

Cataloging Books in RDA: A Comparison with AACR2

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presented by

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The Structure of RDA: General Structure

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The Structure of RDA: General Structure

Remember that RDA has a clear structure:

Table of contents

- Introduction
- Specific instructions
 - Entities and their attributes
 - FRBR Group 1 (WEMI) (Chapters 1-7)
 - FRBR Group 2 (PFC) (Chapters 8-11)
 - FRBR Group 3 (Places) (Chapter 16)
 - Relationships (Chapters 17-22, 24-32)
- Appendices for
 - Abbreviations
 - Capitalization
 - Relationship designators (more on this later)
- Glossary with links to the text of the instructions
- Index

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



RDA TOOLKIT
RESOURCE DESCRIPTION & ACCESS

University of Washington

RDA
TOOLS
RESOURCES

RDA Quick Search

Profile Name Password

RDA

RDA Table of Contents

- + 0: Introduction
- + Section 1: Recording Attributes of Manifestation & Item
- Section 2: Recording Attributes of Work & Expression
 - + 5: General Guidelines on Recording Attributes of Works and Expressions
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 - 12: General Guidelines on Recording Attributes of Concepts, Objects, Events, and Places
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 - 15: Identifying Events
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RDA TABLE OF CONTENTS

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- 0.1: Key Features [RDA](#)
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- 0.3: Conceptual Models Underlying RDA [RDA](#)
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The Structure of RDA: Not Organized Like AACR2

- Not by class of materials
 - No separate chapters for books, maps, printed music, etc.
 - Overarching principles applicable to all
- Organized by **identify** and **relate** user tasks
- Elements addressed separately
 - To **assemble** elements when needed (e.g., in authorized access points), see the instructions at the **end** of chapters 6, 9-11)

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The organization of RDA is very different from AACR2. Instead of separate chapters for classes of materials, such as books, cartographic materials, printed music, etc., RDA is principle-based and organized around the goals or tasks to help users “identify” and “relate” the resources they need from our collections. There are general instructions applying to all resources with specific instructions for characteristics unique to certain categories of resources.

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

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

The Structure of RDA: Core-ness

- Based on attributes mandatory for a national level record (FRBR/FRAD)
- Defined at the element level
 - Always **CORE ELEMENT**
 - “Core if” – if situation described applies
- Core elements listed:
 - as a group in RDA 0.6
 - separately in appropriate chapters
- LC and PCC have identified additional elements as “LC Core” or “LC/PCC Core”

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

Core elements can be seen in two ways within RDA:

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

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

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

2.3.2 Title Proper

CORE ELEMENT

2.4 Statement of Responsibility

CORE ELEMENT

Statement of responsibility relating to title proper is a core element (if more than one, only the first recorded is required). Other statements of responsibility are optional.

2.9 Distribution Statement LC-PCC PS

CORE ELEMENT

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. Other sub-elements of distribution statements are optional.

2.11 Copyright Date

CORE ELEMENT

LC-PCC PS

Copyright date is a core element if neither the date of publication nor the date of distribution is identified.

2.12 Series Statement LC-PCC PS

CORE ELEMENT

Core elements are title proper of series, numbering within series, title proper of subseries, and numbering within subseries. Other sub-elements of series statements are optional.

Some examples of core elements and “core if” elements from chapter 2.

3.5 Dimensions LC-PCC PS

3.5.1 Basic Instructions on Recording Dimensions

3.5.1.1 Scope

Dimensions are the measurements of the carrier or carriers and/or the container of a resource.

Dimensions include measurements of height, width, depth, length, gauge, and diameter.

For maps, etc., and still images, the dimensions can be:

- the dimensions of the face of the map, etc., (see [3.5.2 RDA](#)) or of the pictorial area (see [3.5.3 RDA](#))
- and/or*
- the dimensions of the carrier.

LC-PCC PS for 3.5
RDA

DIMENSIONS

CORE ELEMENT FOR LC

Dimensions is a core element for LC for resources other than serials and online electronic resources.

[2012-05]

Dimensions is not a core element in RDA, but it is for LC for resources other than serials and online electronic resources.

3.11 Layout LC-PCC PS

3.11.1 Basic Instructions on Recording Layout

3.11.1.1 Scope
Layout is the arrangement of text, images, tactile notation, etc., in a resource.

3.11.1.2 Sources of Information
 Use evidence presented by the resource itself (or on any accompanying material or container) as the basis for recording the layout of the resource. Take additional evidence from any source.

3.11.1.3 Recording Layout
 Record the layout of the resource if considered important for identification or selection. Use one or more terms from the following list:

Cartographic images

both sides
 back to back

LC-PCC PS for 3.11
RDA

LAYOUT

CORE ELEMENT FOR LC/PCC
 Layout is a core element for LC/PCC for cartographic resources.

[2012-10]

Layout is not a core element in RDA, but LC and PCC have made it core for cartographic resources.

The Structure of RDA: Alternatives, Options, and Exceptions

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

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

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

Optional instructions provide for either:

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

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

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

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

2.4.1.4 Recording Statements of Responsibility

Transcribe a statement of responsibility as it appears on the source of information (see 1.7 [RDA3](#)).

EXAMPLE

by Walter de la Mare

Fats Waller

authorized by the United Lutheran Church of America

by [E B C]

Creator's initials represented by musical notes on source of information

chosen for this edition by the author

Title proper: Selected poetry of W.H. Auden

text, translation, introduction and commentary by Joseph Rabinowitz

Third word misspelled and should read: introduction

Optional Omission [RDA242](#)

Abridge a statement of responsibility only if this can be done without loss of essential information. Do not use a mark of omission (...) to indicate such an omission. Always record the first name appearing in the statement. When omitting names from a statement of responsibility naming more than one person, etc., apply the instructions at 2.4.1.5 [RDA3](#).

EXAMPLE

by Harry Smith

Source of information reads: by Dr. Harry Smith

Charles F. Hoban, Jr.

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

sponsored by the Library Association

Source of information reads: sponsored by the Library Association (founded 1877)

Exception

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

EXAMPLE

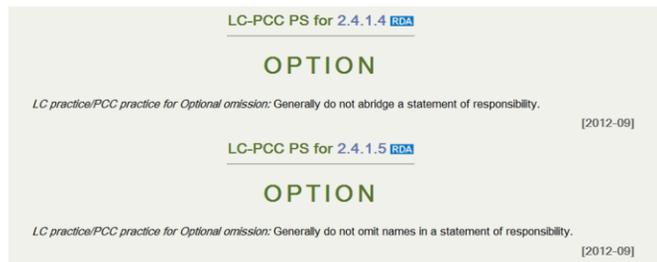
editor: Wyndham Lewis

founded, edited, and published by Jean-Paul Sartre

compiled and edited by Richard L. Coulton with the assistance of voluntary aid

The Structure of RDA: Library of Congress- PCC Policy Statements

- To facilitate a standard interpretation and application of alternatives, options, and exceptions
- Follow green link in RDA Toolkit **LC-PCC PS**



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

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

The Structure of RDA: Examples

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

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

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

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

Sources

- Preferred source: source of title proper
- More sources for information
 - Whole resource, with priority order
 - Then any other source
- Brackets used only if data taken from outside the resource
- Three categories (RDA 2.2.2.2–2.2.2.4)
 - Pages, leaves, etc., or images of pages ...
 - Moving images
 - All other resources

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

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

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

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

- A. Resources with pages, leaves, etc., or images of pages
- B. Moving images
- C. All other resources

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

Sources: Resources with Pages, Leaves, etc.

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

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RDA 2.2.2.2 provides a priority order for the preferred sources for these materials:

- Title page, title sheet, etc. (or image)
- Cover (or image)
- Caption (or image)
- Masthead (or image)
- Colophon (or image)

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

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

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

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

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

Sources: Resources Issued in More Than One Part

- E.g., serials, multipart, integrating resources, kits
- RDA 2.1.2.3
 - If sequentially numbered, use the lowest-numbered issue or part available
 - If unnumbered or not sequentially numbered, use the issue or part with the earliest date of issue
 - If the concept of sequential numbering is not appropriate (e.g., for a kit), use the resource as a whole; if this is not possible, generally determine the main part

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RDA 2.1.2.3 provides the instructions for resources issued in multiple parts. This includes serials, multipart monographs, integrating resources, and kits.

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

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

Sources: Other Resources

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

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

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

DESCRIPTION

Transcription: 'Take What You See and Accept What You Get'

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

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Transcription: "Take What You See and Accept What You Get"

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

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

Transcription: 'Take What You See and Accept What You Get'

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

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LC-PCC PS 1.71

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

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

Transcription: Capitalization

- RDA 1.7.2
“Apply the instructions on capitalization found in Appendix A.”
- LC-PCC PS 1.7.1 First Alternative
“For capitalization of transcribed elements, catalogers are encouraged (but not required) to follow Appendix A; it is permitted to ‘take what you see’ on the resource.”

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

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

Transcription: Capitalization

Accepting found capitalization:

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

Changing found capitalization:

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

These are equally acceptable!

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

[Animation for last text box on mouse click]

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

Transcription: Punctuation, Numerals, Symbols, Abbreviations, etc.

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

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

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

Transcription: Transcribed Elements vs. Recorded Elements

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

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RDA distinguishes between transcribed elements and recorded elements.

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

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

Transcription: Language and Script

- RDA 1.4
 - “Transcribe ... in the language and script found in the resource”
 - List of elements to be transcribed
- Non-transcribed elements
 - When *recording* other elements (e.g., extent, notes), record them in English)
 - When *adding data within* an element, record it in the language and script of the element to which it is added
 - When *supplying* an element, generally supply in English
- Regarding non-Latin scripts, LC policy is to record a transliteration instead, or to give both (using the MARC 880 fields).
 - LC and CONSER policy: only record languages/scripts in the MARC-8 repertoire of UTF-8: Perso-Arabic script (e.g., Arabic, Persian, Pushto, Urdu); Hebrew, Yiddish; Chinese, Japanese, Korean; Cyrillic-based scripts; and Greek.
 - BIBCO: scripts beyond the MARC-8 repertoire of UTF-8 may be used when they are supported by the input system.

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

For non-transcribed elements:

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

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

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

Identifying RDA Records

In MARC 21 bibliographic records:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ONLINE CATALOG

In the event of a temporary shutdown of the federal government, beginning Tuesday, October 1, the LC Online Catalog will be inaccessible.

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LC Control No.: 2012050290
 LCCN Permalink: <http://lccn.loc.gov/2012050290>

000 01834cam a2200361 1 1 0
 001 17660212
 005 20130810084130.0
 008 130315s2013 ctuab b 001 0 eng
 906 _ |a 7 |b cbc |c orignew |d 1 |e ecip |f 20 |g y-gencatlg
 925 0 _ |a acquire |b 2 shelf copies |x policy default
 955 _ |b rf16 2013-03-15 |l rf16 2013-03-15 to Dewey |w rd14 2013-03-18 |a xn08 2013-08-01 1 copy rec'd., to CIP ver. |f xk02 2013-08-07, to Rev. |a xk10 2013-08-08 RDA CIP ver Reviewed |f xk02 2013-08-10, updated (Compt)
 010 _ |a 2012050290
 020 _ |a 9780762778270
 040 _ |a DLC |b eng |c DLC |e rda |f DLC
 042 _ |a pcc
 043 _ |a n-us-il
 050 00 |a F541.6 |b .M684 2013
 082 00 |a 977.3 |2 23
 100 1 _ |a Moreno, Richard.
 245 10 |a Myths and mysteries of Illinois : |b true stories of the unsolved and unexplained / |c Richard Moreno.
 264 _1 |a Guilford, Connecticut : |b Globe Pequot Press, |c [2013]
 300 _ |a viii, 199 pages : |b illustrations, map ; |c 23 cm.
 336 _ |a text |2 rdacontent
 337 _ |a unmediated |2 rdamedia
 338 _ |a volume |2 rdacarrier
 490 0 _ |a Myths and mysteries series
 504 _ |a Includes bibliographical references (pages 175-193) and index.
 505 0 _ |a Introduction -- The gasman cometh -- Big bird on the loose -- Macomb's firebug -- Tragedy in the suburbs -- Burning mysteries -- Mary, Mary quite contrary -- The horror -- Accidental shooting or assassination? -- Possession in Watseka -- Invasion of phantom gasbags -- Did anyone really starve on Starved Rock? -- The new monster of the Midway -- Virgil Ball's obsession -- The diabolical Dr. Holmes.
 651 0 _ |a Illinois |x History |v Anecdotes.
 650 0 _ |a Curiosities and wonders |z Illinois |v Anecdotes.
 650 0 _ |a Legends |z Illinois |v Anecdotes.
 650 0 _ |a Crime |z Illinois |v Anecdotes.
 651 0 _ |a Illinois |v Biography |v Anecdotes.

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

OCLC 829739145 No holdings in WAU - 29 other holdings

Books Rec stat c Entered 20130307 Replaced 201309

Type a ELvl l Srce d Audn Ctrl Lang eng

BLvl m Form Conf 0 Biog MRec Ctry ilu

Cont GPub LitF 0 Indx 0

Desc i Ills a Fest 0 DtSt t Dates 2013 , 2013

040 BTCTA #b eng \$e rda \$c BTCTA #d JBL #d BDX

020 9781600788918 (paperback)

020 1600788912 (paperback)

043 n-us-il

082 0 4 796.962640977311 #2 23

090 #b

049 WAUW

245 0 0 Unstoppable! : #b the Chicago Blackhawks' dominant 2013 championship season / #c Daily Herald.

246 3 0 Chicago Blackhawks' dominant 2013 championship season

264 1 Chicago, Illinois : #b Triumph Books LLC, #c [2013]

264 4 #c ©2013

300 126 pages : #b illustrations (chiefly color) ; #c 28 cm

336 text #b txt #2 rdacontent

337 unmediated #b n #2 rdamedia

338 volume #b nc #2 rdacarrier

500 "This is an unofficial publication. This book is in no way affiliated with, licensed by, or endorsed by the NHL or the

An RDA record in OCLC. Although subfield \$e can appear in any spot in the 040 field, OCLC and PCC have stated that the preferred position is in front of the subfield \$c.

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

AACR2 1.0C1

RDA D.1.2.1

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

264_1 \$a [Beltsville,
Maryland?] : \$b [Agricultural
Research Service], \$c [1997]

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

264_1 \$a [Place of publication
not identified] : \$b [publisher
not identified], \$c 1966.

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

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

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

AACR2 1.0C1

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

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

RDA D.1.2.1

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

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

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

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

1.7.9 Inaccuracies

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

EXAMPLE

The world of television

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

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

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

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

EXAMPLE

Housing starts

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

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

Inaccuracies – Monographs

AACR2 1.0F, 21.29C, LCRI 21.30J

RDA 1.7.9, 2.3.1.4

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 legislative

246 3_ \$a Hearing on pending legislation

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 Corrected title: \$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.

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

Note: the wording of the note in the 246 field is not prescribed by RDA.

108th CONGRESS 1st Session	COMMITTEE PRINT	S. Prt. 103-57
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**TRIP TO CROATIA, SYRIA, JORDAN,
ISRAEL AND EQYPT**

A REPORT
TO THE
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
UNITED STATES SENATE
BY
SENATOR JAMES M. JEFFORDS AND
SENATOR HANK BROWN



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NOVEMBER 1993

Printed for the use of the Committee on Foreign Relations

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1993

74-301cc

For sale by the U.S. Government Printing Office
Superintendent of Documents, Congressional Sales Office, Washington, DC 20402
ISBN 0-16-043310-X

AACR2 1.0F, 21.29C, LCRI 21.30J

245 10 \$a Trip to Croatia, Syria, Jordan, Israel, and Eqypt [sic] : \$b a report to the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate / \$c by Senator James M. Jeffords and Senator Hank Brown.

246 3_ \$a Trip to Croatia, Syria, Jordan, Israel, and Eqypt

246 3_ \$a Trip to Croatia, Syria, Jordan, Israel, and Eqypt

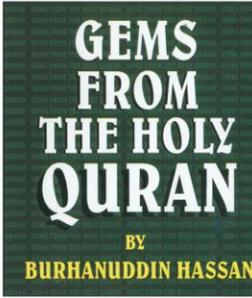
RDA 1.7.9, 2.3.1.4

245 10 \$a Trip to Croatia, Syria, Jordan, Israel and Eqypt : \$b a report to the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate / \$c by Senator James M. Jeffords and Senator Hank Brown.

246 1_ \$i Title should read: \$a Trip to Croatia, Syria, Jordan, Israel and Egypt

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In RDA no indication of the misspelling of Egypt on the title page is given in the 245 field. The corrected title is recorded in field 246. The wording in the 246 is not prescribed by RDA.

<p>JEMS FROM THE HOLY QURAN</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Title Page</p> <p>Burhanuddin Hassan</p> <p>AL-FAISAL Urdu Bazar, Lahore</p>	<p>Cover</p>  <p>GEMS FROM THE HOLY QURAN BY BURHANUDDIN HASSAN</p>
	<p>245 10 \$a Jems from the Holy Quran / \$c Burhanuddin Hassan.</p> <p>246 14 \$a Gems from the Holy Quran or</p> <p>246 1_ \$i Corrected title: \$a Gems from the Holy Quran</p>

ANIMATED SLIDE

GROUP QUIZ - what would you record as the title proper and statement of responsibility for this book? What variant titles would you record?

The typographical error on the title page is transcribed as found, with no indication that it is a mistake. In AACR2 we would have added “[sic]” after the typo.

Inaccuracies – Serials

AACR2 12.1B1

245 00 \$a Zoological digest.
 246 1_ \$i Misspelled title
 appears on v. 1, no. 1 as: \$a
 Zoological digest

RDA 2.3.1.4

245 00 \$a Zoological digest.
 246 1_ \$i Misspelled title
 appears on volume 1,
 number 1 as: \$a Zoological
 digest

NO CHANGE!

For serials and integrating resources, there is no change in practice from AACR2. Typos in the earliest issue of a serial or the latest iteration of an integrating resource are corrected when recording the title proper.

AACR212.1B1. Correct obvious typographic errors when transcribing the title proper and give the title as it appears on the resource in a note. In case of doubt about whether the spelling of a word is incorrect, transcribe the spelling as found.

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

Transcription of Marks of Punctuation

AACR2 1.1B1

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

RDA 1.7.3

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

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

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

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

[4 + 1] ANNULATION REACTIONS OF (TRIALKYSILYL)KETENES: SYNTHESIS OF
SUBSTITUTED INDANONES AND CYCLOPENTENONES

by

Christopher P. Davie
B.S., Chemistry
Boston College, 1999

SUBMITTED TO THE
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT
OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE DEGREE OF

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

at the

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

September 2005

AACR2 1.1B1, LCRI 1.1B1, A.25

RDA 1.7.3

245 10 \$a (4 + 1) annulation
reactions of (trialkylsilyl)ketenes

245 10 \$a [4 + 1] annulation
reactions of (trialkylsilyl)ketenes

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

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

Title Proper – Serials

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 RDA Elements Replace the GMD (245 \$h)

Content Type (RDA 6.9) – MARC 336

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

Media Type (RDA 3.2) – MARC 337

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

Carrier Type (RDA 3.3) – MARC 338

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

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

RDA 3.2. Media type (MARC tag 337) is a categorization reflecting the general type of intermediation device required to view, play, run, etc., the content of a resource. Values in RDA: *audio; computer; microform; microscopical; 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 14 \$a The third coast \$h
[electronic resource] : \$b
when Chicago built the
American dream / \$c Thomas
Dyja.

300 \$a 1 online resource
(xxxiv, 508 p., [16] p. of
plates) : \$b ill., ports., maps.

RDA 3.2, 3.3, 6.9

245 14 \$a The third coast : \$b
when Chicago built the
American dream / \$c Thomas
Dyja.

300 \$a 1 online resource (xxxiv,
508 pages, 16 unnumbered
pages of plates) : \$b
illustrations, portraits, maps.

336 \$a text \$b txt \$2 rdacontent

337 \$a computer \$b c \$2
rdamedia

338 \$a online resource \$b cr \$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)).

General Material Designation

AACR2 1.1C

100 1_ \$a Kincaid, K. P.
 245 14 \$a The next competitor /
 \$c K.P. Kincaid ; illustrations
 by Alessia Brio.
 260 \$a Round Rock, TX : \$b
 Prizm Books, \$c c2009.
 300 \$a 236 p. ; \$c 21 cm.

RDA 3.2, 3.3, 6.9

100 1_ \$a Kincaid, K. P., \$e author.
 245 14 \$a The next competitor / \$c
 K.P. Kincaid ; illustrations by Alessia
 Brio.
 264 _1 \$a Round Rock, TX : \$b Prizm
 Books, a subsidiary of Torquere
 Press, Inc., \$c [2010]
 264 _4 \$c ©2009
 300 \$a 236 pages ; \$c 21 cm
 336 \$a text \$b txt \$2 rdacontent
 337 \$a unmediated \$b n \$2
 rdamedia
 338 \$a volume \$b nc \$2 rdacarrier

Here is a book example. In AACR2 we didn't use a GMD for some printed resources (books, scores, cartographic materials). In RDA, we do record the content type, media type, and carrier type for these resources.

336-338 Fields Repeatable

Website (with maps, text, and photographs):

- 300 \$a 1 online resource
- 336 \$a text \$b txt \$2 rdacontent
- 336 \$a cartographic image \$b cri \$2 rdacontent
- 336 \$a still image \$b sti \$2 rdacontent
- 337 \$a computer \$b c \$2 rdamedia
- 338 \$a online resource \$b cr \$2 rdacarrier

Note: subfields \$a and \$b are repeatable. LC policy: If **copy cataloging** includes repeated subfields \$a, rather than multiple fields, accept them as is, e.g.:

336 \$a text \$a cartographic image \$a still image \$2 rdacontent

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This example shows the 336 field repeated for the different content types on the Web site.

Note: If copied records include repeated subfields \$a, rather than multiple fields, LC will accept these fields as is.

336-338 \$3 Materials Specified

Book with accompanying CD of lecture

300 \$a 244 pages ... + \$e 1 CD

336 \$3 book \$a text \$b txt \$2 rdacontent

336 \$3 CD \$a spoken word \$b spw \$2 rdacontent

337 \$3 book \$a unmediated \$b n \$2 rdamedia

337 \$3 CD \$a audio \$b s \$2 rdamedia

338 \$3 book \$a volume \$b nc \$2 rdacarrier

338 \$3 CD \$ audio disc \$b sd \$2 rdacarrier

** The use of \$3 in this example is optional.*

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When a resource has multiple parts with different characteristics (e.g., a book with an accompanying CD containing a sound file), subfield \$3 can be used in the 336-338 fields to identify which characteristic applies to which part of the resource.

** The use of \$3 in this example is optional.*

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

RDA: Take parallel titles from any source within the resource

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

Parallel title is not CORE in RDA, but it is for LC/PCC.

Parallel Titles

AACR2 1.1D

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

246 31 \$a Vocabulaire
météorologique international

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

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

RDA 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**

RDA: No limit on number of parallel titles transcribed

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.

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المحاسبة والإبلاغ المالي عن التكاليف والخصوم البيئية
UNITED NATIONS DEPOSITORY COPY

联合国贸易和发展会议
环境成本和负债的会计和财务报告

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT
**Accounting and Financial Reporting for
Environmental Costs and Liabilities**

CONFERENCE DES NATIONS UNIES SUR LE COMMERCE ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT
**Comptabilité des coûts et passifs environnementaux et
présentation de l'information financière correspondante**

КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ТОРГОВЛЕ И РАЗВИТИЮ
**Учет и финансовая отчетность в области природоохранных
расходов и экологических обязательств**

CONFERENCIA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS SOBRE COMERCIO Y DESARROLLO
**Contabilidad y presentación de informes financieros
sobre costos y responsabilidades ambientales**

الأمم المتحدة
نيويورك، جنيف 1999

联合国
纽约和日内瓦 1999 年

UNITED NATIONS
New York and Geneva, 1999

NATIONS UNIES
New York et Genève, 1999

Организация
Объединенных Наций
Нью-Йорк и Женева, 1999 год

NACIONES UNIDAS
Nueva York y Ginebra, 1999

AACR2:
245 13 al-Muḥāsabah wa-al-iblaḡh al-mālif 'an al-takālif wa-al-khuṣūm al-bi'iyah / Šc Mu'tamar al-Umam al-Muttaḥidah lil-Tjārah wa-al-Tanmiyah = Huan jing cheng pen he fu zhai de kuai ji he cai wu bao gao / Lian he guo mao yi he fa zhan hui yi = Accounting and financial reporting for environmental costs and liabilities / United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.
246 31 Huan jing cheng pen he fu zhai de kuai ji he cai wu bao gao
246 31 Accounting and financial reporting for environmental costs and liabilities

RDA:
245 13 al-Muḥāsabah wa-al-iblaḡh al-mālif 'an al-takālif wa-al-khuṣūm al-bi'iyah / Šc Mu'tamar al-Umam al-Muttaḥidah lil-Tjārah wa-al-Tanmiyah = Huan jing cheng pen he fu zhai de kuai ji he cai wu bao gao / Lian he guo mao yi he fa zhan hui yi = Accounting and financial reporting for environmental costs and liabilities / United Nations Conference on Trade and Development = Comptabilité des coûts et passifs environnementaux et présentation de l'information financière correspondante / Conférence des Nations Unies sur le commerce et le développement = Uchet i finansovai 'a' otchetnost' v oblasti prirodookhrannykh raskhodov i ékologicheskikh obi 'a' zatel'stv / Konferent s' ii 'a' Organizat s' ii Ob'edinennykh Nat s' ii po torgovle i razvitiu 'u' = Contabilidad y presentación de informes financieros sobre costos y responsabilidades ambientales / Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre Comercio y Desarrollo.
246 31 Huan jing cheng pen he fu zhai de kuai ji he cai wu bao gao
246 31 Accounting and financial reporting for environmental costs and liabilities
246 31 Comptabilité des coûts et passifs environnementaux et présentation de l'information financière correspondante
246 31 Uchet i finansovai 'a' otchetnost' v oblasti prirodookhrannykh raskhodov i ékologicheskikh obi 'a' zatel'stv
246 31 Contabilidad y presentación de informes financieros sobre costos y responsabilidades ambientales

Here's an extreme (but not uncommon) example with title page with 6 equivalent titles.

Other Title Information

RDA 2.3.4.3

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

*Note: Other Title Information is **not** a core element in RDA. It **is** a core element for LC.*

Supplied Other Title Information

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).

RDA: CORE ELEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

by means of a note (see 2.20) *or* by some other means (e.g., through coding or the use of square brackets).

Indicate that information is supplied for any of the following transcribed elements: ...

Statement of responsibility

Statement of responsibility relating to title proper

Parallel statement of responsibility relating to title proper

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].

or [one of several possibilities]

245 10 \$a Second growth : \$b
community economic
development in rural British
Columbia / \$c Sean Markey,
Kelly Vodden [and 2 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 any but the first of each group of such persons, families, or bodies. Indicate the omission by summarizing what has been omitted in a language and script preferred by the agency preparing the description. Indicate that the summary was taken from a source outside the resource itself (see 2.2.4).

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

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

Statement of Responsibility

AACR2 1.1F7

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

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

RDA 2.4.1.4

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

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

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

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

Statement of Responsibility - Noun Phrases

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.

If Multiple Statements ...

- Only the first recorded is required
- *If* you record more than the first ...
 - Record them in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the source of information (RDA 2.4.1.6)
- If not giving all statements of responsibility, give **preference** to those that identify creators of **intellectual or artistic content** (RDA 2.4.2.3)

On source: "introduction by _____"
 "written by _____"

If only transcribing one in 245 \$c, give
 "written by _____"

54

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

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

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

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

amos oz

panther in the
basement

245 10 \$a Panther in the
basement / \$c Amos Oz ;
translated from the Hebrew
by Nicholas de Lange.

or just

*Translated from the Hebrew
by Nicholas de Lange*

245 10 \$a Panther in the
basement / \$c Amos Oz.

Harcourt Brace & Company
NEW YORK SAN DIEGO LONDON

55

The transcription in the answer is done according to Appendix A.

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

Engaging with Foreign Law

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



OXFORD AND PORTLAND, OREGON
2009

AACR2:

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

RDA:

245 10 Engaging with foreign law /
\$c Sir Basil Markesinis, QC,
FBA in co-operation with
Professor Jörg Fedtke.

ISRAEL
Since 1980

Guy Ben-Porat,
Yagil Levy,
Shlomo Mizrahi,
Arye Naor, and
Erez Tzfadia

245 10 \$a Israel since 1980 / \$c
Guy Ben-Porat, Yagil Levy,
Shlomo Mizrahi, Arye Naor,
and Erez Tzfadia.

or

245 10 \$a ISRAEL Since 1980 / \$c
Guy Ben-Porat [and four
others].

or even

245 10 \$a Israel since 1980 / \$c
Guy Ben-Porat, Shlomo Mizrahi
[and 3 others].

and other possibilities too



The capitalization may be transcribed as found or may be capitalized according to Appendix A. All the names in the statement of responsibility may be transcribed, or any but the first may be omitted, with a summarization of what was omitted.

**ENVIRONMENTAL
LAW
HANDBOOK**
Fourteenth Edition

Thomas F. P. Sullivan
Editor

Authors

Thomas L. Adams	Marshall Lee Miller
R. Craig Anderson	Karen J. Nardi
F. William Brownell	Austin P. Olney
David R. Case	John M. Scagnelli
Lynn M. Gallagher	James W. Spensley
Wayne T. Halbleib	Thomas F. P. Sullivan
Stanley W. Landfair	Stephen E. Williams
Robert T. Lee	



Government Institutes, Inc.
Rockville, MD
1997

POSSIBILITIES:

/ §c Thomas F.P. Sullivan, editor.

/ §c Thomas F.P. Sullivan, editor ;
authors, Thomas L. Adams, R.
Craig Anderson, F. William
Brownell, David R. Case, Lynn M.
Gallagher, Wayne T. Halbleib,
Stanley W. Landfair, Robert T.
Lee, Marshall Lee Miller, Karen J.
Nardi, Austin P. Olney, John M.
Scagnelli, James W. Spensley,
Thomas F.P. Sullivan, Stephen E.
Williams.

/ §c Thomas F.P. Sullivan, editor ;
authors, Thomas L. Adams [and
fourteen others].

Environmental Law Handbook: record just the editor? Transcribe also all of the authors? Transcribe just the first author followed by “[and fourteen others]”?

**FOLK-LORE OF THE
HOLY LAND**

Moslem, Christian and Jewish

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

AUTHOR OF
"WALKS IN AND AROUND JERUSALEM"

FOLCROFT LIBRARY EDITIONS
1977

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

or

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

HUMAN RIGHTS

By

LOUIS HENKIN
University Professor Emeritus and Special Service Professor
Columbia University

GERALD L. NEUMAN
Herbert Wechsler Professor of Federal Jurisprudence
Columbia Law School

DIANE F. ORENTLICHER
Professor of Law
Washington College of Law, American University

DAVID W. LEEBRON
Dean and Lucy G. Moses Professor of Law
Columbia Law School

NEW YORK, NEW YORK
FOUNDATION PRESS
1999

POSSIBILITIES:

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

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

/ \$c by Louis Henkin, University Professor Emeritus and Special Service Professor, Columbia University, Gerald L. Neuman, Herbert Wechsler Professor of Federal Jurisprudence, Columbia Law School, Diane F. Orentlicher, Professor of Law, Washington College of Law, American University, David W. Leebron, Dean and Lucy G. Moses Professor of Law, Columbia Law School.

Human Rights: transcribe the authors' titles and affiliations?

Title page

Title page verso

UKRAINIAN FOLK TALES

Compiled by Volodimir Boyko

Illustrated by Yuliy Kryha



*Translated from the Ukrainian
by Irina Zheleznova*

245 00 \$a Ukrainian folk tales / \$c translated from the Ukrainian by
Irina Zheleznova ; compiled by Volodimir Boyko ; illustrated by
Yuliy Kryha.

Kiev
Dnipro Publishers
1981

© Dnipro Publishers, 1981

or just

245 00 \$a Ukrainian folk tales / \$c translated from the Ukrainian by
Irina Zheleznova.

Statements taken from other than the preferred source of information do not need to be bracketed as long as they are from somewhere within the resource itself.

Edition Statement

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

- 250 \$a 2nd ed.
Source of information reads:
 Second edition
- 250 \$a Nouv. éd.
Source of information reads:
 Nouvelle édition
- 250 \$a Version 4.
Source of information reads:
 Version IV
- 250 \$a 6. Aufl.
Source of information reads: 6.
 Aufl.

RDA 2.5.1.4, B.4, 1.8.1

- 250 \$a **Second edition.**
Source of information reads:
 Second edition
- 250 \$a **Nouvelle édition.**
Source of information reads:
 Nouvelle édition
- 250 \$a Version **IV.**
Source of information reads:
 Version IV
- 250 \$a 6. Aufl..
Source of information reads: 6.
 Aufl.

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

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

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

Ny 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 (see 1.7).

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

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

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

Inaccuracies - Edition Statement

AACR2 1.0F, 1.2B1

250 \$a 2nd ed.
Source of information has:
 Second Editoin

250 \$a 4th [i.e. 5th] ed.
Source of information incorrectly
has: 4th Edition

RDA 1.7.9, 2.5, 2.20.4

250 \$a Second editoin.

250 \$a 4th edition.
 500 \$a Edition statement
 should read: 5th edition.

In AACR2 inaccuracies are transcribed followed either by *[sic]* or by *i.e.* and the correction within square brackets. Supply a missing letter or letters in square brackets. In RDA, inaccuracies are transcribed as they appear on the source of information. If necessary, a note may be made correcting the inaccuracy. In case of doubt about whether the spelling of a word is incorrect, transcribe the spelling as found.

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

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

2.20.4 Note on Edition Statement

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

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

Bracketing – Edition Statement

AACR2 1.2A2, 1.2B2

250 \$a [Three asterisks] ed.
*Edition statement appears on
 resource as: *** edition*

250 \$a 3e [éd.].

250 \$a [Version] 1.1.

250 \$a [State] B.

RDA 2.5.2.3

250 \$a *** edition.

250 \$a 3e [édition].

250 \$a [Version] 1.1.

250 \$a [State] B.

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

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

[Three asterisks] ed.

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

3^e [éd.]

[State] B

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

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

Bracketing – Edition Statement

AACR2 1.2B4, LCRI 1.2B4

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

[New ed.]

[3^e éd.]

[2nd ed., partly rev.]

RDA 2.5.1.4

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

[New **edition**]

[**Troisième édition**]

[**Second edition**, partly revised]

AACR2 1.2B4. *Optional addition.* If an item lacks an edition statement but is known to contain significant changes from other editions, supply a suitable brief statement in the language and script of the title proper and enclose it in square brackets.

[New ed.]

[3^e éd.]

[2nd ed., partly rev.]

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

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

RDA 2.5.1.4 *Optional Addition*

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

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

MARC 250: Now repeatable

- In 2013, field 250 was made repeatable:

250 ## \$a Canadian edition.

250 ## \$a 3rd edition.

[Two separate edition statements found on the title page]

- Not yet implemented in OCLC
- \$3 - Materials specified also added in 2013

250 ## \$3 2005-2010: \$a North American edition.

250 ## \$3 2011- : \$a U.S. and Canada edition.

New Field 264

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

Indicators

First - Sequence of statements

- # - Not applicable/No information provided/Earliest
- 2 - Intervening
- 3 - Current/latest

Second - Function of entity

- 0 - Production
- 1 - Publication
- 2 - Distribution
- 3 - Manufacture
- 4 - Copyright notice date

PCC guidelines for field 264: <http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/documents/264-Guidelines.doc>

Basic guidelines:

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

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

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

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

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

New Field 264

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

Subfield Codes

\$a - Place of production, publication, distribution,
manufacture (R)

\$b - Name of producer, publisher, distributor, manufacturer
(R)

\$c - Date of production, publication, distribution,
manufacture, or copyright (R)

\$3 - Materials specified (NR)

\$6 - Linkage (NR)

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

PCC Guidelines: <http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/documents/264-Guidelines.doc>

PCC guidelines for field 264: <http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/documents/264-Guidelines.doc>

Basic guidelines:

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

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

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

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

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

Publication, Distribution, Etc.

AACR2 1.4B4

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

RDA 2.8.1.4

264_1 \$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.

RDA 2.8.1.4

264_1 \$a Victoria, **British
Columbia, Canada** : \$b
Department of Geography,
University of Victoria, \$c
1979.

Source of information reads:

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

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

264 _1 \$a Seattle,
Washington : \$b Open Hand
Publishing Inc., \$c [1991]

264 _2 \$a New York, NY : \$b
Distributed by **The** Talman
Company, Inc.

264 _4 \$c ©1991

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

264 _1 \$a Vancouver, B.C.,
Canada : \$b Ronsdale Press,
\$c [2002]

264 _4 \$c ©2002

*Continue to transcribe
abbreviations as found in
the resource*

*Note: Since date of
publication is identified, the
copyright date is optional.*

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

264_1 \$a Stockholm : \$b Knižnice
lyriky, \$c 1954.
500 \$a Actually published in Paris.

264_1 \$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

264 _1 \$a Caerdydd : \$b Gwasg
Ei Mawrhydi, \$c 1978.
500 \$a Published in Cardiff.

264 _1 \$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-

RDA 2.8.1.4, 2.8.2.3, 2.20.7.3

264_1 \$a London : \$b
 Environmetrics Press, \$c 1990-
or

264_1 \$a London [Ontario] : \$b
 Environmetrics Press, \$c 1990-
or

264_1 \$a London : \$b
 Environmetrics Press, \$c 1990-
**500 \$a Published in London,
 Ontario.**

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

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

2.8.2.3. *Optional Addition.* Supply the name of the larger jurisdiction (state, province, etc., and/or country) as part of the local place name if considered important for identification or access. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself (see 2.2.4).

If the place name as transcribed is known to be fictitious, or requires clarification, make a note giving the actual place name, etc. (see 2.20.7.3).

Place of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

AACR2 1.4C5

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

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

RDA 2.8.2.4

264 _1 \$a Toronto ; \$a Buffalo ;
\$a London : \$b University of
Toronto Press, \$c [1996]

264 _1 \$a Toronto : \$b
University of Toronto Press,
\$c [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 cataloging agency, give also the first of any subsequently named places that is in the home country. Omit all other places.

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

Place of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

AACR2 1.4C5

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

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

RDA 2.8.2.4

264 _1 \$a Toronto ; \$a Buffalo ;
\$a London : \$b University of
Toronto Press, \$c [1996]

264 _1 \$a Toronto : \$b
University of Toronto Press,
\$c [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 cataloging agency, give also the first of any subsequently named places that is in the home country. Omit all other places.

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

Place of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

AACR2 1.4C5

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

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

RDA 2.8.2.4

264 _1 \$a Toronto ; \$a Buffalo ;
\$a London : \$b University of
Toronto Press, \$c [1996]

264 _1 \$a Toronto : \$b
University of Toronto Press,
\$c [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 cataloging 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.

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

Unknown place and/or publisher

AACR2 1.4C6, 1.4D6

260 \$a [S.l.] : \$b Pooté 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

264_1 \$a [Place of publication not
identified] : \$b Pooté Press, \$c
1987.

264_1 \$a Vancouver, B. C., Canada
: \$b [publisher not identified], \$c
1951.

264_1 \$a [Seattle?] : \$b [publisher
not identified], \$c [1966]

264_1 \$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-PCC Policy Statement 2.8.2.6: *LC practice/PCC practice:* Supply a probable place of publication if possible rather than give “[Place of publication not identified].”

Unknown place and/or publisher

LC-PCC Policy Statement for 2.8.2.6

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

RDA 2.8.2.6.1-2.8.2.6.4

Known place: [Chicago]

Probable place: [Chicago?]

[Chicago?, Illinois]

[Chicago, Illinois?]

Known country, state, province, etc.: [Illinois]

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

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

What are the difference in the probable place examples?:

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

2.8.2.6.2 If the place of publication is uncertain, supply the name of the probable local place of publication. Include the name of the larger jurisdiction if necessary for identification. If only the local place name is supplied, follow it with a question mark.
[Chicago?]

If: the name of the larger jurisdiction is supplied *and* the place of publication is known to be within that jurisdiction *and* the locality within that jurisdiction is uncertain *then:* add a question mark following the name of the probable local place.

[Chicago?, Illinois]

If: the name of the larger jurisdiction is supplied *and* it is not known if the place of publication is in that larger jurisdiction *then:* add a question mark following the name of the larger jurisdiction.

[Chicago, Illinois?]

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

Distribution Information

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

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

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

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

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

Examples: place of distribution

264 _1 \$a [Place of publication not identified] :
 \$b ABC Publishers, \$c 2009.

264 _2 \$a Seattle

On source: ABC Publishers, 2009

Distributed by Iverson Company, Seattle

264 _1 \$a [Place of publication not identified] :
 \$b Sherman & Brothers, Inc., \$c 2010.

264 _2 \$a Australia

On source: Sherman & Brothers, Inc., 2010

Distributed in Australia by Goodman Ltd.

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

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

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

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

Examples: distributor's name

264 _1 \$a Chicago : \$b [publisher not identified],
\$c 2009.

264 _2 \$b RD Distributors

On title page: Chicago, 2009

On title page verso: RD Distributors, Evanston

264 _1 \$a [Place of publication not identified] :
\$b [publisher not identified], \$c 2010.

264 _2 \$a Boston : \$b KL, Inc.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Examples: date of distribution

264 _1 \$a Omaha, Nebraska : \$b Means Pub. Co., \$c
[date of publication not identified]

264 _2 \$c 2009.

On title page: Means Pub. Co., Omaha, Nebraska

On title page verso: 2009 distribution

264 _1 \$a [United States] : \$b Rand McNally, \$c
[date of publication not identified]

264 _2 \$c 2010.

On map panel: Published by Rand McNally;
distributed in the U.S. by WM Services, 2010.

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

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

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

Manufacture Information

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

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

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

Example: place of manufacture

264 _1 \$a [Place of publication not identified]
: \$b International Group, \$c 2009.
264 _3 \$a *New York* : \$b *Johnson Graphics*, \$c
2009.

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

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

Place of manufacture becomes a core element when the place of publication and place of distribution are not identified. Only the first named place of manufacture is required in this situation. The italics indicates elements that are not core.

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

Examples: manufacturer's name

264 _1 \$a Boston : \$b [publisher not identified],
\$c 2010

264 _3 \$a *Cambridge* : \$b *Kinsey Printing Company*
On score: Published in Boston, 2010;
Cambridge -- Kinsey Printing Company
No distribution information

264 _1 \$a [Place of publication not identified] :
\$b [publisher not identified], \$c 2009.

264 _3 \$a *Arlington, VA* : \$b *B. Ross Printing*,
\$c 2009.

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

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

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

Examples: date of manufacture

264 _1 \$a Tampa : \$b Garrison Publishers, \$c [date of publication not identified]

264 _3 \$c 2010.

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

264 _1 \$a [Place of publication not identified] :
\$b [publisher not identified], \$c [date of publication not identified]

264 _3 \$a London : \$b ZZZ Printers, \$c 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 as a “Core if” element. In these situations, Publication and distribution information were not on the resource.

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

Copyright Date

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

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

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

Copyright Date

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

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

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

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\$3 - Materials specified is available in field 264 if needed, as in the example in this slide.

Approximate Date of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

AACR2 1.4F7, 2.16G

[1971 or 1972]
 [1969?]
 [between 1906 and 1912]
 [ca. 1960]
 [197-]
 [197-?]
 [18--]
 [18--?]
 [not after Aug. 21, 1492]

RDA 1.9.2

[1971 or 1972]
 [1969?]
 [between 1906 and 1912]
 [1960?]
 [between 1970 and 1979]
 [between 1970 and 1979?]
 [between 1800 and 1899]
 [between 1800 and 1899?]
 [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 a Single-Part Resource

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

Note: AACR2 1.4F7 limits "between" dates to dates fewer than 20 years apart. There is no such limitation in RDA. 1.9.2 **Supplied Dates** Record a supplied date or dates as instructed at 1.9.2.1–1.9.2.5, as applicable. Indicate that the date was taken from a source outside the resource itself (see 2.2.4).

Actual Year: [2003]

Either One of Two Consecutive Years: [1971 or 1972]

Probable Year: [1969?]

Probable Range of Years: [between 1846 and 1853?] [between 1800 and 1899?] [between 1970 and 1979?]
 [between 1400 and 1600?]

Earliest and/or Latest Possible Date Known: [not after ...] [not before ...] [between ... and ...]

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

RDA 2.8.6.6, 2.11

264_1 \$a Fairbanks : \$b University of
Alaska Press, \$c [date of
publication not identified]

264_4 \$c ©2010

or

264_1 \$a Fairbanks : \$b University of
Alaska Press, \$c [2010]

or

264_1 \$a Fairbanks : \$b University of
Alaska Press, \$c [2010?]

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.

LCPS for 2.8.6.6: *LC practice/PCC practice*: Supply a date of publication if possible, using the guidelines below, rather than give “[date of publication not identified].”

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

1. Supply a date of publication that corresponds to the copyright date, in square brackets, if it seems reasonable to assume that date is a likely publication date.
2. If the copyright date is for the year following the year in which the publication is received, supply a date of publication that corresponds to the copyright date.

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

C. If an item lacking a publication date contains a copyright date and a date of manufacture and the years differ, supply a date of publication that corresponds to the copyright date, in square brackets, if it seems reasonable to assume that date is a likely publication date. A manufacture date may also be recorded as part of a manufacture statement, or recorded as part of a Note on issue, part, or iteration used as the basis for identification of a resource (see 2.20.13), if determined useful by the cataloger.

D. If an item lacking a publication date contains only a date of distribution, apply the following in the order listed:

1. Supply a date of publication that corresponds to the distribution date, in square brackets, if it seems reasonable to assume that date is a likely publication date. Also record a date of distribution as part of a distribution statement if determined useful by the cataloger.
2. If it does not seem reasonable to assume that the distribution date is a likely publication date, supply a date of publication, in square brackets, based on the information provided. Also record the distribution date as part of a distribution statement if determined useful by the cataloger.

E. If an item lacking a publication date contains only a date of manufacture, apply the following in the order listed:

1. Supply a date of publication that corresponds to the manufacture date, in square brackets, if it seems reasonable to assume that date is a likely publication date. For books, this means that the item is assumed to be the first printing of the edition. Also record the manufacture date as part of a manufacture statement if determined useful by the cataloger.
2. If the date of manufacture given implies that it is not likely the same as the date of publication, supply a date of publication, in square brackets, using the information provided. A manufacture date may also be recorded as part of a manufacture statement, or recorded as part of a Note on issue, part, or iteration used as the basis for identification of a resource (see 2.20.13), if determined useful by the cataloger.

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

Unknown Date of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

AACR2 1.4F6

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

RDA 2.8.6.6, 2.11

or
264 _1 \$a Fairbanks : \$b
University of Alaska Press, \$c
[2010]

264 _4 \$c ©2010

or

264 _1 \$a Fairbanks : \$b
University of Alaska Press, \$c
[2010?]

264 _4 \$c ©2010

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

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

Unknown Date of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

AACR2 1.4F6

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

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

or

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

264 _3 \$c 2003.

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

, c1967
, 1967 printing
, p1983
, 1979 pressing

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

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

Items Lacking a Publication Date

LC-PCC PS for 2.8.6.6

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

- A. If an item lacking a publication date contains only a copyright date, apply the following in the order listed:
 1. Supply a date of publication that corresponds to the copyright date, in square brackets, if it seems reasonable to assume that date is a likely publication date.
 2. If the copyright date is for the year following the year in which the publication is received, supply a date of publication that corresponds to the copyright date.
- B. If an item lacking a publication date contains a copyright date and a date of manufacture and the year is the same for both, supply a date of publication that corresponds to that date, in square brackets, if it seems reasonable to assume that date is a likely publication date.

plus many additional guidelines

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

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

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

Projected image carriers

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

Unmediated carriers

card
flipchart
object
roll
sheet
volume

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

3.4.5 Extent of Text

3.4.5.2 Single Volume

- a) If the volume is numbered in terms of pages, record the number of pages.
- b) If the volume is numbered in terms of leaves, record the number of leaves.
- c) If the volume consists of pages with more than one column to a page and is numbered in columns, record the number of columns.
- d) If the volume consists of sequences of leaves and pages, or pages and numbered columns, or leaves and numbered columns, record each sequence.

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

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

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

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

3.4.5 Extent of Text

3.4.5.3 Unnumbered Pages, Leaves, or Columns

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

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

93 unnumbered pages *AACR2: [93] p.*

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

approximately 600 pages *AACR2: ca. 600 p.*

c) Record *1 volume (unpaged)*.

1 volume (unpaged) *LC-PCC PS: LC will usually follow method c)*

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

3.4.5 Extent of Text

3.4.5.3 Unnumbered Pages, Leaves, or Columns

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

either

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

33 leaves, 31 unnumbered leaves

8 unnumbered pages, 155 pages

or

b) an estimated number preceded by *approximately*

8, vii, approximately 300, 73 pages

or

c) *unnumbered sequence of pages*, etc.

27 pages, unnumbered sequence of leaves

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

3.4.5 Extent of Text

3.4.5.5 Misleading Numbering

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

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

48 leaves, that is, 96 pages	AACR2: 48 [i.e. 96] p.
329, that is, 392 pages	AACR2: 329 [i.e. 392] p.

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

48 [i.e. 96] p.

329 [i.e. 392] p.

3.4.5 Extent of Text

3.4.5.8 Complicated or Irregular Paging, Etc.

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

a) Record the total number of pages, leaves, or columns (excluding those that are blank or contain advertising or other inessential matter) followed by *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, 223 pages, 217 variously numbered pages

366, 98 pages, 99 unnumbered pages

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

1 volume (various pagings)

*LC-PCC PS: LC will
usually follow method c)*

LC-PCC PS for 3.4.5.8: *LC practice*: For LC original cataloging, usually follow method c).

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

3.5 Dimensions

LC-PCC PS: core element for LC for resources other than serials and online electronic resources

3.5.1.3 Recording Dimensions

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

Alternative

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

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

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

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

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

Final Punctuation in Field 300

LC-PCC PS for 1.7.1

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

300 \$a vii, 232 pages : \$b illustrations ; \$c 26 cm

[no series statement on resource]

but

300 \$a xxii, 475 pages : \$b illustrations, maps ; \$c 23 cm.

490 1_ \$a Roadside history series

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

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

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

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

7.15 Illustrative Content

7.15.1.3 Recording Illustrative Content

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

Alternative

Record the type of illustrative content in place of or in addition to the term *illustration* or *illustrations* if considered important for identification or selection. Use one or more appropriate terms from the following list:

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

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

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

LC-PCC PS for 7.15.1.3: *LC practice for Alternative*: Generally do not record the type of illustrative content in place of or in addition to the term "illustration" or "illustrations."

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

500 Computer drawings.

500 Map of Australia on endpapers.

Other Characteristics - Font Size

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

340 ## \$n large print \$2 rda

AACR2 2.5B23

300 385 p. (large print) ; \$c 23 cm.

RDA 3.13

300 385 pages ; \$c 23 cm
340 \$n large print \$2 rda

Large print: two ways to indicate this in AACR2:

- 1) Use GMD [text (large print)] 1.1C1 says: For materials for the visually impaired, add (*large print*) or (*tactile*), when appropriate, to any term in list 2. Add (*braille*), when appropriate, to any term in list 2 other than braille or text.
- 2) 2.5B23 Large print. If an item is in large print intended for use by the visually impaired, add, to the statement of the number of volumes, leaves, or pages, (*large print*). There is a similar instruction at 5.5B3.

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

Other Characteristics - E-Resources

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

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

MARC 347 - Digital File Characteristics (R)

Indicators: both are undefined (blank)

Subfields:

\$a - File type (R)

\$b - Encoding format (R)

\$c - File size (R)

\$d - Resolution (R)

\$e - Regional encoding (R)

\$f - Transmission speed (R)

\$0 - Authority record control number or standard number (R)

\$2 - Source (NR)

\$3 - Materials specified (NR)

\$6 - Linkage (NR)

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

347 ## \$a text file \$b PDF \$c 1.45 MB \$2 rda

347 ## \$a audio file \$b CD audio \$2 rda

347 ## \$a video file \$b Blu-ray \$2 rda

347 ## \$a video file \$b DVD video \$e region 4 \$2 rda

347 ## \$a image file \$b JPEG \$d 3.1 megapixels \$2 rda

347 ## \$a audio file \$b MP3 \$f 32 kbps \$2 rda

112

MARC 347 - Digital file characteristics

Subfield Codes

\$a - File type (R)

\$b - Encoding format (R)

\$c - File size (R)

\$d - Resolution (R)

\$e - Regional encoding (R)

\$f - Transmission speed (R)

\$0 - Authority record control number or standard number (R)

\$2 - Source (NR)

\$3 - Materials specified (NR)

\$6 - Linkage (NR)

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

OCLC 858636240 Held by WAU - no other holdings

Books Rec stat n Entered 20130919 Replaced 20130919171757.1

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 BLvl m Form o Conf 0 Blog MRec Ctry mtu
 Cont b GPub LIF 0 Indx 0
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006 m o d
 007 c #b r #d m #e n #h a
 040 WAU #b eng #e rda #e pn #c WAU
 042 pcc
 043 n-us-co #a nr----
 050 4 QL737.C25 #b A23 2013
 090 #b
 049 WAUW
 100 1 Aber, Bryan, #e author.
 245 1 0 Restoration of wolverines : #b considerations for translocation and post-release monitoring / #c coauthors (in alphabetical order): Bryan Aber, Richard Callas, Guillaume Chapron, Joseph Clark, Jeffery P. Copeland, Brian Giddings, Robert Inman, Jake Ivan, Rick Kahn, Clinton Long, Audrey Magoun, Jenny Mattisson, Deborah McCauley, Kevin McKelvey, Michael Miller, Ryan Monello, Bob Oakleaf, Eric Odell, Jens Persson, Rich Reading, Shawn Sartorius, Mike Schwartz, Tanya Shenk, Michael Sirochman, John Squires, Scott Wait, Margaret Wild, and Lisa Wolfe.
 246 1 7 Wolverine translocation
 264 1 [Bozeman, Montana?] : #b [WCS North America Program], #c [2013]
 300 1 online resource (51 pages) : #b illustrations, forms.
 336 text #b txt #2 rdacontent
 337 computer #b c #2 rdamedia
 338 online resource #b cr #2 rdacarrier
 347 text file #b PDF #2 rda
 500 Title from PDF cover page (WCS North America Program, viewed on September 19, 2013).
 500 "Prepared by the Wolverine Translocation Techniques Working Group"--Page 1.
 500 "April 2013."

Comparison of Extent

AACR2

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

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

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

RDA

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

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

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

347 \$a text file \$b PDF \$2 rda

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

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

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

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

Comparison of Extent

AACR2	RDA
300 \$a ca. 200 p. : \$b chiefly ill. (some col.) ; \$c 32 cm.	300 \$a approximately 200 pages : \$b illustrations (some color) ; \$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.) ; \$c 12 cm 344 \$a digital \$b optical \$g stereo \$2 rda
300 \$a 1 videodisc (116 min.) : \$b sd., col. ; \$c 4 3/4 in.	300 \$a 1 videodisc (116 min.) : \$b sound, color ; \$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:* LC will continue to give disc dimensions in inches (LC-PCC PS for 3.5.1.3: *LC practice for Alternative: Use inches for discs (RDA 3.5.1.4.4) and for all audio carriers; otherwise, follow the RDA instruction as written.*). If an agency decided to apply 3.4.1.5 c) they could say 1 CD or 1 compact disc instead of 1 audio disc.

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

Third example: No abbreviations are used for sound and color. *Note:* LC will continue to give disc dimensions in inches (LC-PCC PS for 3.5.1.3). If an agency decided to apply 3.4.1.5 c) they could say 1 DVD instead of 1 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 (see 1.7) and the general guidelines on numbers expressed as numerals or as words (see 1.8).

Do not capitalize a term that is part of the series numbering unless the instructions in appendix A 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

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

2) Record the numerals in the form in which they appear on the source. Add the equivalent numerals in the form preferred by the agency creating the data. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself (see 2.2.4). *LC-PCC PS: LC practice: Do not apply this alternative.*

1.8.3. Substitute numerals for numbers expressed as words.

Series Numbering

AACR2 1.6G

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

*Numbering on source of
information: Book Four*

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

*Numbering on source of
information: VI*

RDA 2.12.9

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

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

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

2) Record the numerals in the form in which they appear on the source. Add the equivalent numerals in the form preferred by the agency creating the data. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself (see 2.2.4). *LC-PCC PS: LC practice: Do not apply this alternative.*

1.8.3. Substitute numerals for numbers expressed as words.

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

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

2) Record the numerals in the form in which they appear on the source. Add the equivalent numerals in the form preferred by the agency creating the data. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself (see 2.2.4). *LC-PCC PS: LC practice: Do not apply this alternative.*

1.8.3. Substitute numerals for numbers expressed as words.

Series Numbering

AACR2 1.6G

490 \$a UBCIM publications ;
\$v new ser., v. 22
*Numbering on source of
information: New Series Vol
22*

490 \$a Yearbook / American
Vocational Association ; \$v
6th
*Numbering on source of
information: Sixth*

RDA 2.12.9

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

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.

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

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

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

RDA A.7. Numbering within Series and Subseries

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

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

Alternatives

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

2) Record the numerals in the form in which they appear on the source. Add the equivalent numerals in the form preferred by the agency creating the data. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself (see 2.2.4). *LC-PCC PS: LC practice: Do not apply this alternative.*

1.8.3. Substitute numerals for numbers expressed as words.

Inaccuracies – Series Numbering

AACR2 1.0F, 1.6G1

490 1_ \$a Kieler historische
Studien ; \$v Bd. 24 [i.e. 25]

*Incorrect series numbering
appears on resource as: Bd. 24*

RDA 1.7.9, 2.12.9.3, 2.20.11.4

490 1_ \$a Kieler historische
Studien ; \$v Bd. 24

500 \$a Series numbering
should read: Bd. 25.

In AACR2 inaccuracies are transcribed followed either by *[sic]* or by *i.e.* and the correction within square brackets. Supply a missing letter or letters in square brackets. In RDA, inaccuracies are transcribed as they appear on the source of information. If necessary, a note may be made correcting the inaccuracy. In case of doubt about whether the spelling of a word is incorrect, transcribe the spelling as found.

AACR2 1.6G1.

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

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

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

Make a note giving the correct numbering within a series or subseries if the numbering transcribed from the source of information is known to be incorrect (see 2.12.9.3).

ISSNs for Main Series/Subseries

AACR2 1.6H7

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

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

RDA 2.12.8.3

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

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

Janua linguarum. Series maior, ISSN 0075-3114

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

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

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

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

Optional Omission

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

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

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

Notes - Dissertation or Thesis Info

- RDA 7.9
- Attribute of works
- CORE element for LC and PCC
- MARC 008/24-27 and 502 or 500
- LC-PCC PS 7.9.1.3: In 502, record as separately subfielded sub-elements (*a change from AACR2*)

AACR2 502 ## \$a Thesis (Ph. D.)--University of Toronto, 2012.

RDA 502 ## \$b Ph. D. \$c University of Toronto \$d 2012.

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

500 ## \$a Revision of the author's thesis (doctoral)--Universität Heidelberg, 2010.

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

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

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

CORE ELEMENT FOR LC/PCC

LC-PCC PS for 7.9.1.3.

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

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

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

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

ACCESS POINTS

Key Things to Think About

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

Relationships

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- a) identifier for the related work, expression, manifestation, or item (see 24.4.1)
- b) authorized access point representing the related work or expression (see 24.4.2)
- and/or c) description of the related work, expression, manifestation, or item (see 24.4.3).

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

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

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

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

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

29.1.5 The term relationship designator refers to a designator that indicates the nature of the relationship between persons, families, or corporate bodies represented by authorized access points and/or identifiers.

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

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

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

29.5.1.1 A relationship designator refers to a designator that indicates the nature of the relationship between persons, families, or corporate bodies. A relationship designator is recorded with the authorized access point and/or identifier representing the related person, family, or corporate body.

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

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

Relationship Designators/Codes

AACR2 21.0D1 & MARC Code List for Relators

RDA 18.5 & Appendix I

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Differences between AACR2 and RDA encoding:

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

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

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

If none of the terms listed in appendix I is appropriate or sufficiently specific, use a term designating the nature of the relationship as concisely as possible.

New MARC Bibliographic Coding for Relationship Information

7XX fields:

§i - Relationship information (R)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PCC Guidelines for the Application of Relationship Designators in Bibliographic Records

- <http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/rda/PCC%20RDA%20guidelines/Relat-Desig-Guidelines.docx>
- Include a relationship designator for all creators, whether they are coded MARC 1XX or 7XX.
- If the MARC 1XX is not a creator, the addition of a relationship designator is optional though strongly encouraged.
100 1_ Hull, William, 1753-1825, \$e defendant.
- Add a relationship designator even if the MARC field definition already implies a relationship. Relationships should be coded explicitly and not inferred from MARC or other parts of the record.
700 12 \$i Contains (work): \$a Christie, Agatha, \$d 1890-1976.
\$t Murder in three acts.

PCC Guidelines for the Application of Relationship Designators in Bibliographic Records

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

PCC Guidelines for the Application of Relationship Designators in Bibliographic Records

- Appendix I relationship designators should not be used in a name/title access point tagged MARC 700-711 or 800-811, or in a name/title linking field tagged MARC 76X-78X.
 - 700 02 \$i Contains (work): \$a Aristotle. \$t Metaphysics.
 - not* 700 02 \$i Contains (work): \$a Aristotle, \$e author. \$t Metaphysics.
- For Appendix I relationships: PCC highly encourages including relationship designators for all access points whenever it is clear what the relationship is.
- For Appendix J relationships: The use of relationship designators for resource-to-resource relationships is encouraged.
- If \$i relationship information subfield is defined for the MARC 7XX field being used, provide a relationship designator, even if the field coding otherwise already expresses a relationship.

To see the complete list of guidelines, refer to the document on the PCC website.

Access Points for Works and Expressions

– Works: 6.27.1

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

Access Points – ~~Rule of Three~~

AACR2 21.6C2, 21.30B1

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

700 1_ \$a Tracey, John Paul.

RDA work name:

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

MARC authority for work:

100 1_ Tracey, John Paul. \$t Managing bird damage to fruit and other horticultural crops

RDA 6.27.1.3, 17.8, 19.2.1.3, 18.5.1.3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RDA 6.27.1.3 Collaborative Works. If two or more persons, families, or corporate bodies are collaboratively responsible for creating the work (see 19.2.1.1), construct the authorized access point representing the work by combining (in this order):

- the authorized access point representing the person (see 9.19.1), family (see 10.10.1), or corporate body (see 11.13.1) with principal responsibility
- the preferred title for the work (see 6.2.2).

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

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

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

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

19.2. If there is more than one creator responsible for the work, only the creator having principal responsibility named first in resources embodying the work or in reference sources is required. If principal responsibility is not indicated, only the first-named creator is required.

19.2.1.3 Record a creator by applying the general guidelines on recording relationships to persons, families, and corporate bodies associated with a resource (see 18.4).

18.5.1.3 Record one or more appropriate terms from the list in appendix I to indicate the specific function performed by the person, family, or corporate body in relation to the resource. Record the designator with an identifier and/or authorized access point representing that person, family, or corporate body. *Note*: RDA appendices are not closed lists. If a term is needed that isn't in the appendices, catalogers can devise a term and notify the JSC for possible inclusion in RDA. PCC libraries now have a form on the PCC website that allows them to make proposals for new designators. Catalogers can also use other vocabularies.

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

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

Access Points – ~~Rule of Three~~

AACR2 21.7B1, 21.30D

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

700 1_ \$a Arneil, Barbara.

RDA work name:

Sexual justice/cultural justice

MARC authority for work:

130_0 Sexual justice/cultural justice

RDA 6.27.1.4, 17.8 & LCPS, 20.2.1.3, 18.5.1.3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Access Points for Works and Expressions

– Works: 6.27.1

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

**THE
AZAD JAMMU AND KASHMIR
INTERIM CONSTITUTION ACT, 1974**

**WITH
COMPREHENSIVE & EXHAUSTIVE
COMMENTARY**

**AND
HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS**

BY

**MUMTAZ AHMED
ADVOCATE HIGH COURT**

FEDERAL LAW HOUSE

Rawalpindi:

Mian Plaza, Opposite Rawal Road,
Murree Road, Near Chandni Chowk,
Rawalpindi, PAKISTAN.
Tel: 4843011 - 4571229
Mobile: 0333-5477380

Lahore:

7, Turner Road,
Near High Court,
Lahore, PAKISTAN
Tel: 7363665
Mobile: 0322-4843011

*Presented as work of the entity
responsible for the commentary*

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

245 14 The Azad Jammu and Kashmir
Interim Constitution Act, 1974,
with comprehensive &
exhaustive commentary and
historical documents / \$c by
Mumtaz Ahmed, Advocate High
Court.

not

110 1_ Azad Kashmir (Pakistan), \$e
enacting jurisdiction.

240 10 Interim Constitution Act, 1974

245 14 The Azad Jammu and Kashmir
Interim Constitution Act, 1974,
with comprehensive &
exhaustive commentary and
historical documents / \$c by
Mumtaz Ahmed, Advocate High
Court.

THE FEDERAL
CONSTITUTION OF
SWITZERLAND

TRANSLATION AND COMMENTARY
BY
CHRISTOPHER HUGHES

With German Text

OXFORD
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS
1954

*Presented as an edition of the
previously existing work*

110 1_ Switzerland, \$e enacting
jurisdiction.

245 14 The Federal Constitution of
Switzerland / \$c translation and
commentary by Christopher
Hughes ; with German text.

700 1_ Hughes, Christopher \$q
(Christopher J.), \$e translator,
\$e writer of added commentary.

710 12 \$i Contains (work): \$a
Switzerland. \$t Bundesverfassung
(1874)

710 12 \$i Contains (expression):
\$a Switzerland. \$t Bundesverfassung
(1874). \$l English.

This is presented as an expression of a previously existing work, so it is not named using the access point for the translator/commentator.

Alternative titles, or, How do I name that work?

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

100 1_ Owens, Jo, \$d 1961- \$e author.

240 10 Add kids, stir briskly

245 10 Add kids, stir briskly, or, How I learned to love my life /
\$c Jo Owens.

246 30 How I learned to love my life

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

Additions to Work Access Points (6.27.1.9)

- Make additions to distinguish the access point for a work:
 - from one that is the same or similar but represents a different work
 - or***
 - from one that represents a person, family, corporate body, or place.
- Add one or more of the following:
 - form of work
 - date of work
 - place of origin of work
 - other distinguishing characteristic of work

Form of Work

All that jazz (Motion picture)

Association for the Anthropological Study of Play (Series)

Cinderella (Computer file)

i-D (Magazine)

Rumpelstiltskin (Folk tale)

Loos, Anita, \$d 1893-1981. \$t Gentlemen prefer blondes (Play)

Dumas, Alexandre, \$d 1824-1895. \$t Dame aux camélias (Novel)

Card, Orson Scott. \$t Ender's game (Graphic novel)

Berlin, Irving, \$d 1888-1989. \$t White Christmas (Motion picture music)

Date of Work

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

Illinois. \$t Constitution (1970)

Dublin magazine (1762)

Dublin magazine (1965)

Infermental (Magazine : 1980-1991)

Arthur (Motion picture : 2011)

American family (Television program : 2002)

Battlestar Galactica (Television program : 1978-1979)

Battlestar Galactica (Television program : 2003)

Battlestar Galactica (Television program : 2004-2009)

Place of Origin of Work

Discover (Chicago, Ill.)

Western writers series (Carbondale, Ill.)

Western writers series (Seattle, Wash.)

Abacus (Elmwood, Hartford County, Conn.)

Monitor (Chicago, Ill. : 2002)

Antiques roadshow (Television program : Great Britain)

Antiques roadshow (Television program : U.S.)

OTT (Series) (Chicago, Ill.)

LC-PCC PS for 6.27.1.9:

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

Other Distinguishing Characteristic

Yale Western Americana series (Unnumbered)

Eyck, Jan van, 1390-1440. \$t Saint Francis receiving the stigmata
(Philadelphia Museum of Art)

Research paper (University of Chicago. Department of
Geography)

Cooperative groundwater report (Illinois State Water Survey :
1981)

American family (Television program : AmericanLife TV Network)

Around the world in 80 days (Television program : 1989 : NBC
Television Network)

Harlow (Motion picture : 1965 : Douglas)

Harlow (Motion picture : 1965 : Segal)

245 ?0 Constitutional law / \$c edited by Joel Wm. Friedman.
 264 _1 Austin, Texas : \$b Wolters Kluwer Law & Business ; \$a New York : Aspen
 Publishers, \$c [2007]
 490 1_ Friedman's practice series
 650 _0 Constitutional law \$z United States \$v Examinations, questions, etc.

245 ?0 Constitutional law / \$c edited by Ian Loveland.
 264 _1 Aldershot, Hants, England ; \$a Brookfield, Vermont : \$b Ashgate/
 Dartmouth, \$c [2000]
 490 1_ The international library of essays in law and legal theory. Second series
 650 _0 Constitutional law.

245 ?0 Constitutional law / \$c edited by Mark V. Tushnet.
 264 _1 New York, NY : \$b New York University Press, \$c 1992.
 490 1_ The international library of essays in law and legal theory. Areas ; \$v 9
 500 "New York University Press reference collection."
 650 _0 Constitutional law \$z United States.

Three works whose preferred titles are the same and whose authorized access points would be identical. An addition must be made to the authorized access points to distinguish the works.

130 0_ Constitutional law ()

245 10 Constitutional law / \$c edited by Joel Wm. Friedman.

Possibilities: (Examinations) (2007) (Austin, Tex.) (Friedman)
(Friedman's practice series)

130 0_ Constitutional law ()

245 10 Constitutional law / \$c edited by Ian Loveland.

Possibilities: (Essays : 2000) (Essays : Loveland) (2000)
(Aldershot, England) (Loveland)

130 0_ Constitutional law ()

245 10 Constitutional law / \$c edited by Mark V. Tushnet.

Possibilities: (Essays : 1992) (Essays : Tushnet) (1992) (New
York, N.Y.) (Tushnet)

Three works whose preferred titles are the same and whose authorized access points would be identical. An addition must be made to the authorized access points to distinguish the works.

AACR2:

- 245 04 The Bar Association of San Francisco : \$b an
illustrated history from 1872 to 1924 / \$c editor, J.O.
Denny.
260 San Francisco : \$b A. Wheeler, \$c 1923.

RDA:

130 0_ Bar Association of San Francisco (History)

- 245 14 The Bar Association of San Francisco : \$b an
illustrated history from 1872 to 1924 / \$c editor, J.O.
Denny.

or perhaps (1923) (Denny) (San Francisco, Calif.)
(Illustrated history) (Arthur Wheeler)

This illustrates the situation of a work whose access point would be identical to one that represents a person, family, corporate body, or place. RDA tells us to make additions to the work access point to distinguish the work. The choice is up to the cataloger and can be: form of work; date of work; place of origin of work; and/or another distinguishing characteristic of the work.

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, 17.8, 24.5.1.3

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

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

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

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

Alternative

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

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

Compilations Lacking Collective Title

AACR2 21.7C1

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

RDA 6.27.1.4 Alternative, 17.8, 24.5.1.3

245 00 \$a [Three Norwegian
 symphonies].
 500 __ \$a Title devised by cataloger.
 505 0_ \$a *Sinfonia espressiva /
 Conrad Baden -- Symphony no. 3,
 op. 26 / Hallvard Johnsen --
 Symphony no. 2 / Bjarne Brustad.*
 700 12 \$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.

147

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

Alternative

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

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

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

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

OCLC		825735344		No holdings in WAU - 11 other holdings							
Books	▼	Rec stat	c	Entered	20130131	Replaced	20131002180614.7				
Type	a	ELvl	i	Srcce	d	Audn	i	Ctrl		Lang	eng
BLvl	m	Form		Conf	0	Blng		MRec		Ctrl	flu
		Cont		GPub		LIF	0	Indx	1		
Desc	i	ills	a	Fest	0	DtSt	s	Dates	2013		
040		BTCTA #b eng #e rda #c BTCTA #d HCO #d OCLCO #d WAU									
020		9781609910525 (pbk.)									
020		1609910524 (pbk.)									
050	0	4	QE861.5 #b .D566 2013								
245	0	0	Dinosaurs ; #b &, Wild animals : fun, facts, and stories with a Ripley twist!								
246	3	Dinosaurs ; #b and, Wild animals									
264	1	Orlando, Florida : #b Ripley Publishing, #c 2013.									
300		48, 48 pages : #b color illustrations ; #c 28 cm.									
336		text #2 rdacontent									
336		still image #2 rdacontent									
337		unmediated #2 rdamedia									
338		volume #2 rdacarrier									
500		"2 amazing books in one!"--Cover.									
500		Includes indexes.									
505	0	0	#t Dinosaurs / #r written by Rupert Matthews ; consultant, Steve Parker -- #t Wild animals / #r written by Camilla de la Bedoyere ; consultant, Barbara Taylor.								
520		"From the terrifying dinosaurs of the past to the top animal predators of today, and much more! Awesome facts and incredible photographs on every page...plus extraordinary stories of the weird and wonderful from Ripley's Believe It or Not!"--Page 4 of cover.									
700	1	2	#i Contains (work): #a Matthews, Rupert , #t Dinosaurs.								
700	1	2	#i Contains (work): #a De la Bédoyère, Camilla , #t Wild animals.								

Another example of a compilation that does not have a collective title

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

AACR2 25.6B3

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

RDA 6.27.2.3, 17.8, 24.5.1.3

100 0_ \$a Homer, \$e author.
 245 10 \$a Homer's Iliad, books I, VI,
 XX, and XXIV / \$c with a copious
 vocabulary for the use of schools
 and colleges, by James Fergusson.
 700 02 \$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.

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

6.27.2.3 Two or More Parts

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

Alternative

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

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

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

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

AACR2 25.6B3

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

If the alternative is applied, the access points for the individual parts are optional

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

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

150

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

6.27.2.3 Two or More Parts

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

Alternative

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

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

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

Note: If the alternative is followed, included authorized access points for the individual parts is optional.

Related Works

AACR2 21.28

100 1_ \$a McCaig, Donald.
 245 10 \$a Rhett Butler's
 people / \$c Donald McCaig.
 500 __ \$a Sequel to Margaret
 Mitchell's Gone with the
 wind.
 700 1_ \$a Mitchell, Margaret,
 \$d 1900-1949. \$t Gone with
 the wind.

RDA 25.1, 24.5 & Appendix J

100 1_ \$a McCaig, Donald, \$e
 author.
 245 10 \$a Rhett Butler's
 people / \$c Donald McCaig.
 700 1_ \$i Sequel to: \$a
 Mitchell, Margaret, \$d
 1900-1949. \$t Gone with
 the wind.

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AACR2 21.28 Related Works

21.28A1. Apply this rule to a separately catalogued work (see also 1.1B9, 1.5E1a, and 1.9) that has a relationship to another work. Such works include:

- continuations and sequels; supplements; indexes;
- concordances; incidental music to dramatic works;
- cadenzas; scenarios, screenplays, etc.; choreographies;
- librettos and other texts set to music; subseries;
- special numbers of serials; collections of extracts from serials

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

For particular types of relationship (e.g., adaptations, revisions, translations), see 21.8-21.27.

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

RDA 25.1.1.1 A related work is a work, represented by an identifier, an authorized access point, or a description, that is related to the work being described (e.g., an adaptation, commentary, supplement, sequel, part of a larger work).

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

LC-PCC PS for 25.1.1.3 gives instructions on how to create a formal contents note.

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

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

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

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

Related Expressions

AACR2 21.14A, 21.30G, 25.5C1

RDA 26.1, 24.5 & Appendix I-J

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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21.14A. Enter a translation under the heading appropriate to the original. Make an added entry under the heading for the translator if appropriate under the provisions of 21.30K1.

21.30K1. Translators. If the main entry is under the heading for a person, make an added entry under the heading for a translator if: a) the translation is in verse *or* b) the translation is important in its own right *or* c) the work has been translated into the same language more than once *or* d) the wording of the chief source of information of the item being catalogued implies that the translator is the author *or* e) the main entry heading may be difficult for catalogue users to find (e.g., as with many oriental and medieval works).

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

21.30G1. Make an added entry under the heading for a work to which the work being catalogued is closely related (see 21.8-21.28 for guidance in specific cases). *NOTE however that in AACR2 for a translation we wouldn't normally make an added entry for the original language expression of the work. 21.14A says nothing about making that kind of added entry.*

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

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

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

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

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

Note: An added entry for the translator most likely would not be made in AACR2 (21.30K1), but an access point would probably be recorded in RDA (20.2).

Personal Name Headings – Fictitious Persons

AACR2 21.4C1

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

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

RDA 9.0, 9.6, 9.19.1.2, 19.2, 18.5

100 0_ \$a Miss Piggy, \$e
author.
245 10 \$a Miss Piggy's guide to
life / \$c by Miss Piggy as
told to Henry Beard.

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

100 0_ \$a Kermit, \$c the Frog,
\$e author.
245 10 \$a Before you leap : \$b
a frog's-eye view of life's
greatest lessons / \$c by
Kermit the Frog.

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In RDA, fictitious entities and real non-human entities can receive access points as creators and contributors. Here are two well known examples of fictitious (and non-human) entities.

AACR2 21.4C. Works erroneously or fictitiously attributed to a person or corporate body
If responsibility for a work is known to be erroneously or fictitiously attributed to a person, enter under the actual personal author or under title if the actual personal author is not known. Make an added entry under the heading for the person to whom the authorship is attributed, unless he or she is not a real person.

The hums of Pooh / by Winnie the Pooh
(Written by A.A. Milne)

Main entry under the heading for Milne

The adventure of the peerless peer / by John H. Watson ; edited by Philip José Farmer

(Written by Farmer as if by the fictitious Dr. Watson)

Main entry under the heading for Farmer

RDA 9.0. Persons include persons named in religious works, fictitious and legendary persons, and real or fictitious non-human entities.

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

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

No LCSH Authority Record Exists

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

LCSH Authority Record Exists

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

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

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

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

Worth noting: 9.19.1.1 currently mandates the addition of the term *Fictitious character*, but Library of Congress does not feel that it would be required unless needed to distinguish one person from another with the same name. 9.19.1.1: Make the additions specified at 9.19.1.2 even if they are not needed to distinguish access points representing different persons with the same name. 9.19.1.2: Add to the name one or more of the following elements (in this order), as applicable: f) the term *Fictitious character*, *Legendary character*, etc. (see 9.6.1.7)

OCLC		837144081	No holdings in WAU - 179 other holdings
010		2013016844	
040		DLC #b eng #e rda #c DLC #d BTCTA #d BDX #d OCLCO #d OCLCQ #d IEB #d OCLCA #d VHP #d WAU	
020		9780451240200	
020		0451240200	
042		pcc	
050	0 0	PS3552.A376 #b M88 2013	
082	0 0	813/.54 #2 23	
100	1	Fletcher, Jessica , #e author.	
245	1 0	Close-up on murder : #b a novel / #c by Jessica Fletcher & Donald Bain.	
264	1	New York, New York : #b Obsidian, #c [2013]	
300		vii, 278 pages ; #c 22 cm	
336		text #b txt #2 rdacontent	
337		unmediated #b n #2 rdamedia	
338		volume #b nc #2 rdacarrier	
490	1	A Murder, she wrote mystery	
500		"Based on the Universal Television series created by Peter S. Fischer, Richard Levinson & William Link."	
520		Art imitates life when a movie crew filming an adaptation of a case solved by sleuth Jessica Fletcher in her hometown of Cabot Cove experiences a murder mystery of their own.	
600	1 0	Fletcher, Jessica #v Fiction .	
650	0	Women novelists #v Fiction .	
655	7	Mystery fiction. #2 gsafd	
700	1	Bain, Donald , #d 1935- :#e author.	
730	0	Murder, she wrote (Television program)	
800	1	Bain, Donald , #d 1935- :#t Murder, she wrote	

RDA bib. record in OCLC showing a fictitious character as the creator of the work.

ARN		9056999					
Type	z	Upd status	a	Enc lvl	n	Source	
Roman	■	Ref status	a	Mod rec		Name use	a
Govt agn	■	Auth status	a	Subj	a	Subj use	a
Series	n	Auth/ref	a	Geo subd	n	Ser use	b
Ser num	n	Name	a	Subdiv tp	n	Rules	z
010		n 2011084408 #z sh 95003948					
040		DLC #b eng #e rda #c DLC #d WaU #d DLC #d WaU					
053	0	PS3552.A376					
100	1	Fletcher, Jessica					
368		#c Fictitious characters #2 lcsh					
372		Detective and mystery stories #2 lcsh					
374		Novelists #2 lcsh					
375		female					
377		eng					
378		#q Jessica Beatrice					
400	1	MacGill, Jessica Beatrice					
400	1	Fletcher, J. B. #q (Jessica Beatrice)					
670		Trouble at high tide, 2012: #b ECIP t.p. (Jessica Fletcher)					
670		Wikipedia, July 11, 2013 #b (Jessica Fletcher (born Jessica Beatrice MacGill, and writes under the initials J.B. Fletcher) is a character and the protagonist portrayed by veteran Tony-winning actress Angela Lansbury on the American television series Murder, She Wrote. Fletcher is a best-selling author of mystery novels; Jessica Beatrice Fletcher)					

Name authority record for Jessica Fletcher. Note that there is no qualifier for “(Fictitious character)” added to the authorized access point because there is no conflict with any other person with the same name.

Worth noting: 9.19.1.1 currently mandates the addition of the term *Fictitious character*, but Library of Congress does not feel that it would be required unless needed to distinguish one person from another with the same name. 9.19.1.1: Make the additions specified at 9.19.1.2 even if they are not needed to distinguish access points representing different persons with the same name. 9.19.1.2: Add to the name one or more of the following elements (in this order), as applicable: f) the term *Fictitious character*, *Legendary character*, etc. (see 9.6.1.7)

ARN		9564720					
Rec_stat	n	Entered	20130909	Replaced	20130909121940.0		
Type	z	Upd_status	a	Enc_lv	n	Source	
Roman	■	Ref_status	n	Mod_rec		Name_use	a
Govt_agnt	■	Auth_status	a	Subj	a	Subj_use	a
Series	n	Auth/ref	a	Geo_subd	n	Ser_use	b
Ser_num	n	Name	a	Subdiv_tp	n	Rules	z
010		n 2013056358					
040		DLC #b eng #e rda #c DLC					
100	1	Knight, Rachel #c (Fictitious character)					
368		#c Fictitious characters #2 lcsb					
670		Clark, M. Killer ambition, 2013: #b cover (A Rachel Knight novel)					
670		Marcia Clark website, June 13, 2013 #b (Marcia Clark has published three novels which feature Los Angeles Special Trials prosecutor Rachel Knight: Guilt by Association, Guilt by Degrees, and Killer Ambition)					

<i>Name browse in authority file, showing conflict</i>	Knight, Rachael-Anne
	Knight, Rachael S.
	Knight, Rachel
	Knight, Rachel, #d 1878-1921
	Knight, Rachel #c (Fictitious character)
	Knight, Rachelle Rogers

On the other hand, this person's name conflicts with other persons, and the qualifier "(Fictitious character)" is added to her access point. You can see from a browse in the name authority file that there was a conflict.

Note also that this name authority record was established even though it was needed only for subject access. This is now permitted according to LC-PCC PS for 9.0. New LCSH headings for fictitious characters are no longer being established.

Personal Name Headings – Real Non-Human Entities

AACR2	RDA 9.0, 9.6.1.8, 9.19.1.2, 19.2, 18.5
245 00 \$a Dear Socks, dear Buddy : \$b kids' letters to the first pets / \$c [compiled, with a foreword, by] Hillary Rodham Clinton.	245 00 \$a Dear Socks, dear Buddy : \$b kids' letters to the first pets / \$c [compiled, with a foreword, by] Hillary Rodham Clinton.
700 1_ \$a Clinton, Hillary Rodham.	700 0_ \$a Socks \$c (Cat), \$d 1989-2009, \$e addressee.
	700 0_ \$a Buddy \$c (Dog), \$d 1997-2002, \$e addressee.
	700 1_ \$a Clinton, Hillary Rodham, \$e editor of compilation.

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

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

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

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

No LCSH Authority Record Exists

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

LCSH Authority Record Exists

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

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

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

Note about the two headings:

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

9.6.1.8 Real Non-human Entities

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

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

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

010		no2012121347
040		WaU #b eng #e rda #c WaU #d WaU
046		#f 19890323 #g 20090220
100	0	Socks #c (Cat), #d 1989-2009
368		#c Cats #2 lcs#
370		Little Rock (Ark.) #b Hollywood (Saint Mary's County, Md.) #c United States #e Little Rock (Ark.) #e Washington (D.C.) #e Hollywood (Saint Mary's County, Md.) #2 naf
375		male
400	1	Clinton-Currie, Socks, #d 1989-2009
400	1	Currie, Socks Clinton-, #d 1989-2009
670		Dear Socks, dear Buddy, 1998: #b title page (letters to the first pets)
670		Wikipedia, Sept. 10, 2012: #b Socks (cat) (Socks Clinton-Currie (March 23, 1989-February 20, 2009) was the pet cat of U.S. President Bill Clinton's family during his presidency. Other appellations: First Cat; Species: Cat; Breed: American Shorthair; Sex: Male; Born: March 23, 1989, Little Rock, Arkansas; Died: February 20, 2009 (aged 19), Hollywood, Maryland; First Lady Hillary Clinton wrote a children's book called Dear Socks, Dear Buddy: Kids' Letters to the First Pets in 1998. It included more than 50 letters written to the First Pets by children and more than 80 photographs of Socks and Buddy. A cartoon book called Socks Goes to Washington: The Diary of America's First Cat, written by Michael O'Donoghue and Jean-Claude Soares, was published in 1993. In 1996, Socks appeared on a series of stamps in the Central African Republic with Bill Clinton)
678	0	Socks (March 23, 1989-February 20, 2009) was the pet cat of U.S. President Bill Clinton's family during his presidency. Socks was adopted by the Clintons in 1991 in Little Rock, Arkansas. After Clinton left office, Socks resided with former Clinton secretary Betty Currie and her husband.

OCLC		501942746	Held by WAU - 250 other holdings
130	0	Free Willy (Motion picture)	
245	1 0	Free Willy #h [videorecording] / #c Warner Bros. pictures presents in association with Le Studio Canal+, Regency Enterprises and Alcor Films ; a Donner/Shuler-Donner production ; a film by Simon Wincer ; directed by Simon Wincer ; produced by Jennie Lew Tugend and Lauren Shuler-Donner ; screenplay by Keith A. Walker and Corey Blechman.	
250		Widescreen, 10th anniversary special ed.	
260		Burbank, Calif. : #b Warner Home Video, #c c2009.	
300		1 videodisc (112 min.) : #b sd., col. ; #c 4 3/4 in.	
511	1	Jason James Richter, Lori Petty, Jayne Atkinson, August Schellenberg, Michael Madsen, Keiko as Willy.	
655	7	Feature films , #2 lgft	
655	7	Video recordings for the hearing impaired , #2 lgft	
700	1	Wincer, Simon , #4 drt	
700	1	Tugend, Jennie Lew , #4 pro	
700	1	Shuler-Donner, Lauren , #4 pro	
700	1	Walker, Keith A , #4 aus	
700	1	Blechman, Corey , #4 aus	
700	1	Richter, Jason James , #4 act	
700	1	Petty, Lori , #4 act	
700	1	Atkinson, Jayne , #4 act	
700	1	Schellenberg, August , #4 act	
700	1	Madsen, Michael , #4 act	
700	0	Keiko , #d approximately 1976-2003, #4 act	
700	1	Brown, O. Nicholas , #d 1939-	
700	1	Greenberg, Robbie	
700	1	Belandier, Raël , #4 cmc	

Animal actors can now be given an access point in bibliographic records (note however, that this record is not an RDA record).

OCLC		41497055	No holdings in WAU - 281 other holdings
		No WAU holdings in GLIMIR cluster; 281 other holdings in GLIMIR cluster of 1	
010		99031963	
040		DLC #b eng #e rda #c DLC #d BAKER #d BTCTA #d IG# #d HALAN #d BDX #d YDXCP #d WAU	
019		43648696	
020		0761315004 (lib. bdg.)	
020		9780761315001 (lib. bdg.)	
042		pcc #a lcac	
050	0 0	QL737 .C432 #b K88 2000	
082	0 0	599.53/6/0929 #2 21	
082	1 4	B #2 21	
100	1	Kurth, Linda Moore , #e author.	
245	1 0	Keiko's story : #b a killer whale goes home / #c Linda Moore Kurth.	
264	1	Brookfield, CT : #b Twenty-First Century Books, #c 2000.	
300		72 pages : #b color illustrations ; #c 25 cm	
336		text #b txt #2 rdacontent	
337		unmediated #b n #2 rdamedia	
338		volume #b nc #2 rdacarrier	
504		Includes bibliographical references (page 69) and index.	
520		Describes the experiences of Keiko, the killer whale who starred in the movie "Free Willy," as he moved from an amusement park in Mexico to the Oregon Aquarium and then to a seapen in Iceland, from which he may be released into the ocean.	
600	0 0	Keiko , #d approximately 1976-2003 #v Juvenile literature.	
650	0	Killer whale #v Biography #v Juvenile literature .	

Access points and name authority records for animals may be created even if they are just needed as a subject.

Personal Name Headings – Titles or Terms Associated with Surnames

AACR2 22.15C, 22.19B

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

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

RDA 9.2.2.9.5

For Portuguese surnames, record *Filho, Junior, Neto, Netto, or Sobrinho* as part of the surname.

For languages other than Portuguese, record similar terms (e.g., *Jr., Sr., fils, père*) and numbers (e.g., *III*) following the person's given name or names, preceded by a comma.

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

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

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

Personal Name Headings – Dates

AACR2 22.17A

Smith, John, 1924-
 Smith, John, 1900 Jan. 10-
 Smith, John, 1836 or 7-1896
 Smith, John, ca. 1837-1896
 Smith, John, 1837-ca. 1896
 Smith, John, ca. 1837-ca.
 1896
 Smith, John, b. 1825
 Smith, John, d. 1859

RDA 9.3.2.3, 9.3.3.3, 9.19.1.3

Smith, John, 1924-
 Smith, John, 1900 **January** 10-
 Smith, John, 1836 or **1837**-1896
 Smith, John, **approximately** 1837-1896
 Smith, John, 1837-**approximately** 1896
 Smith, John, **approximately** 1837-
approximately 1896
 Smith, John, **born** 1825
LC/PCC practice: Smith, John, **1825-**
 Smith, John, **died** 1859
LC/PCC practice: Smith, John, **-1859**

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

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

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

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

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

Personal Name Headings – Dates

AACR2 22.17A

RDA 9.3.4.3, 9.19.1.3

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

LC/PCC practice: Johnson, Carl
F., **active** 1893-1940

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

Joannes, Actuarius, 13th/
14th cent. Joannes, Actuarius, **active** 13th
century-14th century

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

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

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

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

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

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

Personal Name Headings – Qualifiers

AACR2 22.19, LCRI 22.19

RDA 9.19.1.1, 9.19.1.5-9.19.1.7

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, active <date> or Smith, John, Sir <i>[last choice]</i>
Brown, George, Captain	Brown, George (<i>Soldier</i>) or Brown, George, active <date> or Brown, George, Captain <i>[last choice]</i>
Brown, George, F.I.P.S.	Brown, George (<i>[Profession or Occupation]</i>) or Brown, George, active <date> or Brown, George (F.I.P.S.) <i>[last choice]</i>
Brown, George, Rev.	Brown, George (<i>Clergyman</i>)
Brown, George, Ph. D.	Brown, George (<i>[Profession or Occupation]</i>) or Brown, George, active <date> or Brown, George (Ph. D.) <i>[last choice]</i>
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.

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

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

9.19.1.6 **Other Term of Rank, Honour, or Office.** Add a term indicative of rank, honour, or office if the term appears with the name (see 9.4.1.9) if it is needed to distinguish one access point from another. Make this addition when the following elements are not available:

date of birth and/or death (see 9.19.1.3), fuller form of name (see 9.19.1.4) **or** period of activity of the person and/or profession or occupation (see 9.19.1.5).

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

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

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

Family Names

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

Family Name Access Points

10.10.1.1

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

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

10.10.1.2 Type of Family (included in MARC X00 \$a)

10.10.1.3 Date Associated with the Family (X00 \$d)

10.10.1.4 Place Associated with the Family (X00 \$c)

10.10.1.5 Prominent Member of the Family (X00 \$g)

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)

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

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

RDA family name authority records are being coded with the following:

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

008/15 Heading use code--subject added entry: b [Heading not appropriate as subject added entry]

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

RDA Family Names *Not (Yet at Least)* Used as Subjects

LC-PCC PS 10.0: *LC/PCC practice*: Apply this chapter for distinctive family entities; continue the current subject cataloging policy for general family groupings (as described in *Subject Headings Manual* (SHM) instruction sheet H 1631, Genealogy and family names). Separate authority records will exist in the Library of Congress/NACO Authority File and the Library of Congress Subject Headings file.

RDA family name authority records in LC/NACO AF are coded:

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

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

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

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

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

RDA family name authority records are being coded with the following:

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

008/15 Heading use code--subject added entry: b [Heading not appropriate as subject added entry]

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

OCLC		840934367	No holdings in WAU - 1 other holding
010		2012532455	
040		DLC #b eng #e rda #c DLC #d OCLCQ #d OCLCA	
042		pcc	
043		n-us--- #a n-us-ky	
050	0 0	CT274.H837 #b H86 2012	
082	0 0	929.20973 #2 23	
100	3	Hunt (Family) : #g Hunt, Gavine Drummond, 1794-1889	
245	1 0	Kiss Willie for me : #b letters from the family of Gavine Drummond Hunt, 1860-1864, assembled by their descendants / #c compiled by Edwin Graham Millis.	
250		First edition.	
264	1	Dallas, Texas : #b Ed Millis, #c 2012.	
300		xx, 312 pages : #b illustrations ; #c 28 cm	
336		text #b txt #2 rdacontent	
337		unmediated #b n #2 rdamedia	
338		volume #b nc #2 rdacarrier	
600	1 0	Hunt, Gavine Drummond, #d 1794-1889 #v Correspondence .	
600	3 0	Hunt family #v Correspondence .	
651	0	United States #x History #y Civil War, 1861-1865 #v Personal narratives .	
651	0	Lexington (Ky.) #x Social life and customs #y 19th century .	
651	0	Lexington (Ky.) #v Biography .	
700	1	Hunt, Gavine Drummond, #d 1794-1889 .	

OCLC record showing use of a family name access point as creator of a work.

OCLC		37713472	No holdings in WAU - 11 other holdings
		No WAU holdings in GLIMIR cluster; 11 other holdings in GLIMIR cluster of 1	
010		97200600	
040		DLC #b eng #e rda #c DLC #d KYUBL #d UBY #d MIN #d OCLCQ	
020		0913383449	
020		9780913383445	
050	1 4	TX715 #b .C8960 1997	
100	3	Cunningham (Family : #d 1795- : #c Trigg County, Ky.), #e author.	
245	1 4	The Cunningham family cookbook : #b recipes from our cousins / #c cookbook committee, Linda Rhudy, Charlotte Cunningham Wilson, Beth Cunningham, Sarah Neighorgall, Joyce Banister, Paula Cunningham.	
264	1	Kuttawa, KY : #b McClanahan Publishing House, #c [1997]	
264	4	#c ©1997	
300		256 pages : #b illustrations, map ; #c 23 cm	
336		text #b txt #2 rdacontent	
336		still image #b sti #2 rdacontent	
336		cartographic image #b cri #2 rdacontent	
337		unmediated #b n #2 rdamedia	
338		volume #b nc #2 rdacarrier	
500		Includes indexes.	
600	3 0	Cunningham family.	
655	7	Cookbooks. #2 lcgft	
700	1	Rhudy, Linda, #e editor of compilation.	

Another OCLC record showing use of a family name access point as creator of a work.

OCLC		851090929	No holdings in WAU - 265 other holdings; 1 other IR
010		2013019374	
040		DLC #b eng #e rda #c DLC #d JAI #d OCP #d DAD #d YDXCP #d BTCTA #d BDX #d ABG #d OCLCO #d CLE #d OCLCA	
020		9780544126688 (hardback)	
020		0544126688 (hardback)	
042		pcc	
043		n-us---	
050	0 0	GV697 .A1 #b G73 2013	
082	0 0	796.092/273 #a B #2 23	
100	3	Gronkowski (Family), #e author.	
245	1 0	Growing up Gronk : #b a family's story of raising champions / #c Gronkowski family with Jeff Schober.	
264	1	Boston : #b Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, #c 2013.	
300		xvi, 202 pages : #b illustrations ; #c 24 cm	
336		text #2 rdacontent	
337		unmediated #2 rdamedia	
338		volume #2 rdacarrier	
520		"The Gronkowski family is a legitimate miracle. 5 towering brothers: Three who play in the NFL - a Denver Bronco, a Cleveland Brown and a record-breaking tight end with the New England Patriots, Rob Gronkowski, who is realizing a meteoric rise to a spot in NFL history. Another who played major league baseball. And the youngest, an up-and-coming Division 1 football player. Growing Up Gronk takes readers behind the scenes to tell the Gronkowski's incredible story, revealing how they were raised, how they were motivated, how they trained, how they played, even how their mother kept them fed. It all started with their father, Gordy, under whose tutelage this collection of giants has broken every rule about how 21st century athletic success functions. Beyond their monstrous size, physicality, and raw talent, Papa Gronk recognized early on that a clear commitment to fitness, health, and determination would give his boys a leg up in a way other families simply couldn't match. This unique story of the NFL's new first family reveals the secrets to the	

Still another OCLC record showing use of a family name access point as creator of a work.

Corporate Names

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

Sorry, Wrong Dept.

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

710 1_ Illinois. \$b Department of Agriculture.

830 _0 Technical bulletin (Illinois. Department of Conservation)

111 2_ Conference on Recent Trends in Polymer Science & Technology \$d (2005 : \$c Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology (Patiāla, India). Department of Chemical Engineering)

Conferences, Congresses, Fairs, Festivals, etc.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11.13.1.8 Add to the name of a conference, etc. (including that of a conference recorded subordinately, see 11.2.2.14), if applicable and readily ascertainable (in this order): a) the number of the conference, etc. (see 11.6) b) the date of the conference, etc. (see 11.4.2) c) the location of the conference, etc. (see 11.3.2)

Conferences, Congresses, Fairs, Festivals, etc.

AACR2 24.7A1, 24.8B1

RDA 11.2.2.11, 11.13.1.8

Comparative Canadian Literature Conference	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	Jean Piaget Society. Annual Meeting
Expo 86 (Vancouver, B.C.)	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.)

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

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

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

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

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

Conferences, etc.: Multiple Locations

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

AACR2 24.7B4

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

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

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

RDA 11.3.2, 11.13.1.8

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

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

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

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

World Peace Congress (1st : 1949 : *Paris, France, and Prague, Czechoslovakia*)

Institute on Diagnostic Problems in Mental Retardation (1957 : *Long Beach State College and San Francisco State College*)

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

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

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

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

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

Enclose the number, date, and location of an exhibition, etc., in parentheses.

Separate the number, date, and location by a space, colon, space. Separate multiple locations by a semicolon.

Named Conferences

AACR2 21.1B1, LCRI 21.1B1

RDA 11.2, 11.7

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

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

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

- 111 2_ Freedom & Faith (**Conference**) \$d (1984 : \$c Saint Charles, Ill.)
- 111 2_ Morea: The Land and Its People in the Aftermath of the Fourth Crusade (**Symposium**) \$d (2009 : \$c Dumbarton Oaks)
- 111 2_ First Impressions: the Cultural History of Print in Imperial China (8th-14th Centuries) (**Conference**) \$d (2007 : \$c Fairbank Center for East Asian Research)
- 111 2_ ADMI (**Workshop**) \$n (6th : \$d 2010 : \$c Toronto, Ont.)

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

LCRI 21.1B1. When determining whether a conference has a name, cases arise that exhibit conflicting evidence insofar as two of the criteria in the definition of a corporate body are concerned: capitalization and the definite article. When the phrase is in a language that normally capitalizes each word of a name, even in running text, consider a capitalized phrase a name even if it is preceded by an indefinite article. (This statement cannot apply to other languages.)

Another important point to bear in mind when deciding whether a phrase is a name is that the phrase must include a word that connotes a meeting: "symposium," "conference," "workshop," "colloquium," etc. Note: Some notable sequential conferences that lack such a term are exceptionally considered to be named, e.g., Darmstädter Gespräch. In addition, phrases that combine acronyms or initialisms with the abbreviated or full form of the year are also considered to be named.

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

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

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

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

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

LC-PCC PS for 11.7.1.4: *LC practice/PCC practice*: If the name chosen for the authorized access point for a corporate body is an initialism or acronym written in all capital letters (with or without periods between them), add a qualifier to the name.

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

Uniform Titles

AACR2 25.5C1

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

RDA 6.11.1.4, 24.5.1.3, 26.1, LC-PCC PS 6.27.3, 26.1

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 (work): \$a
 Blackstone, Stella. \$t Bear in a
 square.
 700 12 \$i Contains (expression):
 \$a Blackstone, Stella. \$t Bear
 in a square. \$l French.

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

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

If an item is in two languages, name both. If one of the languages is the original language, name it second.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

RDA 6.11.1.4, 17.10, 24.5.1.3, LC-PCC PS 6.27.3, 26.1

100 0_ \$a Euripides, \$e author.
 245 10 \$a Euripidis "Bacchae" : \$b
 graecus textus, latina et italica e
 gaeco translatio, criticae
 animadversiones / \$c curantibus
 Cleto Pavanetto, Laetitia Greco
 Manghisi.
 700 02 \$i Contains (work): \$a
 Euripides. \$t Bacchae. \$l Greek.
 700 02 \$i Contains (expression): \$a
 Euripides. \$t Bacchae. \$l Latin.
 700 02 \$i Contains (expression): \$a
 Euripides. \$t Bacchae. \$l Italian.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LC-PCC PS for 6.11.1.3. Greek. *LC practice:* For the MARC language code list forms "Attic Greek," "Greek, Ancient (to 1453)," and "Greek, Modern (1453-)," use "Greek." However, if the item is a translation from one specific Greek form into another Greek form, or contains text in two specific forms, use the specific form(s) within parentheses following "Greek." In specifying the form of the Greek, use one of the following terms: "Greek (Ancient Greek)" for the period before 300 B.C.; "Greek (Hellenistic Greek)" for the period 300 B.C.-A.D. 600; "Greek (Biblical Greek)" for the Septuagint and the New Testament; "Greek (Medieval Greek)" for the period 600-1453; "Greek (Modern Greek)" for the period 1453-

Uniform Titles

AACR2 25.9

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

240 10 \$a Selections. \$f 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, 6.27.2.3 Alternative, LC-PCC PS 6.2.2.10.3, 25.1/26.1

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.

264 _1 \$a New York : \$b Vintage
Books, \$c [2004]

505 *Contents note*
and/or
700 12 *Analytical access point(s)*

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

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

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

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

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

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

If none of these terms is appropriate, record an appropriate specific collective title. Examples: *Posters, Fragments, 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 at 6.2.2.10.3.

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

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

Alternative

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

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

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

Works Accepted as Sacred Scripture

AACR2 21.37A

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

RLA 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

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

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

Book of Mormon
Qur'an
Ādi-Granth

Exception

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

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

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

Bahá'u'lláh, 1817-1892. 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.

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25.18A1. General rule

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

25.18A2. Testaments

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

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

the resource being described is part of a book *and* it is not a single selection known by its own title *then:* add the chapter (in roman numerals) and verse (in arabic 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. If the part is a single selection known by its own title, apply the instructions at 6.23.2.9.5.

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

Versions (Expressions) of the Bible

AACR2 25.18A11

RDA 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

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25.18A11. Version

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

Bible. *Latin. Vulgate . . .*

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

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

Bible. *English. Lamsa . . .*

Bible. *O.T. Anglo-Saxon. Ælfric . . .*

Bible. *English. Smith-Goodspeed . . .*

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

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

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

Series Access Points – Numbering

AACR2 21.30L, 25 & LCRI's

490 1_ \$a Dictionary of literary biography ; \$v v. 68
Numbering on source of information: Volume Sixty-eight
 830 _0 \$a Dictionary of literary biography ; \$v v. 68.

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

Numbering on source of information: NUMBER 51

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

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

490 1_ \$a Dictionary of literary biography ; \$v volume 68
 830 _0 \$a Dictionary of literary biography ; \$v v. 68.
not 730 0_ \$i In series (work): \$a Dictionary of literary biography. \$n V. 68.

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

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

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

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

24.6 Numbering of Part

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

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

and/or b) a chronological designation.

24.6.1.2 Take information on numbering of parts from any source.

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

B.5.5 Numbering of Part

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

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

Series Access Points – Numbering

AACR2 B.5B, 25.6A2

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

Numbering on source of information: VI

830 _0 \$a Canadian essays and studies ; \$v 6.

RDA 1.8.2 & LCPS

490 1_ \$a Canadian essays and studies ; \$v VI

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

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

Numbering on source of information: New Series Vol 22

830 _0 \$a UBCIM publications ; \$v new ser., v. 22.

490 1_ \$a UBCIM publications ; \$v new series, vol 22

830 _0 \$a UBCIM publications ; \$v new series, v. 22.

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

1.8.2 Form of Numerals

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

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

Alternatives

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

The LC-PCC PS for 1.8.2 says to apply the first alternative.

That's All, Folks!

- Adam Schiff
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