Changes from AACR2 to RDA.
Part 1: Description

An ALCTS Webinar
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presented by
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Your presenter hard at work on RDA examples.
View and download a more comprehensive expression of this work at http://faculty.washington.edu/aschiff/

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

Because of time constraints, this webinar is an abridged version of a more comprehensive presentation. The complete version can be viewed and downloaded from my UW home page at http://faculty.washington.edu/aschiff/
I worked from the list of changes compiled by the JSC and posted on its website. Note: this is not necessarily a complete list - just those identified during the RDA development process.

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

For a list of MARC 21 changes for RDA, see: http://www.loc.gov/marc/RDAinMARC29.html and see the lists of changes in the formats themselves: http://www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/bdapndxg.html (bib. format) and http://www.loc.gov/marc/authority/adapndxf.html (authority format)

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.
OCLC has a webpage describing its policies for creating original RDA records and for upgrading or converting records to RDA: http://www.oclc.org/rda/policy.htm. These protocols apply until the evaluation of the RDA test is released.
Each adjacent data element that requires square brackets is enclosed in its own set of square brackets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACR2 1.0C1</th>
<th>RDA D.1.2.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>260 $a [S.l. : $b s.n.], $c 1966.</td>
<td>260 $a [Place of publication not identified] : $b [publisher not identified], $c 1966.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2 1.0F</th>
<th>RDA 1.7.9, 2.3.1.4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>245 10 $a$ Micromagnetic [sic] study of magnetoeleastic materials / $c$ Yunfei Ma.</td>
<td>245 10 $a$ Micromagnetic study of magnetoeleastic materials / $c$ Yunfei Ma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>246 3 $a$ Micromagnetic study of magnetoeleastic materials</td>
<td>246 1 $i$ Title should read: $a$ Micromagnetic study of magnetoeleastic materials</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

AACR2 1.1B1
245 00 $a If elected-- : $b presidential campaigns from Lincoln to Ford, as reported by the New York times / $c edited by Arleen Keylin and Eve Nelson.

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

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.

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

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

**AACR2 12.1B7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>245 10 $a Proceedings of the... Annual Symposium on Sea Turtle Biology and Conservation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>245 10 $a The annual report of Governor...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245 10 $a Annual report / Pacific Salmon Commission.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RDA 2.3.1.4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>245 10 $a Proceedings of the... Annual Symposium on Sea Turtle Biology and Conservation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>245 10 $a The annual report of Governor...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245 10 $a Annual report / Pacific Salmon Commission.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- Report on the... Conference on Development Objectives and Strategy Supply estimates for the year ending...
- Frommer's Washington, D.C. on $... a day  
  *(Title appears as: Frommer's Washington, D.C. on $35 a day)*  
- The annual report of Governor...  
  *(Title appears as: The annual report of Governor Rhodes. The name of the governor changes with each specific term of office)*

**RDA 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.
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. Examples: audio; computer; microform; unmediated; video

RDA 3.3. Carrier type (MARC tag 338) is a categorization reflecting the format of the storage medium and housing of a carrier. Examples: audio disc; online resource; microfiche; videocassette; volume

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; 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.
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; 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; 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, marcmmedia, and marcccarrier were changed to rdacontent, rdamedia, and rdaccarrier in June 2010 (see MARC Technical Notice (June 18, 2010)).
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.
AACR 1.1D 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.
AACR2 12.1E1 specifies that other title information is only recorded for continuing resources if it is considered to be important. It lists three categories where it is always considered important. RDA does not have this limitation, although in RDA other title information is not a core element.

12.1E1. Transcribe other title information as instructed in 1.1E if considered to be important. Always transcribe or supply other title information if it falls within one of the categories below.
   a) If an acronym or initialism of the title appears in the chief source of information with the full form of the title, transcribe the acronym or initialism as other title information.
   b) If a statement of responsibility or the name of a publisher, distributor, etc., is an integral part of the other title information, transcribe it as such (see 1.1E4).
   c) If the title proper consists solely of the name of a corporate body, conference, etc., supply a brief addition in the language of the title proper as other title information to explain the title (see 1.1E6).

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

LCPS for 2.3.4.3: CORE ELEMENT FOR LC
### Supplied Other Title Information

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

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

There is no equivalent in RDA, as it goes against the principle of representation. However, other title information may be supplied for cartographic resources (AACR2 3.1E2, RDA 2.3.4.5) and moving image resources (AACR2 7.1E2, RDA 2.3.4.6).
### Other Title Information May Still Be Supplied for Cartographic & Moving Image Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACR2 3.1E2, 7.1E2</th>
<th>RDA 2.3.4.5, 2.3.4.6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>110 1_ $a United States. $b Central Intelligence Agency.</td>
<td>110 1_ $a United States. $b Central Intelligence Agency, $e cartographer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245 10 $a Vegetation : $b [northern Europe].</td>
<td>245 10 $a Vegetation : $b [northern Europe].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245 00 $a Annie Hall $h [motion picture] : $b [trailer].</td>
<td>245 00 $a Annie Hall : $b [trailer].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RDA does allow supplying other title information for cartographic resources (ACR2 3.1E2, RDA 2.3.4.5) and moving image resources (ACR2 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACR2 1.1A2</th>
<th>RDA 2.2.4, 2.4.2.2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>245 10 $a Environmental data for the eastern North Pacific and Bering Sea / $c [by Edward J. Gregor and Ryan Coatta].</td>
<td>245 10 $a Environmental data for the eastern North Pacific and Bering Sea / $c by Edward J. Gregor and Ryan Coatta.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statement of responsibility taken from title page verso.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statement of responsibility

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

In RDA there is no such limitation:

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

Note: in RDA, the rule of three no longer applies to the naming of works. In RDA, this work would be named using the access point for the first named creator followed by the title proper of the work, because there is no indication of principal responsibility. Instead of a 700 added entry for Markey in AACR2, Markey’s access point would be given in a 100 field in RDA, since he is the first named creator and no principal responsibility is indicated in the statement of responsibility.
2.4.1.5. Record a statement of responsibility naming more than one person, etc., as a single statement regardless of whether the persons, families, or corporate bodies named in it perform the same function or different functions.

**Optional Omission**

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2 1.1F7</th>
<th>RDA 2.4.1.4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>245 00 $a Lasers in medicine / $c edited by Ronald W. Waynant ; foreword by Leon Goldman.</td>
<td>245 00 $a Lasers in medicine / $c edited by Ronald W. Waynant ; foreword by the late Dr. Leon Goldman.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

a) such data are necessary grammatically
   
   ... / ... ; prólogo del Excmo. Sr. D. Manuel Fraga Iribarne

b) the omission would leave only a person’s given name or surname
   
   ... / by Miss Jane
   ... / by Miss Read
   ... / by Dr. Johnson
   ... / by the Baroness Orczy

c) the title is necessary to identify a person
   
   ... / by Mrs. Charles H. Gibson

d) the title is a title of nobility, or is a British term of honour (Sir, Dame, Lord, or Lady).
   
   ... / Anne Finch, Countess of Winchilsea
   ... / by Sir Richard Acland

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

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

Optional Omission

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

LC Policy Statement 2.4.1.4: LC practice for Optional omission: Generally do not abridge a statement of responsibility.
In RDA, edition statement is a transcribed element and no abbreviations are used unless they appear on the source used for the edition statement.

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

- Ny udg.
- (Source of information reads: Ny udgave)
- 2nd ed.
- (Source of information reads: Second edition)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**AACR2 1.4B4**


**RDA 2.8.1.4**


*Source of information reads:*

Vancouver, British Columbia

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

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

*Optional Omission*

Omit levels in a corporate hierarchy that are not required to identify the publisher. Do not use a mark of omission (...) to indicate such an omission.
AACR2 1.4B4 and 1.4C3 says to use abbreviations found in appendix B. In RDA there are no abbreviations in this element unless they are found in the sources of information for the element.

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

Optional Omission

Omit levels in a corporate hierarchy that are not required to identify the publisher. Do not use a mark of omission (...) to indicate such an omission.
AACR2 1.4B4 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2 1.4C3</th>
<th>RDA 2.8.1.4, 2.20.7.3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>500 $a$ Published in London, Ontario.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>500 $a$ Published in Vancouver, Washington.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AACR2 1.4B6, 1.4C2, 1.4C3, 1.4C4 all specify the addition of information in square brackets. In RDA the element 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.
1.4C5 specifies what to do when there is more than one place listed, and results vary based on the home country of the cataloging agency:

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

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

Place of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

AACR2 1.4C5

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

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

RDA 2.8.2.4

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

or

260 $a Toronto : $b University of Toronto Press, $c [1996], ©1996.
### Place of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2 1.4C5</th>
<th>RDA 2.8.2.4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>260 $a Toronto ; $a Buffalo ; $b University of Toronto Press, $c c1996.</td>
<td>260 $a Toronto ; $a Buffalo ; $a London ; $b University of Toronto Press, $c [1996], ©1996.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source of information reads:*
University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Buffalo, London.

*Record created by a U.S. library.*

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

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

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

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.
Unknown place and/or publisher

AACR2 1.4C6, 1.4D6


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

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

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

RDA 2.8.2.6, 2.8.4.7


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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LC Policy Statement 2.8.2.6: LC practice: Supply a probable place of publication if possible rather than give “[Place of publication not identified]” and then give place of distribution or of manufacture.
Because distribution elements become core elements if the equivalent publication element is not identified, catalogers will likely want to supply probable information for the publication elements whenever possible to avoid having to supply distribution and/or manufacture information.
Examples: place of distribution

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

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

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

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

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

    On title page: Chicago, 2009
    On title page verso: RD Distributors, Evanston

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

These two examples show giving the distributor’s name as a “Core if” element.

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

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

You could supply the second place of distribution in the second example, but this would be going beyond the core requirements.
These examples show that unfortunately, it isn’t possible in MARC to identify a date of distribution as a date of distribution (no separate subfield exists).

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

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

If more than one place of manufacture or manufacturer name appears on the source of information, only the first recorded is required.
### Approximate Date of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

**AACR2 1.4F7, 2.16G**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Range</th>
<th>RDA 1.9.2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[1971 or 1972]</td>
<td>[1971 or 1972]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1969?]</td>
<td>[1969?]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[between 1906 and 1912]</td>
<td>[between 1906 and 1912]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ca. 1960]</td>
<td>[1960?]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[197-]</td>
<td>[between 1970 and 1979]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[197-?]</td>
<td>[between 1970 and 1979?]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[18--]</td>
<td>[between 1800 and 1899]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[18--?]</td>
<td>[between 1800 and 1899?]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[not after Aug. 21, 1492]</td>
<td>[not after August 21, 1492]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[not before April 22, 2010]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- [1971 or 1972] one year or the other probable date
- [1969?] use only for dates fewer than 20 years apart approximate date
decade certain probable decade century certain probable century

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

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

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

2.8.6.6. Date of Publication Not Identified in the Resource

For a resource in a published form, if the date of publication is not identified in the resource, supply the date or approximate date of publication. Apply the instructions on supplied dates given under 1.9.2.

If an approximate date of publication for a resource that is in a published form cannot reasonably be determined, record date of publication not identified.

**Note:** AACR2 1.4F7 limits “between” dates to dates fewer than 20 years apart. There is no such limitation in RDA.
Unknown Date of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACR2 1.4F6</th>
<th>RDA 2.11, 2.7.6, 2.8.6, 2.9.6, 2.10.6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>c1967</td>
<td>©1967 or copyright 1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967 printing</td>
<td>1967 [in manufacture date field]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p1983</td>
<td>®1983 or phonogram 1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979 pressing</td>
<td>1979 [in manufacture date field]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

LC Policy Statement 2.8.6.6: 

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

LC Policy Statement 2.11:

LC practice for Core element: Always give a copyright date if found on the resource. Generally ignore copyright renewal dates for works first copyrighted before 1978. If the copyright dates vary, give the latest copyright date.
Unknown Date of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AARCR2 1.4F6</th>
<th>RDA 2.8.6.6, 2.11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>260 $a Vancouver : $b UBC Press, $c [2010]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>260 $a Vancouver : $b UBC Press, $c [2010?]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

, c1967
, 1967 printing
, p1983
, 1979 pressing

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

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

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

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

LC Policy Statement 2.11: LC practice for Core element: Always give a copyright date if found on the resource. Generally ignore copyright renewal dates for works first copyrighted before 1978. If the copyright dates vary, give the latest copyright date.
What the RDA MARC record will look like will depend on whether a library goes beyond the core element/core if requirements. You would only include the copyright date as in the examples in this slide, if you were going beyond the “core if” requirement for copyright date.

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

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

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

**Also:**

**Microscopic carriers**
- microscope slide

**Stereographic carriers**
- stereograph card
- stereograph disc

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

If the carrier type or types applicable to the resource being described cannot be readily ascertained, record *unspecified*. 
3.4.1.5 Other Terms to Designate the Type of Unit

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

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

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

or

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

- audio disc or CD
- computer disc or CD-ROM; DVD-ROM; Photo CD
- videodisc or DVD
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

b) If the number is not readily ascertainable, record an estimated number of pages, leaves, or columns preceded by approximately.
   approximately 600 pages

c) Record 1 volume (unpaged).
   1 volume (unpaged)
3.4.5 Extent of Text

3.4.5.3 Unnumbered Pages, Leaves, or Columns

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

*either*

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

*or*

b) an estimated number preceded by *approximately*

*or*

c) *unnumbered sequence of pages*, etc.

33 leaves, 31 unnumbered leaves
8, vii, approximately 300, 73 pages
27 pages, unnumbered sequence of leaves
8 unnumbered pages, 155 pages
3.4.5 Extent of Text

3.4.5.8 Complicated or Irregular Paging, Etc.

If the resource has complicated or irregular paging, etc., record the number of pages, leaves, or columns using one of the following methods:
a) Record the total number of pages, leaves, or columns (excluding those that are blank or contain advertising or other inessential matter) followed by *in various pagings, in various foliations, or in various numberings*, as appropriate.

1000 pages in various pagings
256 leaves in various foliations
1283 columns in various numberings
3.4.5 Extent of Text

3.4.5.8 Complicated or Irregular Paging, Etc.

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

560 pages, 223 pages, 217 variously numbered pages
366 pages, 98 pages, 99 unnumbered pages

c) Record 1 volume (various pagings).

1 volume (various pagings)

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

3.5.1.3 Recording Dimensions

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

Alternative

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

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

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

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

7.15.1.3 Recording Illustrative Content

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

Alternative

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Note:* For the RDA test, LC will continue to give disc dimensions in inches (LCPS for 3.5.1.3). 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.

**Second example:** Carrier type in RDA (3.3) is different from AACR2 SMD; abbreviations are still used for durations (B.5.3); in RDA the terms used for the configuration of playback channels (3.16.8) are not abbreviations: mono; stereo; quadraphonic; surround. In AACR2 6.5C7 Number of sound channels, there were only three terms: mono.; stereo.; quad. *Note:* For the RDA test, LC will continue to give disc dimensions in inches (LCPS for 3.5.1.3). If an agency decided to apply 3.4.1.5 c) they could say 1 CD or 1 compact disc instead of 1 audio disc.

**Third example:** Colour content (7.17) comes before sound content (7.18) and no abbreviations are used. *Note:* For the RDA test, LC will continue to give disc dimensions in inches (LCPS 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 given under 1.7 and the general guidelines on numbers expressed as numerals or as words given under 1.8. Do not capitalize a term that is part of the series numbering unless the instructions in appendix A appropriate to the language involved require capitalization (e.g., noun capitalization in German). Capitalize other words and alphabetic devices used as part of a numbering system according to the usage in the resource.

RDA A.7. Numbering within Series and Subseries
Do not capitalize a term that is part of the numbering within a series (see 2.12.9) or subseries (see 2.12.17) unless the guidelines given under A.10–A.55 applicable to the language involved require capitalization. Capitalize other words and alphabetic devices according to the usage on the resource.

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

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

1.8.3. Substitute numerals for numbers expressed as words.
Series Numbering

**AACR2 1.6G**

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

*Numbering on source of information:* Book Four

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*

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

1.8.3. Substitute numerals for numbers expressed as words.
Series Numbering

AACR2 1.6G

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

Numbering on source of information: No. 4  

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

Numbering on source of information: 5. Band

RDA 2.12.9

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

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

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

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

RDA A.7. Numbering within Series and Subseries
Do not capitalize a term that is part of the numbering within a series (see 2.12.9) or subseries (see 2.12.17) unless the guidelines given under A.10–A.55 applicable to the language involved require capitalization. Capitalize other words and alphabetic devices according to the usage on the resource.

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

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

1.8.3. Substitute numerals for numbers expressed as words.
### ISSN for Main Series/Subseries

**AACR2 1.6H7**

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

**RDA 2.12.8.3**

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

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

---

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

Janua linguarum. Series maior, ISSN 0075-3114

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

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

```
4XX $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.
6.4. Date of work is a core element when needed to differentiate a work from another work with the same title or from the name of a person, family, or corporate body.

6.4.1. Date of work is the earliest date associated with a work. Date of work may be the date the work was created or the date the work was first published or released.

IMPORTANT TO NOTE:

0.6.3 Section 2: Recording Attributes of Work and Expression

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

- Form of work
- Date of work
- Place of origin of the work
- Other distinguishing characteristic of the work

[My emphasis added above; although these separate elements can be recorded in both bibliographic or authority records, **recording them in the access point is sufficient to satisfy the core requirements**]

LCPS for 0.6.3: **LC practice:** When identifying (1) a musical work with a title that is not distinctive or (2) recording an element to differentiate one work or expression from another work or expression or from a name for a person, family, or corporate body, always add the element to the access point.
In this example, the date of creation is needed in the access point to distinguish one motion picture with the same title as others. Including the 046 in the bibliographic record is not required, since the date has been recorded as part of the authorized access point for the work, and that satisfies the core element requirement.
In this example, the date of creation is recorded in the 046, even though it is not needed to distinguish one work from another. (In this example there are two 046s, one for each film on the DVD.)
6.3. Form of work is a core element when needed to differentiate a work from another work with the same title or from the name of a person, family, or corporate body.

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

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

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

Geological Survey (South Africa) Issuing body of a work titled Bulletin. There are other works with title Bulletin.

Philadelphia Museum of Art Owner of a Jan van Eyck painting titled Saint Francis receiving the stigmata. There are other Van Eyck paintings with same title.

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

0.6.3 Section 2: Recording Attributes of Work and Expression

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

Form of work; Date of work; Place of origin of work; Other distinguishing characteristic of the work

[My emphasis added above; although these separate elements can be recorded in both bibliographic or authority records, recording them in the access point is sufficient to satisfy the core requirements].

LCPS for 0.6.3: LC practice: When identifying (1) a musical work with a title that is not distinctive or (2) recording an element to differentiate one work or expression from another work or expression or from a name for a person, family, or corporate body, always add the element to the access point.
In this example, form of work is a core element because it is needed to distinguish one work with the same title as others. The separate element has been recorded in field 380, but including the form of work in the access point is sufficient to satisfy the core element requirements for that element. The same is true for the date of work. Although 046 for date of work has also been included in this record, recording it in the access point is sufficient.

0.6.3 Section 2
If the preferred title for a work is the same as or similar to a title for a different work, or to a name for a person, family, or corporate body, record as many of the additional identifying elements listed below as necessary to differentiate them. Record the elements either as additions to the access point representing the work, as separate elements, or as both.

LCPS for 0.6.3: LC practice: When identifying (1) a musical work with a title that is not distinctive or (2) recording an element to differentiate one work or expression from another work or expression or from a name for a person, family, or corporate body, always add the element to the access point.
In this example, form of work has been recorded even though it is not needed to distinguish this work from others. In this example, the source of the term used has been identified in subfield $2$. 
This example shows the use of fields 046, 380, and 381. Date of work, form of work, and other distinguishing characteristic of the work are core elements because they are needed to distinguish this work from another with the same title. Including the elements in the authorized access point satisfies the core element requirements, but they may also be recorded as separate elements like here.
### MARC 21 Bibliographic Fields to Accommodate RDA Attributes of Works and Expressions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Number</th>
<th>Field Description</th>
<th>RDA Section(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>382 – (R)</td>
<td>Medium of Performance</td>
<td>6.15 Medium of Performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>383 – (R)</td>
<td>Numeric Designation of a Musical Work</td>
<td>6.16 Numeric Designation of a Musical Work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>384 – (NR)</td>
<td>Key</td>
<td>6.17 Key</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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

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

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

0.6.3 Section 2: Recording Attributes of Work and Expression

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

- Medium of performance
- Numeric designation of a musical work
- Key

LCPS for 0.6.3: *LC practice*: When identifying (1) a musical work with a title that is not distinctive or (2) recording an element to differentiate one work or expression from another work or expression or from a name for a person, family, or corporate body, always add the element to the access point.
Medium of performance, numeric designation, and key recorded to distinguish one work by Telemann with the collective title Sonatas from others with the same title. Recording these elements as part of the access point for the work is sufficient, but optionally they may also be included in a bibliographic or authority record. Note in this case the presence of two 382s for medium of performance, since the score is actually for two different mediums of performance.
Questions??