

## 9. 264/[260] ‡b & ‡c with Examples

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## 9. 264/[260] ‡b & ‡c with Examples

### 264/[260] ‡b Publisher.

**RDA.** Only the transcription of the first publisher named is generally required. If the first publisher is functionally connected to another institution (think "on behalf of," "for the <institution>" etc.), both are transcribed with the connecting words in a single subfield b.

RDA gives the cataloger the option to record additional publisher names; as long as they have been accurately transcribed, they can be left as is.

RDA allows [publisher not identified] if not on the item, but, as with "[place of publication not identified]" the situation is unlikely, for the same reasons.

**AACR2.** LC instructions are to transcribe all publishers if they appear on the title page. Use the verso t.p. (or sometimes the last page [the colophon]) as the source if all the publication information appears there instead of on the title page. If there is a U.S. publisher not mentioned on any of these prescribed sources that appears elsewhere, transcribe it as well. Generally accept the form of the publisher's name as transcribed by LC. (This applies to member copy as well.)

### EXAMPLE 1. Publication area

Foot of title page:

McClelland and Stewart	
World Crafts Council	
Toronto & London	
2005	

Transcribe as:

260     |     | ‡a Toronto : ‡b McClelland and Stewart : ‡b World Crafts Council, ‡c 2005.

COMMENT: Note that <space><colon><space> <‡b> precedes the second publisher transcription when the place of publication is the same.

RDA:

264     |     | 1 | ‡a Toronto : ‡b McClelland and Stewart, ‡c 2005.

### EXAMPLE 2. Publication area. (U.S. publisher is not on the chief source but appears elsewhere)

Foot of title page	T.p. verso
Clarendon Press	Published in the United States by Oxford
Oxford	New York
2006	

**AACR2**

260     |     | ‡a Oxford : ‡b Clarendon Press ; ‡a New York : ‡b Oxford University Press, ‡c 2006.

**RDA:**

260     |     | ‡a Oxford : ‡b Clarendon Press, ‡c 2006.

### EXAMPLE 3. Publication area

Foot of title page	T.p. verso
M	First Published in Great Britain 2006 by Macmillan Press

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2006	Ltd. London First Published in the United States of America 2006 by St. Martin's Press New York
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**RDA:** If the item in hand is the U.S. imprint and the CIP record has a U.S. imprint, leave the LC CIP 264 as is; consider the LC cataloging to be a match (assuming same ISBN, etc.). For example, the verso t.p. has both the U.S. and U.K. ISBNs, but the cover has only the U.S. ISBN or names only the U.S. publisher. If the item in hand is the U.K. imprint, search the utilities for the Macmillan U.K. imprint record, or create a variant edition record for the Macmillan U.K. imprint. If you can't tell whether you have the U.S. or U.K. imprint, assume you have the U.S. imprint, i.e., a match.

U.S. imprint/CIP publisher statement:

264	1	‡a New York : ‡b St. Martin's Press, ‡c 2006.
-----	---	--

If cataloged as a U.K. imprint:

264	1	‡a London : ‡b Macmillan Press Ltd., ‡c 2006.
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Note that the publisher name as it appears in the book is transcribed as found. AACR2 would probably give the publisher name in the shortest "recognizable" form and would leave out **Ltd.**

### AACR2

The AACR2 LCRI says to record more than one publisher if more than one publisher is on the title page or on the verso or colophon if absent from the title page; RDA only requires one publisher. But here the separate "First published in" phrasing implies that this is not an instance of co-publication but separate publication in the U.S. and U.K. In this situation, LC considers Macmillan and St. Martin's to be 2 distinct publishers; separate records are created depending on whether the item in hand is a U.S. vs. a U.K. imprint. LC CIP records are most likely to reflect the U.S. publisher, St. Martin's Press. If you suspect you have the U.K. imprint and the LC CIP record is for the U.S. imprint, catalog the item in hand as a separate edition.

LC CIP

260	‡a New York : ‡b St. Martin's Press, ‡c 2006.
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DO NOT UPDATE TO:

260	‡a London : ‡b Macmillan ; ‡a New York : ‡b St. Martin's Press, ‡c 2006.
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Consult with your supervisor when in doubt. See also [Added Copy or New Record: Books](#) [1].

### EXAMPLE 4. Publication area.

If two or more publishers appear in your source in a phrase and have the same place of publication, they are entered in the same subfield b. If they have different places of publication, they are entered in separate subfields.

Foot of t.p.:

New York & Boston  Foremost Americans Pub. Corp. for Bowker  2007	
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AACR2 transcription:

260	‡a New York : ‡b Foremost Americans Pub. Corp. for Bowker, ‡c 2007.
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**RDA.** No change from AACR2 (but should be 264 \_1). Some of the early LC records used 260 because 264 was not authorized at the time.

### EXAMPLE 5. Publication area.

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Foot of t.p.:

<p>GARLAND PUBLISHING INC. NEW YORK AND LONDON</p> <p>AND</p> <p>FONDATION LE CORBUSIER PARIS</p> <p>2008</p>	
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**RDA.** Only the first named publisher is required, but transcribing other publishers is not forbidden either. The RDA publisher transcription should be in the same form as the publisher name appears on the title page. Abbreviate only if the abbreviation is on the t.p.

264		‡a New York : ‡b Garland Publishing Inc., ‡c 2008.
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AACR2 transcription:

260		‡a New York : ‡b Garland ; ‡a Paris : ‡b Fondation Le Corbusier, ‡c 2008.
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COMMENT: In AACR2 cataloging, the name of the publisher is transcribed in a form briefer than it appears on the source. How much to abridge is cataloger judgment; the idea is for the publisher name to be readily recognizable.

### EXAMPLE 6. Publication area.

Foot of t.p.:

<p>Published for the Glenbow-Alberta Institute, Calgary, Alta. by University of Toronto Press</p> <p>Toronto Buffalo London</p> <p>2009</p>	
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**RDA.** The complicated AACR2 rule for recording the place of publication in the country of the cataloging agency has not been carried over into RDA.

RDA transcription. "Buffalo" not transcribed, but the grammatical connection of the issuing body and the publisher is still the rule.

264		‡a Toronto : ‡b Published for the Glenbow-Alberta Institute, Calgary, Alta., by University of Toronto Press, ‡c 2009
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AACR2 (obsolete) transcribes as:

260		‡a Toronto ; ‡a Buffalo : ‡b Published for the Glenbow-Alberta Institute, Calgary, Alta., by University of Toronto Press
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COMMENT: AACR2 transcription steps. The publisher is the University of Toronto Press. Toronto is the first place named so it must be transcribed; the U of T Press is also in Buffalo, a U.S. city, so Buffalo must be transcribed as well. The Glenbow-Alberta Institute is not the publisher, so it is not transcribed in a separate subfield b with a separate subfield a for Calgary. (Cp. with the Fondation Le Corbusier in the example above) Since "Calgary, Alta." is considered to be part of the phrase, however, it is transcribed as part of subfield b.

LC guidelines (LCRI 1.4D4) for distributor transcription are to ignore the distributor if the book is more than 3 years

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old or if the distributor appears on the dust jacket. Otherwise, record the distributor if it is printed or appears on a label or as a stamp anywhere on the book. (If the distributor is taken from a label or stamp, a note needs to be made [LCRI 1.4A2].) The distributor does not have to be from the same source as the publisher.

### EXAMPLE 7. Publication area.

Foot of title page:	T.p. verso:
Alfred A. Knopf New York and London 2010	Distributed by Random House, Inc. New York London Toronto

**RDA.** Transcription of the distributor statement is required only if the publisher statement lacks place and/or publisher and/or publication date. *Remember: never record the distributor in 264 \_1; use 264 \_2.* If there is no distributor statement, the printing statement is transcribed. However, this situation is highly unlikely in books selected for CIP.

264		1	‡a New York : ‡b Knopf, ‡c [date of publication not identified]
264		2	‡a New York : ‡b Distributed by Random House, ‡c 2010.

Preferred practice:

264			‡a New York : ‡b Knopf, ‡c [2010]
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AACR2 obsolete practice would transcribe both the publisher and the distributor in the same 260 field.

260	‡a New York : ‡b Knopf : ‡b Distributed by Random House, ‡c 2010.
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COMMENT: Note that if multiple publisher statements are transcribed, the first word of each publisher statement is capitalized, as is the case with the previous example.

### 264/260 ‡c Date of publication.

Make sure the date of publication on the book matches the date of publication on the CIP record. The date of publication is either the date as it appears on the title page or the date as it appears on the verso of the title page in a phrase like "First published <date>"

### EXAMPLE 8. Publication area:

Foot of title page:	T.p. verso:
Scribner's New York and Boston	First U.S. edition 2000

CIP record has:

260	‡a New York : ‡b Scribner's, ‡c 1999.
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**AACR2.** Update to:

260	‡a New York : ‡b Scribner's, ‡c 2000.
-----	---------------------------------------

**RDA**

264	‡a New York : ‡b Scribner's, ‡c 2000.
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If you change the date of publication to match the book, remember to change the date of publication in the fixed field by clicking on the 008 button, selecting Date 1 (yyyy) and typing in the date. For monographs, a book with a

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single date is entered as:

Publication Status s : Single known date/probable date

Date 1 (yyyy) <DATE>

Date 2 (yyyy) <BLANK>

The fixed fields for dates in the 008 for the example above would be:

Note that the Publication Status is "s" for single.

The call number date in the MFHD call number should generally reflect the date of publication (corrected if necessary). Note that sometimes the date in the call number is not keyed to the publication date; if a conference is used as the main entry and the date of the conference is given in the qualifier, the date in the call number reflects the date of the conference in the qualifier, not the date of publication. The date in 050 00 is not corrected if the date in 264/260 is corrected. See the 050 section.

If the book lacks a publication date, the copyright date is used, but it must be identified as a copyright date by preceding the date with a "c".

### EXAMPLE 9. Publication area:

Foot of title page:	T.p. verso:
Libraries Unlimited Westport, Connecticut	c1999

### AACR2. Transcribe as:

260		‡a Westport, Conn. : ‡b Libraries Unlimited, ‡c c1999.
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**RDA** If there is a copyright date but no date of publication, generally use the date of copyright as the presumed date of publication in brackets. Some records cataloged in 2011 may have the copyright date as well as the bracketed publication date. In current cataloging, the bracketed date is sufficient, but some libraries may continue to include 264 \_4. If 264 \_4 is included, check 008 to make sure the Type of date is "t" rather than "s" and that Date 1 is the (inferred) publication date and Date 2 is the copyright date.

264		‡a Westport, <b>Connecticut</b> : ‡b Libraries Unlimited, ‡c [1999]
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COMMENT: Unlike 245 & 250, a period is not required at the end of the field as long as there is some kind of end publication--in this case the bracket. (Applies to both AACR2 & RDA)

If the book has both a date of publication and a copyright date, and the dates differ, only the date of publication is transcribed. (At one time both dates were transcribed; you will sometimes see this in older cataloging.)

### EXAMPLE 10. Publication area:

Foot of title page:	T.p. verso:
UNICYCLE PRESS  Media Pennsylvania  2003	c2002

**RDA.** LC-PCC PS does not consider the copyright to be mandatory unless no publication date, with or without brackets, can be entered in 264 ‡c. This situation is unlikely, since in most cases the publication date can be inferred and entered in brackets, so the RDA transcription would be the same as the AACR2 transcription in this situation. (During the test period, the copyright date was treated as mandatory, so records created during the 2011 period will have a copyright date even if a publication date is on the book (i.e., unbracketed). Note that if Pennsylvania is not abbreviated on the title page, you should transcribe it unabbreviated.

264		‡a Media, <b>Pennsylvania</b> : ‡b Unicycle Press, ‡c 2003.
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If a book was received for cataloging in November 2001 with no date of publication and a copyright date of 2002, follow LC practice as described in LCRI 1.4F1: "If a U.S. trade publication has a publication date that is in the year following the year in which the publication is received, accept the later publication date as the date of the edition being cataloged. For example, if "2002" appears as the publication date on a publication received in 2001, give "2002" as the publication date."

### AACR2 version:

260	‡a Media, Pa. : ‡b Unicycle Press, ‡c 2003.
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### EXAMPLE 11.

Book received for cataloging Nov. 2001.

Foot of title page:

Random House Large Print in Association with Random House  
New York San Francisco Boston

### AACR2 transcribed as:

260	‡a New York : ‡b Random House Large Print in association with Random House, ‡c c2002.
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### RDA

The LCPS currently follows the AACR2 LCRI. If the book is received for cataloging in November 2001 but the only date is "©2002," enter the copyright date without the copyright symbol in brackets: [2002]; the copyright date is not necessary.

264	‡a New York : ‡b Random House Large Print in association with Random House, ‡c [2002]
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### EXAMPLE 12

Foot of title page:

Random House Large Print in Association with Random House  
New York San Francisco Boston

**2002**

### RDA

264	‡a New York : ‡b Random House Large Print in association with Random House, ‡c 2002.
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In RDA, in the more common scenario, if the book has both a publication date and a copyright date, and both dates are the same, simply transcribe the publication date. (You may encounter RDA records from the test that have recorded both the publication & copyright dates even though they are the same. Make the adjustment if you are upgrading a CIP record; if the CIP has already been updated or if you are processing a member record cataloged as rda, there is no need to fix the record, since correct procedure was followed at the time, and in any case, the LCPS leaves it to the cataloger to decide. If the adjustment is made, be sure to update the 260 to 264 \_1 (assuming the 040 indicates rda). Generally adding 264 \_4 is not recommended because it means you also need to update 008 to change the Type of Date to "t" and enter the publication date in Date 1 and the copyright date in Date 2

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### AACR2

260		‡a New York : ‡b Random House Large Print in association with Random House, ‡c 2002.
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### RDA Test Records (Obsolete)

260		‡a New York : ‡b Random House Large Print in association with Random House, ‡c <b>2002</b> , © <del>2002</del> .
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Recording dates for multipart. See the special instructions under Multipart Policies and Procedures.

### 263 ANTICIPATED DATE OF PUBLICATION.

Delete this field. (It is not a significant error if this is overlooked.)

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**Source URL:** <https://web.library.yale.edu/Cataloging/CIP/editing-264b>

### Links

[1] <https://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/workflow/added-copy-or-new-record-books>