The Realities

- PCC RDA policies are in flux
- LC has published its own set of LCPS’s
- PCC policies may differ (or not!)
- Things— not just policies-- are changing by the minute
- You need to monitor PCC RDA activities via PCC lists or the PCC website
- Flexibility is essential
FRBR

- Foundation of RDA
- RDA used FRBR vocabulary where appropriate

FRBR Group 1 Entities

- **Work**
  - is realized through
  - Intellectual/Artistic Content
  - Physical – Recording of Content

- **Expression**
  - is embodied in

- **Manifestation**
  - is exemplified by

- **Item**
FRBR Group 2/FRAD

- Work
- Expression
- Manifestation
- Item

- is owned by
- is produced by
- is realized by
- is created by

- Person
- Family
- Corporate Body

FRAD

- Functional Requirements for Authority Data
- User tasks
  - Find: Find an entity or set of entities corresponding to stated criteria
  - Identify: Identify an entity
  - Clarify (Justify): Document the authority record creator's reason for choosing the name or form of name on which an access point is based.
  - Contextualize (Understand): Place a person, corporate body, work, etc. in context
  - Example: WorldCat Identities: [http://worldcat.org/identities/]
FRBR → FRAD

Corporate Body
Schott

is published by

Family
Smythe

Is given by

Item
Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg

Publics

Person
Wagner, Richard, 1813-1883

Created by

Manifestation
Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg

Creates

Work
Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg

FRAD : Group 2 Entities

- Persons, corporate bodies, and families responsible for
  - the intellectual or artistic content,
  - the physical production and dissemination, or
  - the custodianship of the entities
FRAD: Attributes

Attributes of a person
- Title of person
- Dates associated with the person (birth/death/period of activity)
- Gender
- Place of birth
- Place of death
- Country
- Place of residence
- Affiliation
- Address
- Language of person
- Field of activity
- Profession/occupation
- Biography/history
- Other informational elements associated with the person

FRAD: Attributes

Attributes of a family
- Type of family
- Dates of family
- Places associated with family
- Field of activity
- History of family
FRAD : Attributes

Attributes of a corporate body
- Place associated
- Dates associated
- Language of the corporate body
- Address
- Field of activity
- History
- Other information associated with the corporate body

FRAD : Entities

Work:
- Title of Work
- Form of Work
- Date of Work
- Place of Origin of Work
- Other Distinguishing Characteristic of Work
- History of the Work
- Identifier for the Work

Expressions:
- Content Type
- Date of Expression
- Language of Expression
- Other Distinguishing Characteristic of Expression
- Identifier for the Expression
FRBR/FRAD

- Authority work, just like bibliographic work, is fundamentally influenced by the FRBR and FRAD models.
PCC RDA NACO “Policy” vs. “Best Practice”

- “Policy” still under development
- “Best practice” used in many cases until policy is determined
Authority Documentation: Where is it?

- RDA Toolkit
- LCPS’s
- MARC 21 Authority Format
- DCM Z1 and the LC Guidelines
- PCC Web Site
- PSD Web Site
- NACO RDA Participants’ Manual – September 2012

RDA Toolkit

http://access.rdatoolkit.org/

IDENTIFYING PERSONS
RDA Toolkit
desktop.loc.gov

Help!

http://access.rdatoolkit.org/help.php
RDA Toolkit

Help!

RDA Toolkit


LCPS’s

http://access.rdatoolkit.org/
LCPS’s desktop.loc.gov

MARC 21 Authority Format desktop.loc.gov

First Indicator
- Undefined
- Undefined

Second Indicator
- Undefined
- Undefined

Subfield Codes
- 373 Associated Group (3)
- 3 Start period (PT)
- 5 End period (NW)
MARC 21 Authority Format
http://www.loc.gov/marc/authority/

DCM Z1 and the LC Guidelines
desktop.loc.gov

Field of Activity

General

When supplying information in field 274, capitalize the first letter of the term used. Use a term for the discipline. This term for Occupation goes in field 374.

Example: 274 04 in Poetry in Education

Occupation used in 374: 04 in Poet in Education

MARC authorities must notify LC's Cooperative Projects Section (march@loc.gov) before adding field 274 to MARC, and follow the guidelines in the document MARC 21 according to recommendations from RDA elements 274 and 374 in MARC and DCRs at http://www.loc.gov/rr/librarians/1903marc20020520.html#274

Field of Activity

NARCO:

274 may be supplied in NARs for persons or corporate bodies coded 008/10 5 0 5.

Do not use subfields
50, 60 or 80
PCC web site
http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/

CATALOGING AND ACQUISITIONS

Program for Cooperative Cataloging

NACO - Name Authority Cooperative Program of the PCC

Authority File Comparison Rules (NACO Normalization)
NACO FTP or, how the NACO rules work

Cataloging FAQs
Personal Name NACOs
LC/NACO/AACR2 Practice for Creating NACOs for Persons Who Use Pseudonyms
Corporate Name NACOs
BIOs
View All Cataloging FAQs
PSD web site
http://www.loc.gov/aba

Summary

- Some authority rules are changing under RDA
- Most of them are the same as under AACR2
- RDA authority documentation is found in the same locations as AACR2 authority documentation
- Flexibility is critical during the RDA transition phase
LC Training for RDA: Resource Description & Access

Module 5: Authorities I
Part 3: MARC 21 in RDA

Cooperative and Instructional Programs Division
Library of Congress
2012

RDA authority record in MARC

- 008/10 (OCLC: Rules) = z for RDA
- 040 $e rda

These two codings go together, as the z indicates “Other” for the source of the descriptive cataloging rules being used and the 040 $e tells us which rules are being used.
Old fields still in use without change

- 670 for information found
  - Some of what used to be recorded here can now be recorded in other fields, but the fundamental function of the 670 – to record Information found – has not changed
- 675 for information not found
- 663 for multiple pseudonym situations

Old fields in use with minor changes

- 1XX
- 4XX
- 5XX
- 667
- 678
What changes? 1XX, 4XX, 5XX

- 100, 400, 500 fields
  - The $c$ subfield may occur in front of the $q$ subfield
  - RDA 9.19.1.1 tells us to use the attributes in the order presented in 9.19.1.2.7
    - $c$ Title, $d$ Dates, $q$ Fuller Form, $d$ Period of Activity, $c$ Profession or Occupation, $c$ Field of Activity
  - So it is possible to have multiple $c$ subfields, or $c$ in front of $q$ or $d$

What changes? 5XX

- 5XX
  - Possible to use relationship designators from Appendix K to indicate relationships between NAR’s
  - $w$ with related $i$ (or $4$) for use with (e.g.):
    - Predecessor/Successor for corporate bodies
    - Progenitor/Family member for Families and Personal Names
  - This is an area that will be elaborated over time.
Transition from AACR2 to RDA will entail some changes that require human intervention

A note will be placed in the 667 which will notate these authority records

What do you do when you see them? If you are independent, update the record

Guidelines will be provided
What changes? 678

- Formerly abandoned with AACR2, now returning to life
- Meant for the public to see more than for the cataloger, so write them coherently, not in the shortest form possible
- Example:
  678 Joseph Smith, Jr. (1805-1844) was a Mormon prophet and founder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

What are the new fields?

- 046
- 336
- 368
- 370
- 371
- 372
- 373
- 374
- 375
- 376
- 377
- 378
- 380
- 381
- 382
- 383
- 384
Fields related to Name Attributes

○ For authority records
  - 046
  - 370
  - 371
  - 372
  - 373
  - 377

○ Personal Names Only
  - 374
  - 375
  - 378

○ Corporate Bodies Only
  - 368

○ Family Names Only
  - 376

○ Works, Expressions, Only
  - 336, 380, 381

○ Music Only
  - 382, 383, 384

Using the fields

○ Numerical order in the NAR

○ If a source subfield ($2$) or date parameters ($s$ or $t$) are needed, repeat the field, not the subfield
Common subfield: Citing source

- Just as in the 670, you must tell us where you found the information
  - One or the other, not both
- $u$ for the URI
  - Record the URI for the website location
- $v$ for everything else
  - Record the title and date of your resource; no need to be more specific

Common subfield: other

- $2$ (Source) defined and optionally used in some fields
- $0$ (record control number) and $4$ (relator code) defined but not routinely used
- $6$ (linkage) & $8$ (field link and sequence number) defined but not used in LC/NAF
MARC 21 in RDA Authority Records

Fields for all Name Authority Records

New field: 046: Special Coded Dates (R)

- No indicators
- Subfields:
  - $f - Birth date (NR)
  - $g - Death date (NR)
  - $k - Beginning or single date created (NR)
  - $l - Ending date created (NR)
  - $s - Start period (NR)
  - $t - End period (NR)
  - $u - Uniform Resource Identifier (R)
  - $v - Source of information (R)
  - $2 - Source of date scheme (NR)
New field: 046: Special Coded Dates (R)

- Special code means there is a strict format to follow:
- DEFAULT is ISO 8601:
  YYYYMMDDHHMMSS.S
  - Unless $2$ specifies another encoding scheme for dates
  - The other standard to be used is the $2$ edtf (Extended Date/Time Format) for uncertain dates

New field: 046: Special Coded Dates (R)

- For a person born in June 2, 1946 and still alive
  046 _ _ $f 19460602
- For a person born in 1840 and dead at the Battle of Bull Run on July 21, 1861
  046 _ _ $f 1840 $g 18610721
- Justify!
New field: 046: Special Coded Dates (R)

- For a company founded in 1960
  046 _ _ $s 1960
- For a family whose recognized history starts with the founder’s arrival in America
  046 _ _ $s 1765
- For a musical group that started in 1960 and broke up in 1970
  046 _ _ $s 1960 $t 1970

ISO standard—some slight “exceptions”

- If you have year and month only
  046 _ _ $f 1946-06
- BC dates are one year off, as are centuries
  147 B.C. = 046 _ _ $s -0146
  20th century = 046 _ _ $s 19
New field: 046: Special Coded Dates (R)

- Expressing questionable dates in EDTF
  - 1902?
    - 046 _ _ $s 1902? $2 edtf
  - Approximately 1902
    - 046 _ _ $s 1902~ $2 edtf
  - Either 1901 and 1902
    - 046 _ _ $s [1901,1902] $2 edtf

- If you have one firm date and one approximate date, you can use one or two 046’s to indicate the different standards of ISO 8601 and edtf
New field: 370: Associated Place (R)

- No indicators
- Subfields:
  - $a Place of birth (NR)
  - $b Place of death (NR)
  - $c Associated country (R)
  - $e Place of residence/headquarters (R)
  - $f Other associated place (R)
  - $g Place of origin of work (R)
  - $s Start period (NR)
  - $t End period (NR)
  - $u Uniform Resource Identifier (R)
  - $v Source of information (R)
  - $0 Record control number (R)
  - $2 Source of term (NR)

RDA 9.8, 9.9, 9.10, 9.11; 10.5; 11.3.3, 11.9, 11.3.2; 6.5

If more than one $s start and $t end period related with a particular place, repeat the field, not the subfields.

- $a and $b are specific to Personal Names
- $g is specific to Works
- All other subfields are available for all types of NAR’s, as shown in the RDA instruction references.
New field: 370: Associated Place (R)

- The form of the name of the place should be in the authorized form, according to RDA
- Written as it would be in a qualifier in the 1XX (no parentheses)
- Even if it is not established in the NAF yet, record it in that form
- No need to establish it

New field: 371: Address (R)

- No indicators
- Subfields: $a Address (R), $b City (NR), $c Intermediate jurisdiction (NR), $d Country (NR), $e Postal code (NR), $m Electronic mail address (R), $s Start period (NR), $t End period (NR), $u Uniform Resource Identifier (R), $w Source of information (R), $z Public note (R), $4 Relator code (R)
New field: 371: Address (R)

- Available for Personal Names and Corporate Bodies
- Privacy issues?

New field: 373: Associated Group (R)

- No indicators
- Subfields:
  - $a Associated Group (R)
  - $s Start period (NR)
  - $t End period (NR)
  - $u Uniform Resource Identifier (R)
  - $v Source of information (R)
  - $0 Record control number (R)
  - $2 Source of term (NR)
New field: 373: Associated Group (R)

- Formerly called Affiliation
- Expresses a relationship between 1XX and a group
- Does NOT have to be in authorized form for name; just as presented on the resource
- OR you can use the NAF form; if so use $2 naf
- Watch for JSC action on this!

New field: 377: Associated Language (R)

- Second indicator “7” if using a specific source, which would then be noted in the $2
- If using the MARC Code List, second indicator is blank
- Subfields: $a Language code (R), $l Language term (R) (not yet activated), $2 Source of code (NR)

RDA 9.14; 11.8
New field: 377: Associated Language (R)

- Use an authorized code from the MARC Code List for Languages
- Record the language the person/family/corporate body uses in works it creates or contributes to
  - e.g. a writer who is a native English speaker but publishes exclusively in German – record “ger” for German
- NOTE: although RDA does not specify the language attribute for Family names, the MARC Authority Format allows you to record the language of the family

MARC21 in NACO RDA Authority Records

Personal Names
New field: 372: Field of Activity (R)

- No indicators
- Subfields:
  - $a$ Field of activity (R)
  - $s$ Start period (NR)
  - $t$ End period (NR)
  - $u$ Uniform Resource Identifier (R)
  - $v$ Source of information (R)
  - $0$ Record control number (R)
  - $2$ Source of term (NR)

RDA 9.15; 11.10

New field: 372: Field of Activity (R)

- Capitalize the first word in $a$
- The RDA examples for Field of Activity and Occupation overlap; JSC is working on clarification
- DCM Z1 clarifies the distinction
- Term in English
New field: 372: Field of Activity (R)

- Examples:
  - Jazz vs. jazz musician
  - Yoga vs. yogi
  - Astrophysics vs. physics professor
  - Education vs. teacher
  - Knitting vs. knitter
  - Local history vs. historian

New field: 374: Occupation (R)

- No indicators
- Subfields:
  - $a$ Occupation (R)
  - $s$ Start period (NR)
  - $t$ End period (NR)
  - $u$ Uniform Resource Identifier (R)
  - $v$ Source of information (R)
  - $0$ Record control number (R)
  - $2$ Source of term (NR)
New field: 374: Occupation (R)

- Capitalize the first word of the occupation
- Generally this means what a person is paid to do
- May use an LCSH term – but LCSH terms are generally plural for “classes of persons”; this is NOT PRESCRIPTIVE; if you do use LCSH vocabulary, code $2 lcsh

New field: 375: Gender (R)

- No indicators
- Subfields:
  - $a Gender (R)
  - $s Start period (NR)
  - $t End period (NR)
  - $u Uniform Resource Identifier (R)
  - $v Source of information (R)
  - $2 Source of term (NR)
New field: 375: Gender (R)

- Helpful to add, especially if the person has a name that is not specific to one gender
- Just because the gender of a name is obvious to you – it may not be obvious to everyone
  - In an international context, there is always someone who is NOT familiar with the name/gender assumptions of your culture

New field: 375: Gender (R)

- Other than male, female, or “not known”, RDA doesn’t give any authorized terminology for other situations
New field: 378: Fuller Form of Personal Name (R)

- No indicators

- Subfields:
  - $q$ Fuller form of personal name (NR)
  - $u$ Uniform Resource Identifier (R)
  - $v$ Source of information (R)

RDA 9.5

New field: 378: Fuller Form of Personal Name (R)

- Only for personal names, not corporate body initialisms
- What would go in the $q$ subfield of the 100 – but read the definition of fuller form in RDA 9.5!
- If you record it here, you don’t have to record it in the 670 and vice versa
MARC21 in NACO RDA Authority Records

Corporate Bodies and Families

New field: 368: Other Corporate Body Attributes (R)

- No indicators
- Subfields:
  - $a Type of corporate body (R)
  - $b Type of jurisdiction (R)
  - $c Other designation (R)
  - $0 Authority record control number or standard number (R)
  - $2 Source (NR)

RDA 11.7
New field: 368: Other Corporate Body Attributes (R)

- Qualifiers for a corporate body name under three circumstances:
  - ($a) Names not conveying the idea of a corporate body
  - ($b) Type of jurisdiction
  - ($c) Other designation

New field: 376: Family Information (R)

- No indicators
- Subfields: 
  - $a Type of family (R)
  - $b Name of prominent member (R)
  - $c Hereditary title (R)
  - $s Start period (NR)
  - $t End period (NR)
  - $u Uniform Resource Identifier (R)
  - $v Source of information (R)
  - $0 Record control number (R)
  - $2 Source of term (NR)
New field: 376: Family Information (R)

- Specific to Family Name NAR’s
- No authorized list of terms for Type of Family
- The generic, default term is Family
- This is one that you cannot use in AACR2 NAR’s, as AACR2 does not establish family names
- Only establish these when the family is a creator, contributor, etc. to the resource

MARC21 in NACO RDA Authority Records

Works and Expressions
New field: 336: Content Type (R)

- No indicators

- Subfields:
  - $a Content type term (R)
  - $b Content type code (R)
  - $2 Source (NR)
  - $3 Materials specified (NR)
  - $6 Linkage (NR)

Instruction reference for this authority record field is the same reference as for the bibliographic record field.

But if you create a description (such as an authority record) for an expression, it exists as an independent entity.

Since content type is Core, it should be recorded in the description.
New field: 336: Content Type (R)

- Same list of terms as the 336 in the bibliographic record – found in RDA 6.9
- Applicable for NAR’s for Expressions only
- Term ($a) required; code ($b) optional
- Needs $2 rdaccontent for both $a and $b subfield
- Supply the term in English

New field: 336: Content Type (R)

- May use multiple fields

Example:

336 _ _ still image $2 rdaccontent
336 _ _ text $2 rdaccontent
New field: 380: Form of Work (R)

- No indicators

Subfields:
- $a$ Form of work (R)
- $0$ Record control number (R)
- $2$ Source of term (NR)

RDA 6.3

---

New field: 380: Form of Work (R)

- Only applicable to Work level NAR’s
- No authorized vocabulary required
- First letter of term capitalized
- Describes class or genre of Work. May be used to differentiate from another Work with the same title
  - e.g. Play, Novel, Essay, Conference proceedings, Board book, etc.
New field: 381: Other Distinguishing Characteristic (R)

- **No indicators**  
  RDA 6.6, 6.12

- **Subfields:**
  - $a$ Other distinguishing characteristic (R)
  - $u$ Uniform Resource Identifier (R)
  - $v$ Source of information (R)
  - $0$ Record control number (R)
  - $2$ Source of term (NR)

---

New field: 381: Other Distinguishing Characteristic (R)

- Only applicable to Work or Expression NAR’s
- Any defining characteristic other than those already existing as attributes
  - Date, Language, or Content Type already exist, so:
  - e.g. Edition, version, publisher name, translator name, arranged statement of music, etc.
- Capitalize first letter *if appropriate*
MARC21 in NACO RDA Authority Records

Music

New field: 382: Medium of Performance (R)

- No indicators

- Subfields:
  - $a Medium of performance (R)
  - $0 Record control number (R)
  - $2 Source of term (NR)

RDA 6.15
New Field: 383: Numeric Designation of Music Work

- No indicators
- Subfields:
  - $a Serial number (R)
  - $b Opus number (R)
  - $c Thematic index number (R)
  - $d Thematic index code (NR)
  - $e Publisher associated with opus number (NR)
  - $2 Source (NR)

New field: 384: Key (R)

- 1st Indicator indicates original (0) or transposed (1) key, or unknown (_)
- Subfields:
  - $a Key (NR)

RDA 6.16
RDA 6.17
New field: 384: Key (R)

- Work level attribute
- Spell out major or minor; use ♭ or ♮ for sharp or flat
FRBR/FRAD → RDA organization

- Remember that the organization of RDA is based on the organization of the FRBR models and tasks, which includes FRAD
- Entities: Persons, Corporate Bodies, Families
- Each entity has attributes
  - Person has Name, date, gender, etc.
- Attributes are to serve the user tasks of:
  - Find, Identify, Contextualize, and Justify
FRBR/FRAD → RDA organization

- A Work, Expression, etc., can be represented by an authority record
  - e.g. establishing an authorized access point for a translation is an Expression NAR
  - e.g. establishing an authorized access point for the story of Cinderella is a Work NAR

- If you know the entity, and you can find the attributes, record them, then create the authorized access point
- Then create the variant access points
- NOTE: some instructions are Core; some are Core-If; some are not Core
  - Core=Required
General Guidelines

- RDA Chapter 8
- Purpose and definitions
- Generalities:
  - Capitalization, numerals as words, punctuation, initials, acronyms, etc.
  - Undifferentiated name category
  - Status of identification

Personal Names

- Look at RDA Chapter 9 for Personal Names
  - Element list
  - Authorized access point instruction
  - Variant access point instruction
Family Names

- RDA Chapter 10 for Family names
  - Same pattern of Element list
  - Followed by how to construct authorized access point
  - And variant access point

Corporate Bodies

- Last in the Group 2 entities is RDA Chapter 11 for Corporate Bodies
- Entry element decisions of parent/subordinate entry still exists: see RDA 11.2.2.13-31
  - Under the choice of preferred name
- List of elements, followed by authorized access point construction, same as before
Geographic Names

- Important: Geographic Names are a Group 3 entity, and therefore are also a part of FRSAD, as well as FRBR and FRAD.
- That information is found in RDA Chapter 16, part of the Group 3 entities section.
- Those instructions apply only to Geographic Names used as jurisdictions at this time, not general geographic features such as mountain ranges.

Works, Expressions, etc.

- FRBR Group 1 entities, so use RDA Chapter 6 for Works and Expressions.
- Record enough information, as allowed by the MARC 21 guidelines.
- Do NOT recreate the bib record.
- Forming the authorized access point for FRBR Works and Expressions is in RDA 6.27.
RDA ≠ AACR2

- While many of the actual rules will be the same, the underlying structure is different
- Don’t look for the descriptive cataloging vs. authority heading and cross-references division of AACR2 in RDA
  - All entities are equal
LC Training for RDA:
Resource Description & Access

Module 5:
Authors I

Part 5: Identifying Persons

Cooperative and Instructional Programs Division
Library of Congress
2012

Vocabulary

- Name: Word, character, or group of words and/or characters by which a person is known
- Preferred Name: Form to be used when constructing the authorized access point in bibliographic records and 1XX field of name authority records
- Variant Name: Form used in variant access points (4XX fields in name authority records)
Vocabulary

- Access Point: Name, term, code, etc., representing a specific person
- Authorized Access Point: Standardized access point representing an entity; uses the preferred name for the person
- Variant Access Point: Alternative to the authorized access point representing an entity; constructed using a variant name for that person

Sources for Elements

- Preferred name (in order of preference):
  - Preferred sources of information (see RDA 2.2.2) in resources associated with the entity
  - Other formal statements appearing in resources associated with the entity
  - Other sources (including reference sources)
Sources for Elements

- If person is the subject of the work, you may use reference sources to determine the commonly-known form of the preferred name
- Other elements: any source

General Guidelines

Language and Script

“Record names in the language and script in which they appear on the sources from which they are taken.”

Alternative: Record a transliterated form of the name either as a substitute for, or in addition to, the form that appears on the source.

Record other identifying attributes of a person, family, or corporate body in the language and script prescribed in the applicable instructions in chapters 9-11.
Scope of “Person”

“An individual or an identity established by an individual (either alone or in collaboration with one or more other individuals)”

An individual does not have to be a real person!
Yes, it’s true … in RDA Rocky, Bullwinkle, Natasha Fatale, and Boris Badenov are persons!

Identifying Persons

RDA Chapter 9 “Identifying Persons”

- 9.0 Purpose and Scope
- 9.1 General Guidelines on Identifying Persons
- 9.2 Name of the Person
- 9.3 Date Associated With the Person
- 9.4 Title of the Person
- 9.5 Fuller Form of Name
Identifying Persons

- RDA Chapter 9 “Identifying Persons”
  - 9.6 Other Designation Associated with the Person
  - 9.7 Gender
  - 9.8 Place of Birth
  - 9.9 Place of Death
  - 9.10 Country Associated with the Person

Identifying Persons

- RDA Chapter 9 “Identifying Persons”
  - 9.11 Place of Residence
  - 9.12 Address of the Person
  - 9.13 Affiliation
  - 9.14 Language of the Person
  - 9.15 Field of Activity of the Person
  - 9.16 Profession or Occupation
Identifying Persons

- RDA Chapter 9 “Identifying Persons”
  - 9.17 Biographical Information
  - 9.18 Identifier for the Person

Preferred Name (RDA 9.2.2)

- Choose the form most commonly known
- Surnames: words, etc., indicating relationships (e.g., Jr., IV) part of the preferred name -- not just to differentiate
- Example:
  Hank Williams, Jr.
Preferred Name (RDA 9.2.2)

- Different names for the same person (RDA 9.2.2.6) and change of name (RDA 9.2.2.7)

- If individual has more than one identity, a preferred name for each identity (RDA 9.2.2.8)
  - No time period restrictions

- Different categories of names: RDA 9.2.2.9-RDA 9.2.2.26

Changes in Preferred Names

- Terms of address only if part of the preferred name -- not as additions:
  - Name consists only of the surname (RDA 9.2.2.9.3: Seuss, Dr.)
  - Married person identified only by a partner’s name and a term of address (RDA 9.2.2.9.4: Davis, Maxwell, Mrs.)
  - Part of a phrase consisting of a forename(s) preceded by a term of address (RDA 9.2.2.23: Sam, Cousin)
Additions to the Preferred Name

- Title of the person (RDA 9.4):
  - Royalty, nobility, or ecclesiastical rank or office
  - Person of religious vocation

- Other designation associated with the person (RDA 9.6):
  - Christian saints
  - Spirits

Date Associated with the Person (RDA 9.3)

- An addition to the preferred name
  - Date of birth (RDA 9.3.2) -- if available
  - Date of death (RDA 9.3.3) -- if available
  - Period of activity of the person – no restrictions on time period in RDA (RDA 9.3.4) -- cataloger judgment if needed to differentiate

- Guidelines for probable dates (RDA 9.3.1)
Dates: What’s New and Different?

- Abbreviations “cent.,” “ca.,” “b.,” “d.,” and “fl.” not in RDA Appendix B
  - “cent.” becomes “century”
  - “approximately” replaces “ca.”
  - “b.” and “d.” dates: LC is using hyphens instead of spelling out the abbreviations
  - “fl.”: LC is using “active”

Fuller Form of Name (RDA 9.5)

- Scope:
  - Full form of a part of a name represented only by an initial or abbreviation in the form chosen as the preferred name, or
  - A part of the name not included in the form chosen as the preferred name (change from AACR2)

- LC policy for new NARs: only add fuller form from another source to the access point if needed to differentiate (change from Test policy)
Occupation (RDA 9.16)
Field of Activity (RDA 9.15)

○ Core:
  ● If name does not convey the idea of a person
  ● LC policy: cataloger judgment choice to distinguish one person from another with the same name

○ Some overlap in examples for two elements -- to be discussed by JSC in November 2011

○ MARC 21 X00 $c – always in parentheses:
  100 1 $a Cavaliere, Alfonso $c (Physicist)

Those New Fields in the MARC 21 Authority Format for Persons

○ 046: Special coded dates (RDA 9.3)
○ 370: Associated place (RDA 9.8-9.11)
  (not in 1xx)
○ 371: Address (RDA 9.12) (not in 1xx)
○ 372: Field of activity (RDA 9.15)
○ 373: Associated group (RDA 9.13) (not in 1xx)
○ 374: Occupation (RDA 9.16)
Those New Fields in the MARC 21 Authority Format for Persons

- 375: Gender (RDA 9.7) *(not in 1xx)*
- 377: Associated language (RDA 9.14) *(not in 1xx)*
- 378: Fuller form of personal name (RDA 9.5)

Elements Not Eligible for Inclusion in Authorized Access Points

- May be helpful for identification:
  - Associated place (RDA 9.8-9.11)
  - Address (RDA 9.12)
  - Affiliation (RDA 9.13)
  - Gender (RDA 9.7)
  - Language of the person (RDA 9.14)
  - Biographical information (RDA 9.17)
Associated Place (RDA 9.8-9.11)

- Places:
  - Place of birth and/or death
  - Country associated with the person
  - Place of residence
- Place given in 370 field in form it would be as an addition to an access point; NAR not required
- If not a jurisdiction, in separate 370 with vocabulary (e.g., LCSH) in subfield $2:
  370 British Isles $2 lcsh

Address (RDA 9.12)

- Mailing address
- Email address
- Only if publicly available
  - Privacy issues
- MARC 21 field 371
Associated Group (RDA 9.13)

- Name of group(s) with which the person has been or is affiliated
  - through employment, education, membership, etc.
- Affiliation given in form found on the resource
- MARC field 373 (formerly known as “Affiliation”)

Gender (RDA 9.7)

- Gender with which a person identifies
- Open list of terms in instruction + others as needed
- MARC 21field 375
  - Use subfield $2 if not from RDA
Language of the Person (RDA 9.14)

- Language(s) used by the person in writing, speaking, singing, etc.
- MARC 21 field 377
- In MARC 21, form is three-character code from MARC code list of languages -- no prescribed order if more than one language

Biographical Information (RDA 9.17)

- Information pertaining to life or history of a person
- Can incorporate information from separate fields into a “public note”
- MARC 21 field 678 – our old friend is back!
Wrap-Up

- RDA allows you to create a unique description of a person by recording attributes about that person in an authority record.
- The authorized access point for the person is just a part of that unique identifier.
- An RDA NAR is much more dynamic than an AACR2 NAR!
More Information the New MARC 21 Authority Format Fields

http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/rda/PCC%20RDA%20guidelines/RDA%20in%20NARs-SARs_PCC.pdf

Constructing Authorized Access Points

ACCESS POINTS REPRESENTING PERSONS

9.19 Constructing Access Points to Represent Persons

9.19.1 Authorized Access Point Representing a Person


When constructing an authorized access point to represent a person, use the preferred name for the person (see 8.2.2 RDA) as the basis for the access point.
Authorized Access Points for Persons (RDA 9.19)

- RDA 9.19.1.1: how to put together the elements to construct an authorized point [with links back to specific elements]
  - Preferred name is the basis
  - Additions to the name as instructed under 9.19.1.2–9.19.1.7 – the Big Six!
  - LC policy change for additions and order: date(s) of birth and/or death if available; if still need to differentiate, then cataloger judgment on choice

Additions to the Preferred Name

- 9.19.1.2 (9.4 and 9.6): Title or other designation associated with the person
  - Required for certain names
- 9.19.1.3 (9.3.2/9.3.3): Date of birth and/or death
  - Give if available
- 9.19.1.4 (9.5): Fuller form of name
  - Add to differentiate (LC!)
Additions to the Preferred Name

- 9.19.1.5 (9.3.4): Period of activity of person
  - Add to differentiate
- 9.19.1.6 (9.16): Profession or occupation
  - Required for certain names; Can add to differentiate
- 9.19.1.7 (9.15): Field of activity of person
  - Required for certain names; Can add to differentiate

Putting the Authorized Access Point into MARC 21

- No big surprises here!
- Follow:
  - Punctuation as in AACR2 (RDA Chapter 8 & LCPS 1.7.1)
  - Capitalization as in AACR2 (RDA Appendix A & LCPS 1.7.1)
  - MARC 21 tagging and coding as in AACR2
  - Entry elements as in AACR2
RDA or AACR2?

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<td>100 1</td>
<td>Reid, Helen #c (Pianist)</td>
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Constructing Variant Access Points

9.19.2 Variant Access Point Representing a Person

9.19.2.1 General Guidelines on Constructing Variant Access Points to Represent Persons

When constructing a variant access point to represent a person, use a variant name for the person (see 9.2.3 RDA) as the basis for the access point.

Make additions to the name, if they are considered to be important for identification, applying the instructions given under 8.19.1.2–8.19.1.7 RDA, as applicable.

Additions to the authorized access point are generally included in the variant access point.
Variant Access Points

- Which variants do you include in an authority record as 4XX fields?
- RDA 9.2: CORE ELEMENT
  Preferred name for the person is a core element. Variant names for the person are optional.
- LC policy: cataloger judgment
- Consider what users (remember FRAD User Tasks!) would need or find helpful

RDA and AACR2

- Conceptually different codes
- Authority work under each code has many similarities, though
- But there are some major differences
- What is the same and at what is different?
- Nothing can beat a thorough reading and understanding of RDA!
RDA and AACR2: Similarities

- MARC 21 coding and field order
- Unique headings (AACR2) / Unique access points (RDA) concept
  - Yes, there are undifferentiated names in RDA—but fewer than in AACR2!
- Additions to names (RDA 9.19.1.2-9.19.1.7)
  - But a couple of exceptions!
- Data added to the authority record
  - But in different locations!

RDA and AACR2: Similarities

- NACO Normalization (NACO)
- Punctuation and Spacing (RDA Chapter 8, LCPS 1.7.1)
  - That means initials, capitalization, abbreviations, etc.
- Choice of name (RDA 9.2.2)
- Creators using more than one language (RDA 9.2.2.5.2)
- Changes of name (RDA 9.2.2.7)
RDA and AACR2: Similarities

- Multiple bibliographic identities (RDA 9.2.2.8)
- Entry elements (RDA 9.2.2.4)
- Prefixes (RDA 9.2.2.11)
- Dates added to authorized access point when available (RDA 9.19.1.3 + LCPS for LC)

RDA and AACR2: Differences

- Elements considered part of the name in RDA, and not additions to the name as in AACR2 (RDA 9.2.2.3)
- No RDA “Compatible” access points like AACR2 Compatible headings
- Preferred Source of Information – No Priority Order (RDA 2.2.2)
- Use of subfield $w r $i Real identity in lieu of simple see also references (RDA Appendix K.2)
## RDA and AACR2: Differences

- No difference in contemporary/non-contemporary persons
- Jr., Sr., III, etc. now considered part of the name (RDA 9.2.2.9.5)
- Names consisting of a phrase—no addition (RDA 9.2.2.22)
- Use of “active” over “fl.” (RDA 9.3.4.3)
- No conflict situation—no fuller form added (LC policy—LCPS 9.19.1.4)

## RDA and AACR2: Differences

- May add an occupation or a field of activity to an authorized access point to break a conflict (RDA 9.16.1.6)
- Fictitious characters are now “persons” (RDA 9.0):
  - Poirot, Hercule
- MARC 21 subfield $c$ used more consistently:
  - Butler, Jean $c$ (Composer)
  - [not: Butler, Jean, $c$ composer]
Summary

- Do not fear!
  - If you are a good AACR2 authorities cataloger, you will be a good RDA authorities cataloger
- We stressed the differences here, but there are more similarities than you realize
- Most of RDA Chapter 9 is lifted from AACR2 Chapter 22 with little change

Acknowledgments

These presentation slides have been adapted from RDA training materials prepared by the Library of Congress Policy and Standards Division for RDA Refresher Training at the Library of Congress, October 2011
Here is the link to a helpful document on the PCC web site:

MARC 21 encoding to accommodate new RDA elements 046 and 3XX in NARs and SARs:

http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/rda/PCC%20RDA%20guidelines/RDA%20in%20NARs-SARs_PCC.pdf

About the Author:

Matthew Chojnacki is a freelance writer and music/pop culture historian living in Cleveland, Ohio.
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RIMMF -- RDA in Many Metadata Formats
Modified Template for Persons

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http://www.marcofquality.com/
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About the Authors:

**Kerstin Zumstein** is an editor and journalist specializing in design, architecture and travel. In 2006, she launched *onoffice magazine*, which has since become the leading office interior monthly. Established as an industry expert in architecture and design, she writes for a variety of titles, including *Icon*, *GW and the 100% Design guide*.

**Helen Parton** is a London-based design journalist and former features editor of *onoffice magazine* who specializes in design, interiors and the built environment. Her work has appeared in *Grand Designs, FX and Mix Future Interiors*, and she has completed projects for *100% Design* and the Design Council.
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Cecilia Lewis Kausel, born in Santiago, Chile, is a Full Professor of Interior Architecture at Mount Ida College in Newton, Massachusetts. She received BA degrees in Biology, Physical Anthropology from U-MASS and an SM from the Department of Architecture at MIT.

Certified by the NCIDQ Board, she also holds the license of the State Board of Architects and Interior Designers of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. She has been director of the Interiors Program at Mount Ida College; a research affiliate at MIT’s Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, a Guest Professor at the Bauhaus, and a researcher at the Ministry of Public Works of Spain.
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http://www.marcofquality.com/
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Albert A. Bell, Jr. was born in South Carolina in 1945 but for over thirty years has lived in Michigan ... his wife is a psychologist and he has four adult children and a grandson. He began writing in high school and sold his first magazine article in 1972. His first novel, Daughter of Lazarus, was published in 1988. Since the late 1990s he has had eight books published. The second novel in the series about Pliny the Younger, The Blood of Caesar, was named one of the 5 Best Mysteries of 2008 by Library Journal. The Secret of the Lonely Grave won the Evelyn Thurman Young Readers' Award in 2008. Mysteries are his favorite type of reading (and writing), but he also enjoys baseball and college basketball, and anything that has to do with ancient Rome.
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## RIMMF -- RDA in Many Metadata Formats
### Modified Template for Persons

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About the Author:

Vicki Delany is one of Canada’s most prolific crime writers. Having taken early retirement from her job as a systems analyst in the high-pressure financial world, Vicki is settling down to the rural life in bucolic, Prince Edward County, Ontario where she rarely wears a watch.

Born in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Vicki was raised mostly in Ontario. As a young woman, fresh from quitting Carleton University in a huff in the middle of her final year, she travelled to South Africa where she promptly met a man, married him, and produced three daughters. Eleven years later, Vicki returned to Canada. Of her experiences in Africa she will only say that it gave her insight into the politics of power and oppression that few Canadians get to experience.

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Find Vicki at [www.vickidelany.com](http://www.vickidelany.com)  
[www.facebook.com/vicki.delany](http://www.facebook.com/vicki.delany)
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In this Quiz, you will construct the Authorized Access Point for the person. Assume in all cases that there is no conflict in the LC/NACO Authority File.

Do not forget MARC 21 tags, indicators, and subfield codes!

About the Author:

Matthew Chojnacki is a freelance writer and music/pop culture historian living in Cleveland, Ohio.

Authorized Access Point:

| 1 | 1 | 1 |
About the Authors:

Kerstin Zumstein is an editor and journalist specializing in design, architecture and travel. In 2006, she launched onoffice magazine, which has since become the leading office interior monthly. Established as an industry expert in architecture and design, she writes for a variety of titles, including Icon, GW and the 100% Design guide.

Helen Parton is a London-based design journalist and former features editor of onoffice magazine who specializes in design, interiors and the built environment. Her work has appeared in Grand Designs, FX and Mix Future Interiors, and she has completed projects for 100% Design and the Design Council.

Authorized Access Points (Make one for each creator):

1

1
Cecilia Lewis Kausel, born in Santiago, Chile, is a Full Professor of Interior Architecture at Mount Ida College in Newton, Massachusetts. She received BA degrees in Biology, Physical Anthropology from U-MASS and an SM from the Department of Architecture at MIT.

Certified by the NCIDQ Board, she also holds the license of the State Board of Architects and Interior Designers of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. She has been director of the Interiors Program at Mount Ida College; a research affiliate at MIT’s Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, a Guest Professor at the Bauhaus, and a researcher at the Ministry of Public Works of Spain.

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Authorized Access Point:
There are ten name authority records in the quiz.

Each record shows the 1xx and the Work cat. 670, at a minimum.

Look at each record and answer the questions:

1. Is it an RDA authority record, an AACR2 authority record, or could it be either one?
2. If it is either RDA or AACR2, what characteristics identify it as RDA or AACR2?
3. If it is an RDA record, which RDA instruction(s) support(s) the authorized access point?

Example:

| 046 | 1s 1937 #1938 |
| 100 | Newell, Gordon, ed active 1937-1938 |
| 074 | screenwriter |
| 077 | eng |
| 400 | Powell, Charles Arthur, ed active 1937-1939 |
| 670 | Home on the prairie, 1955; 4b title frame (Charles Arthur Powell) |
| 670 | TCM database, Jan. 11, 2011 4b (Gordon Newell, screenwriter, active 1937-1938; AKA, Charles Arthur Powell) |

Is this an RDA authority record, an AACR2 authority record, or could it be either one?

X RDA

AACR2

Could be either RDA or AACR2

If it is either RDA or AACR2, what characteristics identify it as RDA or AACR2?

RDA because authorized access point uses $d “active” and the active date is used to break a conflict for a “20th century” person

If it is an RDA record, which RDA instruction(s) support(s) the authorized access point?

LCPS 9.3.4.3: instructs use of “active” over “flourished”; see also RDA 9.3.4.3 and RDA 9.19.1.5. Contrast with AACR2 22.17, LCRI 22.17, and LCRI 22.17-22.20. Also note that in RDA an activity date may be used for a 20th century person. Contrast this with LCRI 22.17-22.20 f): “Do not add "flourished" dates to headings for persons living in the twentieth century even if the heading conflicts.”
1) 

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- Is this an RDA authority record, an AACR2 authority record, or could it be either one?
  - _____ RDA
  - _____ AACR2
  - _____ Could be either RDA or AACR2

- If it is either RDA or AACR2, what characteristics identify it as RDA or AACR2?

- If it is an RDA record, which RDA instruction(s) support(s) the authorized access point?
2) Is this an RDA authority record, an AACR2 authority record, or could it be either one?

- RDA
- AACR2
- Could be either RDA or AACR2

If it is either RDA or AACR2, what characteristics identify it as RDA or AACR2?

If it is an RDA record, which RDA instruction(s) support(s) the authorized access point?
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<td>Jesuits</td>
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<td>375</td>
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<tr>
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<td>ger</td>
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<td>Browe, Petrus, †d. 1878</td>
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<td>LCCN ac06-3686: His Zur Geschichte der Entmannung, 1936 †b (hdlg. Browe, Peter, 1876--; usage: Peter Browe)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>670</td>
<td>De ordinali, 1932 †b v.1, t.p. (Petrus Browe, S.J.)</td>
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  - _____ RDA
  - _____ AACR2
  - _____ Could be either RDA or AACR2

- If it is either RDA or AACR2, what characteristics identify it as RDA or AACR2?

- If it is an RDA record, which RDA instruction(s) support(s) the authorized access point?
4)

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<td>The innovation potential of diversity, 2010, ©2010: #b t.p. (Peter Ohlhausen) p. 188 (Dr.-Ing.; Fraunhofer-Inst. für Arbeitswirtschaft und Organisation IAO and head of Competence Centre Innovation Management; research in innovation management, R&amp;D management, knowledge management, and project management; studied mech. engr. at Univ. of Stuttgart)</td>
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- Is this an RDA authority record, an AACR2 authority record, or could it be either one?
  
  _____ RDA
  _____ AACR2
  _____ Could be either RDA or AACR2

- If it is either RDA or AACR2, what characteristics identify it as RDA or AACR2?

- If it is an RDA record, which RDA instruction(s) support(s) the authorized access point?
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<td>670</td>
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<td>Sustainability in emerging markets, c2010: #b p.2 (Chris Gibbons, MBA)</td>
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- Is this an RDA authority record, an AACR2 authority record, or could it be either one?

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Assume conflict with Rose, Edward J.

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