**Cataloguing Code Comparison for the
IFLA Meeting of Experts on an International Cataloguing Code
July 2003**

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BIBLIOTECA APOSTOLICA VATICANA (BAV)
Commissione per le catalogazioni

AACR2 compliant cataloguing code
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Response submitted April, 30, 2003

1. **PARIS PRINCIPLES**

1.1. Our cataloguing code is based on the Paris Principles for choice and form of headings and entry words except for some categories of entries (form of headings). See comments relating to Paris Principle 6-8.

Paris Principle 2. Functions of the Catalogue: the catalogue should be an efficient instrument for ascertaining
　　　　2.1 whether the library contains a particular book specified by
　　　　　　　a) its author
　　　　　　　b) if the author is not named in the book, its title alone, or
　　　　　　　c) if author and title are inappropriate or insufficient for identification, a suitable substitute for the title; and
　　　　2.2 (a) which works by a particular author and
　　　　　　(b) which editions of a particular work are in the library.

　　　　　COMMENTS: *We have adopted rules as instructed in AACR2 §§ 21.0-21.39.C*

Paris Principle 3. Structure of the Catalogue: To discharge these functions the catalogue should contain
　　　　3.1 at least one entry for each book catalogued, and
　　　　3.2 more than one entry relating to any book, whenever this is necessary in the interests of the user or because of the characteristics of the book – for example:
　　　　3.21 when the author is known by more than one name or form of name, or
　　　　3.22 when the author's name has been ascertained but is not on the title-page of the book, or
　　　　3.23 when several authors or collaborators have shared in the creation of the book, or
　　　　3.24 when the book is attributed to various authors, or
　　　　3.25 when the book contains a work known by various titles.

COMMENTS: *We have adopted rules as instructed in AACR2 §§ 22.1.B-221D2; 22.2-22.3*

Paris Principle 4. Kinds of Entry: Entries may be of the following kinds: main entries, added entries and references.

4.1 One entry for each book – the main entry – must be a full entry, giving all the particulars necessary for identifying the book. Other entries may be either added entries (i.e. additional entries, based on the main entry and repeating under other headings information given in it) or references (which direct the reader to another place in the catalogue).

COMMENTS: *We have adopted rules as instructed in AACR2 §§ 21.0-21.39.C*
Cross-references are established by following the AACR2, §§26.1-26.5

Paris Principle 5. Use of Multiple Entries: The two functions of the catalogue (see 2.1 and 2.2) are most effectively discharged by

5.1 an entry for each book under a heading derived from the author's name or from the title as printed in the book, and

5.2 when variant forms of the author's name or of the title occur, an entry for each book under a uniform heading, consisting of one particular form of the author's name or one particular title, or, for books not identified by author or title, a uniform heading consisting of a suitable substitute for the title, and

5.3 appropriate added entries and/or references.

COMMENTS: *We choose, as the basis of the heading for a personal name, the name by which a person is known as instructed in AACR2 § 22.1A.*
We enter a corporate body directly under the name by which it is commonly identified, as instructed in AACR2 §§ 24.1A and 24.13, 24.18.
Then, we follow the instructions in AACR2 § 25.1 in deciding whether to use uniform titles.

Paris Principle 6. Function of Different Kinds of Entry

6.1 The main entry for works entered under author's names should normally be made under a uniform heading. The main entry for works entered under title may be either under the title as printed in the book, with an added entry under a uniform title, or under a uniform title, with added entries or references under the other titles. The latter practice is recommended for the cataloguing of well-known works, especially those known by conventional titles (see 11.3)[2]

[2]The principles established for treatment of works entered under title may be followed also in arranging entries under any particular author heading.

6.2 Entries under other names or forms of name for the same author should normally take the form of references; but added entries may be used in special cases.[3]

[3]e.g. when a particular group of works is associated with a particular name.

6.3 Entries under other titles for the same work should normally take the form of added entries; but references may be used when a reference can replace a number of added entries under one heading.[4]

[4]e.g. when a particular variant title has been used in a number of editions.

6.4 Added entries (or in appropriate cases references) should also be made under the names of joint-authors, collaborators, etc., and under the titles of works having their main entry under an author's name, when the title is an important alternative means of identification.

Paris Principle 7. Choice of Uniform Heading: The uniform heading should normally be the most frequently used name (or form of name) or title appearing in editions of the works catalogued or in references to them by accepted authorities.

7.1 When editions have appeared in several languages, preference should in general be given to a heading based on editions in the original language; but if this language is not normally used in the catalogue, the heading may be derived from editions and references in one of the languages normally used there.

Paris Principle 8. Single Personal Author:

8.1 The main entry for every edition of a work ascertained to be by a single personal author should be made under the author's name. An added entry or reference should be made under the title or each edition in which the author's name is not stated on the title-page.

8.2 The uniform heading should be the name by which the author is most frequently identified in editions of his works[5], in the fullest form commonly appearing there, except that

[5]Subject to section 7.1

8.21 another name or form of name should be taken as the uniform heading if it has become established in general usage either in references to the author in biographical, historical and literary works, or in relation to his public activities other than authorship;

8.22 a further identifying characteristic should be added, if necessary, to distinguish the author from others of the same name.

COMMENTS: Relating to Paris Principle 6-8, for the forms of headings we have adopted local variations[*] differing from AACR2 for the following categories of headings:

- saints
- popes and antipopes
- cardinals and bishops, patriarchs and religious names
- biblical characters
- Roman emperors
- Medieval names
- Classical Latin and Greek names
- Byzantines names (to 1300)

* They refer to the "Norme per il catalogo degli stampati" (3rd ed., 1949) we adopted in the past (up to 1983)

Paris Principle 9. Entry under Corporate Bodies:

9.1 The main entry for a work should be made under the name of a corporate body (i.e. any institution, organized body or assembly of persons known by a corporate or collective name),

9.11 when the work is by its nature necessarily the expression of the collective thought or activity of the corporate body,[6] even if signed by a person in the capacity of an officer or servant of the corporate body, or

[6] e.g. official reports, rules and regulations, manifestoes, programmes and records of the results of collective work.

9.12 when the wording of the title or title-page, taken in conjunction with the nature of the work, clearly implies that the corporate body is collectively responsible for the content of the work.[7]

[7] e.g. serials whose titles consists [sic] of a generic term (Bulletin, Transactions, etc.) preceded or followed by the name of a corporate body, and which include some account of the activities of the body.

9.2 In other cases, when a corporate body has performed a function (such as that of an editor) subsidiary to the function of the author, an added entry should be made under the name of the corporate body.

9.3 In doubtful cases, the main entry may be made either under the name of the corporate body or under the title or the name of the personal author, with an added entry in either case under the alternative not chosen for the main entry.

9.4 The uniform heading for works entered under the name of a corporate body should be the name by which the body is most frequently identified in its publications, except that

9.41 if variant forms of the name are frequently found in the publications, the uniform heading should be the official form of the name;

9.42 if there are official names in several languages, the heading should be the name in whichever of these languages is best adapted to the needs of the users of the catalogue;

9.43 if the corporate body is generally known by a conventional name, this conventional name (in one of the languages normally used in the catalogue) should be the uniform heading;

9.44 for states and other territorial authorities the uniform heading should be the currently used form of the name of the territory concerned in the language best adapted to the needs of the users of the catalogue;

9.45 if the corporate body has used in successive periods different names which cannot be regarded as minor variations of one name, the heading for each work should be the name at the time of its publication, the different names being connected by references[8];

[8] It is a permissible alternative, when it is certain that the successive names denote the same body, to assemble all the entries under the latest name with references from the other names.

9.46 a further identifying characteristic should be added, if necessary, to distinguish the corporate body from others of the same name.

9.5 Constitutions, laws and treaties, and certain other works having similar characteristics, should be entered under the name of the appropriate state or other territorial authority, with formal or conventional titles indicating the nature of the material. Added entries for the actual titles should be made as needed.

9.6 A work of a corporate body which is subordinate to a superior body should be entered under the name of the subordinate body, except that

9.61 if this name itself implies subordination or subordinate function, or is insufficient to identify the subordinate body, the heading should be the name of the subordinate body as a subheading;

9.62 if the subordinate body is an administrative, judicial or legislative organ of a government, the heading should be the name of the appropriate state or other territorial authority with the name of the organ as a subheading.

Paris Principle 10. Multiple Authorship: When two or more authors[9] have shared in the creation of a work,

[9] In this section the word "author" is used to include a corporate body under whose name entries are made (see section 9).

10.1 if one author is represented in the book as the principal author, the others playing a subordinate or auxiliary role, the main entry for the work should be made under the name of the principal author;

10.2 if no author is represented as the principal author, the main entry should be made under

10.21 the author named first on the title-page, if the number of authors is two or three, added entries being made under the name(s) of the other author(s);

10.22 the title of the work, if the number of authors is more than three, added entries being made under the author named first in the book and under as many other authors as may appear necessary.

10.3 Collections. The main entry for a collection consisting of independent works or parts of works by different authors should be made

10.31 [Main text] under the title of the collection, if it has a collective title;

10.32 [Main text] under the name of the author, or under the title, of the first work in the collection, if there is no collective title

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10.33 [Main text] in both cases, an added entry should be made under the name of the compiler (i.e. the person responsible for assembling from various sources the material in the collection) if known.

10.34 [Main text] Exception: if the name of the compiler appears prominently on the title-page, the main entry may be made under the name of the compiler, with an added entry under the title.

10.4 If successive parts of a work are attributed to different authors, the main entry should be made under the author of the first part.

COMMENTS: For collections, selections (collective titles) and shared responsibilities we have adopted rules as instructed in AACR2, §§ 25.6B3, 21.6, 25.9 and App. D

Paris Principle 11. Works entered under Title:

11.1 Works having their main entry under the title are

11.11 works whose authors have not been ascertained;

11.12 works by more than three authors, none of whom is principal author (see 10.22);

11.13 collections of independent works or parts of works, by different authors, published with a collective title;

11.14 works (including serials and periodicals) known primarily or conventionally by title rather than by the name of the author.

11.2 An added entry or reference should be made under the title for

11.21 anonymous editions of works whose authors have been ascertained;

11.22 works having their main entry under the name of the author, when the title is an important alternative means of identification;

11.23 works whose main entry is made under the name of a corporate body, but which have distinctive titles not including the name of the corporate body;

11.24 collections whose main entry is made exceptionally under the compiler.

11.3 The uniform heading (for main or added entries, see 6.1) for works entered under title should be the original title or the title most frequently used in editions of the work[11], except that

[11]Subject to Section 7.1

11.31 if the work is generally known by a conventional title, the uniform heading should be the conventional title.

11.4 The uniform heading for works of which successive parts or volumes bear different titles should be the title of the first part, unless the majority of the parts of volumes bear another title.

11.5 When a serial publication is issued successively under different titles, a main entry should be made under each title for the series of issues bearing that title, with indication of at least the immediately preceding and succeeding titles. For each such series of issues, an added entry may be made under one selected title.[12] If however, the variations in title are only slight, the most frequently used form may be adopted as a uniform heading for all issues.

[12]If it is desired to collect information about the serial publication as a whole in one place in the catalogue.

11.6 Multi-lateral international treaties and conventions and certain other categories of publications issued with non-distinctive titles may be entered under a uniform conventional heading chosen to reflect the form of the work.[13]

[13]If it is desired to group these publications in one place in the catalogue.

Paris Principle 12. Entry Word for Personal Names: When the name of a personal author consists of several words, the choice of entry word is determined so far as possible by agreed usage in the country of which the author is a citizen, or, if this is not possible, by agreed usage in the language which he generally uses.

1.3 Do your rules call for a main entry and added entries (per the Paris Principles) or what other device is used for arranging bibliographic records in your catalogue/bibliography/list?

R: For arranging bibliographic records we use main and added entries, multi-language links between English and Italian forms of entries (e.g. topical subjects) and

headings according to AACR2 versus local variations (e.g. vernacular form / Latin form of personale names). There is also a sort of linkage between records: vertical links with component parts and horizontal links (the linking entry fields 76X-78X implemented in MARC 21).

1.4. What is the most typical "main entry" for works according to your rules (e.g., author then title; first author/title; all authors/title; title only when there is no author; other?)

> R.: *author then title*

2. ISBD (INTERNATIONAL STANDARD BIBLIOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION)
> *2.1. Our cataloguing code is based on ISBD for rules for description.*
> *Type of bibliographic descriptions available in the BAV OPAC: monographs, serials, visual materials (graphic prints, drawings), maps, music (scores), electronic resources (CD-ROM), realia (coins).*

2.2. In what ways do you vary from the ISBDs and why (to meet what needs)? Please cite your rules that differ.

3. PERSONAL NAMES

3.A. PRINCIPLES
3.A.1. Do your rules have a goal to collocate the works of an author under the controlled name of the person?

> R.: *Validation of headings is of the utmost importance in Vatican Library's cataloguing procedures. We used to identify authors and check variations of personal names.*

3.A.2. What other underlying principles guide your treatment of personal names?

> *R.: We add person's dates (birth, death, etc.) as the last element of a heading.*

3.B. CHOICE:

3.B.1. Which name used by a person is the preferred name for your rules?
> R.: *We choose the name by which a person is commonly known. This may be the person's real name, pseudonym, title of nobility, nickname, initials, or other appellation.*

3.C. STRUCTURE

3.C.1. Do you follow the IFLA Names of Persons when formulating the structure of a personal name?

> *R.: No, we don't. We formulate our headings according to AACR2 and the above mentioned local variations.*

3.C.2. What is the structure of personal names (headings and references) in your code?
> R.: *Apart form the choice among different names or different forms of the same names, the structure of personal names is given by the order of elements: entries under surname/title of nobility/given name, etc. or under phrase. Then there are additions to name such as titles of nobility and terms of honour, dates and other distinguishing terms. In other words a person's name consists of several parts and we select as the entry element that part of the name under which the person is listed in our authoritative alphabetic lists.*

3.C.3. What are the guiding principles for structuring names in your code?

> R.: *We formulate our headings according to AACR2 and the above mentioned local variations.*

3.D. PSEUDONYMS
3.D.1. Do your rules provide for the identification of "bibliographic identities" for the personas used by a person or group of persons?

> R.: *If two or more persons collaborate and use a single pseudonym, we use the pseudonym as the heading for a work produced by their collaboration. Then we refer to the pseudonym from their names.*
> *If a person has established two or more bibliographic identities, as indicated by the fact that works of one type appear under one pseudonym and works of other types appear under other pseudonyms or the person's real name we choose, as the basis for the heading for each group of works, the name by which works in that group are identified.*

3.D.2. How are pseudonyms treated (as references to a real name, as references to a predominantly used name, etc.)?

> R.: *According to AACR2, § 22.1A, we choose, as the basis of the heading for a person, the name by which he or she is commonly known. This may be the person's real name or pseudonym.*

3.E. DIFFERENTIATING
3.E.1. Do your rules differentiate the names of persons so each has a unique authorized form as heading?

R.: *Yes, of course.*

3.E.2. What elements are used to distinguish one name from another that is similar?
Distinguishing terms are: fuller forms, dates, qualifiers (e.g. term of address, title of position or office, initials of an academic degree, initials denoting membership in an organization).

3.E.3. When do you add these elements?

R.: *During the authority control, when we have two or more undifferantiated names.*

3.E.4. Which elements do you add to the heading and which do you include in an authority record for that person?
R.: *See § 3.E.2*

3.F. AUTHORITY CONTROL
3.F.1. Do your rules call for the creation and maintenance of an authority file for controlling the forms of personal names used as headings and references in your catalogs and national bibliographies?

R.: *we have a central service for the authority control and we establish our authority records according to NACO recommendations.*

3.F.2. Do you provide links between names of individuals that are part of groups and the corporate name for the group? If so, in what situations?
R.: *No, we don't.*

4. **CORPORATE NAMES**
4.1. What entities do your rules consider as corporate bodies? (e.g., ships, spacecraft, government or private agencies, institutions, corporations, societies, expeditions, performing groups, named meetings and conferences, festivals, exhibitions, etc.)

R.: *Every organization or a group of persons that is identified by a particular name and that acts as an entity. E.g. associations, institutions, business firms, enterprises, governments, agencies, religious bodies, churches and conferences; besides we consider ad hoc events and vessels to be corporate bodies.*

4.A. PRINCIPLES
4.A.1. Do your rules have a goal to collocate the works of a corporate body under the controlled name of the corporate body?

R.: *Validation of headings is of the utmost importance in Vatican Library's cataloguing procedures.*

4.A.2. What other underlying principles guide your treatment of corporate body names?

R.: *One of the impact point in our OPAC is the presence of indirect forms of corporate bodies, imported from the retrospective conversion of the printed catalog. The authority control is a permanent service and we provide the editing of the "pre-Paris Principles forms" of corporate bodies.*

4.A.3. Are there limits on what sub-bodies are considered for naming?

R.: *Basically a subheading is considered as a name containing a term that by definition implies that the body is part of another or it's a name containing a word that implies administrative subordination. Furthermore: a name that is general in nature or that does no more than indicate a geographic, chronological, or numbered or lettered subdivision of a parent body; a name that does not convey the idea of corporate body; a name of a university, etc. that simply indicates a particular field of study; a name that includes the entire name of the higher or related body.*

4.B. CHOICE

4.B.1. Which name used by a corporate body is the preferred name for your rules?

R.: *We enter a corporate body under the name by which it's commonly idenfied but for subordinate and related bodies we enter them as subheadings of the name to which the sub-body belongs. For government bodies and officials we enter them under their own name. Government agencies are entered sbodinately. Local variation are given for religious bodies and officials.*

4.B.2. How are sub-bodies treated (are they established under their own name or subordinately under the name of a higher level body in the corporate hierarchy?)

We enter a subordinate body or related body under its own name unless it belongs to the previously mentioned types (see 4.A.3)

4.C. STRUCTURE

4.C.1. Do you follow the IFLA Form and Structure of Corporate Headings when formulating the structure of a corporate body's name?

No, we don't. We formulate our headings according to AACR2 with local variations in additional elements (see § 4.C.4)

4.C.2. What is the structure of corporate body names in your code?

Its proper name without initial articles; the eventual sub-body and qualifiers in parentheses.

4.C.3. What are the guiding principles for the structure of corporate body names in your code?

R.: *We formulate our headings according to the below-mentioned AACR2 local variations (§ 4.C.4).*

4.C.4. What elements are used to distinguish one name from another that is similar?

R.: *We use qualifiers when two or more bodies have similar names. We usually add a geographic qualifier (name of country, state, etc.). When we add a city or town, the name of the country doesn't follow (that is a difference with AACR2).*

4.C.5. When do you add these distinguishing elements?

R.: *During the authority control, when we have two or more similar names.*

4.C.6. What elements are used to identify corporate bodies in headings?

R.: *The nature of the name in itself as previously defined, and qualifiers.*

4.C.7. What elements do you include in authority records to identify the corporate body?

R.: *Qualifiers, See and see also references, complex names references, general note and source of information.*

4.D. AUTHORITY CONTROL
4.D.1. Do your rules call for the creation and maintenance of an authority file for controlling the forms of corporate bodies' names used as headings and references in your catalogs and national bibliographies.

R.: *We have a central service for the authority control and we establish our authority records according to NACO recommendations.*

5. **UNIFORM TITLES** (work-level or expression-level citations) (main and added entries)
5.1. Do your rules consider uniform titles for work beyond anonymous classics?   (If so, please describe when they are used.)

A great attention is paid to uniform titles for work beyond anonymous classics and they are used for works or part of works of classical Latin and Greek author (in Latin language), works created after 1500 (titles in original language), for sacred scriptures (in Latin language), for liturgical works (in Latin language), musical works, manuscripts ("pet names"), law, treaties, collective titles (in Italian language – as official language of bibliographic agency).

5.A. PRINCIPLES
5.A.1. Do your rules have a goal to identify and collocate works and/or expressions through the use of uniform titles for the names of the works/expressions? [NOTE: The terms work, expression, manifestation, and item are from the IFLA FRBR report, available at: the IFLA Publications Web site, under the Saur publications;
UBCIM Publications - New Series v. 19
http://www.ifla.org/V/saur.htm
(available as a pdf file, 559K)]

> R.: *We fully have a goal to identify and collocate works and/or expressions through the use of uniform titles .We implement the concept of uniform titles for the names of the works/expressions by using MARC 21 fields (130, 240, X00t).*

5.A.2. Is the use of uniform titles mandatory, or only in certain situations, or never used? (Please explain)
> R.: *Its use is mandatory. We established a uniform title for anonymous classics and the other type of works mentioned in § 5.A.1.*

5.B. CHOICE
5.B.1. Which name used for a work or expression is the preferred name for your rules? (e.g., for a work-level uniform title, what is the preferred source; what is the source for an expression-level uniform title – is it the "best known" or most frequently used or other?)
> R.: *A uniform title provides the means of bringing together all catalogue entries for work when various manifestations of it have appeared under various titles. The preferred name is established accordingly to the use of the most important references we use for establishing them.*

5.C. STRUCTURE

5.C.1. What elements comprise your uniform titles?
> R.: *The uniform title statement, the number/part of work, the language of work.*

5.C.2. Do you use author/title uniform titles or other work-level or expression-level uniform titles to uniquely identify works and expressions?
> R.: *We have decided to treat author/titles uniform titles for every work created before 1500.*

5.D. AUTHORITY CONTROL
5.D.1. Do your rules call for the creation and maintenance of an authority file for controlling the forms of uniform titles used as headings and references in your catalogs and national bibliographies?
> R.: *In authority records we establish uniform titles and related cross references and multi-language links as previously described.*

6. **GMDs (GENERAL MATERIAL DESIGNATORS)**
6.1. Do your rules call for using GMDs in area 1 of the ISBD areas of description?
GMDs are used for visual materials, computers file, sound recordings, realia, art reproductions, maps.

6.2. If so, what list of terms do you follow (please provide the list)?
> R.: *We use a list very similar with AACR2 § 1.1C (in Italian language)*

6.3. Have you considered alternatives to GMDs that would clarify the element as being a mode of expression versus a form of manifestations? If so, please explain.
> R.: *Not yet but it's a very interesting perspective.*

6.4. Do you use a GMD as an identifying element in a uniform title?
> R.: *No, we don't*

6.5. For the future, what are your views about using the GMD in area 1 of description? Or where else does it "belong" in a bibliographic record?
> R.: *I agree with the use of the GMD in area 1 of description.*

7. **SERIALITY**
7.1. Do your rules cover "continuing resources" in the current ISBD(CR) parlance?
> R.: *We are going to implement the concept of "continuing and integreating resources" in our rules.*

7.2. How is the topic of seriality as a characteristic of a publication (mode of issuance) treated in your rules?
> R.: *The developed model of "continuing resources" that led to the new terms and concepts: the mode of issuance, whether resources are issued successively or in an integrating manner, is not yet treated in our rules. A serial is simply defined as a publication in any medium issued in successive parts bearing numeric or chronological designations and intended to be continued indefinitely.*

7.A. PRINCIPLES:
7.A.1. What principles guide the decision on when to make a new record for a continuing resource (serial or integrating resource) as the various identifying elements change over time?
> R. : *We have adopted rules as instructed in AACR2 § 21.3.B, 21.2C.*

7.B. CHOICE
7.B.1. What do your rules require for the name (title or author/title) given to a continuing resource?
> R: *They require the first or the earliest available issue. Then, generally speaking, we establish the main entry as instructed in AACR2 chapter 21, Choice of access points.*

8. **MULTIPART STRUCTURES**

8.A. COMPONENTS VERSUS AGGREGATES

8.A.1. Do your rules prescribe the cataloging treatment for collections (or aggregates) of works (not including serials)? (Please describe)

      R: *We catalog collections for graphic prints.*

8.A.2. Do your rules prescribe the cataloguing treatment for works that consist of components of other works? (Please describe, e.g., do your rules require separate bibliographic records for every physical component; do your rules allow optional ways to catalog such materials, such as all on a single record with notes and added entries for the individual works within the whole; other?)

> *R: We enter component records for single graphic prints (art prints, charts, etc. belonging to a collection)*
> *And for:*
> *Articles in periodicals (optional)*
> *Distinctive titles of periodicals (optional)*
> *Proceedings or other miscellaneous work (optional)*

8.A.3. What devices are used to link the parts with the whole and vice versa? (E.g., series statements, notes, added entries for the uniform titles of the main work, contents notes for the parts, etc.)

      R: *We add MARC21 linking entry fields.*
      Component records are linked to the header record by a system device (in the GEAC Advance)

8.B. PRINCIPLES

8.B.1. Do your rules have a goal to describe each work within each publication (relates to 8.A.2 above), or is that decision left to the cataloguer/cataloguing agency?

> *R: For the time being, it's a decision left to cataloguers.*

8.B.2. If there are such rules or principles, for what materials do they apply?

8.C. WORK-LEVEL

8.C.1. What options do your rules provide for describing the individual works within multi-volume publications that contain multiple works?

8.D. EXPRESSION-LEVEL

8.D.1. How do your rules handle multiple expressions of the same work? (e.g., one record for every expression, separate records for separate editions and translations, a single record for all expressions, etc.)

      R.: *Separate records for separate editions and translations and, for ancient books, (up to 1801) for different states.*

8.D.2. When do your rules instruct a cataloger to make a new or separate bibliographic record when there is change in content (i.e., what sorts of changes to content require a new bibliographic description)?

R.: *E.g.: Changes in GMD, Edition statement, year(s) of publication, extent of item.*

8.E. MANIFESTATION-LEVEL

8.E.1. How do your rules instruct catalogers to handle multiple manifestations of the same expression of a work? (i.e. different physical formats for the same content) (Please indicate if there are multiple options, such as single record, multiple records, linking devices if multiple records are used, etc.)

R.: *Different physical formats of the same content, different editions (depending on the importance of the work), constituent unit associated with a larger bibliographic unit. We use the MARC 21 linking entry fields 76X-78X.*

[P.M.]