LIS 640
How it Fits Together
AACR2, MARC, ISBD, and RDA
Mac Nelson
Mary Jane Conger
Welcome to Cataloger’s Desktop

Access to the most widely used cataloging documentation resources in an integrated, online system.

Cataloger’s Desktop Login

- email address / user name
- Password
- Log in automatically

[Login]"Forgotten your user name or password?

http://desktop.loc.gov/
- olshifle@uncg.edu
- 2010LIS640
1.0A. Chief source of information

The chief source of information is the source from which a bibliographic description (or portion thereof) is prepared. Each chapter in Part I contains a specification of the chief source of information for the bibliographic resources covered by that chapter.

The chief source of information may be unitary in nature (e.g., a title page) or may be collective (e.g., the entire cartographic resource).

For situations other than a single-part bibliographic resource with only one chief source of information, apply the following guidelines when the bibliographic resource is:

a) In one physical part with more than one possible chief source of information. Use the first occurring source of information as the chief source of information unless one of the following applies:
   i) If the sources of information present the bibliographic resource in different aspects (e.g., a single-part monograph and as part of a monographic series), prefer the source that corresponds to the aspect being described (see 1.0A.1).
2.0B Sources of information

2.0B.1 Chief source of information

The chief source of information for printed monographs is the title page or, if there is no title page, the source from within the publication that is used as a substitute for it. For printed monographs published without a title page, or without a title page applying to the whole work (as is the case of some editions of the Bible and some bilingual dictionaries), use the resp of the item supplying the most complete information, whether this be the cover (excluding a separate book jacket), caption, colophon, running title, or other part. Specify the part used as a title page substitute in a note (see 2.7B.3). If no part of the item supplies data that can be used as the basis of the description, take the necessary information from any available source. If the information traditionally given on the title page is given on facing pages or on pages on successive leaves, with or without repetition, treat these pages as the title page.

Use the colophon as the chief source of information for an oriental nonroman script publication if the colophon contains full bibliographic information and the following conditions apply:
2.0B2. Prescribed sources of information

The prescribed source(s) of information for each item of the description of printed monographs is set out below. Enclose information taken from outside the prescribed source(s) in square brackets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASAP</th>
<th>PRESCRIBED SOURCES OF INFORMATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title and statement of responsibility</td>
<td>Title page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edition</td>
<td>Title page, other preliminaries, colophon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication, distribution, etc.</td>
<td>Title page, other preliminaries, colophon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical description</td>
<td>The whole publication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Series</td>
<td>Series title page, monograph title page, cover, rest of the publication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note</td>
<td>Any source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard number and terms of availability</td>
<td>Any source</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.0C. Punctuation

For the punctuation of the description as a whole, see 1.0C.

For the prescribed punctuation of elements, see the following rules.
5.0B. Sources of information

5.0B1. Chief source of information

If the title page consists of a list of titles including the title of the item being catalogued, use as the chief source of information whichever of the "list" title page, the cover, or the caption furnishes the fullest information. In all other cases, use the title page or title page substitute (see 2.0H1) as the chief source of information.

If information is not available from the chief source, take it from the following sources (in this order of preference):

- caption
- cover
- colophon
- other preliminaries
- other sources

5.0B2. Prescribed sources of information

The prescribed source(s) of information for each area of the description of published music is set out below. Enclose information taken from outside the prescribed source(s) in square brackets.
7.0B. Sources of information

7.0B1. Chief source of information

The chief source of information for motion pictures and videorecordings is (in this order of preference):

a) the item itself (e.g., the title frames)
b) its container (and container label) if the container is an integral part of the piece (e.g., a cassette).

If the information is not available from the chief source, take it from the following sources (in this order of preference):

- accompanying textual material (e.g., scripts, shot lists, publicity material)
- container (if not an integral part of the piece)
- other sources
9.0B. Sources of information

9.0B1. Chief source of information

The chief source of information for electronic resources is the resource itself.

Take the information from formally presented evidence (e.g., title screen(s), main menus, program statements, initial display(s) of information, home page(s), the file header(s) including “Subject” lines, encoded metadata (e.g., TEI headers, HTML/XML meta tags), and the physical carrier or its labels), including information that has been uncompressed, printed out, or otherwise processed for use. If the information in these sources varies in degree of fullness, prefer the source that provides the most complete information.

If the information required is not available from the resource itself, take it from the following sources (in this order of preference):

- printed or online documentation or other accompanying material (e.g., publisher’s letter, “about” file, publisher’s Web page about an electronic resource)
- information printed on a container issued by the publisher, distributor, etc.

If the item being described consists of two or more separate physical parts, treat a container or its permanently affixed label that is the unifying element as the chief source of information if it furnishes a collective title and the formally presented information in, or the labels on, the parts themselves do not.
12.08. Sources of information

12.08.1. Basis of the description

a) Serials. Base the description of a serial on the first issue or part or, lacking this, on the earliest available issue or part. If or numbered serials, the first issue or part is the lowest numbered issue or part. For unnumbered serials, the first issue or part is the issue or part with the earliest publication, distribution, etc., date. Generally prefer the first (or earliest) issue or part over a source associated with the whole serial or with a range of more than one issue or part.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AREA</th>
<th>BASIS OF DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title and statement of responsibility</td>
<td>First or earliest issue or part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edition</td>
<td>First or earliest issue or part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numbering</td>
<td>First and/or last issues or parts for each system sequence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication, distribution, etc.</td>
<td>First or earliest issue or part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place and publisher, distributor, etc.</td>
<td>First or earliest issue or part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place and manufacturer</td>
<td>First and/or last issues or parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>All issues or parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical description</td>
<td>First and/or last issues or parts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.2B. Edition statement

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.

2nd ed.
(Source of information reads: Second edition)
C.3B. Description

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
b) in the material (or type of publication) specific details area unless a particular rule directs otherwise (see 3.3B2)
c) in the date of publication, distribution, etc., element
d) in the physical description area
e) in the series numbering.

1.1B1.
Transcribe the title proper exactly as to wording, order, and spelling, but not necessarily as to punctuation and capitalization. Give accentuation and other diacritical marks that are present in the chief source of information (see also 1.0G). For inaccuracies in the title proper of a serial or an integrating resource in any area except the series area, see 12.1B1. Capitalize according to appendix A.
6.4F Date of publication, distribution, etc.

6.4F1. Give the date of publication, distribution, etc., of a published sound recording as indicated in 3.0F.

Los Angeles: GRAB Corp., 1976
Chicago: Mercury, 1973
New York: Polydor, p1979

6.4F2. If the date of recording appears on a published sound recording, give it in a note (see 6.7F).

New York: Music Guild, 1971
Note: Recorded in 1961
Cataloging and classification for library technicians / Mary Liu Kao.

MARC tag for title proper: 245

MARC record terminology can be as confusing as any jargon. Here are a few terms you will hear in relation to MARC records:

245 14 $aThe MARC record: $bwhat and why? field tag indicators subfield delimiter subfield indicator
Components of a MARC Record

- **Leader** - Data elements that provide information for the processing of the record. The data elements contain numbers or coded values and are identified by relative character position. The Leader is fixed in length at 24 character positions and is the first field of a MARC record. (See Leader.)

- **Directory** - A series of entries that contain the tag, length, and starting location of each variable field within a record. Each entry is 12 character positions in length. Directory entries for variable control fields appear first, sequenced by tag in increasing numerical order. Entries for variable data fields follow, arranged in ascending order according to the first character of the tag. The stored sequence of the variable data fields in a record does not necessarily correspond to the order of the corresponding Directory entries. Duplicate tags are distinguished only by the location of the respective fields within the record. The Directory ends with a field terminator character (ASCII 1E hex). (See Directory.)

- **Variable Fields** - The data in a MARC record is organized into variable fields, each identified by a three-character numeric tag that is stored in the Directory entry for the field. Each field ends with a field terminator character. The last variable field in a record ends with both a field terminator and a record terminator (ASCII 1D hex). There are two types of variable fields:
Indicators are used in some fields to give special information about what appears in that field. Most fields have the POSSIBILITY of 2 indicators, but not all fields' indicators are used. (Are you confused yet?) An important one, and one that is sometimes missed by catalogers, is the second indicator of the 245 field. This number tells the computer how many characters to skip when it is alphabetizing by title. This is to take care of the problem of titles that begin with "a," "an," or "the"--you don't want the software to alphabetize by these articles. So, the indicator tells the computer how many to skip. If the title begins with "A," the indicator will be 2 (skip the A and the space after it); if the title begins with "An" the indicator will be 3; if the title begins with "The" the indicator will be 4.
A **subfield** is a piece of a piece of information! In the 260, or imprint/publication field, the place of publication is one subfield (subfield "a"), the publisher is another subfield (subfield "b"), and the date of publication is yet another subfield (subfield "c"). So, when someone—or the computer—says 260b, it refers to the b subfield of the 260 field, or the publisher of the item.

A **subfield delimiter** is a character used in a MARC record to "alert" the computer that the next characters in the record are going to belong to a new subfield, and it should look for the subfield code. (It makes sense to the computer, even if it seems unnecessary to us!)
245 - Title Statement

MARC 21 LITE Bibliographic

Title and statement of responsibility area of the bibliographic description of a work.

**Indicators**
- First - Title added entry
- 1 - Added entry
- Second - Nonfiling characters
- 0 - No nonfiling characters
- 1-9 - Number of nonfiling characters

**Subfield Codes**
- $a$ - Title
- $b$ - Remainder of title
- $c$ - Statement of responsibility, etc.
- $h$ - Medium
- $n$ - Number of part/section of a work
- $p$ - Name of part/section of a work
The Future of Cataloging
Insights From the Lubetzy Symposium

April 18, 1998
University of California
Los Angeles

Edited by
Tschern Harkness Connell
Robert L. Maxwell

American Library Association
Chicago and London 2000

245 also has two indicators:

1st Indicator Title added entry
0 No added entry 1 Added entry

2nd Indicator Nonfilling characters
0 No nonfilling characters
1-9 Number of nonfilling characters present

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exercise Number</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Title Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>245 10</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Plato's Apology of Socrates: a commentary / c Paul Allen Miller, Charles Platter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245 14</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>The edge of the center / c edited by Daniel Walden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245 14</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>The poet's holy craft: b William Gilmore Simms and romantic verse tradition / c Matthew C. Brennan ; foreword by John Caldwell Guilds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245 12</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>La vie d'un homme inconnu: b roman / c Andrei Makine.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
246 Varying Form of Title

**Indicators**
- First - Note/added entry
- 1 - Note, added entry or 3 No note, added entry
- Second - Type of title
- # - No type specified
- 0 - Portion of title
- 1 - Parallel title
- 2 - Distinctive title
- 3 - Other title
- 4 - Cover title
- 5 - Added title page title
- 6 - Caption title
- 7 - Running title
- 8 - Spine title

**Subfield Codes**
- $ - No type specified use $i
- $a - Title proper/short title
- $b - Remainder of title
- $f - Date or sequential designation
- $g - Miscellaneous information
- $h - Medium
- $i - Display text
- $n - Number of part/section of a work
- $p - Name of part/section of a work
TITILE ADDED ENTRIES   246 field Varying form of titles

Examples:
245 13 An illustrated guide to common soil animals
245 10 Southern trains
245 15 “The eye that never sleeps”
245 12 L’enfant criminal
245 14 The 3 American composers
246 3 Three American composers

246 1 $i Also known as: $a Blue book
246 18 Chartbook on aging (t.p. Chartbook of federal programs on aging)
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. in square brackets.

- America’s radical right [GMD] / Raymond Wolfinger ... [et al.]
• 245 00 $a Words their way with struggling readers:

• $b word study for reading, vocabulary, and spelling instruction, grades 4-12 /

• $c Kevin Flanigan ... [et al.].
An Awareness of What is Missing

Faith and Reason in a Post-secular Age

Jürgen Habermas et al.

245 13 $a An awareness of what is missing:

$b faith and reason in a post-secular age /

$c Jürgen Habermas, et al
edition ed.

- 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
  - b) in the material (or type of publication) specific details area unless a particular rule directs otherwise (see 3.3B2)
  - c) in the date of publication, distribution, etc., element
  - d) in the physical description area
  - e) in the series numbering.
245 10  $a Introduction to technical services /
$c G. Edward Evans, Sheila S. Intner, Jean
Weihs.
250  $a 7th ed.
1.4A1. Punctuation

Precede a second or subsequently named place of publication, distribution, etc., by a semicolon.

Precede the name of a publisher, distributor, etc., by a colon.

Enclose a supplied statement of function of a publisher, distributor, etc., in square brackets.

Precede the date of publication, distribution, etc., by a comma.
260 Publication, Distribution, Etc. (Imprint)

First and 2nd indicator blank

Subfields
‡a Place of publication, distribution, etc.
‡b Name of publisher, distributor, etc.
‡c Date of publication, distribution, etc.
Examples:


245 00 $a Clothing storage / $c [prepared by W.C. Warrick].

245 00 $a Bats, blue whales & other mammals / $c by Steve Parker.
246 30 $a Bats, blue whales, and other mammals
260 __ $a Minneapolis, Minn. : $b Compass Point Books, $c c2006.

245 00 $a How sweet it is $h [sound recording] / $c Loren Stillman Quartet.

245 00 $a Japan / $c United States Central Intelligence Agency.
OCLC Bibliographic Formats and Standards

Fourth Edition

Contents

About this guide
Introduction
2 Online cataloging
3 Special cataloging guidelines
4 When to input a new record
5 Quality assurance
Fixed field elements and ISO
Loc fields
Tax fields
Zxx fields
Yxx fields
### 300 Physical Description (R)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input Standards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mandatory/Mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COR: Required if applicable/Required if applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Indicator: Undefined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Indicator: Undefined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subfields (N=Repeatable M=Non-repeatable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input Standards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BKS, CRM, MX, MAP, SCO, REC: Optional/Optional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLS, COR: Required if applicable/Required if applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCO: Mandatory/Optional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COR: Mandatory/Optional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCR: Required if applicable/Required if applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2C</td>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Punctuation rules for Physical Description Area

- Precede details of illustrations by a colon.
  Precede dimensions by a semicolon.
  Precede each statement of accompanying material by a plus sign.
  Enclose physical details of accompanying material in parentheses.
- Examples
- xii, 539 p. ; $c 29 cm.$
- 200 p. : ‡ b ill. ; ‡ c 25 cm. + ‡ e 1 CD-ROM (sd., col. ; 4 3/4 in.)
2.5C. Illustrative matter

Give ill. for an illustrated printed monograph. Tables containing only words and/or numbers are not illustrations. Disregard illustrated title pages and minor illustrations.

[Relevant text from the page]

2.5C.2. Optionally, if the illustrations are all of one or more of the following types, and are considered to be important, give the appropriate term(s) or abbreviation(s) in alphabetical order: coats of arms, facsimiles, forms, genealogical tables, maps, music, plans, portraits (use for both single and group portraits), samples. If none of these terms adequately describes the illustrations, use another term as appropriate.
Option Decision

*LC practice:* Describe an illustrated printed monograph or serial as "ill." in all cases unless there are maps present or 2.5C5 is applicable.

In records created by other agencies or libraries, generally accept the information already in the record unless it is obviously wrong.
2.5D. Dimensions

2.5D1. Give the height of the item in centimetres, to the next whole centimetre up (e.g., if an item measures 17.2 centimetres, give 18 cm.). Measure the height of the binding if the volume is bound. Otherwise, measure the height of the item itself. If the item measures less than 10 centimetres, give the height in millimetres.

2.5D2. If the width of the volume is either less than half the height or greater than the height, give the height × width.

; 20 × 8 cm.
$a$ Pages or leaves: $b$ illustrations; $c$ measurement in centimeters. + $e$ accompanying material

300 $b$ $b$ $a$ xi, 271 p. : $b$ ill. ; $c$ 21 cm. + $e$ 1 atlas (37 p.)

300 $b$ $b$ $a$ p. 24 36 : $b$ ill., maps ; $c$ 27 cm.
(Item has pages numbered 24-36, instead of starting with page 1)

300 $b$ $b$ $a$ 1 v. (various pagings): $b$ ill. ; $c$ 22 cm.
(Item repeats page numbers for each of four sections)

1 photograph : ‡ $b$ daguerreotype ; ‡ $c$ visible oval image 9 x 7 cm., in case 11 x 9 cm.

1 videodisc (40 min.) : ‡ $b$ sd., col. ; ‡ $c$ 4 3/4 in.

1 map : ‡ $b$ both sides ; ‡ $c$ 34 x 72 cm. , on sheet 46 x 43 cm.

1 sound disc (65 min.) : ‡ $b$ digital, stereo. ; ‡ $c$ 4 3/4 in.

1 CD-ROM : ‡ $b$ sd., col. ; ‡ $c$ 4 3/4 in.

1 score (vi, 64 p.) ; ‡ $c$ 20 cm. + ‡ a 16 parts ; ‡ $c$ 32 cm.
Subject fields
- 600-611 Personal, Corporate, Conference
- 630 Uniform Title
- 650 Topical
- 651 Geographic

Topical subjects
- Examples:
  - 650 0 Robin Hood (Legendary character)
  - 650 0 Universities and colleges
    Administration
  - 650 0 English language 20th century
  - 650 0 Playgrounds 2 Colorado 2 Denver

Geographic subjects
- Examples:
  - 651 0 Washington (D.C.) 2 History 2
    Periodicals
  - 651 0 Great Britain 2 Politics and government
    2 1919-1945
  - 651 0 Japan 2 Foreign relations 2 Korea
    (South)
  - 651 0 Santa Fe National Historic Trail 2
    Maps.
### 650 Subject Added Entry–Topical Term (R)

**Input Standards**
- **1st Indicator**: Level of subject
  - 0: No information provided
  - 1: Primary
  - 2: Secondary
- **2nd Indicator**: Thesaurus
  - 0: Library of Congress subject heading
  - 1: LC subject heading for children's literature
  - 2: Medical subject heading
  - 3: National Agricultural Library subject authority file
  - 4: Source not specified
  - 5: Canadian subject heading
Subdivisions for 6XX fields

- $^v$ Form subdivision \( \text{A specific kind or genre of material defined by the thesaurus being used. Use only when a form subject subdivision is added to a main term.} \)
  - 650 Dentistry $^v$ Juvenile films.

- $^x$ General subdivision \( \text{A subject subdivision that is not more appropriately contained in subfield $^v$, $^y$ or $^z$. Use subfield $^x$ only when a general topical subdivision is added to a main term.} \)
  - 650 Racetracks (Horse racing) $^x$ History.

- $^y$ Chronological subdivision \( \text{A subject subdivision that represents a period of time. Use only when a chronological subject subdivision is added to a main term.} \)
  - 650 Architecture, Modern $^y$ 19th century.

- $^z$ Geographical subdivision \( \text{A geographic subject subdivision. Use only when a geographic subject subdivision is added to a main term.} \)
  - 650 Real property $^z$ Mississippi $^z$ Tippah County $^v$ Maps.
Subject headings exercise

650 _0 Word recognition.
650 _0 Reading $x Phonetic method.
650 _0 Architecture $z United States $x History $y 20$th
  century
650 _0 Jews $z Israel $x Identity.
650 _0 Land settlement $z Palestine $x History.
651 _0 China $v Periodicals.
610 20 Library of Congress. $b Subject Cataloging Division $v
    Handbooks, manuals, etc.
600 00 Plato $x Criticism and interpretation.
650 _0 Women judges $v Fiction.
651 _0 New Hampshire $v Fiction.
650 _0 National security $z United States $x History $y 20$th
  century
651 _0 United States $x Politics and government $y 1945-1989
Work on transcribing title, other title information, edition, publisher and physical description using AACR2, ISBD and MARC for Cashore and Pennypacker, Stern & Banister titles
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Book 1</th>
<th>$a Cashore, Kristin.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>245 10</td>
<td>$a Graceling / $c Kristin Cashore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260</td>
<td>$a Orlando, FL : $b Harcourt, $c 2008.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>$a 471 p. : $b map ; $c 21 cm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>520</td>
<td>$a In a world where some people are born with extreme and often-feared skills called Graces, Katsa struggles for redemption from her own horrifying Grace, the Grace of killing, and teams up with another young fighter to save their land from a corrupt king.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 020    | $a 07866838841 (reinforced) |
| 020    | $a 9780766838844 (reinforced) |
| 035    | $a (OCoL)154698586 |
| 042    | $a Iccac $a lcopycat |
| 050 00 | $a PZ7.P3856 $b Co 2008 |
| 082 04 | $a [Fic] $c $2 22 |
| 049    | $a NGU |

| 100 1  | $a Pennypacker, Sara, $d 1951- |
| 245 10 | $a Clementine's letter / $c Sara Pennypacker ; pictures by Marla Frazee. |
| 250    | $a 1st ed. |
| 300    | $a 150 p. : $b ill. ; $c 21 cm. |
| 521 1  | $a Ages 7-10. |
| 620    | $a While finding new vegetable names to call her little brother, eight-year-old Clementine hatches a plan to prevent her beloved teacher from being selected to go on a once-in-a-lifetime research trip to Egypt. |

| 650 1  | $a Teachers $v Fiction. |
| 650 1  | $a Schools $v Fiction. |
| 650 1  | $a Family life $v Fiction. |
Greentailing and other revolutions in retail: hot ideas that are grabbing customer's attention and raising profits

245 10 8a Stern, Neil Z.
8a Greentailing and other revolutions in retail: hot ideas that are grabbing customer's attention and raising profits / 8c Neil Z. Stern, Willard N. Ander.
300 8a xxviii, 241 p. : 8b ill. ; 8c 24 cm.
504 8a Includes bibliographical references (p. 231-232) and index.
650 0 8a Retail trade 8x Management.
700 1 8a Ander, Willard N.
- **Resource discovery**
- *Resource discovery* encompasses the following generic user tasks:
  - FIND
  - IDENTIFY
  - SELECT
  - OBTAIN
The Influence of FRBR on RDA: Resource Description and Access by Barbara Tillett
GOALS:
RDA will be ...

- A new standard for **resource description and access**
- Designed for the **digital** environment
  - Developed as a web-based product (paper also available)
  - Description and access of all digital and analog resources
- Resulting records usable in the digital environment (Internet, Web OPACs, etc.)
Content vs. Display

- RDA will be a **content standard** -- not a display or encoding standard
  - Independent of the *communication format* (e.g., MARC 21, MODS)
  - Independent of *display format* (e.g., OPAC labels, ISBD)
    - International Standard Bibliographic Description order of data elements and prescribed punctuation in AACR2 are **not** part of the RDA instructions
    - ISBD Display information in Appendix to RDA
    - RDA-created records can be displayed in an ISBD display if desired
Attributes:

Section 1 covers the attributes of manifestations and items that are most commonly used to identify a resource (chapter 2 RDA), to select a resource appropriate to the user's requirements with respect to format and encoding (chapter 3 RDA), and to obtain a resource (chapter 4 RDA).

Section 2 covers the attributes of works and expressions that are most commonly used to identify a work or expression (chapter 6 RDA), and to select a work or expression appropriate to the user's requirements with respect to content (chapter 7 RDA).

Section 3 covers the attributes of persons (chapter 9 RDA), families (chapter 10 RDA), and corporate bodies (chapter 11 RDA) that are most commonly used to identify those entities.

Section 4 covers the attributes of concepts (chapter 13 RDA), objects (chapter 14 RDA), events (chapter 15 RDA), and places (chapter 16 RDA) that are most commonly used to identify those entities.

Relationships

Section 5 covers the primary relationships between a work, expression, manifestation, and item (chapter 17 RDA).
RDA provides a set of guidelines and instructions on formulating data to support resource discovery.

The data created using RDA to describe a resource are designed to assist users performing the following tasks:

- find—i.e., to find resources that correspond to the user's stated search criteria
- identify—i.e., to confirm that the resource described corresponds to the resource sought, or to distinguish between two or more resources with similar characteristics
- select—i.e., to select a resource that is appropriate to the user's needs

These tasks are central to resource description, the process of creating resource data.
To ensure that the data created using RDA meet those functional objectives, the following principles have been applied in formulating the guidelines and instructions in chapters 1–4 of RDA.

**Differentiation.** The data should serve to differentiate the resource described from other resources.

**Sufficiency.** The data should be sufficient to meet the needs of the user with respect to selection of an appropriate resource.

**Representation.** The data should reflect the resource’s representation of itself.

**Accuracy.** The data should provide supplementary information to correct or clarify ambiguous, unintelligible, or misleading representations made on sources of information forming part of the resource itself.

**Common usage.** Data that is not transcribed from the resource itself should reflect common usage.
1.7 Transcription

1.7.1 General Guidelines on Transcription

When the instructions in chapters 2–4 refer to transcription of an element as it appears on the source of information, apply the general guidelines on capitalization, punctuation, symbols, abbreviations, etc., given under 1.7.2–1.7.9. When the guidelines given under 1.7.2–1.7.9 refer to an appendix, apply the additional instructions given in that appendix as applicable to the element being transcribed.

Alternatives

If the agency creating the data has established in-house guidelines for capitalization, punctuation, numerals, symbols, abbreviations, etc., or has designated a published style manual, etc., (e.g., The Chicago Manual of Style) as its preferred guide, use those guidelines or that style manual in place of the instructions given under 1.7.2–1.7.9 below and in the appendices.

If data is derived from a digital source of information using an automated
1.7.6 Spacing of Initials and Acronyms

If separate letters or initials appear on the source of information without full stops between them, transcribe the letters without spaces between them, regardless of spacing on the source.

**FOR EXAMPLE:**

ALA rules for filing catalog cards
prepared by members of the AIAA
Technical Committees on Space Systems
and Space Atmosphere Physics

If such letters or initials have full stops between them, omit any internal spaces.

**FOR EXAMPLE:**

T.U.E.I. occasional papers in industrial relations
### Statement of Responsibility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2 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. Gregr and Ryan Coatta.</td>
<td>245 10 $a$ Environmental data for the eastern North Pacific and Bering Sea / $c$ by Edward J. Gregr 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.
### Edition Statement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2 1.2B1, B.5A, C.2B1, C.3B1</th>
<th>RDA 2.5.1.4, B.4, 1.8.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>250 $a Nouv. éd. \nSource of information reads: Nouvelle édition</td>
<td>250 $a Nouvelle édition. \nSource of information reads: Nouvelle édition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250 $a Version 4. \nSource of information reads: Version IV</td>
<td>250 $a Version IV. \nSource of information reads: Version IV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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.
1.1C. Optional addition. General material designation

1.1C1. Choose one of the lists of general material designations given below and use terms from the chosen list in all descriptions for which general material designations are desired.

If general material designations are to be used in cataloguing, British agencies should use terms from list 1 and agencies in Australia, Canada, and the United States should use terms from list 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List 1</th>
<th>List 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>braille</td>
<td>activity card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cartographic material</td>
<td>art original</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>electronic resource</td>
<td>art reproduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>graphic</td>
<td>braille</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manuscript</td>
<td>cartographic material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>microform</td>
<td>chart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motion picture</td>
<td>diorama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multimedia</td>
<td>electronic resource</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.1C. Optional addition. General material designation

For the material currently cataloged by the Library of Congress, apply only the following general material designations (GMDs):

- computer file
- slide
- transparency
- sound recording
- motion picture
- transcript
- trademark
- videotape
A medium designator used in the title statement. See "GMDs and Library of Congress Rule Interpretations" in section 2.1 for a list of GMDs.

In records formulated according to ISBD principles, the medium designator appears in lowercase letters and is enclosed within brackets. It follows the title proper (which consists of subfields $\ddagger$ a and any subfields $\ddagger$ n and/or $\ddagger$ a that follow immediately) and precedes the remainder of the title (which consists of subfield $\ddagger$ h plus any subfields $\ddagger$ n and/or $\ddagger$ a that follow it), subsequent titles (in items lacking a collective title) and/or statement(s) of responsibility, etc., (subfield $\ddagger$ c).

245 000 [Geode] $\ddagger$ h [realia].
245 000 Daily report. $\ddagger$ p People's Republic of China $\ddagger$ h [microform] / $\ddagger$ c FBIS.
245 030 La mort $\ddagger$ h [sound recording] / $\ddagger$ b Khramov ; Rhapsody for clarinet and orchestra / $\ddagger$ c Claudio Debussy.
[Item lacks a collective title.]
245 040 The Green bag $\ddagger$ h [microform] / $\ddagger$ b a useless but entertaining magazine for lawyers.
245 140 The New Lost City Ramblers with Cousin Emmy $\ddagger$ h [sound recording].
245 140 The printer's manual $\ddagger$ h [microform] / $\ddagger$ c by Caleb Stower ; with a new introduction by John Bidwell. The printer's companion / by Edward Grattan ; with a new introduction by Clinton Sisson.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Call Number</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ONLINE</td>
<td>World Wide Web Access</td>
<td>Online</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONLINE</td>
<td>World Wide Web Access</td>
<td>Online</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># 01790.88 5540 2001 c.1</td>
<td>Available</td>
<td>Jackson Library -- Stacks -- Tower 7</td>
<td>Oversize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WQ 0994.1 c.1</td>
<td>Available</td>
<td>University Teaching &amp; Learning Center -- Stacks</td>
<td>Videotape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISC 08699.1</td>
<td>Available</td>
<td>Music Library -- Stacks</td>
<td>LP Record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICROFORM: G1782 c.1</td>
<td>Available</td>
<td>Jackson Library, Microforms, Main Basement</td>
<td>Microform</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exodus [videorecording] / United Artists Corporation ; screenplay by Dalton Trumbo ; produced and directed by Otto Preminger.

Santa Monica, CA : MGM Home Entertainment, c2002.

1 videodisc (208 min.) : col. ; 4 3/4 in.

DVD, widescreen (2.35:1) presentation.

Closed-captioned; in English with optional English, French, or Spanish subtitles.


Music by Ernest Gold ; director of photography, Sam Leavitt ; film editor, Louis R. Loeffler.

Originally released as a motion picture in 1960.

Based on the book by Leon Uris.

This film dramatizes part of the Israeli independence moment, dealing with various factions involved in the internecine struggle between the moderate Haganah and the radical terrorist Irgun.
3.0 Purpose and Scope

The elements covered in this chapter are those that describe the characteristics of the carrier of the resource. The elements convey information that users typically rely on when selecting a resource to meet their needs with respect to the physical characteristics of the carrier and the formatting and encoding of the information contained in or stored on the carrier. Users may also rely on characteristics of the carrier in order to identify a resource (i.e., to distinguish between resources with similar characteristics). For the description of a particular resource, not all of the elements covered in this chapter may be applicable.
Three New MARC Fields Replace the GMD (245 $h)

336 - Content Type (RDA 6.9)
The form of communication through which a work is expressed. Examples: performed music; text; two-dimensional moving image

337 - Media Type (RDA 3.2)
The general type of intermediation device required to view, play, run, etc., the content of a resource. Examples: audio; computer; microform; unmediated; video

338 - Carrier Type (RDA 3.3)
The format of the storage medium and housing of a carrier. Examples: audio disc; online resource; microfiche; videocassette; volume

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

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

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

Audio carriers: audio cartridge; audio cylinder; audio disc; audio roll; 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 slip; 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.
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; filmslip; 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 threedimensional 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; threedimensional 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 $b$. 

The General Material Designation (GMD) is a method used to describe the physical characteristics of a resource, such as the type of media, carrier, and content. It is used in library cataloging to help users find and locate resources. The GMD is structured using MARC (MARC) tags, which are standardized codes used to describe the physical and bibliographic characteristics of resources. The GMD is divided into different sections, each with its own set of tags. The section on Media type (3.2), Carrier type (3.3), and Content type (6.9) is particularly important for describing the physical characteristics of a resource. These sections are used to describe the type of media, carrier, and content of a resource, and they are essential for identifying and locating resources in a library catalog.
There are quite a few other changes that I do not have time to cover. But the next slides illustrate some significant changes in the formulation of access points.

Because Hank Williams, Jr.’s birth date is available, in AACR2 the term “Jr.” is not included in his heading. In RDA, terms indicating relationship such as “Jr.” are treated as part of the name.
RDA Appendix B does not contain any abbreviations for months. Other terms associated with dates that are abbreviated in AACR (b., d., fl., cent.) are spelled out in RDA. “ca.” is replaced by “approximately”.

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

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.
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.

6.23.2.9.2 For books of the Catholic or Protestant canon, record the brief citation form of the Authorized Version as a subdivision of the preferred title for the Bible.
If the book is one of a numbered sequence of the same name, record its number after the name as an ordinal numeral. Use a comma to separate the name and the number.
If the resource being described is part of a book (other than a single selection known by its title), add the chapter (in roman numerals) and verse (in arabic numerals). Use inclusive numbering if appropriate. Use commas to separate the name of the book, the number of the chapter, and the number of the verse or verses.

6.23.2.9.3 For the following groups of books, record the name given below as a subdivision of the preferred title for the Bible. ...
• Gratefully acknowledge the work done by Adam Schiff and his willingness for me to share his powerpoint slides with you from his presentation: Changes from AACR2 to RDA: A Comparison of Examples presented at various library association meetings this spring.

• Latest presentation slides:
  • http://faculty.washington.edu/asnchiff/AkLAPresentation-WithNotes.pdf