Best Practices for Cataloging Objects Using RDA and MARC 21

January 2020

Created by the Objects Best Practices Task Force, Cataloging Policy Committee, Online Audiovisual Catalogers, Inc.
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Preface

As of this writing, we are in the fortieth year of the formation of OLAC (Online Audiovisual Catalogers, Inc.) by our insightful and fearless leader, Nancy B. Olson (April 10, 1936 - December 24, 2018), who worked at what was then known as Mankato State University for 29 years. Mankato State provided her with numerous examples of objects and other special formats to catalog and consider within the realm of the former cataloging rules. Her five editions of Cataloguing of Audiovisual Materials have been a steadfast go-to guide for special formats catalogers for nearly four decades, and it will be continued by Bobby Bothmann of Minnesota State University, Mankato.

Michael Gorman, editor of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd ed., revised, recently described the earlier book-based cataloging rules as a “procrustean bed of book-based descriptive rules” [which] “meant that rules for ‘non-books’ produced often unhelpful records.” He went on to say that “we have come a long way since then--the term 'non-books' and the attitudes it enshrined are long gone. Those ‘other’ materials are treated on their own terms and with the deserved respect for their value. Nancy Olson deserves a lot of the credit for that important change. Cataloguing codes became more inclusive, but without the practice and teaching of those more inclusive results that were, in many ways, led by Nancy Olson and certainly exemplified by her, we would not have reached the equality of treatment for all materials that contain recorded knowledge and information that we now enjoy.” Not only that, but Nancy Olson certainly paved the way for keeping the rules for cataloging special formats practical, first and foremost.

We have now leaped into the next generation of cataloging with Resource Description and Access (RDA). It is still certainly the hope of the authors and editors of this Best Practices for Cataloging Objects Using RDA and MARC 21 that we can maintain the practicality of cataloging these objects at the core of this work.

As catalogers, we make numerous cataloging decisions a day. Just as its predecessors, it is clear that the RDA: Resource Description and Access instructions were mainly intended for textual materials, be they physical print or electronic. How does one navigate some of the more difficult areas of describing special formats, in this case, three-dimensional objects? (Our serious Objects Task Force conversations surrounding “publication,” a very text-centric concept, come to mind as an example.) Furthermore, it is easy to feel overwhelmed in the face of all these round-peg-in-a-square-hole decisions that we must make, as special formats catalogers. This is why I always keep a sign (really, a focal point) in my office that reads the wise words of one of our sage cataloging leaders, Jay Weitz (OCLC), “Do not agonize!” We hope that this guide helps to alleviate some of these tensions through explaining the instructions, from a special formats point-of-view equipped with our cataloger's judgment, and also by providing some excellent examples (with photographs) of these objects, along with their MARC records.

The work we do as catalogers is vital in helping our library users find the resources they need. The changes that I have personally witnessed in cataloging over these thirty-plus years in the field of cataloging librarianship are impressive. Now, we await the next big
sea change with the leap to Bibframe and Linked Data close at hand. Our future as catalogers continues to promise to be an interesting one, as we wade out further into the Semantic Web.

Julie Renee Moore
California State University, Fresno
1. Introduction

Purpose

Why catalog objects? We catalog objects in order to make them discoverable in our libraries’ catalogs, so that our library users may find, identify, select, and obtain these resources just as efficiently as any other types of resources. Many of our libraries have a wealth of these objects in their special or specialized collections and archives. For many decades, many of these objects lingered in the dark, sitting on shelves, uncataloged. Objects are very much a part of our historical human record. In the recent four decades, these materials have been gradually cataloged, exposing to the world these sometimes-impressive hidden collections. Often the objects are the jewels of our libraries, the parts that make each of our individual libraries special.

In 1983, there was an important article in American Libraries entitled, “Equality of Cataloging in the Age of AACR2.” OLAC prepared a statement in that issue, explaining the need for complete cataloging of audiovisual materials. It reads:

Full and standard bibliographic description of non-print resources facilitates:

- A heightened awareness of the full range of information resources a library offers its user population;
- A consistent means for both the local and remote user of the catalog to search the entire collection through a single interface;
- Identification of material that represents a significant expenditure of library funds;
- International efforts in cooperative cataloging by sharing bibliographic records in the utility databases.


Now that we have moved to RDA, these statements still ring true. The special formats communities still need to take a stand for the importance of the cataloging of special formats, including Objects, as they are not particularly well represented in RDA. It is up to us to continue that which was started forty years ago.

In looking at the names of the authors of this document and the places from which they hail, there is certainly a reason why most of these esteemed catalogers from various special collections, specialized collections, and archives were drawn to this particular task force. We are all eager to bring out the very best from these collections of special formats, objects, in this case. Throughout the writing of these best practices, the task force members have all been eager to see the next MARC record and photograph of what interesting objects have been acquired and preserved in our libraries.
Charge
(Provided by the OLAC CAPC Leadership)
Create a set of best practices for cataloging realia and other objects using RDA and MARC21. "Other objects" may include models, toys, replicas, 2D or 3D games, etc. Video games are excluded from this guide since they are covered in a separate guide.

Scope
This best practices document is intended to assist catalogers in creating bibliographic records for objects, which RDA refers to as three dimensional forms, according to RDA instructions. This document provides guidance for the most common object situations encountered in libraries. Each section includes examples that reflect the RDA instructions. A list of resources and a selection of full MARC record examples illustrating common situations encountered in cataloging objects (of various types) completes the document. The Objects Task Force especially worked on the examples to provide a variety of materials that fall bibliographically under Objects. The Task Force found at least one example of Realia, Toy, Model, Art Original, Game, Microscope Slide, Diorama, and Tactile Three-Dimensional Form.

This document is intended for use with Resource Description and Access (RDA) and the MARC21 Format for Bibliographic Data. This document does not replace the use of RDA, but it works in tandem with RDA to provide best practices guidance in cataloging objects. This document is also not a step-by-step guide on how to catalog objects. The best practice recommendations and cataloging examples presented in the document are intended to clarify RDA principles and instructions used in cataloging objects. These guidelines assume some familiarity with RDA.

Subject analysis is not fully covered in this best practices guide. Classification is not covered. Name and topical subject access points, as well as genre/form information, are not covered fully in this document, although we do provide a section to discuss access points on a very practical level, and certainly, they do appear in the MARC record examples.

Guiding principles
The timing of writing this has been interesting, since the dust has not completely settled on the RDA cataloging instructions and practices (especially as far as the special formats are concerned.) Even as this document is being written, the “RDA Toolkit Restructure and Redesign Project,” also known as the “3R Project,” is underway. Given that fact, the Best Practices for Cataloging Objects Using RDA and MARC 21 continues to be somewhat of a work-in-progress.

The RSC (RDA Steering Committee) chairs have emphasized that the intent of RDA should be the principle that informs "rules" or best practices created by communities of practice, communities such as our OLAC community, for example. This is the time for
us to free ourselves from the card-based traditions and practices. There are many AACR2-based cataloging traditions and practices that still apply. However, for those areas that were relevant only to the card catalog environment, we need to let go of those practices as we are about to take the next leap into the linked data world.

One example that the reader will specifically see referenced throughout the document is the use of RDA 0.6.4, especially in Section 8, Publication/Distributor/Manufacture/Copyright Statements. RDA 0.6.4 presents the principle of conformance, which clarifies that even “core” elements are only required if they “are applicable and readily ascertainable”. Because the issuance of objects can be so far removed from traditional publishing models and because they so frequently lack title pages, colophons, and other traditional sources of information, the application of RDA 0.6.4, may yield distinctly different results than what many catalogers have come to associate as "core" or "mandatory" for textual resources. This idea is discussed further in Section 8.

In writing this document, we are anticipating the move to linked data. Back in 2010, Chris Oliver of the University of Ottawa, author of *Introducing RDA: A Guide to the Basics* (2010), explained that RDA demands precise data. Precise data equals machine readable data. Now, catalogers have been providing good data all along. Oliver stresses the need for even more precise data. Oliver explains that each element should be distinct and precisely defined, meaning that each element contains only one kind of data and controlled vocabulary is used in many of the elements. Each element then has the potential to be used for indexing, searching, and to build meaningful displays of data. Therefore, this guide recommends specific controlled vocabularies, such as Art and Architecture Thesaurus (AAT) and Genre Terms for Tabletop Games (GTTG) as well as granular MARC fields, such as the 340 and 588. It is our hope that providing this more precise and structured data will provide a smoother transition to the linked data environment.

As we would like to think that Nancy B. Olson would prefer, these best practices are practical as opposed to theoretical. They emphasize the good use of cataloger’s judgment.

**Sticking Points**

Whenever a group of catalogers is writing together, there are bound to be “sticking points,” areas where it is difficult to build consensus or find agreement. We have had a few sticking points in this writing this document. (These are my top five of the points that we actually sent up through our Advisors, our Cataloging Policy Committee (CAPC) Chair, and then on to CAPC.) Since these were sticking points even within our task force, we anticipate some disagreement from the greater cataloging community. Therefore, we would like to go ahead and highlight these points.

1. **Kits.**

In the beginning, we presumed that we would be including kits in this Objects document. We spent months discussing how to include Kits in this Objects document. Ultimately,
because the whole kits issue was getting in the way of progress for the overall guide, we made the decision to leave kits out of the objects guide, at least partially because kits are not necessarily made up of Objects. We recommended to CAPC that we need a different Task Force to deal with kits. While kits did not fit well into AACR2R, at least we had worked out a way to catalog them. It seems that kits are even more problematic in RDA. This was disappointing, because many of us do catalog kits, and kits require and deserve some guidance.

2. Square brackets.

During this writing, we found that punctuation remains of importance to catalogers, and many of us are wed to our square brackets. They are an early signal to us catalogers that a title, for example, did not come from a preferred source. A major sticking point was whether to continue the use of the square brackets on titles that come from non-preferred sources. In the end, we came to a majority rule decision that we are going to dispense with brackets for supplied titles for objects. We will use either notes or brackets for other supplied elements, according to appropriateness and cataloger’s judgment.

**Best Practice Recommendation:** Dispense with square brackets for supplied titles for objects.

**Best Practice Recommendation:** Use either notes or brackets for other supplied elements, according to appropriateness and cataloger’s judgment.

3. Using the 588 for the title devised by cataloger note.

We are all accustomed to using the title devised by cataloger note in the 500 field. The thought of putting it anywhere else was difficult. Some thought that the 588 really was only for serials, perhaps because the serials catalogers are the cataloging community that has put the field to use. However, there is nothing that says that other cataloging communities cannot also use this field.

**Best Practice Recommendation:** Use the 588 for the source of the title, as well as sources of other information.

4. 264 _1

Records might not have a 264 field with second indicator 1. In the spirit of RDA 0.6.4 we are recording what we actually have, and not insisting upon including or devising a publisher statement, even though it is considered to be core element. Again, it is our best practice to provide guidance and recommendations for "elements that are applicable and readily ascertainable" and the publication area, in particular, is an area where the application may be quite different from what many catalogers have come to associate as "core" or "mandatory" for textual resources. In many instances, the whole notion of "publication" simply does not apply to objects.
**Best Practice Recommendation**: Provide only elements that are “applicable and readily ascertainable.”

**Best Practice Recommendation**: Record information from the resource in the element or elements it most logically corresponds to.

**Objects-Related Definitions**

From RDA and the OCLC Bibliographic Formats & Standards Manual - plus Type of Visual Material (TMat).

These terms are also defined in the MARC 21 Bibliographic documentation (under Type of Visual Material, Byte 33): [https://www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/bd008v.html](https://www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/bd008v.html)

**Art original (TMat = a)**
- RDA: No definition
- OCLC BF&S: Original three-dimensional art objects created directly by an artist, not for reproductions of such works. Use for original sculptures and statues.

**Art reproduction (TMat = c)**
- RDA: No definition
- OCLC BF&S: Three-dimensional mechanically reproduced copies of an artwork usually one of a commercial edition. Use for reproductions of sculptures and statues.

**Diorama (TMat = d)**
- RDA: No definition
- OCLC BF&S: Three-dimensional representations of scenes created by placing objects or figures in front of two-dimensional backgrounds.

**Game (TMat = g)**
- RDA: A resource designed for play according to prescribed or implicit rules and intended for recreation or instruction.
- OCLC BF&S: Items or sets of items designed for play according to prescribed rules and intended for recreation or instruction. Includes puzzles and simulations.

**Microscope slide (TMat = p)**
- RDA: No definition
- OCLC BF&S: Transparent, usually glass, mounts containing a minute object to be viewed through a microscope or microprojector.

**Model (TMat = q)**
- RDA: A three-dimensional representation of a real or imagined object.
OCLC BF&S: Three-dimensional representations of real things or imagined objects, either of the exact size of the original or to scale. A model may or may not be operational. Use for mock-ups.

Object

RDA: A three-dimensional artefact (or a replica of an artefact) or a naturally-occurring object.

Realia (TMat = r)

RDA: See three-dimensional form.

OCLC BF&S: All naturally occurring objects and any other three-dimensional item made or modified by humans that does not fit into any of the other categories. Use for machines, stitchery, clothing, rubber stamps, templates, pattern stencils, alphabets for lettering, shapes for flowcharts, jewelry, pottery, musical instruments, fabrics, tools, utensils, sea shells, rocks, holograms, and furniture.

Tactile Three-Dimensional Form

RDA: A content type consisting of content expressed through a form or forms intended to be perceived through touch as a three-dimensional form or forms.

Three-Dimensional Form

RDA: A form or forms intended to be perceived visually in three dimensions. Includes sculptures, models, naturally occurring objects and specimens, holograms, etc.

Toy (TMat = w)

RDA: An object designed for imaginative play or one from which to derive amusement.

OCLC BF&S: Material objects for children or others to play with, often an imitation of some familiar object (e.g., a plaything or something contrived for amusement rather than for practical use). Use for puppets.

Kit

*RDA does not define Kit*, but “kit” is mentioned a number of times in RDA.

Since the items making up a kit are not necessarily objects, kits are being deferred to another future guide. (We are not covering “kits” in this guide.)
### Four Houses of Visual Materials

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projected</th>
<th>2D nonprojected</th>
<th>3D</th>
<th>Kits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>k</td>
<td></td>
<td>r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filmstrip</td>
<td>art original</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motion picture</td>
<td>art reproduction</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slide</td>
<td>picture</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transparency</td>
<td>graphic</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>videorecording</td>
<td>technical drawing</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>chart</td>
<td>q</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>flash card</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mediated</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>unmediated</td>
<td>z</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This graphic of the “Four Houses of Visual Materials” by Scott Dutkiewicz provides a handy visual overview of the whole visual materials arena. The focus of this Best Practices document is the 3D column.
2. List of Core Elements

RDA Core Elements

The RDA Steering Committee (RSC) (formerly, the Joint Steering Committee (JSC) for the development of RDA) made the decision to designate certain elements as “core,” based on the FRBR and FRAD user tasks, in other words, whether or not the element is required to find, identify, and select the resource.

These mandatory core elements must be included in the bibliographic record, if they are applicable to the resource and if the information is available.

The RDA core elements, MARC tags and subfields where these elements are recorded, and the RDA guidelines for these elements are as follows:

Title Proper

MARC 245 $a $n $p
RDA 2.3.2

Statement of Responsibility relating to title proper

MARC 245 $c
RDA 2.4.2

Edition Statement

MARC 250 $a
RDA 2.5

Serial numbering

MARC 362 $a
RDA 2.6

Publication Information

MARC 264 $a $b $c
RDA 2.8

Extent of Resource

MARC 300 $a
RDA 3.4 (Core if the resource is complete or if the total extent is known)

Content type
Media type
MARC 337 $a
RDA 3.2

Carrier type
MARC 338 $a
RDA 3.3

Series
MARC 490 $a $v
RDA 2.12

Identifiers for the Manifestation
MARC 020, 022, 024, 028
RDA 2.15

**LC/PCC Core Elements**
Those who wish to contribute BIBCO records should consult the BIBCO Standard Record Metadata Application Profile document linked below. It includes a chart of RDA core and PCC core elements and gives the corresponding MARC field and RDA citation number.

## 3. Choice of Record, Workform, and Fixed Fields (LDR, 008)

### Workform

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>OCLC</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>008/06</td>
<td>DtSt</td>
<td>q</td>
<td>Questionable date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>r</td>
<td>Reprint/original date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>s</td>
<td>Single date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>t</td>
<td>Publication date and copyright date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Unknown date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>008/07-10</td>
<td>Date1</td>
<td>YYYY</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>008/11-14</td>
<td>Date2</td>
<td>YYYY</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Type of Date (DtSt) describes the dates given in 008/07-10 and 008/11-14, which are usually derived from the date information given in MARC field 264.

**q - Questionable date** (*Descriptive Cataloging Manual* B5.14.2.2.3)

Use code q when 1) a range of possible years is supplied in the 264 field, 2) an earliest possible date is supplied in the 264 field, or 3) a latest possible date is supplied in the 264 field.

008/06 (DtSt): q
008/07-10 (Date1): 1990
008/11-14 (Date2): 1999
264 _1 $c [between 1990 and 1999]
[A supplied publication date in which the earliest and latest publication years are known]

r - Reprint/reissue date and original date (Descriptive Cataloging Manual B5.14.2.2.4)

Use code r when a resource has been reprinted and it is judged to be important to provide information about the previous manifestation. Identify such a resource from the broader aspect of “republication,” to include a reprint, a facsimile, a reissue, etc. In such a case use code r; use Date1 for the date of publication at hand and Date2 for the date of a previous publication.

008/06 (DtSt): r
008/07-10 (Date1): 2013
008/11-14 (Date2): 1906
264 _1 $c 2013
[A 2013 reproduction of a monograph originally published in 1906]

s - Single known date/probable date (“008 - All Materials (NR),” MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data)

Date consists of one known single date of distribution, publication, release, production, execution, writing, or a probable date that can be represented by four digits. The single date associated with the item may be actual, approximate, or conjectural (e.g., if the single date is uncertain).

008/06 (DtSt): s
008/07-10 (Date1): 1975
008/11-14 (Date2): [blank]
264 _1 $c [1975?] 
[A supplied publication date consisting of a probable year]

008/06 (DtSt): s
008/07-10 (Date1): 2001
008/11-14 (Date2): [blank]
264 _1 $c 2001.
264 _3 $c 2001.
[A publication date and a manufacture date]
t - Publication date and copyright date (Descriptive Cataloging Manual B5.14.2.2.5)

Use code t when a publication date consisting of a year alone and a copyright date are provided in separate 264 fields. When code t is used, both Date1 and Date2 values must be provided, even if they are the same year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>OCLC</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 008/06 (DtSt): t | 008/07-10 (Date1): 2013 | 008/11-14 (Date2): 2015 | 264 _1 $c 2013.  
264 _4 $c ©2015 |

[A publication date and a copyright date consisting of different years]

n - Dates unknown (Descriptive Cataloging Manual B5.14.2.2.2)

Use code n when no publication date is provided in the 264 field.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>OCLC</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 008/06 (DtSt): n | 008/07-10 (Date1): uuuu | 008/11-14 (Date2): uuuu | 264 _1 $c [date of publication not identified]  
[No publication date identified or supplied] |

Two- or three-character alphabetic code that indicates the place of publication, production, or execution. The choice of MARC code is generally related to information in field 264. Codes can be found in the MARC Code List for Countries (http://www.loc.gov/marc/countries/). (“008 - All Materials (NR),” MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>OCLC</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>008/15-17 (Ctry): nyu</td>
<td>264 _1 $a New York</td>
<td>Ctry [aaa]</td>
<td>Three-character alphabetic code</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23
Running time is not applicable for Objects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>OCLC</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>008/22</td>
<td>Audn</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>Unknown or not specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Preschool (children, approximately ages 0-5 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Primary (children, approximately ages 6-8 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Pre-adolescent (young people, approximately ages 9-13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>d</td>
<td>Adolescent (young people, approximately ages 14-17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>e</td>
<td>Adult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>f</td>
<td>Specialized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position</td>
<td>OCLC Value</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>008/33</td>
<td>TMat</td>
<td>a - Art original</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c - Art reproduction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>d - Diorama</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>g - Game</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>p - Microscope slide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>q - Model</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>r - Realia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>w - Toy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>z - Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Target Audience (Audn) indicates the audience for which the item is intended. It is used primarily for educational audiovisual materials.
Two or three-dimensional work of art created by an artist, for example, a sculpture, as contrasted with a reproduction of it.

Example: Love sculpture

c - Art reproduction ("008 - Visual Materials (NR)," MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data)

Two or three-dimensional mechanically reproduced copy of a work of art, generally as one of a commercial edition.

d - Diorama ("008 - Visual Materials (NR)," MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data)

Three-dimensional representation of a scene created by placing objects, figures, etc. in front of a two-dimensional background.

Example: Cave diorama

g - Game ("008 - Visual Materials (NR)," MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data)

Item or set of items designed for play according to prescribed rules and intended for recreation or instruction. Code g includes puzzles and simulations.

Example: Monopoly; Pizza puzzle

p - Microscope slide ("008 - Visual Materials (NR)," MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data)

Transparent mount, usually glass, containing a minute object to be viewed through a microscope or microprojector.

Example: Lichen microscope slide

q - Model ("008 - Visual Materials (NR)," MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data)

Three-dimensional representation of a real thing, either of the exact size of the original or to scale.

Example: Tall Paul, an anatomical model of the human torso

r - Realia ("008 - Visual Materials (NR)," MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data)

Includes 1) all other three-dimensional items not covered by the other codes (e.g., clothing, stitchery, fabrics, tools, utensils), and 2) naturally occurring objects.

Examples: Baleen basket; Spinosaurus tooth fossil

w - Toy ("008 - Visual Materials (NR)," MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data)

Material object for children or others to play with (often an imitation of some familiar object); a plaything; also, something contrived for amusement rather than for practical use.

Example: Bear hand puppet

z - Other ("008 - Visual Materials (NR)," MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data)
None of the other defined codes is appropriate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>OCLC</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>008/34</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tech</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Technique (Tech) indicates the technique used in creating motion in motion pictures or videorecordings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>OCLC</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>008/35-37</td>
<td></td>
<td>[aaa]</td>
<td>Three-character alphabetic code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>zxx</td>
<td>No linguistic content</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The three-character alphabetic code indicates the language of item, using codes found in *MARC Code List for Languages* ([http://www.loc.gov/marc/languages/](http://www.loc.gov/marc/languages/)). The choice of a language code is based on the predominant language of the item.

For visual materials, coding depends on the type of material. For three-dimensional materials, the language content is that associated with the material, i.e., captions or other text associated with the items that are part of the chief source of information.

zxx - No linguistic content ("008 - All Materials (NR)," *MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data*)

Item has no sung, spoken, or written textual content.

Examples of such items are: visual materials other than moving images with no printed titles, captions, etc.
4. Bibliographic Level (Leader/07)

Bibliographic level is a required part of the MARC Leader. This is a code indicating mode of issuance and/or hierarchical relationship. That is, is the resource being described a component part of a larger resource.

The two most common codes for objects are m and c. M stands for “monograph” and c stands for “collection.” M is the default code for visual materials.

**Monograph/Item**

A monograph is a nonserial item that is either complete in one part or complete or intended to be completed in a finite number of separate parts. Examples include a multi-volume monograph or a sound recording with multiple tracks.

All single items (for example, a sculpture or a toy) would receive code m. M is also used for multiple items produced or issued together (for example, a complete set of dishes, a pack of playing cards, a boxed game consisting of a game board, playing tokens, and instruction booklet), regardless of whether they are published or unpublished. In this way, ‘sets’ of objects are equivalent to the familiar monographic sets of printed books.

**Collections**

Collection would include collections assembled by a donor or vendor as well as collections assembled by the cataloging agency. Code c may also be appropriate for assemblages of items of uncertain provenance, where it is unknown if they were issued together.
5. Preferred Source of Information (RDA 2.2)

Preferred Source of Information

Choose an appropriate source of information as the basis for identification of the manifestation (RDA 2.1). Decide if you are creating a comprehensive description (RDA 1.5.2) or an analytical description (RDA 1.5.3). A comprehensive description is used to describe the manifestation as a whole, such as a single puppet, an anatomical model in multiple parts, or a group of objects put together by a collection developer. An analytical description is used to describe a part of a manifestation, such as a water quality tester that is part of a field kit or a single bone that is part of a skeleton.

When describing the manifestation as a whole using a comprehensive description, treat containers and accompanying material as part of the manifestation itself. When preparing an analytical description of one or more components of a manifestation, treat containers and accompanying material as a source outside the manifestation itself (i.e., as a related resource).

RDA requires that a preferred source of information be chosen. For objects, the preferred source of information may come from any number of locations.

If creating a comprehensive description for multi-part objects, look for a source that describes the manifestation as a whole, such as the container. If none of these sources has a title, look for another source within the resource, giving preference to a source in which the information is formally presented. If that is not available, use one of the following in this order of preference:

- It is common for multi-part objects to have unnumbered parts, in which case prefer a source of information identifying the earliest date of issue. Accompanying guides are often the likeliest source for this information.
- If one source has a title identifying a main or predominant aspect of the manifestation, use that.
- If no source of information identifies the manifestation as a whole and it has no predominant aspect, you may treat the sources identifying the individual parts as a collective source of information for the manifestation as a whole.

When a resource is issued as a single item and is described comprehensively, choose a source of information that identifies the resource as a whole. In some cases, the information needed to identify the resource does not appear on any source in the resource itself. Information is then taken from one of the following sources (in order of preference):

- accompanying material (if using a comprehensive description)
- other published descriptions of the resource
● A container that is not issued with the resource itself (e.g., a box or case made by the owner)
● any other available source (e.g., a reference source)

Photo credit: Jessica Schomberg

```
245 00 $a Median section of male and female urinary tract.
588 0_ $a Title from guide accompanying item.
```

**Best Practice Recommendation:** Always make a note on the source of title.

**Best Practice Recommendation:** Always indicate when information that comes from outside the resource itself for transcription elements other than the title proper. This may be done through notes or square brackets.

**Best Practice Recommendation:** With an eye towards future cataloging systems and standards, we encourage using the MARC 588 field to record notes on sources of information since it is a more specific and structured field. However, we recognize that not all catalogs may be configured to support display of the 588.
Balance pods, photo credit Jessica Schomberg

245 00 $a Balance pods.
588 0_ $a Title from manufacturer’s website.

Other examples:

245 00 $a Introductory rock collection.
588 0_ $a Title from contents sheet.

- 
245 00 $a Geode.
588 0_ $a Title devised by cataloger.

- 
245 00 $a Votes for women tea cup and saucer.
264 _2 $a [England?] : $b [Women’s Social and Political Union?], $c [between 1903 and 1917?]
588 0_ $a Title devised by cataloger.
588 0_ $a Date of issuance estimated from activity of Women’s Social and Political Union.
6. Title and Statement of Responsibility

RDA 2.3 defines a title as a “word, character, or group of words and/or characters that names a resource or a work contained in it” (RDA 2.3.1.1).

Titles may appear in different forms and in different places in the resource. RDA categorizes titles as follows:

- title proper (RDA 2.3.2)
- parallel title proper (RDA 2.3.3)
- other title information (RDA 2.3.4)
- parallel other title information (RDA 2.3.5)
- variant title (RDA 2.3.6)
- preferred title (RDA 6.2.2)

The General Material Designation (GMD) formerly found in MARC field 245 subfield h (i.e., [realia]) is not used in RDA cataloging. This information is now included in the description of the carrier (Carrier Type RDA 3.3, MARC 338).

Title Proper (RDA 2.3.2)

Core Element Source: Preferred source MARC 245 $a Title

The title proper is the title that appears on the manifestation (i.e., the piece in hand that is being cataloged) and is the “title normally used when citing the resource” (RDA 2.3.2.1). The title proper should be tested to see if any of the conditions apply that would require the use of a preferred title, for example, if the title would conflict with the title of another resource.

245 00 $a Muscular body.

Best Practice Recommendation: Always make a note on the source of the title proper.

245 00 $a Muscular body.
588 0_ $a Title from accompanying guide.

Selecting the Title Proper

When the title is in more than one language or script, choose the title proper on the basis of the sequence, layout, or typography of the titles on the source of information (i.e., label on item, accompanying guide.) (RDA 2.3.2.4). If the title in the source of information for the title proper is in more than one form and the titles are in the same language and script, select the title proper on the basis of the sequence, layout, or typography of the titles on the source of information. If these factors do not help in the
selection of the title proper, choose the most comprehensive title available on the source of information (RDA 2.3.2.5).

Selecting Collective Title vs. Individual Titles (RDA 2.3.2.6). The choice of recording a collective title versus an individual title for a resource depends on the type of description chosen for the resource: comprehensive (RDA 1.5.2) or analytical (RDA 1.5.3).

- If a comprehensive description is chosen for a resource and the source of information contains both a collective title and titles representing individual content, record the collective title as the title proper (RDA 2.3.2.6.1). Titles of individual content may be recorded as related works (RDA 25.1), usually in a contents note and/or as authorized preferred title access points (i.e., MARC 730). Do not record titles of individual content in the MARC 246 field.

```
245 00 $a Forestry field kit.
588 0_ $a Title devised by cataloger.
505 0_ $a Trees of Minnesota field guide -- Birds of Minnesota field guide
      -- 1 12-inch plastic ruler -- 1 Garmin eTrex 20x GPS -- 1 3LED 45x
      handheld magnifier -- 1 pocket penetrometer -- 1 100-feet closed metal
      housing fiberglass measuring tape -- 1 Lynxtech TDS meter, water quality
      electrical tester -- 1 luminous recreational field compass -- 1 3-thread
      increment borer.
700 12 $a Tekiela, Stan. $t Trees of Minnesota field guide.
700 12 $a Tekiela, Stan. $t Birds of Minnesota field guide.
(Comprehensive description; collective title used as title proper. Individual
      titles appear in a contents note and as title authorized access points.)
```

- If an analytical description is chosen for a resource and the source of information contains both the title of the content being described (i.e., individual title) and the collective title of the larger resource, record the individual title as the title proper (RDA 2.3.2.6.2). The collective title of the larger resource may be recorded as either a series title or as a related work. RDA 2.3.2.6.2 provides an exception for instances when the title of the content being described does not sufficiently identify the resource. In such cases, it reads: "Record the collective title for the larger manifestation, followed by the title of the content being described." (RDA 2.3.2.6.2)

```
245 00 $a Adventures in art : $b Large reproductions : 4-5-6
246 30 $a Large reproductions 4-5-6
(Analystical description; title of content being described used as title
      proper. Title of larger resource included in other title information because
      the title of the content does not sufficiently identify the resource.)
```
When determining the title proper for objects that contain both comprehensive and individual titles also consult LC-PCC PS 6.27.1.9 Appendix 1.

**Recording the Title Proper (RDA 2.3.2.7)**

The title proper is transcribed from the preferred source of information. The title should be transcribed as it appears on the source of information. Thus, when transcribing a title, inaccuracies and misspellings are also transcribed. Corrections can be given in a note (RDA 2.17.2.4), or as a variant title (RDA 1.7.9).

| 245 04 $a The death of Ivan Illich |
| 246 1_ $i Title on container: $a Death of Ivan Ilych |

*(Title on container: The death of Ivan Illich. Title on other parts of the resource and reference sources: Death of Ivan Ilych.)*

Introductory words not meant to be part of the title are omitted. The title including introductory words may be given as a variant title. Introductory words (including names of persons or corporate bodies) that are an integral part of the title (e.g., connected by a case ending, etc.) should be recorded as part of the title proper.
RDA offers an option to abridge lengthy titles, but only if no essential information is lost. None of the first five words of the title should be omitted. A mark of omission (…) is used to indicate abridgement (RDA 2.3.1.4). In some cases the only title in the source of information is just the name of a person, family, or corporate body, that name can be recorded as the title proper (RDA 2.3.1.5). If the name that would normally be
considered a publisher or distributor name is an integral part of the title (e.g., with a case ending, etc.) the name can be recorded as part of the title proper.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>245 00 $a Beauchene.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(A disarticulated skull in the Beauchene style.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>245 00 $a Bohr’s interactive atomic model.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(A physical model using Bohr’s theoretical model of the atom.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Resources without a Collective Title**

If a comprehensive description has been chosen for a resource and no collective title appears on the source of information, record the titles of the parts as they appear on the source of information for the resource as a whole (RDA 2.3.2.9). Record the titles in the order they appear on the resource. An RDA alternative allows the cataloger to devise a title for the resource as a whole.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>245 00 $a Balance pods.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>588 0 _ $a Title devised by cataloger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(No collective title for resource)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Best Practice Recommendation:** When a resource has no collective title in any source of information, including sources outside the resource itself, devise a comprehensive title in the predominant language presented in the resource; if that is not possible or practicable, devise a title in the language of the cataloging agency.

**Resources Without Title**

If no title is present on the resource itself, take a title from another source (RDA 2.2.4). Record the source of the title proper in a note.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>245 00 $a Human nervous system model.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>588 0 _ $a Title from distributor’s website.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If a resource has no title, and no title can be found in any sources of information given at RDA 2.2.4, then the cataloger can devise a brief descriptive title that indicates either the nature and/or subject of the resource. Following LC-PCC PS 2.3.2.11, the devised title should be made in English.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>245 00 $a Forestry field kit.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>588 0 _ $a Title devised by cataloger.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Note About Square Brackets

During the writing of this best practices guide, there was much discussion about whether or not to continue the use of the square brackets on titles that come from non-preferred sources. In the end, we came to a majority rule decision to dispense with brackets for supplied titles for objects. We will use either notes or brackets for other supplied elements, according to appropriateness and cataloger’s judgment.

**Best Practice Recommendation:** Dispense with square brackets for supplied titles for objects.

**Best Practice Recommendation:** Use either notes or brackets for other supplied elements, according to appropriateness and cataloger’s judgment.

Parallel Title Proper (RDA 2.3.3)

Core Element for LC/PCC Source: Any source within the resource MARC 245 $b Remainder of title, 246

A parallel title proper is a title proper that is in another language and/or script (RDA 2.3.3.1). An alternative parallel title proper is recorded as part of the parallel title proper. Each parallel title should also be given in a MARC 246 field, with second indicator 1.

```
245 03 $a Le genou de Claire = $b Claire's knee
246 31 $a Claire’s knee
```

The parallel title proper may be taken from any source within the resource. If the title proper comes from a source outside the resource, the parallel title proper should be taken from that source as well. If the parallel title proper is taken from a different source than the title proper, the source of the parallel title proper can be given in a note.

**Best Practice Recommendation:** Make a note for the source of the parallel title proper if taken from a different source than the title proper. In the case of multiple parallel titles, record them in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the titles on the source(s) of information (RDA 2.3.3.3). Each instance of parallel other title information should follow its corresponding parallel title.

```
245 00 $a Stomach = $b Magen = Estomac
246 31 $a Magen
246 31 $a Estomac
(Multiple parallel titles, each with other title information.)
```

Other Title Information (RDA 2.3.4) Core Element for LC Source: Same source as the title proper MARC 245 $b Remainder of title

Other title information is “information that appears in conjunction with, and is subordinate to the title proper of a resource” (RDA 2.3.4). A common example of other title information is a subtitle.
Other title information is taken from the same source as the title proper. Thus, if a subtitle is not present on the same source as the title proper but it appears elsewhere, it should be recorded as a variant title (see the section Variant Titles (RDA 2.3.6), below).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>245 00 $a Ready to talk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>246 1_ $i Subtitle on accompanying guide: $a Helping parents talk about sex</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Subtitle does not appear on the same source as the title proper; record as a variant title.)

Or

| 245 00 $a Ready to talk |
| 246 1_ $i Title on accompanying guide: $a Ready to talk : $b Helping parents talk about sex |

(As an alternative, entire title given in MARC 246.)

RDA does not consider part, section, or supplement titles to be other title information. Follow LC-PCC PS 2.3.1.7 and transcribe any numbering as 245 subfield n and any part title as subfield p.

| 245 04 $a The language of literature. $n Grade 10. |

(Section and part titles are not recorded as other title information.)

**Parallel Other Title Information (RDA 2.3.5)**

Core Element for LC Source: Same source as the corresponding parallel title proper

MARC 245 $b Remainder of title

Parallel other title information is other title information in a language and/or script different from that recorded in the other title information element.

Record parallel other title information in the same order as the parallel titles proper to which the information corresponds.

If there are no parallel title proper, but if other title information appears in one or more languages or scripts that are different from that of the title proper, record the other title information that appears first as other title information (2.3.4.4) and record the other title information in other languages as parallel other title information.

| 245 10 To a wild rose : $b from “Woodland sketches” : for 4 violoncellos = aus “Amerikanische Wald-Idyllen” : für 4 Violoncelli |
Variant Titles (RDA 2.3.6)

Not Core Source: Any source MARC 246, 730

A variant title is a title that differs from the title proper or other title information (or parallel title proper or other title information). Examples of variant titles include:

- Titles or variants that appear in the resource itself
  - Title frames or screens
  - Container
  - Accompanying material
- Titles from reference sources
  - Titles assigned by the cataloger/agency preparing the description of the resource
  - Translation
  - Transliteration
- Titles assigned by the creator, previous owners, others associated with the resource
  - Corrections to titles
  - Part of a title recorded as part of the title proper
  - Alternative title
  - Section title

Any variant title considered important for identification or access can be recorded. LC-PCC PS 2.3.6.3 provides guidance for encoding variant titles with MARC. Variant titles are generally recorded in MARC field 246. Individual titles in a compilation are recorded in the MARC 700, 710, 711, or 730 field depending on how the access point is formed.

```
100 1_ $a Henn, Dirk, $d 1960- $e game designer.
245 10 $a Alhambra : $b big box ; including Alhambra and five expansions / $c Dirk Henn.
505 00 $g Base game. $t Alhambra -- $g Expansion 1. $t The viziers -- $g Expansion 2. $t The city gates -- $g Expansion 3. $t The thief’s turn -- $g Expansion 4. $t The treasure chamber -- $g Expansion 5. $t Power of the sultan.
700 _2$a Henn, Dirk, $d 1960-. $t Viziers.
700 _2$a Henn, Dirk, $d 1960-. $t City gates.
700 _2$a Henn, Dirk, $d 1960-. $t Thief’s turn.
700 _2$a Henn, Dirk, $d 1960-. $t Treasure chamber.
700 _2$a Henn, Dirk, $d 1960-. $t Power of the sultan.
```
LC-PCC PS 2.3.6.3 also provides guidance for making variant titles for permutations related to the title proper. These guidelines are given as an attempt to standardize the types and forms of variant titles related to the title proper. Some examples include how to record alternate forms of abbreviations, dates, numbers, signs, symbols, etc., corrected title proper, portions of title proper, and introductory words. LC-PCC PS 2.3.6.3 also provides guidance for making variant titles for other titles found on the item.

245 00 $a Median section of male and female urinary tract.  
(Title from accompanying guide.)
246 32 $a Human Male and Female Urogenital Systems Model.  
(Acquisitions title from publisher’s website.)

245 00 $a Professor Noggin’s countries of the world card game.  
246 30 $a Countries of the world card game

245 00 $a World War II map game  
246 3_ $a World War 2 map game  
246 3_ $a World War two map game

**Statement of Responsibility (RDA 2.4)**

Statement of responsibility refers to the “identification and/or function of persons, families, or corporate bodies responsible for the creation of, or contributing to the realization of, the intellectual or artistic content of a resource” (RDA 2.4.1.1). A statement of responsibility may include words or phrases that are neither names nor linking words. Statements of responsibility may occur in association with:

- a title proper (RDA 2.4.2-RDA 2.4.3)
- a designation of edition (RDA 2.5.4-RDA 2.5.5)
- a designation of a named revision of an edition (RDA 2.5.8-RDA 2.5.9)
- the title of a series (RDA 2.12.6-RDA 2.12.7)
- the title of a subseries (RDA 2.12.14-RDA 2.12.15)

In order of preference, the source for the statement of responsibility is the same source as title proper (RDA 2.3.2.2), another source within the manifestation (2.2.2.), or another source of information specified (2.2.4). The statement of responsibility relating to the title proper is transcribed as it appears on the source of information, even if a fuller form is available elsewhere. Only the first statement of responsibility is considered core and therefore required to record. The statement of responsibility is recorded in MARC field 245, subfield c.
Best Practice Recommendation: Generally record work-level roles (e.g., creators and individuals or groups associated with a work from RDA Appendix I) in the statement of responsibility. Use cataloger’s judgment to determine the significance of their involvement in the creation of artistic and intellectual content of the work being cataloged. In RDA, a noun phrase that occurs with the statement of responsibility is recorded with the statement of responsibility rather than as other title information (RDA 2.4.1.8).

245 00 $c a game by MindWare.

Record a statement of responsibility even if no specific person, family, or corporate body is named.

245 00 $c a collection created by students in the Social Work 609 class.

If the role or function of the person, family, or corporate body named in a statement of responsibility is unclear, a word or short phrase of explanation can be added (RDA 2.2.4). Enclose the explanation in brackets to show the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself.

245 00 $c [illustrated and designed by] students in ART 670: Advanced Printmaking.

Multiple statements of responsibility should be recorded in the order indicated by the sequence, layout or typography of the source of information. If the order can’t be determined, record the statements in the order that makes the most sense.

245 00 $c [songs compiled by] Gwayakoggabaw (Rick Gresczyk, Jr.) and some of his students, friends, and family; [translated into Ojibwe] by Jessie Clark & Rick Gresczyk.

RDA offers an option to abridge a statement of responsibility (RDA 2.4.1.4), however LC/PCC practice is not to do so. If a statement is abridged, do not omit the first name.

Best Practice Recommendation: Follow LC-PCC PS 2.4.1.4 and generally do not abridge the statement of responsibility.
7. Edition (RDA 2.5)

Recording Edition Statement (RDA 2.5.1.4)
Transcribe an edition statement as it appears on the source of information (see 1.7).

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

Designation of Edition (2.5.2)
Core element

Scope (2.5.2.1)
Designation of edition: A word, character or group of words and/or characters, identifying the edition to which a resource belongs.
Note that in some languages the same term or terms can be used to indicate both edition and printing. A statement detailing the number of copies printed is not a designation of edition.
In case of doubt about whether a statement is a designation of edition, consider the presence of these words or statements as evidence that it is a designation of edition:

1. a word such as edition, issue, release, level, state, or update (or its equivalent in another language)
   or
2. a statement indicating:
   a. a difference in content
   b. a difference in geographic coverage
   c. a difference in language
   d. a difference in audience
   e. a particular format or physical presentation
   f. a different date associated with the content
   g. a particular voice range
   h. a particular format of notated music.

Sources of Information (2.5.2.2)
Take a designation of edition from the following sources (in order of preference):

   a) the same source as a title proper (see 2.3.2.2)
   b) another source within the manifestation itself (see 2.2.2)
   c) one of the other sources of information specified at 2.2.4.
Recording Designation of Edition (2.5.2.3)

Record a designation of edition by applying the basic instructions at 2.5.1.

(Editions of the game Trivial Pursuit)

| 250 | $a Genus IV. |
| 250 | $a Family edition. |
8. Production, Publication, Distribution, Manufacture Statements. Copyright date. (RDA 2.7-2.11)

Background

Core elements

RDA allows the recording of many separate data elements related to production, publication, distribution, manufacture, and copyright, with detailed instructions for the identification and recording of each element. However, which elements pertain to object cataloging may not be readily apparent. Objects may have distribution, manufacture, or copyright statements instead of traditional publication statements and frequently lack anything resembling a publication, distribution, manufacture, or copyright statement at all. An object may be something to which the concept of "publication" does not apply, such as a rock sample or an original sculpture. Even objects which frequently contain manufacture or distribution statements such as commercially available furniture or clothing are far outside the concept of "publishing" as it relates to familiar library resources like books, magazines, and DVDs.

RDA 0.6.4 discusses the principle of conformance, which clarifies that even so-called "core" elements, specifically date of production for unpublished resources and publication statement for published resources, are only to be recorded if "applicable and readily ascertainable." Especially for published items, these core elements may in fact not be applicable or ascertainable. Therefore, object catalogers are free to record information from the resource (or to supply information from sources outside the resource) in the elements which make the most sense for the resource being described. The other side of conformance is that the information recorded or supplied should be sufficient to "differentiate the resource from one or more other resources with similar identifying information." Therefore, object catalogers are encouraged to use their judgement in recording or supplying information that would aid in identification of the resource.

**Best Practice Recommendation:** Provide only elements that are "applicable and readily ascertainable."

**Best Practice Recommendation:** Record information from the resource in the element or elements it most logically corresponds to.

**Best Practice Recommendation:** In general, record all statements which are present on the resource, unless doing so would prove impracticable.

**Best Practice Recommendation:** Avoid recording "[element] not identified," if there is no such element to describe.
**Best Practice Recommendation:** Information may be supplied from outside the resource following cataloger's judgement as needed for identification and selection if it is readily ascertainable. Indicate that information is supplied either using brackets or a note. If using brackets, you may also make a note on the source of supplied information if it would aid in identification.

| 264 _1 $a El Segundo, CA : $b Mattel Inc. |
| 264 _2 $a Mississauga, Ontario : $b Mattel Canada Inc. |
| 264 _3 $a Indonesia : $b [Mattel] |
| 264 _4 $c ©2004. |
| 588 __ $a Title from container. |
| 588 __ $a Manufacturer's name from company website. |

* (The packaging of the item contains information about its publication, distribution, manufacture, and copyright. Name of manufacturer is supplied to aid in identification.)


* (Resource is a lamp with a manufacturer's mark; location of manufacture supplied by cataloger to aid in identification.)

**Published or Unpublished**

The provision of the elements in production statement (RDA 2.7), distinct from publication statement (RDA 2.8), manufacture statement (RDA 2.10) and distribution statement (RDA 2.9), requires a cataloger to decide if an item is published or unpublished before proceeding with recording manifestation attributes. RDA does not define "published" or "unpublished" directly, but implies a definition through examples of the latter term, including a manuscript, a painting, a sculpture, a locally made recording. Many hand-made, one-of-a-kind, and naturally occurring objects are by their fundamental nature unpublished.

RDA excludes certain elements from the description of unpublished items: as laid out in RDA 2.8.1.1, 2.9.1.1 and 2.10.1.1, publication, distribution, and manufacture do not apply to "produced" items. Therefore, if an object is unpublished, or "produced", only production statement elements are recorded or supplied. If an object is published, only publication statements, distribution statements, manufacture statements, or copyright dates, are recorded or supplied as applicable.

**Unpublished Items**

Production statement (RDA 2.7)
Record information about unpublished items in a production statement. “Production” refers “to the inscription, fabrication, construction, etc of a manifestation in an unpublished form” (RDA 2.7.1.1, emphasis added).

**Best Practice Recommendation:** If it is unknown whether an object is published or unpublished, assume that it is unpublished.

**Date of production (2.7.6)** is a CORE element for unpublished items.

Record a date of production as it appears on the source of information (RDA 2.7.1.4). If the date is known to be fictitious or incorrect, make a note giving the correct date. If the item is a multipart monograph, serial, or integrating resource, record the dates of production of both the first issue and the last issue, if available (RDA 2.7.6.5). If the date of production is not identified, approximate or supply the date from an outside source. If a date cannot be determined or estimated, as a last resort, record “Date of production not identified” (RDA 2.7.6.6).

**Best Practice Recommendation:** For some objects, particularly naturally occurring resources, an estimated date may not be readily available. If possible, provide a range of years, decade, century, or era. For naturally occurring specimens, a date of collection may be used to establish a date boundary, following RDA 1.9.2.5 (e.g. "not after [date]"); provide the date of collection in a note.

- 264 _0 $c [between 1950 and 1969?]

- 264 _0 $c [17th century?]

- 264 _0 $c [not after 1989]

500 __ $a Sample collected in 1989 by Jane Doe, a geologist in Paraiba, Brazil.

- 264 _0 $c [date of production not identified]

Transcribe a place of production as it appears on the manifestation (RDA 2.7.1.4); if multiple place names are present, record them in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the names on the resource (RDA 2.7.2.4). If place of production appears in more than one language or script, record the form that is in the language or script of a title proper (RDA 2.7.2.5). If the place of production is not identified on the resource, you may supply a place or probable place if it can be easily determined.

Transcribe a producer’s name as it appears on the resource (RDA 2.7.1.4). If the name is known to be fictitious, make a note giving the actual name. If more than one producer’s name is present, record the names in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the names on the resource (RDA 2.7.4.5). If a producer’s name appears on the source of information in more than one language or script, record the
form that is in the language or script of the title proper (RDA 2.7.4.6). If no producer is
named, supply the information if readily available.

**Best Practices Recommendation:** Record place of production and
producer’s name if present on the resource.

**Published items**

Publication statement (RDA 2.8), distribution statement (RDA 2.9), manufacture
statement (RDA 2.10), copyright date (RDA 2.11)

Publication refers to “the publication, release, or issuing of a manifestation” (RDA
2.8.1.1). This definition encompasses objects, as many are “released” or “issued” even
if they fall outside the traditional concept of publication and are therefore considered
“published” for the purposes of description.

**Best Practice Recommendation:** Consider a manifestation that bears a
distribution statement, or manufacture statement, to have been published.

**Best Practice Recommendation:** Consider a commercially manufactured or
distributed item or collection of items to have been published.

**Best Practice Recommendation:** If no publication, distribution, or manufacture
statement is present on the resource, but the item is known to have been published,
supply elements to create one of either a publication, distribution, or manufacture
statement, whichever is most appropriate depending on the available information.

**Best Practice Recommendation:** If no dates are present on the resource,
approximate or supply one of either a publication, distribution, or manufacture date,
whichever is most appropriate depending on the available information.

**Publication statement (RDA 2.8)**

All three elements of a publication statement - place of publication, name of publisher,
and date of publication - are CORE for published manifestations. However, these
elements are frequently not applicable or not easily ascertainable for objects, even
“published” objects. Therefore, following RDA 0.6.4, if the concept of “publication” does
not make sense for the type of material being described (take for example an article of
commercially produced clothing: we do not think of it as having a publisher or place of
publication, but it would have a manufacturer and possibly a distributor), or if the
information is not available, do not record or supply these elements.

**Best Practice Recommendation:** If it is unclear if a statement on a resource is a
publication, distribution, or manufacture statement, assume it is a publication statement.

**Best Practice Recommendation:** Only record values for elements which are
present on the item, or if supplying information, supply it from readily accessible sources
such as reference sources, vendor descriptions, or cataloger's knowledge.
Best Practice Recommendation: Record publication statement if present on the resource.

264 _1 Germany : $b Ravensburger.
264 _4 $c ©2019

Transcribe a place of publication as it appears on the source of information (RDA 2.8.1.4); include both the local place name and the larger jurisdiction if present. If more than one place of publication is present, record the place names in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the names on the source of information (RDA 2.8.2.4). If place of publication appears in more than one language or script, record the form that is in the language or script of a title proper (RDA 2.8.2.5). If the place of publication is not identified on the source of information, supply a place or probable place if it can be determined.

Transcribe a publisher's name as it appears on the source of information (RDA 2.8.1.4). If the name is known to be fictitious, make a note giving the actual name. If more than one publisher's name is present, record the names in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the names on the source of information (RDA 2.8.4.5). If a publisher's name appears on the source of information in more than one language or script, record the form that is in the language or script of the title proper (RDA 2.8.4.6). If no publisher is named, supply the information if readily available.

Record a date of publication as it appears on the source of information (RDA 2.8.1.4). If the date of publication is not identified, provide an approximate date or supply the date from an outside source if it will aid in identification.

Distribution statement (RDA 2.9)

“Distribution” refers to the place, distributor and date of distribution of a manifestation “in a published form” (RDA 2.9.1.1).

The distribution statement is not core, but any of its elements may be provided if present on the source of information or supplied if the information is readily available and would aid in identification.

Best Practice Recommendation: Only record values for elements which are present on the item, or if supplying information, supply it from readily accessible sources such as reference sources, vendor descriptions, or cataloger’s knowledge.

Best Practice Recommendation: Record distribution statement if present on the resource.

Transcribe a place of distribution as it appears on the source of information; include both the local place name and the larger jurisdiction if present (RDA 2.9.1.4). If more than one place of distribution is present, record the place names in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the names on the source of information (RDA 2.9.2.4). If place of distribution appears in more than one language or script, record the form that is in the language or script of a title proper (RDA 2.9.2.5). If the place of
distribution is not identified on the source of information, you may supply a place or probable place if it can be determined.

Transcribe a distributor's name as it appears on the source of information (RDA 2.9.1.4). If the name is known to be fictitious, make a note giving the actual name. If more than one distributor's name is present, record the names in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the names on the source of information (RDA 2.9.4.5). If a distributor's name appears on the source of information in more than one language or script, record the form that is in the language or script of the title proper (RDA 2.9.4.6). If no distributor is named, you may supply the information if readily available.

Record a date of distribution as it appears on the source of information (2.9.1.4). If the date of distribution is not identified, you may approximate or supply the date from an outside source.

**264_2 $a Halfway Tree, Jamaica : $b Sold for the benefit of the Orphanage for Girls, $c [between 1865 and 1890?]**

**Manufacture statement (RDA 2.10)**

“ Manufacture” refers to “to the printing, duplicating, casting, etc. of a manifestation in a published form” (RDA 2.10.1.1). “Casting” in the definition implies that objects that are fabricated, as opposed to naturally-occurring, warrant a manufacture statement.

The manufacture statement is not core, but any of its elements may be provided if present on the source of information or supplied if the information is readily available and would aid in identification.

**Best Practice Recommendation**: Only record values for elements which are present on the item, or if supplying information, supply it from readily accessible sources such as reference sources, vendor descriptions, or cataloger’s knowledge.

**Best Practice Recommendation**: Record manufacture statement if present on the resource.

Transcribe a place of manufacture as it appears on the source of information; include both the local place name and the larger jurisdiction if present (RDA 2.10.1.4). If more than one place of manufacture is present, record the place names in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the names on the source of information (RDA 2.10.2.4). If place of manufacture appears in more than one language or script, record the form that is in the language or script of a title proper (RDA 2.10.2.5). If the place of manufacture is not identified on the source of information, you may supply a place or probable place if it can be determined.

Transcribe a manufacturer's name as it appears on the source of information (RDA 2.10.1.4). If the name is known to be fictitious, make a note giving the actual name. If more than one manufacturer's name is present, record the names in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the names on the source of information (RDA 2.10.4.5). If a manufacturer's name appears on the source of information in more than
one language or script, record the form that is in the language or script of the title proper (RDA 2.10.4.6). If no manufacturer is named, you may supply the information if readily available.

Record a date of manufacture as it appears on the source of information (RDA 2.10.1.4). If the date is known to be fictitious or incorrect, make a note giving the correct date. If the date of manufacture is not identified, you may approximate or supply the date if readily available.

**Copyright date (RDA 2.11)**

Copyright date is defined as a “claim of protection under copyright or similar regime.”

2.11.1.1

Record a copyright date as it appears on the source of information. If there are multiple copyright dates present, record only the latest date (RDA 2.11.1.3).

Precede the copyright date with the copyright symbol (©) if supported by your local cataloging system, or with the word "copyright" if not. Do not supply copyright dates.

**Best Practice Recommendation**: Record copyright date if present on the resource.
9. Series Statement (RDA 2.12)

Introduction to series statements/scope

Series statements may be found on various types of objects and realia. Depending on the nature of the item, a series statement may be found on the item itself or on its packaging or housing. Naturally occurring objects will generally not have series statements (see RDA 2.2.4).

Series vs. Notes

Best Practice Recommendation: Follow the LC-PCC-PS for RDA 2.12. If you are uncertain about whether a text statement counts as a series statement, err on the side of caution and do not include it as a series added entry. However, you may include it as a free-text note.

500 __ $a "This pack is one of a series of reproductions of 17th and 18th century packs of engraved cards which is being published."

(This text appears on an informational insert which was included with packs of reproduction playing cards.)
Consider that some text may in fact be part of the title proper.

```
245 00 $a Pandemic Legacy. $n Season 2
(Comment: The item is a legacy board game, in which gameplay results can be carried over into future games.)
```
Four boxes of Pandemic Legacy with two variant covers each of Seasons 1 and 2. Photographed by Sarah Hovde.

**Manifestation in More Than One Series (RDA 2.12.1.5)**

If the manifestation belongs to more than one series and/or subseries, record each series statement separately, following the guidelines for recording title proper of series. If parts of the manifestation belong to different series, record that information in a note.

**Best Practice Recommendation:** Follow LC-PCC-PS for RDA 2.12.1.5, and record information about parts of manifestation belonging to different series in distinct series statements rather than notes.

**Title proper of series (RDA 2.12.2)**

Transcribe the title proper of series as it appears on the source of information. If the title proper of series includes numbering as an integral part, transcribe that as part of the title proper of series.

If the title proper of series is in more than one language or script, choose a title proper on the basis of the sequence, layout, or typography of the titles on the source of information (RDA 2.12.2.4/2.3.2.4).

**Best Practice Recommendation:** For resources that do not normally carry identifying information, such as naturally occurring objects, follow the second option at RDA 2.3.2.4 (i.e., choose a title proper on the basis of the sequence, layout, or typography of the titles on the source of information), as the content of the resource is not written, spoken, or sung.
If the title appears in multiple forms on the source of information, choose the title proper on the basis of the sequence, layout, or typography of the titles. If the sequence, layout, and typography do not provide the basis for a clear choice, choose the most comprehensive title (RDA 2.12.2.5/2.3.2.5).

Parallel title proper of series (RDA 2.12.3)
If the title proper of a series appears in more than one language or script on any source within the manifestation, record it by transcribing it from the source.

NOTE: Using MARC cataloging and ISBD punctuation, the parallel title(s) proper of a series should go into successive $a's in a 490 field, separated by an equals sign.

490 0__ $a Title = $a Title in French

Other title information of series (RDA 2.12.4)
Other title of series is "a word, character, or group of words and/or characters that appears in conjunction with, and is subordinate to, the title proper of a series." If considered necessary for the identification of a series, record other title information by transcribing it from the same source of information as the title proper of series.

Parallel other title information of series (RDA 2.12.5)
Record any other title information that appears in a language and/or script that differs from the title proper by transcribing it from the same source as the corresponding parallel title proper of series (i.e., any source within the manifestation).

Statement of responsibility relating to series (RDA 2.12.6)
Definition: a statement relating to the identification of any agents responsible for a series. If considered necessary for identification of the series, transcribe a statement of responsibility relating to series from the same source of information as the title proper of series. Generally, do not abbreviate the statement of responsibility (RDA 2.4.1.4).

If there is more than one statement of responsibility, record them in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the source of information from which they are taken (RDA 2.4.1.6).

Treat nouns and noun phrases as part of the statement of responsibility if they indicate the role of an agent named, and the sequence, layout, or typography indicates that they are intended to be such (RDA 2.4.1.8).

Parallel statement of responsibility relating to series (RDA 2.12.7)
Definition: a statement of responsibility relating to series in a language/script that differs from that recorded in the statement of responsibility relating to series element. Take a
parallel statement of responsibility from the same source as the corresponding parallel title proper of series (i.e., any source within the manifestation).

Transcribe the parallel statement of responsibility as it appears on the source of information. Generally, do not abbreviate the parallel statement of responsibility (RDA 2.4.14). Follow guidelines above for recording a Statement of responsibility relating to series.

ISSN of series (RDA 2.12.8)

Definition: an identifier assigned to a series by an ISSN registration agency. Take an ISSN of series from a source within the manifestation itself, or another source outside the manifestation. Transcribe an ISSN of series as it appears on the source of information.

**Best Practice Recommendation**: Follow LC-PCC-PS and do not omit the ISSN of main series if an ISSN of subseries is given.

Numbering within series (RDA 2.12.9)

Definition: a designation of the sequencing of a part or parts within a series. Take an ISSN of series from within the manifestation, or another source of information outside the manifestation. Record the numbering of the manifestation within the series. Record all numbers as numerals, but transcribe other words and characters as they appear on the source of information (RDA 2.12.9.3). If the manifestation has both a numeric/alphabetic designation and a chronological designation, record both (RDA 2.12.9.4). Include any wording intended to indicate a new series of numbering (2.12.9.6).

Subseries

A subseries is a series within a series, that is, a series that always appears in conjunction with another, usually more comprehensive, series of which it forms a section. Its title may or may not be dependent on the title of the main series (RDA Glossary).

If it is unclear whether a title represents a subseries or a separate series, treat it as a separate series (RDA 2.12.10.5).

For subseries information, generally follow the instructions for the main series equivalent (i.e., for Title proper of subseries, follow the instructions for title proper of series).
10. Describing Carriers and Identifying Works

Media Type (RDA 3.2, MARC 337)
Core element for LC/PCC
Source of information: The item itself, or any accompanying material or container. Take additional evidence from any source.
MARC 337 (Repeatable)

First and second indicators blank
$a [term (list of terms at RDA 3.2.1.3)]
$b [code (list of terms and codes at www.loc.gov/standards/valuelist/rdamedia.html)]
$2 rdamedia
$3 [materials specified, if appropriate]

The media type is a categorization that reflects the general type of intermediation device required to view, play, run, etc., the content of the resource (RDA 3.2.1.1).

Record a media type in MARC field 337, subfield $a, using a term from the list provided at RDA 3.2.1.3. If the resource consists of more than one media type, either record the media type that applies to the predominant part of the resource or record the media types that apply to the most substantial parts of the resource, including the predominant part, if there is one, in separate MARC 337 fields. Use subfield $3 to indicate to which part of the resource the media type applies.

The media type for realia is usually unmediated.

If none of the terms in the list applies to the resource being described, record other. If the media type applicable to the resource being described cannot be readily ascertained, record unspecified.

Best Practice Recommendation: Always record media type terms in subfield $a along with the coded form of the term in subfield $b and rdamedia in subfield $2. If necessary, use separate subfield $3 to indicate which part of the resource the media type applies.

337 __ $a unmediated $b n $2 rdamedia

Carrier Type (RDA 3.3, MARC 338)
Core element
Source of information: The item itself, or any accompanying material or container. Take additional evidence from any source.

**MARC 338 (Repeatable)**

First and second indicators blank

$a [term (list of terms at RDA 3.3.1.3)]

$b [code (list of terms and codes at www.loc.gov/standards/valuelist/rdacarrier.html)]

$2 rdacarrier

$3 [materials specified, if appropriate]

The carrier type is a categorization that reflects 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 (RDA 3.3.1.1).

Record a carrier type in MARC field 338, subfield $a, using a term from the list provided at RDA 3.3.1.3. If the resource consists of more than one carrier type, either record the carrier type that applies to the predominant part of the resource or record the carrier types that apply to the most substantial parts of the resource, including the predominant part, if there is one, in separate MARC 338 fields. Use subfield $3 to indicate to which part of the resource the carrier type applies.

The carrier type for realia is usually one of the unmediated carriers, i.e., object.

If none of the terms in the list applies to the resource being described, record other. If the carrier type applicable to the resource being described cannot be readily ascertained, record unspecified.

**Best Practice Recommendation:** Always record carrier type terms in subfield $a along with the coded form of the term in subfield $b and rdacarrier in subfield $2. If necessary, use separate subfield $3 to indicate which part of the resource the media type applies.

```
338 __ $a object $b nr $2 rdacarrier
```

**Extent (RDA 3.4, MARC 300 $a)**

Core element

Extent is a core element for three-dimensional resources only if the resource is complete or if the total extent is known.

Source of information: The item itself, or any accompanying material or container. Take additional evidence from any source.
MARC 300 $a

Record the extent by giving the number of units of the resource and the type of unit. For resources consisting of one or more three-dimensional forms, use a term from the list at RDA 3.4.1.3, recording the term in the singular or plural, as applicable. If the resource consists of more than one type of unit, record the number of each applicable type.

If the exact number of units is not readily ascertainable, record an estimated number preceded by approximately (RDA 3.4.6.2).

300 __ $a approximately 200 flash cards

If none of the terms in the list is appropriate, use another concise term or terms to indicate the type of unit (RDA 3.4.6.2)

300 __ $a 1 pair of ballet shoes

When appropriate, specify the type or types of the component pieces (or subunits), in parentheses, following the term for the type of unit (RDA 3.4.6.3).

300 __ $a 1 jigsaw puzzle (1,000 pieces)

If the pieces cannot be named concisely or if their number cannot be readily ascertained, record various pieces (RDA 3.4.6.3).

300 __ $a 2 games (various pieces)

**Best Practice Recommendation:** Record information about the extent of the item in MARC field 300 subfield $a. If describing a multi-part item, consider using multiple MARC 340 fields (described below).

Dimensions (RDA 3.5, MARC 300 $c)

Core element for LC/PCC

Source of information: The item itself, or any accompanying material or container. Take additional evidence from any source.

Note: Dimensions as related to technical playback needs are discussed in the next section.

MARC 300 $c

Record dimensions in centimeters rounded up to the next whole centimeter up and use the metric symbol cm (RDA 3.5.1.3). Dimensions include measurements of height, width, depth, length, gauge, and diameter. Dimensions can be the dimensions of the carrier (RDA 3.5.1.1)
For three-dimensional forms other than globes, record the dimensions of the form itself. If necessary, add a word to indicate which dimension is being given. If multiple dimensions are given, record them as height x width x depth (RDA 3.5.1.4.13).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>300 __ $c 51 cm high</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Dimensions of a stuffed animal.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Optional Omission

If the form is in a container, omit the dimensions of the form itself and record the dimensions of the container (RDA 3.5.1.4.13). Name the container and record the dimensions of the container (height x width x depth) if considered important for identification or selection either in addition to the dimensions of the carrier or carriers or as the only dimensions (RDA 3.5.1.5).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>300 __ $c 16 x 32 x 3 cm, in case 17 x 34 x 6 cm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Dimensions of a model and its container.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>300 __ $c box 27 x 27 x 5 cm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Dimensions of a container for a game; dimensions of the game not included.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Best Practice Recommendation:** Record information about the dimensions of the item in MARC field 300 subfield $c.

**Physical Medium** (RDA 3.2, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9, 3.10, 3.11, 3.13, 3.14, 3.73.15, 3.16.4, 3.17.3; MARC 340)

Source of information: The item itself, or any accompanying material or container. Take additional evidence from any source.

**MARC field 340** (Repeatable) contains physical description information for a resource that requires technical equipment for its use and/or needs more granular description of its material properties to facilitate access and discovery or to support collection management.

Field 340 is repeated for each subfield $3 indicating which part of the resource the physical medium applies. Use subfield $2 to identify the source of terms used when they are from a controlled list.

Some of these subfields are core elements in varying circumstances: $a, $c and $e are core for graphic materials; $b is core. We also recommend including some subfields that provide information about accessibility: $i, $k, $n.

**Best Practice Recommendation:** Recording physical description information in MARC field 340 is encouraged in part because the data entered here will support linked data, but is not required since this data may be found in MARC field 300, subfield $b.
Subfield $a - Material base and configuration (RDA 3.6, Base material)

Core element for PCC for graphic materials

The base material is the underlying physical material of an item and should be recorded if it is considered important for identification or selection. Use one or more appropriate terms from the list provided at RDA 3.6.1.3, and if none of those terms is appropriate or sufficiently specific, use another concise term to indicate a base material.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>340 __ $a plastic $2 rda</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Base material of base ten blocks.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subfield $b - Dimensions (RDA 3.5)

Core element for LC/PCC

The dimensions of a resource are the measurement of the resource itself or its container (RDA 3.5.1.1). Dimensions include measurements of height, width, depth, length, gauge, and diameter. This information is also recorded in MARC field 300 subfield $c. This element is repeatable and therefore useful for giving dimensions of individual pieces in a multi-part resource.

Record dimensions in centimeters rounded up to the next whole centimeter up and use the metric symbol cm (RDA 3.5.1.3). For three-dimensional forms other than globes, record the dimensions of the form itself. If necessary, add a word to indicate which dimension is being given. If multiple dimensions are given, record them as height x width x depth (RDA 3.5.1.4.13).

**Optional Omission**

If the form is in a container, omit the dimensions of the form itself and record the dimensions of the container (RDA 3.5.1.4.13). Name the container and record the dimensions of the container (height x width x depth) if considered important for identification or selection either in addition to the dimensions of the carrier or carriers or as the only dimensions (RDA 3.5.1.5).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>340 __ $a cardboard $b 51 x 51 cm folded to 26 x 51 cm. $3 game board</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Dimensions of a game board described separately.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subfield $c - Materials applied to surface (RDA 3.7, Applied material)

Core element for PCC for graphic materials

The applied material is a physical or chemical substance applied to a base material and should be recorded if it is considered important for identification or selection. If there is more than one applied material and one material predominates, record the term for the predominant material first. Use one or more appropriate terms from the list provided at RDA 3.6.1.3, and if none of those terms is appropriate or sufficiently specific, use another concise term to indicate an applied material. If multiple materials are known to have been applied, but not all can be readily identified, record mixed materials.
Subfield $d - Information recording technique (RDA 3.9, Production method)
Core element for PCC for rare cartographic manuscripts and rare music manuscripts when applicable
The production method is the process used to produce a resource and should be recorded if it is considered important for identification or selection. Use one or more appropriate terms from the list provided at RDA 3.9.1.3, and if none of those terms is appropriate or sufficiently specific, use another concise term to indicate a production method.

340 __ $d woodcut making

Subfield $e - Support (RDA 3.8, Mount)
Core element for PCC for graphic materials
The mount is the physical material used for the support or backing to which the base material of the item has been attached. Support should be recorded if it is considered important for identification or selection. Use one or more appropriate terms from the list provided at RDA 3.6.1.3, and if none of those terms is appropriate or sufficiently specific, use another concise term to indicate a mount.

340 __ $e wood

Subfield $g - Color content (RDA 7.17)
Use this subfield to record the color characteristics of the content. Example following the LC-PCC PS in applying the alternative found in RDA 7.17.1.3

340 __ $a paper $b 8 x 13 cm $g black and white
(3 x 5 in. flash cards with black and white illustrations.)

Subfield $h - Location within medium
Use this subfield to record the location of the described materials within the material base and configuration.

Subfield $i - Technical specifications of medium
Use this subfield to record access requirements involving technical equipment.

340 $i microcard reader

Subfield $j – Generation (RDA 3.10)
Use this subfield to record the relationship between an original carrier and the carrier of a reproduction made from the original.

Subfield $k – Layout (RDA 3.11)
Use this subfield to record the arrangement of text, images, etc.in a resource.

340 __ $a paper $k double sided $2 rda
(Double-sided cards)
Subfield $n$ - Font size (RDA 3.13)

The font size is the size of the type used to represent the characters and symbols in a resource. It may be expressed in general terms (e.g., large print) or by specifying in addition the dimensions of the type measured in points (e.g., 20 point). This can be helpful in identifying resources intended for low-vision users.

| 340 $n$ large print |

Subfield $o$ – Polarity (RDA 3.14)

Polarity is the relationship of colors and tones in an image to the colors and tones of the object reproduced.

Other Physical Details (RDA 3.7, 3.8, 3.9, 3.11, 3.14, 3.15, 3.16, 3.17, 7.15; MARC 300 $b$)

MARC field 300 subfield $b$ contains information about other physical details about the item being cataloged. Physical characteristics include illustrative matter, coloration, playing speed, groove characteristics, presence and kind of sound, number of channels, motion picture presentation format, etc.

| 300 __ $a$ approximately 200 flash cards : $b$ double sided, black and white ; $c$ 8 x 13 cm |

Form of Work (RDA 6.3, MARC 380)

Core element when needed to differentiate a work from another work with the same title or from the name of an agent.

Source of information: Take information on a form of work from any source.

MARC 380 (Repeatable)

| $a$ [form of work] |
| $2$ [source of term] |

The MARC 380 (Repeatable) contains information about the class or genre to which a work belongs and may be used to differentiate a work from another work with the same title.

Record the form of work in MARC field 380, subfield $a$. Use subfield $2$ to record MARC code that identifies the source of the term in subfield $a$ when it is from a controlled list. Multiple forms of work from the same source vocabulary may be recorded in the same field in separate occurrences of subfield $a$. Terms from different source vocabularies are recorded in separate occurrences of the field. If necessary, use subfield $3$ to indicate which part of the resource the form of work applies.
**Best Practice Recommendation:** If giving form of work as a component of an authorized access point, routinely also record form of work in the MARC 380 field. For other items, record form of work as a separate element in MARC field 380 if it is readily ascertainable. Prefer pluralized controlled vocabulary such as Library of Congress Genre/Form Terms for Library and Archival Materials (LCGFT), Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH), or the Art & Architecture Thesaurus (AAT).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>380</th>
<th>$a Jigsaw puzzles $2 lcgft</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>380</td>
<td>$a Board games $2 lcgft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>380</td>
<td>$a Anatomical models $2 lcgft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>380</td>
<td>$a Paper dolls $2 lcsh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>380</td>
<td>$a Celestial globes $2 lcsh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>380</td>
<td>$a Dioramas $2 aat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Content Type (RDA 6.9; MARC 336)**

Core element

Sources of information: Take information on a content type from any source.

MARC 336 (Repeatable)

First and second indicators blank

$a [term (list of terms at RDA 6.9.1.3)]

$b [code (list of terms and codes at https://www.loc.gov/standards/valuelist/rdacontent.html)]

$2 rdacontent

$3 [materials specified, if appropriate]

The content type 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. Content type also reflects the number of spatial dimensions and the presence or absence of movement in which content expressed in the form of an image or images is intended to be perceived (RDA 6.9.1.1).

Record a content type in MARC field 336, subfield $a, using a term from the list provided at RDA 6.9.1.3. If the resource consists of more than one content type, either record the content type that applies to the predominant part of the resource or record the content types that apply to the most substantial parts of the resource, including the predominant part, if there is one, in separate MARC 336 fields. Use subfield $3 to indicate to which part of the resource the content type applies.
The content type for realia is usually three-dimensional form. This is often confused with the content type tactile three-dimensional form, which is used for resources with content expressed through a form or forms intended to be perceived through touch.

Example of a three-dimensional form:
245 00 $a Iron meteorite.
300 __ $a 1 meteorite fragment ; $c 3 x 2 x 1 cm, in box 11 x 9 x 3 cm
336 __ $a three-dimensional form $b tdf $2 rdacontent
337 __ $a unmediated $b n $2 rdamedia
338 __ $a object $b nr $2 rdacarrier

Example of tactile three-dimensional form:
245 0 0 $a Feely bag texture materials kit.
300 __ $a 1 feely bag (9 pieces) : $b color ; $c in drawbag, 19 x 17 cm + $e 1 blindfold
336 __ $a tactile three-dimensional form $b tcf $2 rdacontent
337 __ $a unmediated $b n $2 rdamedia
338 __ $a object $b nr $2 rdacarrier
340 __ $g polychrome $2 rdacc

If none of the terms in the list applies to the resource being described, record other. If the content type applicable to the resource being described cannot be readily ascertained, record unspecified.

**Best Practice Recommendation:** Always record content type terms in subfield $a along with the coded form of the term in subfield $b and rdacontent in subfield $2. If necessary, use separate subfield $3 to indicate which part of the resource the media type applies.
11. Notes

Because three-dimensional objects are so variable compared to more traditional (textual) media, notes are an important way of conveying to the user information that would otherwise be difficult to distill into discrete RDA elements. Notes are also a way of explaining assumptions and decisions that went into the construction of the record itself.

Only the note on source of title is required. The instruction for all other notes is to provide them at the cataloger’s discretion “if it would aid in identification and selection.” However, if not using square brackets to indicate information supplied from outside the resource itself, then make a note indicating when information is supplied.

In MARC, notes are generally recorded in a 500 field. If a more specific MARC field is available it will be noted in the guidance, however, all notes can be recorded in a plain 500 field if needed. Notes should be as concise as possible. If needed, notes entered in general 500 fields may be combined for clarity.

The following notes generally apply at the “manifestation” level. That is, they pertain to all examples of the resource and are therefore appropriate to include in OCLC master records or union catalogs. Notes that apply at the item or copy level should be treated as local notes. Institutional policy will vary as to the treatment and display of local notes.

Notes on manifestation (RDA 2.17)

Title Source Note (RDA 2.17.2.3)
Always make a note of the source of title.

| 588 0_ $a Title from item. |
| 588 0_ $a Title from accompanying booklet. |
| 588 0_ $a Title from distributor’s website. |
| 588 0_ $a Title devised by cataloger. |

Note on title variations, inaccuracies, and deletions (RDA 2.17.2.4)
Use this note to explain any irregularities with the title proper such as variations or inaccuracies.

| 500 __ $a Title varies among pieces. |

Note on statement of responsibility (RDA 2.17.3)
Provide information on agents involved in the production of a resource who are not named in the statement of responsibility (MARC 245 $c). Provide clarification on the statement of responsibility, such as by spelling out acronyms or correcting inaccuracies.

| 500 __ $a E.V.B. is Eleanor Vere Boyle. |

(Statement of responsibility on item reads: By E.V.B.)
Note on edition statement (RDA 2.17.4)
Provide information about source of edition statement if supplied from a source outside of the resource being described.

500 __ $a Edition statement supplied by cataloger.

Note on production, publication, distribution, manufacture statement (RDA 2.17.6, 2.17.7, 2.17.8, 2.17.9)
Provide information about the production, publication, distribution, manufacture of the resource that cannot be recorded in the production, publication, distribution, manufacture area (MARC 264). As well, use this note to explain if a production, publication, distribution, or manufacture statement is fictitious, unclear, or otherwise misleading. If a production, publication, distribution, or manufacture statement has been supplied from a source outside the resource being described, note the source of information if doing so would aid in identification.

500 __ $a The Orphanage for Girls in the Half Way Tree Neighborhood of Kingston, Jamaica, was founded in 1865. Throughout the second half of the 19th century, the girls and their supporters produced and sold traditional lace bark accessories to help raise funds for the orphanage. (Distribution statement reads: Halfway Tree, Jamaica : Sold for the benefit of the Orphanage for Girls.)

500 __ $a Published in New York City.
(Place of publication transcribed from item: Upper West Side.)

500 __ $a Date of production from artist’s website.
(Item is undated sculpture.)

Note on copyright date (RDA 2.17.10)
RDA instructs us to record only the latest copyright date, which is recorded in 264_4 $c. However, the entire copyright statement itself may be of interest, in which case it can be transcribed in a note. Also use this note to record other copyright dates or statements associated with the resource or to provide clarification.

Copyright statement can be recorded in MARC 542 $f
Note on Carrier (RDA 3.21)

Note on Extent of Manifestation (RDA 3.21.2.3)

Further information on the extent of the manifestation is encouraged if the extent given in the 300 field is a set made up of components.

In MARC records this element is frequently combined with Nature of the Content (RDA 7.2) as part of a larger, more narrative, scope and content note (MARC 520).

These can be recorded in MARC 520 (Summary, etc.) or in separate 500 fields.

520 __ $a 1 brass plaque with the text ‘Nurse Almgill certificated midwife’ in black capitals and two holes at the top for hanging.

520 __ $a Likely an English Staffordshire transferware dessert service. Composed of 1 high footed compote, 7 plates with scalloped edges, 1 plate with asymmetrically scalloped edges, 1 oval serving platter.

(Extent given as: 1 dessert service (10 dishes).)

Note on Dimensions of Manifestation (RDA 3.21.3.3)

Make notes providing additional information on the dimensions of the manifestation if this information is not recorded as part of the dimensions element. Dimensions of individual pieces can be given in a note if a range of sizes is given in the dimensions element or if the dimensions are given in terms of a box or container.

500 __ $a Game board unfolds to 50 cm x 50 cm.
500 __ $a When assembled, model is 25 cm tall.

(Model is stored disassembled.)

Other notes about carrier characteristics (RDA 3.21)

Provide information on other carrier characteristics such as shape, form, color, production method, base material, etc. if not already recorded in another MARC field or RDA element. May combine with other notes or include in MARC 520 (Summary, etc.) for clarity.

500 __ $a Diorama mounted on wooden base.
Restrictions on access and use (RDA 4.2, 4.4, 4.5)

Provide information on restrictions on access and use. Restrictions on access can be recorded in MARC 506 and terms governing use can be recorded in MARC 540.

| 506 __ $a Collection is closed pending processing. |
| 540 __ $a Reading room use only. |

Notes on content (RDA chapter 7)

Nature of the Content (RDA 7.2), coverage of content (RDA 7.3)

In MARC records these elements are frequently combined with Note on Extent of Manifestation (RDA 3.21.2.3) as part of a larger, more narrative, summary note (MARC 520).

Provide a brief overview of the nature, form, scope, extent, etc. of the resource being described. A note is encouraged if the nature, scope, or coverage of the content is not clear from the title.

| 520 __ $a A sponge in round metal container. Sponge is inside a pouch of pink string netting with cord. Metal container is yellow with text "Sanitary Health Sponge" on lid in black capital letters. Above the word "sanitary" is a red cross inside a black circle. On bottom of container is a red cross inside a circle of smaller red crosses. Cross is in the style of the International Red Cross logo. Sponge likely intended for contraceptive purposes. |

Intended audience note (RDA 7.7)

This can be recorded in MARC 521.

Use this to record unstructured description about the intended audience. This may be most useful for games, toys, and educational objects used in school settings.

| 521 1_ $a For ages 3 and up. |

(Object described is a hand puppet.)

Target audience information may also be recorded in MARC 385 (audience characteristics). This is not a free text field; use controlled vocabulary. Prefer terms from the Library of Congress Demographic Group Terms thesaurus http://www.loc.gov/aba/publications/FreeLCDGT/freelcdgt.html

| 385__$n age $a Children $2 lcdgt |

Language note (RDA 7.12.1.3)

This can be recorded in MARC 546

Record details of the language(s) used in the resource. Languages should be reflected in the 041 field.
Scale Note for Graphic Material (RDA 7.25.2)
This can be recorded in MARC 507.
For objects, this will be used most commonly for models and art reproductions (for example, of sculptures). These are often described as being at a particular scale to the original.

507 __ $a Life-sized.
507 __ $a 3/4 scale.

Award note (RDA 7.28)
This can be recorded in MARC 586.
Note if a resource has won an award.

586 __ $a Winner, Ted Arison Young Artist Award, 1996
(Item is a mixed media art installation.)

Other notes

Citation
This can be recorded in MARC 510.
Use this to record a reference to an object in a published reference source such as a bibliography or catalog.
Consult Standard Citation Forms https://rbms.info/scf/ for guidance on how to format a citation.
12. Uniform Resource Locator (RDA 4.6)

A Uniform Resource Locator is an address of a remote access resource. A Uniform Resource Locator includes all resource identifiers intended to provide online access to a resource using a standard Internet browser.

**LC practice/PCC practice:** Do not record a URL that is restricted for use at a specific institution (e.g., proxy URL) in a master utility record unless it is the only URL available.

Most objects, being physical items, will not require a uniform resource locator. However, there may be some exceptions where it is appropriate to include a URL.

**Exception 1**

Some objects may be intended for use in tandem with a virtual environment. These items may be accompanied by access codes or links. Record the presence of a virtual component, with a concise description and the method of access, in a note. You may also record the URL.

**Exception 2** - Supplementary e-resources

Some objects may provide links to online resources that supplement the use of the object, but are not required for use (for instance, a board game with an accompanying website that describes possible maneuvers or optional rule expansions). Provide the address of any supplemental remote access resources that may enhance a user's experience when working with an object, and a brief description of the supplemental resource.

**Example:** The manufacturer of the board game Pandemic distributes extra scenario sheets (which present additional starting situations and rule adjustments) available for download as pdfs.

| 856 42 $u https://images-cdn.zmangames.com/us-east-1/filer_public/a4/65/a465c0b6-058d-42a2-a0f6-7567c1b1a7e3/scenarios_pandemic.pdf $z Extra scenario #1: Isolation (pdf) |

**Example:** The manufacturer of the Game Pods provides an exercise guide available for download as pdfs.

Appendix 1: Sample MARC Records

Realia (Manufactured)

Title: Balance Pods
OCLC 994873298

Type r  ELvl I  Srce d  Audn  Ctrl  Lang zxx
BLvl m  Form  GPub  Time nnn  MRec  Ctry xx
Desc i  TMat r  Tech n  DtSt q  Dates 2010,2019

040 __ $a XXX $b eng $e rda $c XXX
049 __ $a XXX
245 00 $a Balance pods / $c SPRI.
264 _3 $a [Place of manufacture not identified] : $b SPRI, $c [between 2010 and 2019]
300 __ $a 6 pods : $b plastic, color ; $c each pod is 16 cm x 16 cm x 9 cm
336 __ $a three-dimensional form $b tdf $2 rdacontent
337 __ $a unmediated $b n $2 rdamedia
338 __ $a object $b nr $2 rdacarrier
588 0_ $a Title from manufacturer’s website.
520 __ $a "Improve your dynamic balance, body awareness and coordination with these Balance Pods. You can arrange the pods with flat side down for more stabilization or flat side up for a balance challenge, giving you varied levels of difficulty."--Manufacturer's website.
650 _0 $a Equilibrium (Physiology) $x Equipment and supplies $v Specimens.
650 _0 $a Hatha yoga $x Equipment and supplies.
Image: Balance Pods

Photo credit: Jessica Schomberg
Realia (Naturally Occurring Object)

Title: Geode

OCLC (none, for illustrative purposes only)

Type r ELvl I Srce d Audn Ctrl Lang zxx
BLvl m Form GPub Time nnn MRec Ctry xx
Desc i TMat r Tech n DtSt s Dates 1900 , uuuu

040 __ $a XXX $b eng $e rda $c XXX
049 __ $a XXXX
245 00 $a Geode.
264 0_ $c [1900?]
300 __ $a 1 geode (2 halves) : $b white and grey ; $c 4 x 5 x 4 cm
336 __ $a three-dimensional form $b tdf $2 rdacontent
337 __ $a unmediated $b n $2 rdamedia
338 __ $a object $b nr $2 rdacarrier
500 __ $a Discovered in the early 1900s.
588 0_ $a Title devised by cataloger.
650 _0 $a Geodes $v Specimens.
Image: Geode

Photo credit: Julie Moore
Realia (Naturally Occurring Object, Packaged / Distributed)

Title: Introductory rock collection
OCLC 57139366

Type r ELvl I Srce d Audn Ctrl Lang eng
BLvl m Form GPub Time nnn MRec Ctry cou
Desc i TMat r Tech n DtSt s Dates 2004,

040 __ $a XXX $b eng $e rda $c XXX
024 1_  727953201093
037 __ $a 2215 $b Scott Resources
049 __ $a XXXX
245 00 $a Introductory rock collection.
246 30 $a Rock collection
264  _2 $a Fort Collins, CO : $b Scott Resources, $c [2004]
300 __ $a 15 specimens ; $c in box, 28 x 17 x 4 cm + $e 1 contents sheet
336 __ $a three-dimensional form $b tdf $2 rdacontent
337 __ $a unmediated $b n $2 rdamedia
338 __ $a object $b nr $2 rdacarrier
588 0_ $a Title from contents sheet.
500 __ $a "Product no. 2215."
520 __ $a Collection contains fifteen rocks representative of the three major rock types: igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic.
650 _0 $a Rocks $x Identification.
650 _0 $a Rocks $x Study and teaching.
650 _0 $a Rocks $v Specimens.
710 2_ $a Scott Resources, Inc, $e publisher.
INTRODUCTORY ROCK COLLECTION

This rock collection contains fifteen rocks that are representative of the three major rock types: igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic.

IGNÉOUS ROCKS are formed by the cooling of molten rock, either magma or lava.
1. OBSIDIAN is a black or brown volcanic rock composed of quartz and alkali feldspar.
2. GRANITE is a medium to coarse-grained rock derived from magma and is composed primarily of the minerals quartz and alkali feldspar.
3. BASALT is a microcrystalline dark colored lava rock composed mainly of calcic plagioclase and clinopyroxenes.
4. SCORIA is a dark colored, vesicular, crust on the surface of lava. The vesicles are the result of escaping gas before solidification.
5. RHYOLITE is a usually light colored lava rock that is of the same composition as granite.

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS are rocks derived from preexisting rocks through the processes of erosion, followed by compaction, or chemical precipitation.
6. SHALE is a rock composed of clay, silt, or mud sized particles that is typically fissile.
7. BRECCIA is composed of angular fragments of limestone or quartz formed by friction or crushing processes.
8. SANDSTONE is essentially sand-sized particles cemented together by calcite, silica, or iron oxides.
9. CONGLOMERATE is a coarse-grained rock composed of rounded fragments set in a fine-grained matrix of sand, silt, or other cementing materials.
10. LIMESTONE is a generally light colored rock composed mainly of calcium carbonate formed by either organic or inorganic processes.

METAMORPHIC ROCKS are rocks that are recrystallized by pressure and heat that may or may not be influenced by the introduction of chemically active solutions.
11. SLATE is metamorphosed shale and can be broken along planes independent of original bedding planes.
12. MARBLE is recrystallized limestone (calcite).
13. QUARTZITE is a recrystallized sandstone or chert consisting mainly of quartz.
14. GNEISS is a metamorphosed rock that exhibits alternate banding of granular mineral and flaky minerals.
15. SCHIST is a metamorphosed shale or siltstone composed of parallel aligned micas, amphiboles, pyroxenes, and garnets.

Photo credit: Cierra Aaron Townson, Education Media Center, Clemson University Libraries
Photo credit: Cierra Aaron Townson, Education Media Center, Clemson University Libraries
Realia (Naturally-Occurring Object, packaged / distributed)

Title: Iron meteorite
OCLC 902698038

Type r ELvl I Srce d Audn Ctrl Lang eng
BLvl m Form GPub Time nnn MRec Ctry ctu
Desc i TMat r Tech n DtSt s Dates 2011 ,

040 __ $a XXX $b eng $e rda $c XXX
049 __ $a XXXX
245 00 $a Iron meteorite.
246 1_ $i Title from distributor's website: $a Sikhote-Alin iron meteorite
246 30 $a Sikhote-Alin meteorite
246 1_ $i Title from second label: $a Meteorite, Sikhote-Alin, Russia
300 __ $a 1 meteorite fragment ; $c 3 x 2 x 1 cm, in box 11 x 9 x 3 cm
336 __ $a three-dimensional form $b tdf $2 rdacontent
337 __ $a unmediated $b n $2 rdamedia
338 __ $a object $b nr $2 rdacarrier
588 0_ $a Title from container label.
500 __ $a "RM-451."
500 __ $a "Meteorite: Sikhote-Alin, Russia, 270 miles northeast of Vladivostok; Date: 10:38 a.m. Feb 12, 1947 local time; Specimen mass: 11.9 g.; Description: Group IIB, coarsest octahedrite, 5.9% Ni, 0.42% Co, 0.46% P, 0.28% S, 52 ppm Ga, 161 ppm Ge, 0.03 ppm Ir, remainder being iron. Minerals found: kamacite, taenite, plessite, schreibersite, rhabdite, troilite, & chromite."--Container label.
500 __ $a Meteorite displayed in a Riker Mount specimen box.
520 __ $a Iron meteorite that fell in 1947 on the Sikhote-Alin Mountains in southeastern Siberia.
650 _0 $a Meteorites $v Specimens.
Image: Iron meteorite

Photo credit: Teacher Resource Center, Henry Madden Library, California State University, Fresno
Title: Tree Rounds Set

OCLC 711718655

040 __ $a XXX $b eng $e rda $c XXX
049 __ $a XXXX
245 00 $a Tree rounds set.
264 _2 $a [Tustin, California] : $b Acorn Naturalists, $c [2010?]
300 __ $a 6 tree rounds ; $c in container 21 x 13 x 3 cm
336 __ $a three-dimensional form $b tdf $2 rdacontent
337 __ $a unmediated $b n $2 rdamedia
338 __ $a object $b nr $2 rdacarrier
588 0_ $a Title devised by cataloger.
500 __ $a Set includes tree branch cross-sections from the following trees: walnut, red oak, white pine, red pine, white ash, and basswood.
520 __ $a Tree branch cross-sections (discs or tree cookies) are "perfect for studying seasonal tree rings to calculate the age of a tree or limb, identify tree anatomy (heartwood, sapwood, cambium and inner/outer bark layers), study different growth patterns (tree ring irregularities, evidence of branching) and variation in growth patterns and climatic variations over time." -- Distributor's website.
650 _0 $a Trees $x Study and teaching.
650 _0 $a Tree-rings $x Study and teaching.
650 _0 $a Dendrochronology.
650 _0 $a Walnut $v Type specimens.
650 _0 $a Quercus rubra $v Type specimens.
650 _0 $a White pine $v Type specimens.
650 _0 $a Red pine $v Type specimens.
650 _0 $a White ash $v Type specimens.
650 _0 $a Lindens $v Type specimens.
710 2_ $a Acorn Naturalists (Firm), $e distributor.

**Image: Tree Rounds Set**

Photo credit: Teacher Resource Center, Henry Madden Library, California State University, Fresno.
Photo credit: Teacher Resource Center, Henry Madden Library, California State University, Fresno.
Realia (Manufactured)

Title: Hull House pottery
OCLC 1011422392

245 00 $a Hull House pottery.
264 _3 $a Chicago : $b Hull House Kilns, $c [between 1927 and 1937]
300 __ $a 4 tea cups : $b ceramic, blue-green ; $c 6 x 12 x 15 cm
300 __ $a 4 saucers : $b ceramic, blue-green ; $c 15 cm in diameter
300 __ $a 1 bowl : $b ceramic, blue-green ; $c 10 x 23 x 23 cm
336 __ $a three-dimensional form $b tdf $2 rdacontent
337 __ $a unmediated $b n $2 rdamedia
338 __ $a object $b nr $2 rdacarrier
380 __ $a Tableware $2 lcsh
588 0_ $a Title devised by cataloger.
500 __ $a Date of manufacture estimated from activity of Hull House Kilns.
545 __ $a Hull House Kilns was a commercial pottery associated with the art school of Hull House.
520 __ $a 4 tea cups with matching saucers and a small serving bowl. All items are stamped Hull House Kilns, Chicago, and are finished in a glossy blue-green glaze. Items are unsigned, but in the style of Myrtle Merritt French, one of the founders of Hull House Kilns. Consult Pots of promise: Mexicans and pottery at Hull-House, 1920-40, 2003.
655 _7 $a Pottery (Visual works) $2 aat
655 _7 $a Teacups. $2 aat
655 _7 $a Saucers (Plates) $2 aat
655 _7 $a Bowls (Vessels) $2 aat
655 _7 $a Dishes (Vessels for food) $2 aat
655 _7 $a Aqua (Color) $2 aat
700 1_ $a French, Myrtle Merritt, $d 1886-1970, $e attributed name.
710 2_ $a Hull House Kilns, $e manufacturer.
752 ___ $a United States $b Illinois $d Chicago.

Image: Hull House pottery

Photo credit: Rachel Penniman
Realia (Handmade Item)

Title: Justice (Banner)

OCLC 1011096902

Type r ELvl I Srce d Audn Ctrl Lang eng

BLvl m Form GPub Time nnn MRec Ctry enk

Desc i TMat r Tech n DtSt q Dates 1903 , 1917

040 __ $a XXX $b eng $e rda $c XXX

049 __ $a XXXX

130 0_ $a Justice (Banner)

245 10 $a Justice / $c Ilford W.S.P.U.

246 13 $a Ilford W.S.P.U. justice

246 1_ $i Text on verso: $a Ilford W.S.P.U., votes for women, taxation without representation is tyranny

246 30 $a Votes for women

246 30 $a Taxation without representation is tyranny

264  _0 $a [London?], $c [between 1903 and 1917]

300 __ $a 1 banner : $b silk and linen, white, purple, green, gold ; $c 112 cm x 224 cm

336 __ $a three-dimensional form $b tdf $2 rdacontent

337 __ $a unmediated $b n $2 rdamedia

338 __ $a object $b nr $2 rdacarrier

588 0_ $a Title from text on front of banner.

500 __ $a Date of production estimated from activity of the WSPU.

520 __ $a Hand-sewn banner created for the Ilford branch of the Women's Social and Political Union. Banner is a combination of applique and other needlework. Recto has 'Ilford W.S.P.U' on one line within a narrow purple border, with 'Justice' below. All text is in green capitals on a scalloped white background surrounded by a wide purple border. White area is decorated with silver stars, green 3 lobed shamrocks, a gold scales of justice, and a silver sword with gold handle. Verso has text 'Ilford W.S.P.U.,' 'votes for women,' and 'taxation without representation is tyranny.' Text is in yellow capitals on a green background with a wide brown border. 9 cloth tabs at top of banner for hanging.

610 20 $a Women's Social and Political Union (Great Britain). $b Ilford.

650 _0 $a Women $x Suffrage $z Great Britain.

650 _0 $a Women $x Political activity $z Great Britain.
655 _7 $a Banners. $2 aat
710 2_ $a Women's Social and Political Union (Great Britain). $b Ilford, $e commissioning body.
752 __ $a Great Britain $b England $d London.

**Image: Justice (Banner)**

Front 1

![Front of the banner](Image-Justice-Banner-Front.png)

Verso 1

![Verso of the banner](Image-Justice-Banner-Verso.png)

Photo credit: Duke University Libraries
Title: Pincushion of Elizabeth Mather

Type r ELvl I Srce d Audn Ctrl Lang eng
BLvl m Form GPub Time nnn MRec Ctry xx
Desc i TMat r Tech n DtSt q Dates 1800 , 1899

040 __ $a XXX $b eng $e rda $c XXX
049 __ $a XXXX
100 1_ $a Mather, Elizabeth, $e creator.
245 10 $a Pincushion of Elizabeth Mather.
264 _0 $b Elizabeth Mather, $c [between 1800 and 1899?]
300 __ $a 1 pincushion : $b cloth and thread, brown, red, green, white ; $c 7 cm in diameter
336 __ $a three-dimensional form $b tdf $2 rdacontent
337 __ $a unmediated $b n $2 rdamedia
338 __ $a object $b nr $2 rdacarrier
588 0_ $a Title devised by cataloger.
500 __ $a Round pincushion with red cloth sides and brown cloth top and bottom. Cross-stitched on top in brown thread: "Prepare To meet thy GOD ELIZABETH MATHER". Brown cross-stitched crown above text and three green cross-stitched trees beneath text; white decorative stitches around edges. Eight pins stuck in sides of pincushion.
650 _0 $a Cross-stitch $v Specimens.
650 _0 $a Needlework $v Specimens.
650 _0 $a Pincushions $v Specimens.
655 _7 $a Pincushions. $2 aat
655 _7 $a Needlework (visual works). $2 aat
655 _7 $a Cross-stitching. $2 aat
Image: Pincushion of Elizabeth Mather

Photo credit: Jessica Janecki
### Realia (Handmade Items)

**Title: Set of 12 Jamaican lace-bark doilies**

OCLC 1027222531

Type r ELvl I Srce d Audn Ctrl Lang eng

BLvl m Form GPub Time nnn MRec Ctry jm

Desc i TMat r Tech n DtSt q Dates 1865, 1890

040 __ $a XXX $b eng $e rda $c XXX

049 __ $a XXXX

245 00 $a Set of 12 Jamaican lace-bark doilies.

264 _2 $a Halfway Tree, Jamaica : $b Sold for the benefit of the Orphanage for Girls, $c [between 1865 and 1890?]

300 __ $a 12 doilies : $b plant specimens ; $c 16 cm diameter, in album 18 cm x 18 cm

336 __ $a three-dimensional form $b tdf $2 rdacontent

337 __ $a unmediated $b n $2 rdamedia

338 __ $a object $b nr $2 rdacarrier

588 0_ $a Title devised by cataloger.

500 __ $a Production statement from printed paper label on first leaf of album.

500 __ $a The Orphanage for Girls in the Half Way Tree neighborhood of Kingston, Jamaica, was founded in 1865. Throughout the second half of the 19th century, the girls and their supporters produced and sold traditional lace bark accessories to help raise funds for the orphanage.

500 __ $a "The doyleys are made of the bark of the Lagetta-Lintearia tree, growing in Jamaica. The borders are cut out of the Spatha, the sheath of the fruit of the Mountain-Cabbage palm. The ferns are collected from different parts of Jamaica."--Printed paper label.

520 __ $a Set of 12 Jamaican lace-bark doilies in an octagonal paper album. Album is secured with peacock blue ribbon. Each circular doily is uniquely constructed of native Jamaican plants, with the bark of the Lagetta lagetto tree forming the "lace". Doilies are loose in album, separated by octagonal sheets of paper.

610 20 $a Orphanage for Girls (Kingston, Jamaica)

650 _0 $a Doilies $v Specimens.

650 _0 $a Ferns $v Specimens.
650 _0 $a Bark $v Specimens.
650 _0 $a Plants in art.
650 _0 $a Handicraft industries $z Jamaica.
655 _7 $a Doilies. $2 aat
710 2_ $a Orphanage for Girls (Kingston, Jamaica), $e distributor.
Image: Set of 12 Jamaican lace-bark doilies
The Boyleys are made of the bark of the Lagetta-Lintearia tree, growing in Jamaica.
The borders are cut out of the Spatha, the sheath of the fruit of the Mountain-Cabbage palm.
The Ferns are collected from different parts of Jamaica.

The Boyleys are sold for the benefit of the Orphanage for Girls at Halfway Tree, Jamaica.
Photo credit: Jessica Janecki
Title: Votes for Women tea cup and saucer

040 __ $a XXX $b eng $e rda $c XXX
049 __ $a XXXX
245 00 $a Votes for women tea cup and saucer.
264 _2 $a [England?] : $b [Women's Social and Political Union?] , $c [between 1903 and 1917?]
300 __ $a 1 tea cup : $b porcelain, white, green, purple ; $c 7 x 12 x 12 cm
300 __ $a 1 saucer : $b porcelain, white, green, purple ; $c 16 x 16 x 2 cm
336 __ $a three-dimensional form $b tdf $2 rdacontent
337 __ $a unmediated $b n $2 rdamedia
338 __ $a object $b nr $2 rdacarrier
380 __ $a Tableware $2 lcsh
588 0_ $a Title devised by cataloger.
500 __ $a Date of issuance estimated from activity of Women's Social and Political Union.
520 __ $a 1 tea cup with matching saucer. Items are white with green accents and feature the text "votes for women" in large purple capitals. Possibly commissioned by the Women's Social and Political Union as the cup and saucer share the WSPU's colors of green and purple.
650 _0 $a Women $x Suffrage.
655 _7 $a Teacups. $2 aat
710 2_ $a Women's Social and Political Union (Great Britain), $e commissioning body.
Image: Votes for Women tea cup and saucer

Photo credit: Jessica Janecki
Realia (Manufactured, Distributed)

Title: WSPU tea set

OCLC 1010818163

Type r ELvl I Srce d Audn Ctrl Lang eng
BLvl c Form GPub Time nnn MRec Ctry enk
Desc i TMat r Tech n DtSt q Dates 1909 , 1911

040 __ $a XXX $b eng $e rda $c XXX
049 __ $a XXXX
245 00 $a WSPU tea service.
264 _3 $a Longton, England : $b Williamsons, $c [between 1909 and 1911]
300 __ $a 1 tea service (1 teapot, 4 demitasse cups, 4 saucers, 2 large plates, 4 small plates, 1 large creamer, 1 small creamer, 1 sugar bowl) : $b porcelain, white, green, purple ; $c various sizes
336 __ $a three-dimensional form $b tdf $2 rdacontent
337 __ $a unmediated $b n $2 rdamedia
338 __ $a object $b nr $2 rdacarrier
340 __ $3 teapot $b 9 x 15 x 20 cm
340 __ $3 demitasse cups $b 7 x 5 x 10 cm
340 __ $3 saucers $b 13 x 13 x 2 cm
340 __ $3 large plates $b 22 x 22 x 3 cm
340 __ $3 small plates $b 13 x 13 x 2 cm
340 __ $3 large creamer $b 19 x 8 x 11 cm
340 __ $3 small creamer $b 6 x 4 x 10 cm
340 __ $3 sugar bowl $b 5 x 8 x 8 cm
380 __ $a Tableware $2 lcsh
588 0_ $a Title devised by cataloger.
500 __ $a Items are likely part of a line of tea ware designed by Sylvia Pankhurst, commissioned by the WSPU, and manufactured by Williamsons of Longton (Stoke-on-Trent, England). First produced for the 1909 Prince's Skating Rink Exhibition at Knightsbridge, London, for use in the refreshment tent and also sold to the public. In
1911 an expanded service of 22 pieces was made available and sold at the Women's Press offices in London. Pieces could also be purchased individually. Consult Florey, Kenneth. Women's suffrage memorabilia, 2013, page 70.

500 __ $a All items are white with green handles and/or rims and have medallion in green and purple of a winged angel facing left blowing a horn in front of a background of prison bars, the letters WSPU, and a banner which reads Freedom. Some items have stamp: Williamsons, Longton, England.

650 _0 $a Women $x Suffrage.

655 _7 $a Tea services. $2 aat

700 1_ $a Pankhurst, E. Sylvia $q (Estelle Sylvia), $d 1882-1960, $e designer.

710 2_ $a Women's Social and Political Union (Great Britain), $e commissioning body

710 2_ $a Henry M. Williamson & Sons (Firm), $e manufacturer.

752 __ $a Great Britain $b England $d London.

**Image: WSPU tea set**

Photo credit: Duke University Libraries
Realia (Distributed)

Title: Feely bag texture materials kit

OCLC 903913883 (Example of tactile three-dimensional form.)

Rec stat c Entered 20150223 Replaced 20191124
Type r ELvl I Srce d Audn Ctrl Lang eng
BLvl m Form GPub Time nnn MRec Ctry nyu
Desc i TMat r Tech n DtSt s Dates 2011,

040 __ $a XXX $b eng $e rda $c XXX
050 _4 $a QP451 $b .F44 2011
049 __ $a XXXX
245 0 0 $a Feely bag texture materials kit.
264 _2 $a Rochester, New York : $b Ward's Science, $c [2011?]
300 __ $a 1 feely bag (9 pieces) : $b color ; $c in drawbag, 19 x 17 cm + $e 1 blindfold
336 __ $a tactile three-dimensional form $b tcf $2 rdacontent
337 __ $a unmediated $b n $2 rdamedia
338 __ $a object $b nr $2 rdacarrier
340 __ $g polychrome $2 rdacc
588 __ $a Title from distributor's website.
500 __ $a "2191290"--Distributor's website.
500 __ $a Bag contains steel wool, yarn, cloth, a wooden ball, a sponge, a styrofoam sphere, a glass marble, cardboard, and sandpaper.
520 __ $a Students explore their sense of touch and what it tells them is inside the cloth drawstring bag containing various items.
500 __ $a Educational use only. Not a toy. Not for pre-school children.
650 _0 $a Touch $x Study and teaching $x Audio-visual aids.
650 _0 $a Touch in children.
650 _0 $a Senses and sensation $x Experiments.
650 _0 $a Manipulatives (Education)
650 _0 $a Teaching $x Aids and devices.
710 2_ $a Ward's Science, $e Distributor.
Image: Feely bag texture materials kit

Photo credit: Teacher Resource Center, Henry Madden Library, California State University, Fresno.
Title: Archiquest: the intelligent building system. Pharaohs and pyramids: Egypt's wonders

OCLC 1043949499

040 __ $a XXX $b eng $e rda $c XXX
020 __ $a 1582860629
020 __ $a 9781582860626
024 1_ $a 740984010953
049 __ $a XXXX
245 00 $a Archiquest: $b the intelligent building system. $p Pharaohs and pyramids: Egypt's wonders / $c T.S. Shure.
246 30 $a Pharaohs and pyramids: $b Egypt's wonders
264 _1 $a Chicago, IL: $b T.S. Shure, $c [2015]
264 _4 $c ©2015
300 __ $a 1 toy (68 blocks, 1 platform): $b wood, color; $c in container 41 x 32 x 5 cm + $e 1 book (46 pages: illustrations; 19 cm)
336 __ $a three-dimensional form $b tdf $2 rdacontent
337 __ $a unmediated $b n $2 rdamedia
338 __ $a object $b nr $2 rdacarrier
340 __ $a wood $2 rdamat
340 __ $g polychrome $2 rdacc
380 __ $a Blocks (Toys) $2 lcsh
588 0_ $a Title from accompanying booklet.
520 __ $a "The blocks in your set can be used to build every structure imaginable. While the intricately-detailed images from Egyptian architectural masterpieces that cover your blocks may inspire you to build pyramids and ziggurats, your blocks can also be used to create Roman aqueducts, Gothic cathedrals, or sky-scrapers! The
possibilities for building and creation are endless with ArchiQuest!"--From back of container.
650 _0 $a Blocks (Toys) $v Specimens.
650 _0 $a Architecture, Egyptian.
710 2_ $a T.S. Shure (Firm) $e publisher
Image: Archiquest : the intelligent building system. Pharaohs and pyramids : Egypt’s wonders
hen you see the world through the eyes of an architect, you will begin to notice how the same basic elements (such as arches, columns, and domes) can be used in many different ways! Your ArchiQuest™ set comes complete with all of the essential shapes that you will need to explore different styles of architecture. Get started with the templates on the following pages, which will show you how to build legendary structures from around the world. For more building ideas, examine pictures of famous buildings in books or look out for interesting architecture in your neighborhood. Pick out the specific elements that make the architectural style unique and then use the shapes in your ArchiQuest™ set to recreate them. You can try to replicate a building that you like, or combine different elements from different buildings to create a new look!

--- YOUR STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS! ---

Photo credit: Social Sciences and Education Library, Penn State University Libraries
Toys

Title: Crocodile stage puppet

OCLC 180203695

040 __ $a XXX $b eng $e rda $c XXX
019 __ $a 974513195 $a 1015720642
024 1_ $a 638348025593
037 __ $a 2559 $b Folkmanis $c $23.99
049 __ $a XXXX

245 00 $a Crocodile stage puppet.
246 30 $a Crocodile puppet
264 _2 $a Emeryville, CA : $b Folkmanis, $c [2007?] 
300 __ $a 1 hand puppet : $b fabric, green and brown ; $c 33 cm in length
336 __ $a three-dimensional form $b tdf $2 rdacontent
337 __ $a unmediated $b n $2 rdamedia
338 __ $a object $b nr $2 rdacarrier
380 __ $a Hand puppets $2 lcsh
490 1_ $a Folkmanis puppets
500 __ $a Accompanying tag contains "Crocodile and giraffe" by Madeleine Scott.
588 0_ $a Title from hang tag.
500 __ $a Puppet represents the head and neck of a crocodile.
520 __ $a Crocodile puppet made of dark green and tan plush fabric with a pink mouth, white plastic teeth and black hard plastic eyes.
650 _0 $a Crocodiles.
650 _0 $a Hand puppets $v Specimens.
650 _0 $a Stuffed animals (Toys) $v Specimens.
655 _0 $a Hand puppets.
710 2_ $a Folkmanis, Inc., $e manufacturer.
830 _0 $a Folkmanis hand puppets.

Image: Crocodile stage puppet

Photo credit: Cierra Aaron Townson, Education Media Center, Clemson University Libraries
Toys

Title: William Shakespeare LEGO minifigure

OCLC 1035844950

Type r ELvl I Srce d Audn Ctrl Lang zxx
BLvl m Form GPub Time nnn MRec Ctry dk
Desc i TMat w Tech n DtSt s Dates 2014 ,

040 __ $a XXX $b eng $e rda $c XXX
049 __ $a XXXX
245 00 $a William Shakespeare LEGO minifigure.
264 _1 $a [Billund, Denmark] : $b The LEGO Group, $c [2014]
264 _4 $c ©2014
300 __ $a 1 figurine : $b plastic, color ; $c 5 cm + $e 1 square tile (2 x 2 cm) + 1 sheet
(20 x 14 cm folded to 7 x 5 cm)
336 __ $a three-dimensional form $b tdf $2 rdacontent
337 __ $a unmediated $b n $2 rdamedia
338 __ $a object $b nr $2 rdacarrier
380 __ $a figurines $2 lcsh
490 0_ $a LEGO minifigures. The LEGO Movie series ; $v no. 8
500 __ $a The LEGO Group is headquartered in Billund, Denmark.
500 __ $a Number 8 of 16 in the LEGO movie collectible minifigure series (71004).
500 __ $a "‘Some are born Master Builders, some achieve it, and some have it thrust
upon them.’ The celebrated wordsmith William Shakespeare is also a celebrated Master
Builder, constructing brick creations with the same wit and grace with which he
composes epic sonnets and speeches for his plays. When Emmet addresses the
gathered Master Builders at their secret meeting place in Cloud Cuckoo Land, everyone
expects him to give a brilliant and rousing speech. But when Emmet's words fail to
inspire, Shakespeare is the first to express his disdain!"--Description of the William
Shakespeare character in The LEGO movie from the LEGO website.
520 __ $a Plastic yellow LEGO figurine of William Shakespeare. Body printed to
resemble clothing - a red doublet and breeches, embroidered in gold, and boots. The
figurine wears a white ruff and has Shakespeare's distinctive hairstyle and facial hair,
with facial features set in a rather quizzical expression. He holds a detachable quill in his right hand, and comes with a separate LEGO tile printed to resemble a scroll with the words 'To build... or not to build' (referring to the Shakespeare character's role as a "Master Builder" in The LEGO movie).

600 10 $a Shakespeare, William, $d 1564-1616, $e depicted.
655 _7 $a Figurines. $2 aat
655 _7 $a Toys (recreational artifacts) $2 aat
655 _7 $a Character toys $2 aat
730 0_ $a LEGO movie (Motion picture)
710 2_ $a LEGO Group, $e publisher.
752 __ $a Denmark $d Billund (Town). $2 naf
Image: William Shakespeare LEGO minifigure

Photo credit: ART 270-136 (realia), Folger Shakespeare Library. Photograph by Sarah Hovde.
Photo credit: ART 270-136 (realia), Folger Shakespeare Library. Photograph by Sarah Hovde.
Toys

Title: Juliet from the ballet Romeo and Juliet

OCLC 1012404609

Type r ELvl I Srce d Audn Ctrl Lang eng
BLvl m Form GPub Time nnn MRec Ctry cau
Desc i TMat w Tech n DtSt s Dates 2004 ,

040 __ $a XXX $b eng $e rda $c XXX
049 __ $a XXXX
245 00 $a Juliet from the ballet Romeo and Juliet.
246 1_ $i Title on back of box: $a Barbie® doll as Juliet from the ballet Romeo and Juliet.
264 _1 $a El Segundo, CA : $b Mattel Inc., $c [2004]
264 _2 $a Mississauga, Ontario : $b Mattel Canada Inc.
264 _3 $a Indonesia : $b [Mattel Inc.]
264 _4 $c ©2004.
300 __ $a 1 doll : $b plastic and cloth (color) ; $c box 35 x 21 x 8 cm + $e certificate of authenticity (1 sheet) + collector’s card (1 card) + 1 doll stand.
336 __ $a three-dimensional form $b tdf $2 rdacontent
337 __ $a unmediated $b n $2 rdamedia
338 __ $a object $b nr $2 rdacarrier
380 __ $a Dolls $2 lcsh
490 0_ $a Barbie Collector series
490 0_ $a Barbie Silver Label collection
490 0_ $a Classic Ballet series
588 0_ $a Title from container.
500 __ $a Model number: B5655.
500 __ $a "A masterpiece of 20th century ballet, Romeo and Juliet is a passionate story of love and hatred. Inspired by the famous play, this heart-rending tale tells of Juliet Capulet and Romeo Montague, two star-crossed lovers whose romance is ill-fated because of their families' feud. Set to a lyrical score, this classic ballet is uniquely
eloquent, featuring elegant pas de deux and exciting swordplay. Barbie® doll as Juliet from the ballet Romeo and Juliet portrays the famed and tragic character. Dressed in a costume worthy of the finest ballet companies, this lovely doll is truly extraordinary"—Description from packaging.

520 __ $a "Inspired by one of Shakespeare's most enduring heroines, Barbie® doll as Juliet is romantic and perfectly lovely in this period costume and graceful pose. The story of the star-crossed lovers is a beloved theme and Barbie® doll as Juliet wears a fitted bodice and skirt with an overlay of gold chiffon. Golden cording also highlights the bodice and sleeves and a golden ribbon is threaded through her long dark hair. Delicate pink 'toe' shoes complete the classic costume"—Mattel website.

630 00 $a Romeo and Juliet (Choreographic work)
600 10 $a Prokofiev, Sergey, $d 1891-1953. $t Romeo i Dzhul'etta (Ballet)
650 _0 $a Barbie dolls $v Specimens.
655 _7 $a Dolls. $2 aat
655 _7 $a Character dolls. $2 aat
710 2_ $a Mattel, Inc. $b Barbie Doll Division, $e publisher.
710 2_ $a Mattel Canada Inc., $e distributor.
752 __ $a United States $b California $d El Segundo. $2 naf
752 __ $a Canada $b Ontario $d Mississauga. $2 naf
752 __ $a Indonesia. $2 naf
Image: Juliet from the ballet Romeo and Juliet

ART 269-624 (realia), Folger Shakespeare Library. Photograph by Sarah Hovde.
ART 269- 624 (realia), Folger Shakespeare Library. Photograph by Sarah Hovde.
ART 269-624 (realia), Folger Shakespeare Library. Photograph by Sarah Hovde.
Model

Title: Median section of male and female urinary tract

OCLC 1001810298

040 __ $a XXX $b eng $e rda $c XXX
049 __ $a XXX
245 00 $a Median section of male and female urinary tract.
246 3_ $a Human male and female urogenital systems model
264 _1 $a Altay Scientific, $c [2017]
264 _2 $a Burlington, NC : $b Carolina Biological Supply Company, $c [2017]
300 __ $a 1 m
336 __ $a three-dimensional form $b tdf $2 rdacontent
337 __ $a unmediated $b n $2 rdamedia
338 __ $a object $b nr $2 rdacarrier
588 0_ $a Title from guide.
500 __ $a Item # 566927A.
520 __ $a "About 3/4 life size. This 3-part plaque mount features detailed sagittal sections of male and female pelvises, highlighting major urogenital structures of each. In addition, a generalized urinary system is shown, including renal artery and vein, kidneys (right side showing interior anatomy), ureters, and urinary bladder with urethra. Mounted on a durable polymer base."--Distributor's website.
650 _0 $a Genitourinary organs $x Anatomy.
Image: Median section of male and female urinary tract

Photo credit: Jessica Schomberg
Model

Title: Muscular body

OCLC 1000538588

040 __ $a XXX $b eng $e rda $c XXX
049 __ $a XXXX
041 0_ $g eng
245 00 $a Muscular body.
246 13 $a Miniature human muscular figure
246 13 $a Altay miniature human muscular figure
264 _1 $a [Italy?] : $b Altay Scientific, $c [2016?] 
300 __ $a 1 model : $b plastic ; $c 35 x 25 x 18 cm + $e 1 guide
336 __ $a three-dimensional form $b tdf $2 rdacontent
337 __ $a unmediated $b n $2 rdamedia
338 __ $a object $b nr $2 rdacarrier
380 __ $a Anatomical models $2 lcgft
588 0_ $a Title from publisher's website.
500 __ $a One-page guide maps the 51 muscles on the model, labeled "6000.58 Muscular body, 40 cm."
500 __ $a "This 1/4 life-size model is a useful tool to study human superficial musculature. Significant structures are numbered and referenced on the accompanying k-card"--Publisher's website.
650 _0 $a Human anatomy $x Models $v Specimens.
650 _0 $a Muscles $x Models $v Specimens.
Image: Muscular body

Photo credit: Jessica Schomberg
Model

Title: Tall Paul

OCLC 646863671

Type r ELvl I Srce d Audn d Ctrl Lang eng
BLvl m Form GPub Time nnn MRec Ctry ilu
Desc i TMat q Tech n DtSt s Dates 1996 ,

040 __ $a XXX $b eng $e rda $c XXX
049 __ $a XXXX
041 0_ $g eng
245 00 $a Tall Paul torso.
246 30 $a CMT-5 Tall Paul torso
246 3_ $a Human torso
264 _2 $a [Skokie, Illinois] : $b [Anatomical Chart Company], $c [1996]
264 _4 $c ©1996
300 __ $a 1 model (20 pieces) : $b plastic, color ; $c 85 x 33 x 21 cm + $e 1 guide
336 __ $a three-dimensional form $b tdf $2 rdacontent
337 __ $a unmediated $b n $2 rdamedia
338 __ $a object $b nr $2 rdacarrier
380 __ $a Anatomical models $2 lcgft
588 0_ $a Title from guide.
520 __ $a Male torso with 19 dissectible parts, including brain, lungs, heart, trachea, esophagus, descending aorta, diaphragm, stomach, duodenum, pancreas, spleen, intestines, kidney, bladder, and liver. Mounted on a base.
521 2_ $a 7-12.
650 _0 $a Human anatomy $x Models.
710 2_ $a Anatomical Chart Co., $e distributor.
856 41 $u http://cdmweb.lib.csufresno.edu/cdm/ref/collection/TRCrealia/id/4 $z View photos of model
Image: Tall Paul

Photo credit: Teacher Resource Center, Henry Madden Library, California State University, Fresno.
Model

Title: Mr. Bones human skeleton

OCLC (none, for illustrative purposes only)

Type r ELvl I Srce d Audn Ctrl Lang zxx
BLvl m Form GPub Time nnn MRec Ctry xx
Desc i TMat q Tech n DtSt q Dates 1990 , 1999

040 __ $a XXX $b eng $e rda $c XXX
090 __ $a QM101 $b .M7 1990z
049 __ $a XXXX

245 0 0 $a Mr. Bones human skeleton.
246 3_ $a Mister Bones human skeleton
246 30 $a Human skeleton
264 _3 $a [Place of manufacture not identified] : $b [Manufacturer not identified], $c [between 1990 and 1999?]
300 __ $a 1 model : $b plastic ; $c 156 x 40 x 18 cm
336 __ $a three-dimensional form $b tdf $2 rdacontent
337 __ $a unmediated $b n $2 rdamedia
338 __ $a object $b nr $2 rdacarrier
340 __ $a plastic $2 rdamat
340 __ $g monochrome $2 rdacc
380 __ $a Anatomical models $2 lcgft
588 0_ $a Title devised by cataloger.
520 __ $a Partially articulated human skeleton.
650 _0 $a Human skeleton $x Models $v Specimens.

MARC record for illustrative purposes only.
Image: Mr. Bones human skeleton

Photo credit: Julie Moore.
Art Original

Title: Cast bronze portrait of Shakespeare

OCLC 907681567

Type r ELvl I Srce d Audn Ctrl Lang eng
BLvl m Form GPub Time nnn MRec Ctry nyu
Desc i TMat a Tech n DtSt s Dates 2014 ,

040 __ $a XXX $b eng $e rda $c XXX
049 __ $a XXXX
100 1_ $a Wyatt, Greg, $e sculptor.
245 10 $a Cast bronze portrait of Shakespeare / $c by Greg Wyatt.
264 _4 $c © May 2014
300 __ $a 1 circular bronze plaque mounted to an oval wood cross-section ; $c 26 x 21 cm at widest points (mounted plaque 15 cm diameter)
336 __ $a three-dimensional form $b tdf $2 rdacontent
337 __ $a unmediated $b n $2 rdamedia
338 __ $a object $b nr $2 rdacarrier
588 0_ $a Title devised by cataloger.
500 __ $a Text around edge of plaque reads: "Shakespeare on the Road' / Shakespeare Birthplace Trust / '14 Festivals in 2014' / University of Warwick."
500 __ $a Copper label below plaque reads: "Made from a cedar tree that grew in the garden of Shakespeare’s birthplace Stratford-upon-Avon."
500 __ $a One of fourteen commemorative plaques created by New York-based sculptor Wyatt. A plaque was presented to each of 14 American Shakespeare-themed theater festivals that took part in the 'Shakespeare on the Road' program, co-hosted by the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust and the University of Warwick in 2014.
600 10 $a Shakespeare, William, $d 1564-1616, $e depicted.
600 10 $a Shakespeare, William, $d 1564-1616 $x Homes and haunts.
650 _0 $a Cedar $v Specimens.
655 _7 $a Bronzes (visual works). $2 aat
655 _7 $a Statuary bronze. $2 aat
655 _7 $a Plaques (flat objects). $2 aat
710 2_ $a Shakespeare Birthplace Trust, $e sponsoring body.
710 2_ $a University of Warwick, $e sponsoring body.
752 __ $a United States $b New York $d New York. $2 naf
Image: Cast bronze portrait of Shakespeare

ART 268- 540 (realia), Folger Shakespeare Library. Photograph by Sarah Hovde.
ART 268- 540 (realia), Folger Shakespeare Library. Photograph by Sarah Hovde.
Game (Board Game)

Title: Rise up

OCLC 1004395389

Type r ELvl I Srce dAudn Ctrl: Lang eng
BLvl m Form GPub Time nnn MRec Ctry mau
Desc i TMat g Tech n DtSt s Dates 2017,

040 __ $a XXX $b eng $e rda $c XXX
024 1_ $a 721205399118
041 0_ $g eng
082 04 $a 303.48 $2 23
049 __ $a XXXX
100 1_ $a Van Slyke, Brian, $e creator.
245 10 $a Rise up : $b the game of people & power / $c game design by Brian Van Slyke ; graphic design by Molly McLeod.
264_1 $a Northampton, MA : $b TESA Collective, $c [2017]
300 __ $a a 1 game (1 double-sided board, 81 movement cards, 64 system cards, 10 skill cards, 5 double-sided player sheets, 5 activist standees, 5 supporter markers, 10 movement power markers, 10 system power markers, 1 die, 1 rulebook) : $b plastic, paper and cardboard, color ; $c in box 24 x 18 x 5 cm
336 __ $a a three-dimensional form $b tdf $2 rdacontent
337 __ $a unmediated $b n $2 rdamedia
338 __ $a object $b nr $2 rdacarrier
380 __ $a Board games $2 lcgft
588 0_ $a Title from container.
500 __ $a For 2-5 players.
500 __ $a Duration of play: 60-75 minutes.
500 __ $a "Build your movement. Beat the system. In Rise Up, you and your teammates take creative actions to fight for victory, and everyone wins or loses together."
520 __ $a Rise Up is a board game about building people power and winning together to create social justice--even when the cards are stacked against us. You can choose the difficulty level: easy, regular or hard.
521 1_ $a Ages 10 and up.
650 _0 $a Protest movements.
650 _0 $a Protest movements $x Study and teaching $x Activity programs.
650 _0 $a Social movements $x Study and teaching $x Activity programs.
650 _0 $a Social justice $x Study and teaching $x Audio-visual aids.
650 _0 $a Social justice $x Study and teaching $x Activity programs.
655 _7 $a Board games. $2 lcgft
655 _7 $a Tabletop games. $2 gttg
655 _7 $a Cooperative games. $2 gttg
700 1_ $a McLeod, Molly, $e illustrator.
710 2_ $a TESA Collective

Image: Rise up

Photo credit: Jessica Schomberg
Game (Board Game)

Title: Finca

OCLC 957004320

Type r ELvl Srce c Audn Ctrl Lang eng
BLvl m Form GPub Time nnn MRec Ctry nmu
Desc i TMat g Tech n DtSt s Dates 2009,

040 __ $a XXX $b eng $e rda $c XXX
024 1_ $a 655132003858
041 0_ $g eng
050 _4 $a GV1312 $b .F56 2009
049 __ $a XXXX
245 00 $a Finca / $c Ralf zur Linde & Wolfgang Sentker.
264 _1 $a München : $b Hans im Glück Verlags-GmbH, $c [2009]
264 _2 $a Rio Rancho, NM : $b Rio Grande Games, $c [2009]
264 _4 $c ©2009
300 __ $a 1 game (1 game board, 12 windmill blades, 42 fruit tiles, 10 finca tiles, 16 action tiles, 4 bonus tiles, 8 donkey carts, 6 wooden fincas, 108 fruits, 20 farmers, 1 rule booklet) ; $c in box 23 x 32 x 8 cm
336 __ $a three-dimensional form $b tdf $2 rdacontent
337 __ $a unmediated $b n $2 rdamedia
338 __ $a other $b nz $2 rdacarrier
380 __ $a Board games $2 lcgft
588 0_ $a Title from container.
500 __ $a For 2-4 players.
500 __ $a Duration of game: 45 minutes.
508 __ $a Ralf zur Linde, Wolfgang Sentker, authors ; Franz Vohwinkel, illustration.
The players take the roles of Mallorcan farmers, who strive to harvest as many of the island's tropical fruits: figs, almonds, olives, oranges, grapes, and lemons, as possible."--From rule booklet.
Age 10 and up.

Fruit
Board games
Games
Zur Linde, Ralf, game designer.
Sentker, Wolfgang, game designer.
Vohwinkel, Franz, game artist.
Hans im Glück (Firm), production company.
Rio Grande Games (Firm), distributor.
Image: Finca

Photo credit: Social Sciences and Education Library, Penn State University Libraries
FINCA

Mallorca. Island of the wind.

A place of golden beaches and a light-blue sea. The almond harvest is at hand. In addition, juicy oranges, lemons, and figs are ready to be picked and taken to the market. Olive trees bewitch the country with their curbed branches and sumptuous vineyards invite passers-by to walk among their warm earth. In the midst of this landscape, your centuries-old natural stone farmhouse provides a home and supports your large windmill: your FINCA.

Listen to the wind, which propels your windmill! Then take in the course of the yearly harvest the sweetest and most valuable fruits from the land. Load them on your old donkey cart and travel around the island, selling them everywhere. If you manage this quickly, you will be soon be the richest farmer on the island.

CONTENTS
1 game board
13 windmill blades
42 fruit tiles
13 Finca tiles
16 action tiles
4 bonus tiles
8 donkey carts
6 wooden fences
108 fruits
20 farmers
1 rule booklet

www.riograndegames.com

Photo credit: Social Sciences and Education Library, Penn State University Libraries
Game (Board Game)

Title: Monopoly : the classic edition

OCLC 973418453

Type r ELvl I Srce d Audn Ctrl Lang eng
BLvl m Form GPub Time nnn MRec Ctry riu
Desc i TMat g Tech n DtSt s Dates 2016 ,

040 __ $a XXX $b eng $e rda $c XXX
024 1_ $a 714043011267
028 50 $a 1126 $b Winning Moves
049 __ $a XXXX
245 00 $a Monopoly : $b the classic edition.
250 __ $a Classic edition.
264 _1 $a Pawtucket, RI : $b Licensed by Hasbro, $c 2016.
264 _2 $a Danvers, MA : $b Manufactured & distributed by Winning Moves Games
264 _4 $c ©1935
300 __ $a 1 game (1 folded gameboard, 10 metal tokens, 22 title deed cards, 4 railroad cards, 2 utility cards, 16 "chance" cards, 16 "community chest" cards, play money (40 $1, 40 $5, 40 $10, 48 $20, 23 $50, 23 $100, 23 $500), 32 plastic houses, 12 plastic hotels, 2 six-sided dice, 1 banker's money tray) : $b color, metal, plastic, paper, cardboard ; $c in container, 51 x 26 x 5 cm + $e 1 instruction booklet
336 __ $a three-dimensional form $b tdf $2 rdacontent
336 __ $a still image $b sti $2 rdacontent
336 __ $a text $b txt $2 rdacontent
337 __ $a unmediated $b n $2 rdamedia
338 __ $a object $b nr $2 rdacarrier
380 __ $a Board games $2 lcgft
588 0_ $a Title from container.
500 __ $a "Item #1126"--Container.
500 __ $a "Includes all the classic tokens."--Container.
The objective of the game is to become the wealthiest player through buying, renting and selling property.

Playing time 45-60 minutes.

For 2 to 8 players.

Ages 8 to adult.

Monopoly (Game)

Indoor games.

Board games.

Board games. $2 lcgft

Hasbro, Inc.

Winning Moves Games (Firm)
Image: Monopoly: the classic edition

Photo credit: PublicDomainPictures.net
Game (Board Game)

Title: Battleship

OCLC 228473054

Type r ELvl I Srce d Audn Ctrl Lang eng
BLvl m Form GPub Time nnn MRec Ctry riu
Desc i TMat g Tech n DtSt s Dates 2002 ,

040 __ $a XXX $b eng $e rda $c XXX
019 __ $a 1053403023
024 1_ $a 032244047305
037 __ $a 04730 $b Milton Bradley
049 __ $a XXXX
245 00 $a Battleship : $b the classic naval combat game.
264 _1 $a Pawtucket, RI : $b Hasbro, $c [2002]
264 _4 $c ©2002
300 __ $a 2 fold-up game units, 10 plastic ships, 168 white pegs, 84 red pegs, label sheet, 1 sheet of instructions : $b plastic, color ; $c 27 x 41 x 7 cm
336 __ $a three-dimensional form $b tdf $2 rdacontent
337 __ $a unmediated $b n $2 rdamedia
338 __ $a object $b nr $2 rdacarrier
380 __ $a Board games $2 lcgft
588 0_ $a Title from container.
500 __ $a For 2 players.
520 __ $a The classic Naval combat game. Players try to sink all enemy ships by calling out suspected hiding areas and keeping track of hits and misses.
521 __ $a Ages 7 and up.
650 _0 $a Games for two.
650 _0 $a War games.
655 _7 $a Board games. $2 lcgft
655 _7 $a Puzzles and games. $2 lcgft
Image: Battleship

Photo credit: Creative Commons CC BY-NC 2.0
Game

Title: The original game of connect 4

OCLC 226074060

040 __ $a XXX $b eng $e rda $c XXX
024 10 $a 032244044304
028 50 $a 04430 $b Hasbro
041 1_ $a eng $g eng $g spa
049 __ $a XXXX
245 04 $a The original game of connect 4 / $c Milton Bradley.
246 30 $a Connect 4
246 3_ $a Connect four
264 _1 $a Pawtucket, RI : $b Hasbro, $c [2006]
264 _4 $c ©2006
300 __ $a 1 game (1 grid with base, 42 checkers, 1 instruction sheet) : $b plastic, color ; $c in box 27 x 27 x 6 cm
336 __ $a a three-dimensional form $b tdf $2 rdacontent
337 __ $a unmediated $b n $2 rdamedia
338 __ $a object $b nr $2 rdacarrier
546 __ $a Instruction sheet in English or Spanish.
588 0_ $a Title from box.
500 __ $a "The ultimate upright checker-dropping challenge!"--Box.
521 __ $a Age 7 and up, for 2 players.
520 __ $a Players try to build a row of four checkers--horizontally, vertically, or diagonally--while keeping their opponents from doing the same.
650 _0 $a Tic-tac-toe.
650 _0 $a Games.
710 2_ $a Milton Bradley Company.
Image: The original game of Connect 4

Photo credit: Needpix.com
Game (Card Game)

Title: UNO

OCLC 77076510

Type r ELvl I Srce d Audn Ctrl Lang eng
BLvl m Form GPub Time nnn MRec Ctry cau
Desc i TMat g Tech n DtSt s Dates 2003 ,

040 __ $a XXX $b eng $e rda $c XXX
024 1_ $a 078206020016
028 50 $a 42003 $b Mattel
041 0_ $a eng $a spa $a fre $a por
049 __ $a XXXX
245 00 $a Uno.
264 _1 $a El Segundo, CA : $b Mattel, $c [2003]
264 _4 $c ©2003
300 __ $a 1 game (108 cards, 1 instructions sheet) : $b cardboard, color ; $c in box 13 x 10 x 2 cm
336 __ $a still image $b sti $2 rdacontent
337 __ $a unmediated $b n $2 rdamedia
338 __ $a card $b no $2 rdacarrier
380 __ $a Card games $2 lcgft
588 0_ $a Title from container.
500 __ $a 108 cards as follows: 19 blue cards (0-9), 19 green cards (0-9), 19 red cards (0-9), 19 yellow cards (0-9), 8 skip cards (2 each in blue, green, red and yellow), 8 reverse cards (2 each in blue, green, red and yellow), 8 draw 2 cards (2 each in blue, green, red and yellow), 4 wild cards, 4 wild draw 4 cards.
500 __ $a For 2 to 10 players.
520 __ $a The first player to play all of the cards in his/her hand in each round scores points for the cards their opponents are left holding. The first player to score 500 points wins the game.
521 __ $a Ages 7 and up.
546 __ $a Instructions in English, Spanish, French and Portuguese.
Note: Card games are considered to be games, so they are treated as visual objects, rather than 2D non-projected graphics
Game (Card Game)

Title: Old maid card game

OCLC 988947572

Type r ELvl I Srce d Audn Ctrl Lang eng
BLvl m Form GPub Time nnn MRec Ctry ohu
Desc i TMat g Tech n DtSt s Dates 2010 ,

040 __ $a XXX $b eng $e rda $c XXX
028 00 $a I1620-7470A $b Bicycle
049 __ $a XXXX
245 00 $a Old maid card game.
264 _1 $a Cincinnati, OH : $b U.S. Playing Card Co., Bicycle Games Division, $c [2010]
264 _4 $c ©2010
300 __ $a 1 game (34 cards) : $b color ; $c 6 x 9 cm
336 __ $a still image $b sti $2 rdacontent
337 __ $a unmediated $b n $2 rdamedia
338 __ $a card $b no $2 rdacarrier
380 __ $a Card games $2 lcgf
588 0_ $a Title from container.
500 __ $a Bicycle: I1620-7470A.
521 __ $a For ages 3 and up.
500 __ $a Players 2-4.
650 _0 $a Card games $v Specimens.
655 _7 $a Puzzles and games $2 lcgft
710 2_ $a U.S. Playing Card Co. $b Bicycle Games Division.
Image: Old maid card game

Photo credit: Flickr.com

Note: Card games are considered to be games, so they are treated as visual objects, rather than 2D non-projected graphics
Game (Puzzle)

Title: Spell-a-puzzle

OCLC 1023812545

Type r ELvl I Srce d Audn j Ctrl Lang eng
BLvl m Form GPub Time nnn MRec Ctry sp
Desc i TMat g Tech n DtSt s Dates 20uu ,

040 __ $a XXX $b eng $e rda $c XXX
024 1_ $a 020373101593
028 52 $a Ref.10159 $b Educa
049 __ $a XXXX
245 00 $a Spell-a-puzzle.
264 _1 $a [Spain] : $b Educa, $c [2000?]
300 __ $a 1 puzzle set of 21 puzzles (each containing 4 pieces) : $b cardboard, color ; $c in box 13 x 9 x 1 1/2 in.
336 __ $a three-dimensional form $b tdf $2 rdacontent
337 __ $a unmediated $b n $2 rdamedia
338 __ $a object $b nr $2 rdacarrier
380 __ $a Jigsaw puzzles $2 lcgft
588 0_ $a Title from container.
500 __ $a CHOKING HAZARD. Not recommended for children 3 and under.
520 __ $a As children piece together these clever puzzles, they practice early spelling and reading skills. Younger players learn to recognize letters and form words, while older children sharpen their vocabulary.
521 __ $a Ages 4-7.
650 _0 $a Puzzles.
650 _0 $a Reading (Early childhood)
650 _0 $a Games.
650 _0 $a Toys.
655 _7 $a Word games. $2 gttg
Image: Spell-a-puzzle
As children piece together these clever puzzles, they practice early spelling and reading skills. Younger players learn to recognize letters and form words, while older children sharpen their vocabulary. Perhaps most importantly, while playing the game, they have fun!

The FUN and LEARN™ collections includes:

For ages 3-6:
- Alphabet Match-up
- Numbers on the Go!
- My Favorite Guessing Game
- When I Grow Up
- Spin-a-Shape

For ages 4-7:
- I Know How to Add and Subtract
- Months of the Year
- Count-a-Puzzle
- What Time is it?

Contents:
- 21 puzzles, game rules

Photo credit: Social Sciences and Education Library, Penn State University Libraries
Game (Puzzle)

Title: Ravensburger puzzle

OCLC 1097167173

Type r ELvl I Srce d Audn Ctrl Lang eng
BLvl m Form GPub Time nnn MRec Ctry gw
Desc i TMat r Tech n DtSt s Dates 2019 ,

040 __ $a XXX $b eng $e rda $c XXX
049 __ $a XXXX
245 00 $a Ravensburger puzzle. $p Romantische Gasse = $b Le coin secret de Paris =
Angolo Parigino = Paris's secret corner = Esquina parisina / $c John O'Brien.
246 30 $a Romantische Gasse
246 3_ $a Coin secret de Paris
246 3_ $a Angolo Parigino
246 3_ $a Paris's secret corner
246 3_ $a Esquina parisina
264 _1 $a Germany : $b Ravensburger, $c [2019]
264 _4 $c ©2019
300 __ $a 1 jigsaw puzzle (1530 pieces) : $b color, cardboard ; $c 80 x 60 cm
336 __ $a three-dimensional form $b tdf $2 rdacontent
337 __ $a unmediated $b n $2 rdamedia
338 __ $a object $b nr $2 rdacarrier
380 __ $a Jigsaw puzzles $2 lcgft
588 0_ $a Title from container.
500 __ $a No. 162444
655 _7 $a Jigsaw puzzles $2 lcgft
700 1_ $a O'Brien, John, $e artist.
Microscope Slides

Title: Prepared slides : set 1

OCLC 70827259

Type r ELvl I Srce d Audn Ctrl Lang eng
BLvl m Form GPub Time nnn MRec Ctry ilu
Desc i TMat p Tech n DtSt s Dates 200u ,

040 __ $a XXX $b eng $e rda $c XXX
049 __ $a XXXX
245 00 $a Prepared slides : $b set 1.
264 _2 $a [Vernon Hills, Illinois] : $b Learning Resources, $c [200-?]
300 __ $a 6 microscope slides : $b plastic ; $c 8 x 3 cm, in tray 12 x 9 x 3 cm
336 __ $a three-dimensional form $b tdf $2 rdacontent
337 __ $a microscopic $b p $2 rdamedia
338 __ $a microscope slide $b pp $2 rdacarrier
380 __ $a Microscope slides $2 lcsh
588 0_ $a Title from container.
500 __ $a "LER2039"--Container.
520 __ $a Set contains six slides with different examples of pollen/spores, textiles, insects, tiny creatures, animals and plants (24 specimens).
521 2_ $a Grades 3 and up.
650 _0 $a Microscope slides.
650 _0 $a Biological specimens.
650 _0 $a Microscopy.
650 _0 $a Microscopes.
Image: Prepared slides : set 1

Photo credit: Teacher Resource Center, Henry Madden Library, California State University, Fresno.
PREPARED SLIDES - Set 1

Slides specimens include:

**Animals** - Goldfish scale, Hare hair, Camel hair, Feather fowl point

**Plants** - Pine wood, Camellia leaf section, Bamboo shoot, Sponge gourd

**Insects** - Leg of butterfly, Wing of butterfly, Wing of locust, Leg of honey bee

**Textile Fibers** - Hemp fiber, Silk stuff, Cotton fiber, Bemberg

**Tiny Creatures** - Plant louse, Fruit fly, Shrimp egg, Silk worm larva (moth)

**Pollen & Spore** - Pollen of lily, Sunflower pollen, Bottle brush spore, Fern spore

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+44 (0)1553 762276 (U.K. & Europe)

Verso 3

Photo credit: Teacher Resource Center, Henry Madden Library, California State University, Fresno.
Photo credit: Teacher Resource Center, Henry Madden Library, California State University, Fresno.
Diorama

Title: Karst caves and water action model

OCLC 456083628

040 __ $a XXX $b eng $e rda $c XXX
028 52 $a 80-V-5852 $b Ward's Natural Science
049 __ $a XXXX
245 00 $a Karst caves and water action model.
264 _2 $a Rochester, N.Y. : $b Ward's Natural Science, $c [200-?]
300 __ $a 1 resin diorama on wood ; $c 30 x 50 x 30 cm + $e guide
336 __ $a three-dimensional form $b tdf $2 rdacontent
337 __ $a unmediated $b n $2 rdamedia
338 __ $a object $b nr $2 rdacarrier
340 __ $a resin $e wood
380 __ $a Dioramas $2 lcsh
588 0_ $a Title from distributor's website (http://wardsci.com).
520 __ $a This two-part diorama depicts a landscape with karst features. The top portion is removable to expose an entire subsurface cavern with stalactites, stalagmites, festoon, and an underground lake.
650 _0 $a Karst.
650 _0 $a Caves.
650 _0 $a Groundwater.
650 _0 $a Diorama.
710 2_ $a Ward's Natural Science Establishment, inc., $e distributor.
Image: Karst caves and water action model

Photo credit: Teacher Resource Center, Henry Madden Library, California State University, Fresno.
Diorama

Title: Goodnight moon diorama

OCLC 1128856888

Type r ELvl I Srce d Audn Ctrl Lang zxx
BLvl m Form GPub Time nnn MRec Ctry xxu
Desc i TMat d Tech n DtSt s Dates 1985,

040 __ $a XXX $b eng $e rda $c XXX
090 __ $a NK2117.M54 $b G66 1985
049 __ $a XXXX
245 0 0 $a Goodnight moon diorama.
264 _0 $c [1985?]  
300 __ $a 1 room box diorama : $b wood, plexiglass, ceramic, felt, color ; $c 27 x 44 x 33 cm
336 __ $a three-dimensional form $b tdf $2 rdacontent
337 __ $a unmediated $b n $2 rdamedia
338 __ $a object $b nr $2 rdacarrier
340 __ $a wood $2 rdamat
340 __ $a plastic $2 rdamat
340 __ $g polychrome $2 rdacc
380 __ $a Dioramas $2 lcsh
588 0_ $aTitle devised by cataloger.
520 __ $aThis handmade miniature room box diorama depicts a scene inspired by the children's bedtime story, Goodnight moon, by Margaret Wise Brown ; pictures by Clement Hurd. Miniatures included in the room box scene: the baby bunny tucked into bed, telephone, red balloon, picture of "The cow jumping over the moon," three little bears sitting on chairs, two little kittens playing with yarn, pair of mittens, dollhouse, mouse, comb, brush, bowl, and an elder bunny sitting in a rocking chair, knitting. While going to sleep, the baby bunny says goodnight to all of the objects in the great green room.
590 __ $a Plaque on side of room box: "For Arne Nixon, with affection, Herman & Helen Teichman, 1985."
600 10 $a Brown, Margaret Wise, $d 1910-1952. $t Goodnight moon.
650 _0 $a Bedtime $v Juvenile fiction.
650 _0 $a Rabbits $v Juvenile fiction.
650 _0 $a Diorama.
650 _0 $a Miniature rooms.
650 _0 $a Miniature objects.

**Image: Goodnight moon diorama**

![Goodnight Moon Diorama](image)

Photo credit: Arne Nixon Center for the Study of Children’s Literature, Henry Madden Library, California State University, Fresno.

Note: There is a plaque on the side of room box that reads: "For Arne Nixon, with affection, Herman & Helen Teichman, 1985."
Appendix 2: Access Points

Agents

**Best Practice Recommendation:** Include relator term(s) in 1XX, 7XX $e

| 100 1_ | Kaplan, Allison G., $e author. |

**Recording creators (19.2.1.1)**

Note: For corporate bodies functioning solely as producers, publishers, distributors, or manufacturers, see 21.2–21.5. All may be recorded if considered important for access.

The interpretation of producers, publishers, distributors, or manufacturers follows that of RDA 2.7-2.10. In other words, distribution and manufacture only apply to resources in a published form.

Corporate bodies are most likely secondary access points, rather than primary access points as noted in RDA 19.2.1.1.1.

| On container: ©2001 Mattel, Inc., El Segundo, CA 90245 U.S.A. MADE IN CHINA. Manufactured for Mattel. All Rights Reserved. |
| 245 00 $a Toss across |
| 264 _1 $a El Segundo, CA : $b Mattel, $c [2001] |
| 264 _4 $c ©2001 |
| 710 2_ $a Mattel, Inc. |

A product published by Hasbro has a Milton Bradley stock number and logo.

| Battleship |
| 037 04730 $b Milton Bradley |
| 264 1_ $a Pawtucket, RI : $b Hasbro, $c [2002] |
| 710 2_ $a Hasbro, Inc. |
| 710 2_ $a Milton Bradley Company |

Subject Analysis

**Library of Congress Subject Headings**

LCSH is a document-based subject heading thesaurus, so there is limited provision for the subject analysis of an object when applied strictly by the instructions in the Subject Headings Manual.

There are some possibilities:
--Audio-visual aids
--Specimens
Manipulatives (Education)

Take the example of the Invicta metric caliper.

Possibilities are:

| 650 _0 $a Calipers. |
| [but not a work about calipers] |
| 650 _0 $a Measuring instruments. |
| [but not a work about measuring instruments] |

At first glance a possible work-around for audiovisual materials may be in SHM H 2110 part 9. “Audiovisual materials. Assign the free-floating subdivision –Study and teaching – Audio-visual aids under topics or works on aids to the learning and teaching of a subject.”

| 650 _0 $a Metric system $x Study and teaching $x Audio-visual aids. |
| 650 _0 $a Measurement $x Study and teaching $x Audio-visual aids. |

But “works on aids,” rather than “aids to” indicates that the intended resource that is being described is about calipers, not the caliper itself. Note that the subfield for audiovisual materials is $x (subject) not $v (form).

The section continues, “To works on audiovisual materials about a topic that are not specifically designed for educational purposes, assign the subdivision –Audiovisual aids directly under the topic.” In the example, the calipers are designed for educational purposes, since the publisher is Invicta Educational Aids.

The subdivision --Aids and devices sounds like it would be applicable, but it must be coordinated, such as in Teaching – Aids and devices, and is also a topical subdivision, rather than a form subdivision, as noted above.

Manipulatives (Education) may be similarly dismissed, since it is a subject (not genre/form) term, and it’s applicable only to the field of education. The meaning is, the use of manipulatives in education.

Subjects that appear to match the item may be used, but the indexer must be aware that he/she is changing the meaning of the LCSH term from about-ness to is-ness. If this creates problems in retrieval, as when the collection contains resources that are

---

1 A proposal to allow Audio-visual aids to also be used as a form subdivision and to free-float would alleviate this problem. The scope note for Study and teaching – Audiovisual aids, sh2001009046 has this scope note: “Use as a topical subdivision under subjects for works on the use of audio-visual aids in the learning and teaching of those subjects” (emphasis added).
both about and are examples of a resource, consider using local genre/form headings. (This problem might also be sufficient motivation to revive MARC field 658, Index term-Curriculum Objective, because the purpose for the object sometimes cannot be expressed by subjects.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Invicta metric caliper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>655 _7 $a Calipers. $2 local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>650 _7 $a Measuring instruments. $2 local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>658 __ $a Measurement, Data and Probability $b Solve problems involving measurement and conversions from a larger unit to a smaller unit $c CC.2.4.4.A.1 $2 pass</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The strongest candidate for expressing objects in LCSH is $v Specimens. First, it is a genre/form subdivision; second, it free-floats, under limited situations. H 1095 says, Use under types of publications, printed material, etc. as a form subdivision for actual specimens of the material. Also use under individual typefaces or groups of typefaces as a form subdivision for works consisting primarily or entirely of samples of printed matter using those typefaces and intended to illustrate their appearance.

While the instruction focuses on the printing arts, the “etc.” does open the door for use in combination with other subject headings. For example, the coordinated examples of $v Specimens include such as Bookbinding $v Specimens and Oversize books $v Specimens. However Dry-goods $v Specimens (sh2014001853) speaks to examples of textiles. (Dry-goods is a BT for Knit goods, Notions (Merchandise), Swatches (Dry-goods), Textile fabrics, and Woolen goods.) Since textiles are considered a type of visual material (code r, realia: “fabrics”), and the printing arts are not considered, then does this example suggest the use of $v Specimens to describe any object material?

| Calipers $v Specimens                          |
| Measuring instruments $v Specimens.            |

This usage is confirmed in multiple examples taken from the Library of Congress catalog.

Games

2 The author of this section explored the use of 658 with OLAC and AUTOCAT lists in 2010. One consortium (INFOhio) reported using 658. Terms and source codes are available at https://www.loc.gov/standards/sourcelist/curriculum-objective.html. Six new term lists have been added since May 2010.

Chess -- Specimens
Backgammon -- Specimens
Card games -- Specimens
Toys
Blocks (Toys) -- Specimens
Dollhouses -- Specimens
Picture puzzles -- Specimens
Puzzles -- Specimens
Mechanical dolls -- Specimens
Paper dolls -- Specimens
Musical instruments
Flute -- Specimens
Woodwind instruments -- Specimens
Naturally-occurring objects
Coprolites -- Specimens

This provision alleviates the need to “go local” or to bend the use of Audio-visual aids.

Genre/form terminologies

Library of Congress Genre-Form Terms

Library of Congress Genre/Form Thesaurus (LCGFT) is of limited use for objects, since they are usually connected to print, sound, or moving image resources. However, there are some terms that will be applicable, perhaps because they are printed in whole or part:

Board games
Jigsaw puzzles
Puzzles and games

Art and Architecture Thesaurus (AAT)³

Objects Facet: “The Objects facet encompasses discrete tangible or visual things that are for the most part produced by human endeavor or otherwise fabricated or given form by human activity. Included are built works, images, written documents, and other works, having utilitarian or purely aesthetic purposes. Natural landscapes are included in this facet too.”

³ http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/aat/index.html
board games (game sets)
outside calipers

Genre Terms for Tabletop Games (GTTG)\(^4\)
This thesaurus is useful for many types of educational and recreational games. It was developed by Diane Robson, Kevin Yanowski, and Catherine Sassen for the University of North Texas Libraries Media Library. Some examples include:
- Acting games
- Cooperative games
- Deduction games

Thesaurus for Graphic Materials\(^5\)
TGM also offers some possibilities, for an overview, search "objects."

\(^4\) [https://digital.library.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metadc826647/](https://digital.library.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metadc826647/)
\(^5\) [http://www.loc.gov/rr/print/tgm1/](http://www.loc.gov/rr/print/tgm1/)
Appendix 3: Further Reading


RDA Toolkit. http://www.rdatoolkit.org/ (by subscription)

**Additional Descriptive Standards**


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