) \$a Homer. \$t
 Iliad. \$n Book 1.
 700 02 \$i contains (work) \$a Homer. \$t
 Iliad. \$n Book 6.
 700 02 \$i contains (work) \$a Homer. \$t
 Iliad. \$n Book 20.
 700 02 \$i contains (work) \$a Homer. \$t
 Iliad. \$n Book 24.

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

6.27.2.3 Two or More Parts

When identifying two or more 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.

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

AACR2 25.6B3

RDA 6.27.2.3 Alternative, 24.5.1.3

100 0_ \$a Homer.	100 0_ \$a Homer, \$e author.
240 10 \$a Iliad. \$k Selections	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.	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.
	<i>700 02 \$i contains (work) \$a Homer. \$t Iliad. \$n Book 1.</i>
	<i>700 02 \$i contains (work) \$a Homer. \$t Iliad. \$n Book 6.</i>
	<i>700 02 \$i contains (work) \$a Homer. \$t Iliad. \$n Book 20.</i>
	<i>700 02 \$i contains (work) \$a Homer. \$t Iliad. \$n Book 24.</i>

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.

Personal Name Headings

AACR2 22.15C, 22.19B

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

100 1_ \$a Williams, Hank, \$d 1949-

Usage: Hank Williams, Jr.

RDA 9.2.2.9.5

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

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

100 1_ \$a Williams, Hank, \$c Jr., \$d 1949-

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 name.

Personal Name Headings

AACR2 22.17A

RDA 9.3.2.3, 9.3.3.3, 9.19.1.3

Smith, John, 1924-	Smith, John, 1924-
Smith, John, 1900 Jan. 10-	Smith, John, 1900 January 10-
Smith, John, 1836 or 7-1896	Smith, John, 1836 or 1837 -1896
Smith, John, ca. 1837-1896	Smith, John, approximately 1837-1896
Smith, John, 1837-ca. 1896	Smith, John, 1837- approximately 1896
Smith, John, ca. 1837-ca. 1896	Smith, John, approximately 1837- approximately 1896
Smith, John, b. 1825	Smith, John, born 1825 LC practice: Smith, John, 1825-
Smith, John, d. 1859	Smith, John, died 1859 LC practice: Smith, John, -1859

RDA Appendix B does not contain any abbreviations for months. Other terms associated with dates that are abbreviated in AACR (b., d., fl., cent.) are spelled out in RDA. “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.

Personal Name Headings

AACR2 22.17A

RDA 9.3.4.3, 9.19.1.3

Johnson, Carl F., fl. 1893-1940	Johnson, Carl F., flourished 1893-1940 <i>LC practice:</i> Johnson, Carl F., active 1893-1940
Joannes, Diaconus, 12th cent.	Joannes, Diaconus, 12th century
Joannes, Actuarius, 13th/ 14th cent.	Joannes, Actuarius, 13th/14th century
Lin, Li, jin shi 1152	Lin, Li, jin shi 1152

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 in RDA. “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.”

Personal Name Headings

AACR2 22.19, LAC RI 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 (<i>Profession or Occupation</i>) or Smith, John (<i>Field of activity</i>) or Smith, John [undifferentiated]
Brown, George, Captain	Brown, George (<i>Soldier</i>) or Brown, George [undifferentiated]
Brown, George, F.I.P.S.	Brown, George (<i>Profession or Occupation</i>) or Brown, George (<i>Field of activity</i>) or Brown, George [undifferentiated]
Brown, George, Rev.	Brown, George (<i>Clergyman</i>)
Brown, George, Ph. D.	Brown, George (<i>Profession or Occupation</i>) or Brown, George (<i>Field of activity</i>) or Brown, George [undifferentiated]
Brown, George, flutist	Brown, George (<i>Flutist</i>)

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).

9.19.1.7 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), 9.19.1.5 (period of activity of the person), or 9.19.1.6 (profession or occupation) are available to distinguish one access point from another, add a term indicating the field of activity of the person (see 9.15).

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.

Family Names

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

Family 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

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 (MARC 100 \$a)

10.10.1.3 Date Associated with the Family (100 \$d)

10.10.1.4 Place Associated with the Family (100 \$c)

10.10.1.5 Prominent Member of the Family (100 \$g)

Family Name Access Points

100 3_ \$a Branson (Family)

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)

Conferences, Congresses, Fairs, Festivals, etc.

AACR2 24.7A1, 24.8B1

RDA 11.2.2.11, 11.13.1.8

Comparative Canadian Literature Conference	Annual Comparative Canadian Literature Conference
Symposium on Active Control of Vibration and Noise	Biennial Symposium on Active Control of Vibration and Noise
Jean Piaget Society. Meeting Expo 86 (Vancouver, B.C.)	Jean Piaget Society. Annual Meeting Expo (1986 : Vancouver, B.C.)
Festival of Flowers '94 (Itanagar, India)	Festival of Flowers (1994 : Itanagar, India)
Vancouver Conference on Modernism (1981)	Vancouver Conference on Modernism (1981 : Vancouver, B.C.)
Salzburger Festspiele (2008)	Salzburger Festspiele (2008 : Salzburg, Austria)
Auckland Art Fair (2009)	Auckland Art Fair (2009 : Auckland, N.Z.)

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 name of a conference, congress, meeting, etc. (24.7A1). Year of convocation will be omitted from exhibitions, fairs, festivals, etc. (24.8A1). Location will be recorded even if the location is part of the 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

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.

Uniform Titles

AACR2 25.5C1

RDA 6.11.1.4, 17.10, 24.5.1.3

100 1_ \$a Blackstone, Stella.

240 10 \$a Bear in a square. \$l
French & English

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

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 \$i contains (expression)
\$a Blackstone, Stella. \$t Bear
in a square. \$l English.**

**700 12 \$i contains (expression)
\$a Blackstone, Stella. \$t Bear
in a square. \$l French.**

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.

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.

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.

Uniform Titles

AACR2 25.5C1

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

RDA 6.11.1.4, 17.10, 24.5.1.3

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 \$i contains (expression) \$a
 Euripides. \$t Bacchae. \$l
 Ancient Greek.
 700 02 \$i contains (expression) \$a
 Euripides. \$t Bacchae. \$l Latin.
 700 02 \$i contains (expression) \$a
 Euripides. \$t Bacchae. \$l Italian.

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.

Note: Only the first 700 in the example is required.

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.

Uniform Titles

AACR2 25.9

100 1_ \$a Baldwin, James, \$d
1924-1987.
240 10 \$a Selections. \$f 2004
245 10 \$a Vintage Baldwin / \$c
James Baldwin.
260 \$a New York : \$b
Vintage Books, \$c c2004.
505 *Contents note*

RDA 6.2.2.10.3 Alternative, 17.8

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)*

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*.

Note: the decision on the alternative for the U.S. RDA test is: Yes, use the conventional collective title + *Selections* instead of recording the preferred titles of the works; if one or more work is especially important, also record the work titles.

17.8 Work Manifested

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

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

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
Tripiṭaka

RDA 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.

Avesta
Bible
Holy Piby
Kitāb al-aqdas
Qur'an
Talmud
Tripiṭaka

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

Enter a work that is accepted as sacred scripture by a religious group, or part of such a work, under title.

RDA 6.30.1.2

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

Exception: works attributed to a single person

Bahá'u'lláh, 1817-1892. Kitāb al-aqdas

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

Moon, Sun Myung. Wöllli haesöl

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. Wöllli haesöl

Parts of the Bible

AACR2 25.18A

Bible. \$p O.T.

Bible. \$p N.T.

Bible. \$p O.T. \$p Ezra

Bible. \$p N.T. \$p Revelation

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

RDA 6.23.2.9, 6.30.2.2

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.

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

RD A 6.25.1.4, 6.30.3.2

Bible. \$l Latin. \$s Vulgate	Bible. \$l Latin. \$s Vulgate
Bible. \$l French. \$s Martin. \$f 1835	Bible. \$l French. \$s Martin. \$f 1835
Bible. \$p N.T. \$p Corinthians. \$l English. \$s Authorized	Bible. \$p Corinthians . \$l English. \$s Authorized
Bible. \$l English. \$s Smith-Goodspeed	Bible. \$l English. \$s Smith-Goodspeed
Bible. \$p O.T. \$p Genesis. \$l English. \$s Alter-Crumb. \$f 2009	Bible. \$p Genesis . \$l English. \$s Alter-Crumb. \$f 2009
Bible. \$p O.T. \$l English. \$s Gordon et al. \$f 1927	Bible. \$p Old Testament . \$l English. \$s Gordon and others . \$f 1927
Bible. \$p O.T. \$p Psalms. \$l Afrikaans. \$s Oberholzer et al. \$f 2005	Bible. \$p Psalms . \$l Afrikaans. \$s Oberholzer and others . \$f 2005

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.

Musical Works

- Some additions to titles will no longer be abbreviated: *arranged* instead of *arr.*;
accompaniment instead of *acc.*;
unaccompanied instead of *unacc.*

Respighi, Ottorino, 1879-1936. Uccelli; **arranged**

Townshend, Pete. Songs. Selections; **arranged**

Lohse, Horst, 1943- . Lieder, accordion **accompaniment**

Goehr, Alexander, 1932- . Songs, clarinet, viola
accompaniment

Bennett, Sharon. Vocalises, **unaccompanied**

Here are some changes being made to the way musical works and expressions are named.

Musical Works

- No “rule of three” for recording the medium of performance (6.15, 6.28.1.9)
- Expanded options for recording indeterminate medium of performance (6.15.1.13): family of instruments or voices (e.g., *plucked instrument; chordal instrument*); range or general type of instrument or voice (e.g., *low instrument; melody instrument; male voice*); unspecified instruments, etc. (e.g., *unspecified instrument*)

Musical Works

- No distinction between pre-20th century and post-19th century works for recording key (6.17)
- “Works. Selections” used instead of just “Selections” for a collection of works by a single composer containing various types of composition for various mediums of performance (6.14.2.8.6)

Bach, Johann Sebastian, 1685-1750. **Works.** Selections

Musical Works

- Librettos now treated as non-musical works and named using the writer of the libretto

Goodman, Alice. Nixon in China

not Adams, John, 1947- . Nixon in China. Libretto

- Variant access point for libretto made under the composer's name

100 1_ \$a Goodman, Alice. \$t Nixon in China

400 1_ \$a Adams, John, \$d 1947- \$t Nixon in China. \$s Libretto

Musical Works

- Variant access point for the related work for which a cadenza was written

100 1_ \$a Previn, André, \$d 1929- \$t Cadenza to Mozart's Piano concerto in C minor, KV. 491, 1st movement

400 1_ \$a Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus, \$d 1756-1791. \$t Concertos, \$m piano, orchestra, \$n K. 491, \$r C minor. \$p Allegro. \$p Cadenza (Previn)