16. 5xx, 1xx, 6xx, and 7xx: Notes, Access Points & Examples

5XX FIELDS.

LC-PCC PS 17.6.1.3. Follow LC guidelines -- no significant change from the LCRI 2.7B--but RDA records will have AACR2 abbreviations spelled out unless the note is in quotation marks.

LC-PCC PS 1.7.1. References to unnumbered pages in bibliographical and other notes are not bracketed if the CIP record is coded as RDA. Keep in mind that in field 300 brackets are not used for unnumbered pages, but the term "unnumbered" is required when appropriate.

Bibliographical notes are mandatory if applicable in LC cataloging. If pagination is involved, the copy cataloger needs to supply it to the note. Since the CIP cataloger at LC did not have the book in hand, there may be bibliographical references in the book but not in the CIP record. In that case, the copy cataloger should supply the note.

If the book includes bibliographical references (footnotes or endnotes), use the note. The same note would be used in either RDA or AACR2 cataloging.

‡a Includes bibliographical references.

If the book includes a bibliography or bibliographies, record the page numbers as a range in a parenthetical qualifier to the standard note in the form *page* <first page number> - hyphen - <last page number>. The closing parenthesis is followed by a period. If bibliographical references are recorded in a 504 note, code "b" in the Orbis 008 fixed field Contents. Note that RDA practice does not bracket the unnumbered page but AACR2 requires brackets in that situation.

RDA spells out "pages."

‡a Includes bibliographical references (pages 125-127).

AACR2 abbreviates "pages" as "p."

‡a Includes bibliographical references (**p.** 125-127).

RDA: In notes, brackets or "unnumbered" are not used to identify unnumbered pages.

‡a Includes bibliographical references (pages 504-506).

AACR2 The obsolete AACR2 practice used brackets to identify unnumbered pages.

‡a Includes bibliographical references (p. [504]-506).

If the book includes an index, record the index in a 500 note in the form Includes index. Use the plural if there is more than one index. The note would be used in the same form whether the record was coded as RDA or AACR.

504 ‡a Includes index.

If the book includes both bibliographical references and an index, record the index as part of the bibliographical references note in 504.

RDA cataloging will spell out abbreviations & leave out the bracket (LCPS 1.7.1)

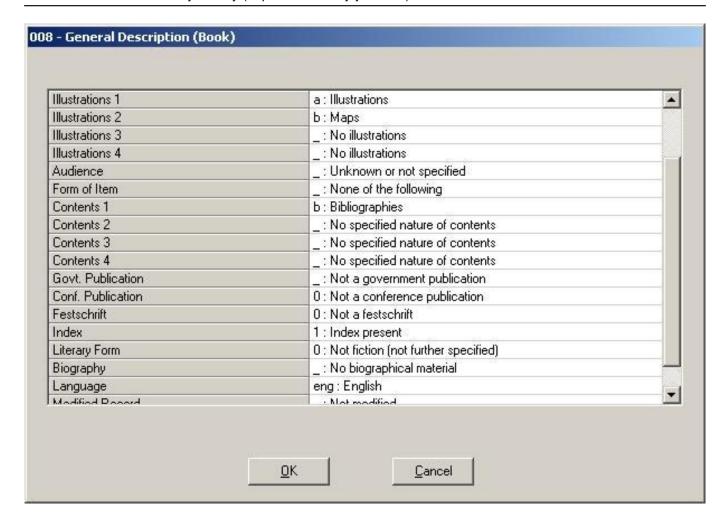
ta Includes bibliographical references (pages 405-430) and indexes.

AACR2. Note use of abbreviation and brackets.

‡a Includes bibliographical references (p. 405-[430]) and indexes.

008 If 504 is in the bibliographic record, there should be a corresponding "b" in the 008 **Contents** fixed field. If an index is recorded, code 1 in the 008 fixed field **Index**.

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If an errata or erratum slip has been inserted, account for it in a note:

500	‡a Errata slip inserted. <more error="" one="" than=""></more>
500	‡a Erratum slip inserted. <one error=""></one>

In general, make sure that the other notes on the CIP record really apply to the book. Unless the notes are quoted, however, they do not actually have to be on the physical book itself. Touch base with your supervisor if you think a note should be deleted.

1XX, 6xx, and 7xx FIELDS.

Unless there is an obvious typographical error, access fields (1xx, 6xx, 7xx) are left as is.

If there are multiple authors collaborating on a book, RDA cataloging enters under the first author named, unless another author is given typographical prominence or other indication that the author is the primary creator. As a result, if the sequence of author names in the bibliographic record differs from the sequence of author names on the title page, the 100 field will probably need to be changed as well as the statement of responsibility in the bibliographic record. Always consult with your supervisor before making changes of this type.

RDA does not have a special "rule of three" for deciding on whether to enter under author or title. Even if more than 3 authors collaborate on a book (sometimes the case with textbooks), the primary (usually the first) author is entered in 100. Do not confuse collaborations of multiple authors creating a single monograph with a collection of papers or essays by different authors. Collections continue to be entered under title.

Collaboration:

0.000.000						
100	1		‡a Yang, Fan, ‡e author.			
245	1	0	‡a Capturing Connectivity			
			and Causality in Complex Industrial Processes / ‡c			
			by Fan Yang, Ping Duan,			

16. 5xx, 1xx, 6xx, and 7xx: Notes, Access Points & Examples

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			Sirish L. Shah, Tongwen Chen.
Collection/Comp	oilation:		
245	0	0	‡a Chemistry and physics of modern materials: ‡b processing, production and applications / ‡c edited by Jimsher N. Aneli, DSc, Alfonso Jimenez, PhD, Stefan Kubica, PhD; Gennady E. Zaikov, DSc, A.K. Haghi, PhD, and Alberto D'Amore, DSc, reviewers and advisory board members.
700	1		‡a Aneli, Jimsher N., ‡e editor.

RDA records will sometimes have relationship designators (‡e) as the last element of 7xx and 1xx. Leave these as is; don't add additional designators. Only authorized terms from RDA Appendix I can be used in ‡e.

100 1 ‡a Dickens, Charles, ‡d 1812-1870, ‡e	e author.
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1 ‡a Bloom, Harold, **‡e editor**. <formerly: editor of compilation>

RELATED DOCUMENTS:

The Cataloging in Publication Program: the Library of Congress [1]

Ending Punctuation for Variable Fields [2]

Source URL: https://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/CIP/editing-5xx-etc

Links

[1] http://www.loc.gov/publish/cip/ [2] https://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/end-punct-var-fields