AACR2 to RDA
(Resource Description & Access)

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RDA vs. AACR2 – Main Differences

RDA is an acronym for Resource Description and Access, a new cataloging standard that is replacing the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (AACR2).

Resources that are being cataloged today are more Web-based and deal with more types of content and complexity of content. While AACR2 was written for the card environment, with the primary focus on cataloging print materials, RDA is designed for the digital environment, with guidelines for cataloging all types of content and media. RDA also has the potential to expand data sharing to other communities such as museums, publishers, and archives.

As the name implies, AACR2 has an Anglo-American slant, whereas RDA is more international in scope, based on International Cataloguing Principles, which focus on user needs.

As with AACR2, the MARC format will be used to create bibliographic and authority records with RDA. AACR2 and RDA MARC records will co-exist in library databases. Destiny 11.0 is fully RDA compliant, e.g., RDA MARC records may be imported and original MARC records may be created following RDA guidelines. Destiny 11.0 and subsequent releases allow a choice of RDA to be selected as the preferred cataloging form or the option to stay with AACR2.

This document outlines the main differences between the two cataloging standards. Noted differences between RDA and AACR2 will be shown as they would be recorded in the MARC record following each cataloging standard. The “#” sign is used to indicate blank indicator positions. Changes in Destiny templates when RDA is selected as the preferred cataloging form are also noted.

1. Identifying RDA MARC Bibliographic Records (Leader/18 and 040 _e)

There are two indications that a MARC record is an RDA bibliographic record.

a. Leader position 18 – Cataloging Form is coded “i” for RDA as opposed to coded “a” for AACR2. Code “i” indicates “ISBD punctuation included”. RDA guidelines do not specify the punctuation to be used in the descriptive portion of the bibliographic record, unlike AACR2 which states to use ISBD punctuation. Thus code “i” specifies that the same punctuation will be used in the RDA record as in the AACR2 record.

b. RDA records contain subfield e coded “rda” in the Cataloging Source (040).

c. In Destiny 11.0 and subsequent releases, when RDA is selected as the preferred cataloging form, templates will contain code “i” in Leader/18 and subfield e in the 040 tag will contain “rda”.

Examples:
Leader (000/18)
AACR2  Cataloging Form a = AACR2
RDA  Cataloging Form i = ISBD punctuation included

Cataloging Source (040)
AACR2  040 ## _aIMchF-DB_cIMchF-DB
RDA  040 ## _aIMchF-DB_beng_erda_cIMchF-DB

2. **Language of the Catalog Record (040 _b)**
   a. A code for the language that the MARC record is created in is entered in subfield b of the 040 tag for RDA MARC records.
   b. For AACR2 records a code was generally not entered for this subfield.

Example:
AACR2  040 ## _aIMchF-DB_clMchF-DB
RDA  040 ## _aIMchF-DB_beng_erda_clMchF-DB
(MARC record is in the English language)

3. **Source of Information**
   Source of information is the source from which the bibliographic description is prepared.
   a. AACR2 1.0A3 specifies a “chief source of information” and 1.0A4 provides a list of “prescribed sources” to use if the information is not found on the chief source.
   b. RDA 2.2.2 specifies a “preferred source of information” but for many elements gives permission to take information from anywhere on the resource; and for some elements, the information can come from “any source”. RDA 2.2.2.2, 2.2.2.3, and 2.2.2.4 provide a priority order for the preferred sources and other sources that may be used when cataloging specific materials.
4. Level of Detail in Description – Core Elements
   a. AACR2 1.0D outlines three levels of description providing a minimum set of elements that must be included at each level, with the chosen level based on the purpose of the catalog. The Library of Congress records are generally cataloged at AACR2 level two.
   b. RDA 0.6 designates “Core Elements” rather than levels of description. As a minimum, the “Core Elements” must be included in the bibliographic description if they are applicable to the resource being cataloged and if they are available. The Core Elements are…
      i. Title Proper (245_a_n_p) (RDA 2.3.2)
      ii. Statement of Responsibility (245_c) (RDA 2.4.1)
      iii. Edition Statement (250_a) (RDA 2.5)
      iv. Serial numbering (362_a) (RDA 2.6)
      v. Publication Data (264_a_b_c) (RDA 2.8)
      vi. Extent of Resource (300_a) (RDA 3.4)
      vii. Content type (336_a) (RDA 6.9)
      viii. Carrier type (338_a) (RDA 3.3)
      ix. Series (490_a_v) (RDA 2.12)
      x. Identifiers (020, 022, 024, 028) (RDA 2.15)

   Some data recorded in the bibliographic record (MARC 245, 250, 260, 264, 490) is transcribed information or information taken directly from the resource that is being cataloged.
   a. AACR2 has extensive rules for transcription in regards to capitalization, abbreviations, punctuation, numerals, etc., and in some cases directs that the “correct” data be recorded, thus altering the information that is found on the resource.
   b. RDA’s overriding principle concerning transcription is “Take What You See and Accept What You Get.” With RDA the information that is found on the resource is generally not altered. The general guideline for transcription 1.7.1 specifies to enter the information as it appears on the source of information.
   c. RDA provides additional instructions for capitalization and abbreviations in the appendices.
   d. RDA also allows alternatives for transcription.
      i. A local policy may be established.
      ii. Guidelines from a published style manual such as “The Chicago Manual of Style” may be used.
6. Transcribed Information – General Guidelines – Capitalization
   a. AACR2 provides rules for capitalization in Appendix A. The general rule for AACR2 is to follow sentence structure, e.g., first word and proper nouns capitalized.
   b. RDA’s general transcription guideline of “Take what you see,” or any of the alternative options listed in number five, may be followed in regards to capitalization. RDA guideline 1.7.2 points to Appendix A, which has the same guidelines as AACR2, e.g., found capitalization is changed to sentence structure.

Examples:
Title page: ITALY – the culture
                New York BLOOMSBURG PRESS
AACR2 245 00 _aITALY :
       _bthe culture.
       260 ## _aNew York :
       _bBloomsburg Press (AACR2)  (OR)
       264 #1 _aNew York :
       _bBloomsburg Press (RDA changing found capitalization)
RDA 245 00 _aITALY :
       _bthe culture.
       264 #1 _aNew York :
       _bBLOOMSBURG PRESS
       (RDA accepting found capitalization)

7. Transcribed Information – General Guidelines – Abbreviations
   a. AACR2 Appendix B specifies words such as revised, edition, number, state names, etc., that may be abbreviated in transcribed areas.
   b. RDA Appendix B.4 guidelines specify to only use abbreviations in transcribed elements if they are found on the source of information.

Examples:
On Source: Chicago, Illinois -- McGraw-Hill
            AaACR2 260 ## _aChicago, Ill. : _bMcGraw-Hill
            RDA  264 #1 _aChicago, Illinois : _bMcGraw-Hill

On Source: Rev. paperback edition
            AaACR2 250 ## _aRev. pbk. ed.
            RDA  250 ## _aRev. paperback edition
8. Transcribed Information – General Guidelines – Inaccuracies/Misspelled Words

a. AACR2 1.0F1 specifies that when an inaccuracy occurs in a transcribed area, the inaccuracy or misspelled word be recorded followed by [sic] or i.e. with the corrected word placed in square brackets. In some cases AACR2 allows the typing error to be corrected when recorded.

b. RDA 1.7.9 instructs to transcribe an inaccuracy or misspelled word as it appears on the source. A note (500) may be made with the correct spelling if it is considered to be important for access. A corrected title should be recorded as a variant title in the 246 tag.

Examples:

Title Page: The wolrd in 1492

AACR2 245 14 _aThe wolrd [i.e. world] in 1492.  (or)
AACR2 245 14 _aThe wolrd [sic] in 1492.

RDA 245 14 _aThe wolrd in 1492.
246 3# _iCorrected title:_aWorld in 1492

On Source: New York Anderson Publishing Company

AACR2 260 ## _aNew York :_bAnderson Publishing Co.
RDA 264 #1 _aNew York :_bAnderson Publishing Co.

On Source: Time after time series number 5 (but we know it is number 4 in the series)

AACR2 490 0# _aTime after time :_vno. 4
RDA 490 0# _aTime after time :_vnumber 5
500 ## _aSeries number is 4.
9. General Materials Designation (GMD’s) – Replace (245 _h) with (336, 337, and 338)

a. General Material Designators (GMDs), recorded in subfield “h” of the 245 tag in AACR2 records, will be replaced with three new elements when following RDA guidelines. AACR2 1.1C1 provides a list of GMD terms. These terms are inconsistent, sometimes referring to content and sometimes to carrier. With RDA, a clear distinction is made between content and carrier types. The RDA element types are recorded in MARC tags 336, 337, and 338.

i. Content Type (MARC 336) reflects “the form of communication in which the content is expressed and the human sense through which it is intended to be perceived”. Examples of content types are: performed music, notated music, spoken word, still image, two-dimensional moving image, text, etc. RDA 6.9 provides guidelines on recording the content type.

ii. Media Type (MARC 337) reflects “the general type of intermediation device, if any that is needed to view, run, or play the content of the resource”. Examples of media types are: audio, video, computer, unmediated (when no device is needed), etc. RDA 3.2 provides guidelines on recording media type.

iii. Carrier type (MARC 338) reflects “the format of 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”. Examples of carrier types are: audio disc, computer disc, volume, video disc, videocassette, volume, etc. RDA 3.3 provides guidelines on recording carrier type.

b. RDA provides a list of terms to use in the 336, 337 and 338 tags. MARC 21 provides a list of codes that may be used in addition to or in place of terms. In Destiny 11.0 when the preferred cataloging form of RDA is selected, templates contain default terms for these three tags. When a new 336, 337 or 338 tag is entered, a drop-down list of terms and codes appears. The Library of Congress will use terms in these tags rather than codes.

c. In Destiny 11.0 and subsequent releases, when the preferred cataloging form of RDA is selected, templates contain default terms for the 336, 337, and 338 tags. The three tags may be edited and additional tags added, if needed. When editing these tags, Destiny provides a drop-down list of RDA terms that may be used in subfield a and a list of MARC codes that may be used in subfield b. The Library of Congress will use terms in these tags rather than codes.

Examples of MARC Tags 300 _a and 336-338

Print Book
   300 ## _a286 pages
   336 ## _atext_2rdaccontent
   337 ## _unmediated_2rdamedia
   338 ## _avolume_2rdacarrier

e-Book
   300 ## _a189 pages
### DVD
300 ## _a1 DVD (or: 1 videodisc)  
336 ## _atwo-dimensional moving image_2rdacontent  
337 ## _avideo_2rdamedia  
338 ## _avideodisc_2rdacarrier

### Music CD
300 ## _a1 CD (or: 1 audio disc)  
336 ## _aperformed music_2rdacontent  
337 ## _aaudio_2rdamedia  
338 ## _aaudio disc_2rdacarrier

### Audio CD
300 ## _a1 CD (or: 1 audio disc)  
336 ## _aspoken word_2rdacontent  
337 ## _aaudio_2rdamedia  
338 ## _aaudio disc_2rdacarrier

### Playaway audiobook
300 ## _a1 Playaway (or: 1 audio media player or: 1 digital media player)  
336 ## _aspoken word_2rdacontent  
337 ## _aaudio_2rdamedia  
338 ## _aother_2rdacarrier

### Online PDF (including both terms and codes)
300 ## _a1 online resource (55 pages)  
336 ## _atext_btxt_2rdacontent  
337 ## _acomputer_bc_2rdamedia  
338 ## _aonline resource_bcr_2rdacarrier
10. Recording Content, Media, and Carrier Type – Resource Containing More Than One Type

a. If the resource consists of more than one type of content, media, or carrier, all types may be recorded.
   i. The 336, 337, and 338 tags may be repeated for multiple types. (OR)
   ii. Each tag may be entered once and subfield a repeated for the various types.

b. A third option is to record only the type that applies to the predominant part of the resource or the types which apply to the most substantial parts of the resource.

c. Destiny 11.0 and subsequent releases allow the three tags to be repeated as well as subfields “a” and “b” to be repeated when needed.

Examples:

Audio CD with a Book (repeating tags – including terms and codes)

300 ## _a1 CD +_e1 book
336 ## _aspoken word_bspw_2rdacontent
336 ## _atext_btxt_2rdacontent
337 ## _aaudio bs_2rdamedia
337 ## _aunmediated bn_2rdamedia
338 ## _aaudio disc bsd_2rdacarrier
338 ## _avolume bnc_2rdacarrier

Audio CD with a Book (repeating subfield a – including terms and codes)

300 ## _a1 CD +_e1 book
336 ## _aspoken word_bspw_atext_btxt_2rdacontent
337 ## _aaudio bs_aunmediated bn_2rdamedia
338 ## _aaudio disc sd_avolume bnc_2rdacarrier

Website (with text and photographs) (repeating tags)

300 ## _a1 online resource
336 ## _atext_2rdacontent
336 ## _astill image_2rdacontent
337 ## _acomputer_2rdamedia
338 ## _aonline resource_2rdacarrier

Website (with text and photographs) (repeating subfield a)

300 ## _a1 online resource
336 ## _atext_astill image_2rdacontent
337 ## _acomputer_2rdamedia
338 ## _aonline resource_2rdacarrier
11. Statement of Responsibility (245 _c) – “Rule of Three”

a. AACR2 1.1F5 states that if there are more than three persons performing the same function, record in the statement of responsibility, the name of the first person listed and omit the other names. Indicate the omitted names by entering … [et al.].

b. RDA 2.4.1.5 specifies that there is no limit to the number of people performing the same function that may be named in the statement of responsibility. Or, RDA gives an option that allows the first person to be recorded and the additional authors names summarized in a statement, such as [and five others].

Examples:

AACR2 245 00 _aPhysical science :
  _bwhat the technology professional needs to know /
  _cby C. Lon Enlose … [et al.].

RDA 245 10 _aPhysical science :
  _bwhat the technology professional needs to know /

RDA 245 10 _aPhysical science :
  (optional omission) _bwhat the technology professional needs to know /
  _cby C. Lon Enlose [and three others].
12. Access Points – “Rule of Three” (100, 700)
   a. AACR2 21.6C2 states that when there are more than three authors listed on the title page, the first author named is given an added entry (700). The title is the main entry.
   b. RDA 6.27.1.3 and 19.3.1.3 guidelines instruct that when there are two or more authors the first named author is given the main entry (100) and the other named authors may be given added entries (700) if deemed necessary.
   c. This main entry change will have an impact on the “Cutter/book number”. In the example below, instead of 500.2 “PHY” for the AACR2 record, the RDA record would have 500.2 “ENL”.

Examples:

AACR2
245 00 _aPhysical science :
   _bwhat the technology professional needs to know / _cby C. Lon Enlose … [et al.].
700 1 _aEnlose, E. Lon.

RDA
100 1 _aEnlose, E. Lon, _eauthor.
245 10 _aPhysical science :
   _bwhat the technology professional needs to know / _cby C. Lon Enlose, Elizabeth Garnett, Jonathan Miles, and Stephen Swanson.
700 1 _aGarnett, Elizabeth, (Cataloger judgment) _eauthor.
700 1 _aMiles, Jonathan, (Cataloger judgment) _eauthor.
700 1 _aSwanson, Stephen, (Cataloger judgment) _eauthor.
13. Access Points – General Rule (100, 700)

a. AACR2 21.30C1 states that if there are two or three authors, make added entries for all the authors.

b. With RDA there is no requirement to make access points except for the first named author/creator. RDA 18.3 states if there is more than one creator/author, only the creator having principal responsibility needs to be recorded. If principal responsibility is not indicated, only the author named first on the title page is required to be recorded as an access point.

Example:
On Source: The Berenstain bears say good night – Stan and Jan Berenstain

AACR2

100 1# _aBerenstain, Stan,

245 14 _aThe Berenstain bears say goodnight /  _bStan and Jan Berenstain.

700 1# _aBerenstain, Jan, _d1923- _eauthor.

RDA

100 1# _aBerenstain, Stan, _d1923-2005, _eauthor.

245 14 _aThe Berenstain bears say goodnight / _bStan and Jan Berenstain.

700 1# _aBerenstain, Jan, (Cataloger judgment) _d1923- _eauthor.
14. Statement of Responsibility (245 subfield c) – Names with Titles, Honors, Degrees, Qualifications, etc.

a. AACR2 1.1F7 states to record titles and abbreviations of nobility, honors, initials of societies, mottoes, etc., in the statement of responsibility in the following instances, otherwise the data is not recorded.
   i. only if such data is necessary grammatically
   ii. if the omission would leave only a person’s given name or surname
   iii. if the title is necessary to identify the person
   iv. the title is a title of nobility or a British term of honor

b. In recording the statement of responsibility RDA 2.4.1.4 follows the “Take what you see” principle and specifies to transcribe the information as it appears on the source of information. If a name is preceded or followed by a descriptor, honor, or degree, the name is transcribed as it appears on the resource.

Example:

AACR2 245 10 _aGold fever :
   _ba narrative of the great Klondike Gold Rush, 1897-1899 /
   _cby R.M. Dickey ; edited by Art Petersen.

RDA 245 10 _aGold fever :
   _ba narrative of the great Klondike Gold Rush, 1897-1899 /
   _cby Reverend R.M. Dickey ; edited by Art Petersen.
15. Edition Statement (250)
   a. AACR2 1.2.B1 states to transcribe the edition statement as found on the item but to use abbreviations as instructed in Appendix B and numerals as instructed in Appendix C. For numerals it specifies to substitute Arabic numerals for numbers expressed as words and to enter ordinal numbers in the form 1st, 2nd, etc.
   b. RDA 2.5.1.4 applies the “Take what you see” principle and specifies to transcribe an edition statement as it appears on the source of information. Words will only be abbreviated if they are abbreviated on the resource and numerals will be recorded as they appear.

Examples:
On Source: Third revised edition
   AACR2  250 ## _a3rd rev. ed.
   RDA    250 ## _aThird revised edition.

On Source: Second enlarged ed.
   AACR2  250 ## _a2nd enl. ed.
   RDA    250 ## _aSecond enlarged ed.

16. Publication Information (264 – New MARC Tag)
   a. For RDA a new MARC tag (264) “Production, Publication, Distribution, Manufacture, and Copyright Notice” is used in place of the 260 tag “Publication, Distribution, etc.”
   b. This new tag provides a second indicator which allows for the coding of each function, e.g., production, publication, distribution, etc.
      i. Production – second indicator coded 0 – used for resources in an unpublished form.
      ii. Publication – second indicator coded 1 – most frequently used function.
      iii. Distribution – second indicator coded 2 – for RDA, need only be entered when publication information cannot be identified.
      iv. Manufacture – second indicator coded 3 – used for printing information – for RDA, need only be entered when neither publication nor distribution information can be identified.
      v. Copyright notice date – second indicator coded 4 -- also includes phonogram dates for sound recordings. See more detailed information on the entry of copyright dates in number 21.
   c. In Destiny 11.0 and subsequent releases, when RDA is selected as the preferred cataloging form, the 264 tag will appear in the templates instead of the 260 tag which appears in the AACR2 templates.
17. Publication Information – Latin Abbreviations (260 _a _b, 264 _a _b)
   a. When recording publication information, AACR2 1.4C6 specifies that the Latin abbreviation [S.l.] be used when the place of publication is unknown.
   b. AACR2 1.4D6 specifies that the Latin abbreviation [s.n.] be used when the publisher’s name is unknown.
   c. RDA 2.8.2.6 states that if a place of publication is not identified, a probably place should be supplied if possible, but if it is not possible, the phrase [Place of publication not identified] is recorded rather than [S.l].
   d. RDA 2.8.4.7 states that if the publisher cannot be identified, [publisher not identified] is recorded rather than [s.n].

Examples:
On Source: Capstone Press, 2010
   AACR2 260 ## _a[S.l.] :_bCapstone Press, _c2010.
   RDA 264 #1 _a[Place of publication not identified] :_bCapstone Press,_c2010.

On Source: Published in 2012 in Boston, Massachusetts
   AACR2 260 ## _aBoston, Mass. :_b[s.n.],_c2012.
   RDA 264 #1 _aBoston, Massachusetts:_b[publisher not identified],_c2012.

18. Publication Information – Place of Publication (264 _a) – Home Country Provision
   a. AACR2 1.4C5 instructs that if there is more than one place of publication named, and if the first named place is not in the country of the cataloging agency or the “home country,” then the first named place, plus the place in the “home country” should be recorded.
   b. RDA 2.8.2 instructs that if more than one place of publication appears on the resource, only the first place is required to be recorded.

Example:
On Source: Toronto London Sydney Boston
   PLK Press 2012 (cataloging agency located in United States)
   AACR2 260 ## _aToronto ;_aBoston ;_bPLK Press, _c2012.
   RDA 264 #1 _aToronto :_bPLK Press, _c2010.
19. Publication Information – Publisher's Name (264 _b)
   a. AACR2 1.4D2 states to give the publisher's name in the shortest form in which it can be
      understood and identified internationally – allowing for the name to be shortened.
   b. RDA 2.8.1.4 states to transcribe the publisher’s name as it appears on the resource.

   Examples:
     AACR2 260 ## _aNew York :_bPenguin,_c2013.

   On Source: Means Publishing Company – Omaha, Nebraska 2011
     AACR2 260 ## _aOmaha, Neb. :_bMeans Pub. Co.,_c2011.
     RDA 264 #1 _aOmaha, Nebraska :_bMeans Publishing Company, _c2011.

20. Publication Information – More Than One Publisher (264 _b)
   a. AACR2 1.4D4(d) specifies to enter subsequent named publishers when the subsequently
      named publisher is in the “home country” and the first named publisher is not.
   b. RDA 2.8 specifies that if more than one publisher’s name appears on the resource, only the first
      one named is required to be recorded.

   Example:
   On Source: Puffin Books -- London ; Tate Publishing – Mustang, Oklahoma 2012
   (Cataloging agency is located in United States)
     AACR2 260 ## _aLondon :_bPuffin ;_aMustang, Okla. :_bTate Publishing, _c2012.
     RDA 264 #1 _aLondon :_bPuffin Books,_c2012.
21. Publication Information – Copyright Date (264 _c) Copyright and Phonogram Symbol
a. With AACR2 a copyright date is recorded in subfield c of the 260 tag preceded by a lower case “c” and a phonogram date is preceded by a lower case “p”. Phonogram is the copyright symbol for recorded sound.
b. With RDA, when a copyright date is recorded, it is recorded in subfield “c” of the 264 tag with the second indicator coded 4. Subfields “a” and “b” are not entered in the 264 tag when a copyright date is entered. An additional 264 tag is recorded with the place of publication, publisher, and publication date.
c. The copyright date is entered in subfield c preceded by the copyright symbol © or the phonogram symbol (P) or by the words “copyright” or “phonogram” if the appropriate symbol cannot be reproduced.

Examples:
AACR2 260 ## _aChicago, Ill. :_bABC Publishers,_c2010, c2009.
RDA 264 #1 _aChicago, Illinois :_bABC Publishers,_c2010.
RDA 264 #4 _c©2009
( Or)
RDA 264 #1 _aChicago, Illinois :_bABC Publishers,_c2010.
RDA 264 #4 _ccopyright 2009

22. Physical/CARRIER Description (300 _a) – Abbreviated vs. Spelled Out Words
a. Appendix B in AACR2 provides a list of words that may be abbreviated in the physical description area. Abbreviated words for the extent such as “p.” for “pages”, “v.” for “volume”, and terms for other physical details such as “ill.” for “illustrations”, “col.” for “color”, “sd.” for “sound”, etc., are used in the 300 tag when cataloging with AACR2.
b. Chapter 3 of RDA specifies that terms used for the extent, such as pages and volume(s), are spelled out. RDA 7.15 provides guidelines for recording the illustrative content, such as illustrations, portraits, music, charts, genealogical tables, etc., these terms are also spelled out.

Examples:
AACR2 300 ## _a254 p. :_bill.
RDA 300 ## _a254 pages :_billustrations

AACR2 300 ## _a32 p. :_bill. (some col.)
RDA 300 ## _a32 pages :_billustrations (some color)
23. Physical/Carrier Description (300 _a) – Unnumbered Pages
   a. AACR2 2.5B7 specifies if the pages are unnumbered and the number of pages can easily be counted, give the number in square brackets. If the number is extensive and cannot be easily counted (more than 50 pages) the number of pages should be estimated and recorded (no square brackets) preceded by ca.
   b. RDA 3.4.5.3 specifies if the unnumbered pages can easily be counted, record the number of pages (no square brackets) followed by “unnumbered pages”. If the pages cannot be easily counted, record an estimated number, preceded by “approximately”, or record the extent as 1 volume (unpaged).

   Examples:
   RDA    300 ## _a32 unnumbered pages

   AACR2  300 ## _aca. 500 p.
   RDA    300 ## _aapproximately 500 pages

   AACR2  300 ## _a1 v. (unpaged) (Library of Congress policy)
   RDA    300 ## _a1 volume (unpaged)

24. Physical/Carrier Description (300 _a) – Vocabulary Changes
   a. AACR2 Chapter 6, rules for cataloging sound recordings, states to use the term “sound” for the specific materials designation such as sound tape, sound disc, sound cassette.
   b. RDA Chapter 3 uses the term “audio” instead of “sound” e.g., audio tape, audio disc, audio cassette.
   c. AACR2 9.5B1 uses the terms “computer disk” for magnetic disks used in computers and “computer optical disc” for a CD-ROM.
   d. RDA 3.3.1.3 uses the term “computer disc” for both magnetic discs and CD-ROMs.

   Examples:
   AACR2  300 ## _a1 sound cassette
   RDA    300 ## _a1 audio cassette

   AACR2  300 ## _a1 sound disc
   RDA    300 ## _a1 audio disc

   AACR2  300 ## _a1 computer disk
   RDA    300 ## _a1 computer disc
25. Physical/Carrier Description (300_a) – Common Usage Terms
   a. AACR2 X.5B1 provides the option to use common usage terms to record the specific format of
      the physical carrier. This option was not frequently applied.
   b. RDA 3.4.1.5 specifies to use a common usage term or trade name to designate the type of unit.
      Some common usage terms that may be used are CD, DVD-audio, MP3-CD, DVD-video, CD-
      ROM, DVD-ROM, Playaway, USB flash drive, etc.

   Examples:
   
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2</th>
<th>RDA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>300 ## _a1 sound disc</td>
<td>300 ## _a1 CD (or: 1 audio disc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AACR2</td>
<td>RDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 ## _a1 videodisc</td>
<td>300 ## _a1 DVD (or: 1 videodisc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AACR2</td>
<td>RDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 ## _a1 audio media player</td>
<td>300 ## _a1 Playaway (or: 1 audio media player or: 1 digital media player)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AACR2</td>
<td>RDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 ## _a1 computer optical disc</td>
<td>300 #3 _a1 CD-ROM (or: 1 computer disc)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26. Numbering Within Series (490_v)
   a. AACR2 rule 1.6G1 states to use abbreviations as instructed in Appendix B and numerals as
      found in Appendix C for series numbering.
   b. RDA 2.12.9.3 specifies to record the numbering of the series as it appears on the resource
      following the “Take what you see” principle.

   Example:
   On Source: Happy times number 32
   
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2</th>
<th>RDA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>490 0# _aHappy times ;_vno. 32</td>
<td>490 0# _aHappy times ;_vnumber 32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   On Source: Science skills Vol. 6
   
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2</th>
<th>RDA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>490 0# _aScience skills ;_vvol. 6</td>
<td>490 0# _aScience skills ;_vVol. 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
27. Relationship Designators (1XX _e, 7XX _e)

a. ACCR2 Appendix B.9 gives abbreviations for some relationship designators such as “ill.” for" illustrator”, “ed.” for “editor”, “tr.” for “translator”. Other than “ill.” for illustrator, these relationship terms were generally not included in the AACR2 MARC record.

b. Relationships are emphasized in RDA. Relationships can be between persons, families, or corporate bodies and resources. Appendix I provides a list of terms that may be used as relationship designators. Examples include: author, artist, cartographer, compiler, editor, illustrator, composer, performer, etc. If none of the terms given in Appendix I is appropriate, a term may be supplied to show the relationship. Relationship terms are recorded in subfield e of the 1XX and 7XX tags.

c. When relationship designators are used with RDA, terms are spelled out rather than abbreviated as in AACR2.

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>AACR2</th>
<th></th>
<th>RDA</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>_aBrown, Marie.</td>
<td></td>
<td>_aBrown, Marie, _eauthor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700</td>
<td>_aSmith, James G., _etr.</td>
<td></td>
<td>_aSmith, James G., _etranslator.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>_aNoeltner, Robert H.</td>
<td></td>
<td>_aNoeltner, Robert H., _earranger of music.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
28. Non-human Entities
   a. With AACR2 21.4C1, non-human entities such as Kermit-the-Frog, Snoopy, and Miss Piggy can only be subjects of works. These entities would not be given a main entry (100) or added entry (700), even when they are presented as the author of the resource.
   b. RDA 19.2.1.3 specifies that when non-human entities such as “Miss Piggy” are presented as authors/creators of works, they are considered to be persons. RDA 9.0 gives guidelines on choosing and recording preferred names for persons. It states: “Persons include fictitious entities.” So if Miss Piggy or Kermit the Frog is presented as being the creator/author of the book, they are considered to be persons and are given the “main entry”. Their name is entered in the 100 tag in the MARC record.
   c. This will have an impact on the “Cutter/book” number part of the call number. In the example below, instead of 818.54 “BEA” for the AACR2 record, the RDA record would have 818.54 “MIS”.

Example:
AACR2 100 0# _aBeard, Henry.
245 10 _aMiss Piggy’s guide to life / _cby Miss Piggy as told by Henry Beard.
RDA 100 0# _aMiss Piggy.
245 10 _aMiss Piggy’s guide to life / _cby Miss Piggy as told by Henry Beard.
700 1# _aBeard, Henry.

29. Bible – Testaments
   b. RDA 6.23.2.9.1 states to enter testaments as a subheading of the Bible spelling out the terms Old Testament and New Testament.

Examples:
AACR2 130 0# _aBible._pO.T.
RDA 130 0# _aBible._pOld Testament
AACR2 130 0# _aBible._pN.T.
RDA 130 0# _aBible._pNew Testament
30. Bible – Books
   a. AACR2 25.18A1 states to enter an individual book of the Bible as a subdivision of the testament.
   b. RDA 6.23.2.9.2 specifies that individual books of the Bible be recorded as a subdivision of the Bible rather than as a subdivision of the testament.

Examples:
AACR2  130 0# _aBible._pO.T._pGenesis
RDA  130 0# _aBible._pGenesis

AACR2  130 0# _aBible._pN.T._pCorinthians, 1st
RDA  130 0# _aBible._pCorinthians, 1st

31. Koran
   a. AACR2 25.17 states to enter the title for a sacred scripture by the term in which it is commonly identified in English-language reference sources. 25.18M gives rules for entering the Koran, showing the spelling as “Koran”.
   b. RDA 6.23.2.5 indicates to use the title for sacred scripture that is most commonly used in reference sources. RDA 6.23.2.18.1 shows the spelling as “Qur’an”.

Example:
AACR2  130 0# _aKoran
RDA  130 0# _aQur’an

32. Corporate Names – “Department”
   a. The word “Department” is abbreviated “Dept.” in Corporate Names in AACR2 records. AACR2 does not instruct that “Dept.” be abbreviated; however cataloging rules prior to AACR2 directed this and the practice was continued with AACR2.
   b. With RDA the word “Department” will be spelled out when it occurs in corporate names, unless the corporate body, when it presents itself, uses the abbreviated word in its name.

Example:
AACR2  110 1# _aUnited States._bDept. Of Agriculture
RDA  110 1# _aUnited States._bDepartment of Agriculture
33. Abbreviations in Date Subfields in Name Headings

a. Appendix B in AACR2 gives rules on the use of abbreviations in headings. Many abbreviations are used in personal name headings such as “cent.” for century, “ca.” for approximately, “fl.” for flourished, “b.” indicating only a birth date, “d.” indicating only a death date, “Jan.” for January, Oct. for October, etc.

b. RDA 9.3 provides guidelines on recording dates associated with persons. Terms such as century, flourished, approximately, etc., will be spelled out.

c. The Library of Congress policy for some abbreviation is as follows: instead of “fl.” or “flourished”, the word “active” will be used; instead of ”b.” or born, a hyphen will be placed after the date; and instead of “d.” or “died”, a hyphen will be placed before the date.

Example:

AACR2 100 1# _aAttucks, Crispus, _dd. 1770
RDA 100 1# _aAttucks, Crispus, _ddied 1770
LC 100 1# _aAttucks, Crispus, _d-1770
(Library of Congress policy will use a hyphen before the date instead of the RDA word “died”)

AACR2 100 0# _aClovis, _cKing of the Franks, _dca. 466-511
RDA 100 0# _aClovis, _cKing of the Franks, _dapproximately 466-511

AACR2 100 0# _aEric, _cthe Red, _dfl. 985
RDA 100 0# _aEric, _cthe Red, _dflourished 985
LC 100 0# _aEric, _cthe Red, _dactive 985

AACR2 MARC Record (Print Book)
Leader 000 nam a
Gen Info 008 121129t20031968nyua j 000 1 eng d
Cat. Source 040 _aKyLxBWI
_cKyLxBWI
_dIMchF-DB
ME:Pers Name 100 1 _aBerenstain, Stan, _d1923-
Title 245 14 _aThe bears' vacation / _cby Stan and Jan Berenstain.
Phys Desc 300 _a63 p. : _bcol. ill.
While on vacation, Papa Bear shows Small Bear how to play safely, with some interesting and humorous results.
While on vacation, PaPa Bear shows Small Bear how to play safely, with some interesting and humorous results.
Title 245 00  _aGone with the wind  
_h[videorecording] /  
cSelznick International in association with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer ; produced by David O. Selznick ; screen play by Sidney Howard ; released by Loew’s Incorporated ; directed by Victor Fleming.

Publication 260  
_aBurbank, Calif. :  
bWarner Home Video,  
c2011.

Phys Desc 300  
a1 videodisc (233 min.) :  
_bsd., col. ;  
c4 ¾ in.

General Note 500  
aBased on the novel by Margaret Mitchell.

General Note 500  
aOriginally produced as a motion picture in 1939.

Performer Note 511 1  
_aClark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Leslie Howard, Olivia de Havilland, Hattie McDaniel.

Note:Summary 520  
aWhen Scarlett O’Hara’s beloved plantation life is destroyed by the Civil War, she single-mindedly rebuilds her privileged place in society, but loses her true love in the process.

System Details 538  
aBlu-ray; Dolby True HD 5.1 in English; Dolby digital 5.1 in English, French, and Castilian Spanish; subtitles in French or Spanish.

Subj:Topical 650 0  
aO’Hara, Scarlett (Fictitious character)  
vDrama.

Subj:Topical 650 0  
aPlantation life  
vDrama.

Subj:Topical 650 0  
aVideorecordings for the hearing impaired.

Subj:Topical 650 7  
aO’Hara, Scarlett (Fictitious character)  
vFiction.  
_2sears

Subj:Topical 650 7  
aPlantation life  
vFiction.  
_2sears

Subj:Topical 650 7  
aClosed caption video recordings.  
_2sears

Subj:Topical 650 7  
aUnited States  
xHistory  
yCivil War, 1861-1865
Subf:Geog 651 7 aUnited States xHistory y1861-1865, Civil War vFiction.

sears

AE:Pers Name 700 1 aGable, Clark, d1901-1960.


AE:Pers Name 700 1 aHoward, Leslie, d1893-1943.

AE:Pers Name 700 1 aDe Havilland, Olivia,


AE:Pers Name 700 1 aHoward, Sidney Coe, d1891-1939.


AE:Pers Name 700 1 aMitchell, Margaret, d1900-1949.

tGone with the wind.

AE:Corp Name 710 2 a Warner Home Video (Firm)

AE:Corp Name 710 2 a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

AE:Corp Name 710 2 a Selznick International Pictures.

AE:Corp Name 710 2 a Loew's Incorporated.

RDA MARC Record (Video Recording)

Leader 000 ngm i

Phys Desc Gen 007 vd csaizk

Gen Info 008 110427s2011 cau233 g vleng d

Cat. Source 040 alCrlF beng erda clCrlF dlMchF-DB

Title 245 00 a Gone with the wind /
Selznick International in association with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer; produced by David O. Selznick; screen play by Sidney Howard; released by Loew's Incorporated; directed by Victor Fleming.

Publication 264 1 aBurbank, California: bWarner Home Video, c2011.

Phys Desc 300 a1 DVD (233 min.): bsound, color; c4 ¾ in.

Content Type 336 a two-dimensional moving image 2rdacontent

Media Type 337 a video 2rdamedia

Carrier Type 338 a videodisc 2rdacarrier

General Note 500 a Based on the novel by Margaret Mitchell.

General Note 500 a Originally produced as a motion picture in 1939.

Performer Note 511 1 a Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Leslie Howard, Olivia de Havilland, Hattie McDaniel.

Note: Summary 520 a When Scarlett O'Hara's beloved plantation life is destroyed by the Civil War, she single-mindedly rebuilds her privileged place in society, but loses her true love in the process.

System Details 538 a Blu-ray; Dolby True HD 5.1 in English; Dolby digital 5.1 in English, French, and Castilian Spanish; subtitles in French or Spanish.

Subj: Topical 650 0 a O'Hara, Scarlett (Fictitious character) vDrama.

Subj: Topical 650 0 a Plantation life vDrama.

Subj: Topical 650 0 a Videorecordings for the hearing impaired.

Subj: Topical 650 7 a O'Hara, Scarlett (Fictitious character) vFiction.

2sears

Subj: Topical 650 7 a Plantation life vFiction.

2sears

Subj: Topical 650 7 a Closed caption video recordings.

2sears
Resources


Library of Congress-Program for Cooperative Cataloging Policy Statements (LC-PCC PS), Access via the Resources Tab, http://access.rdatoolkit.org/lcpschp0.html


Please address questions, comments, or concerns to: MsMARC@FollettSoftware.com