

# Citations in the Bibliographic Record

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Overview: to present the background and issues surrounding the use of bibliographical citations in library cataloging of rare materials.

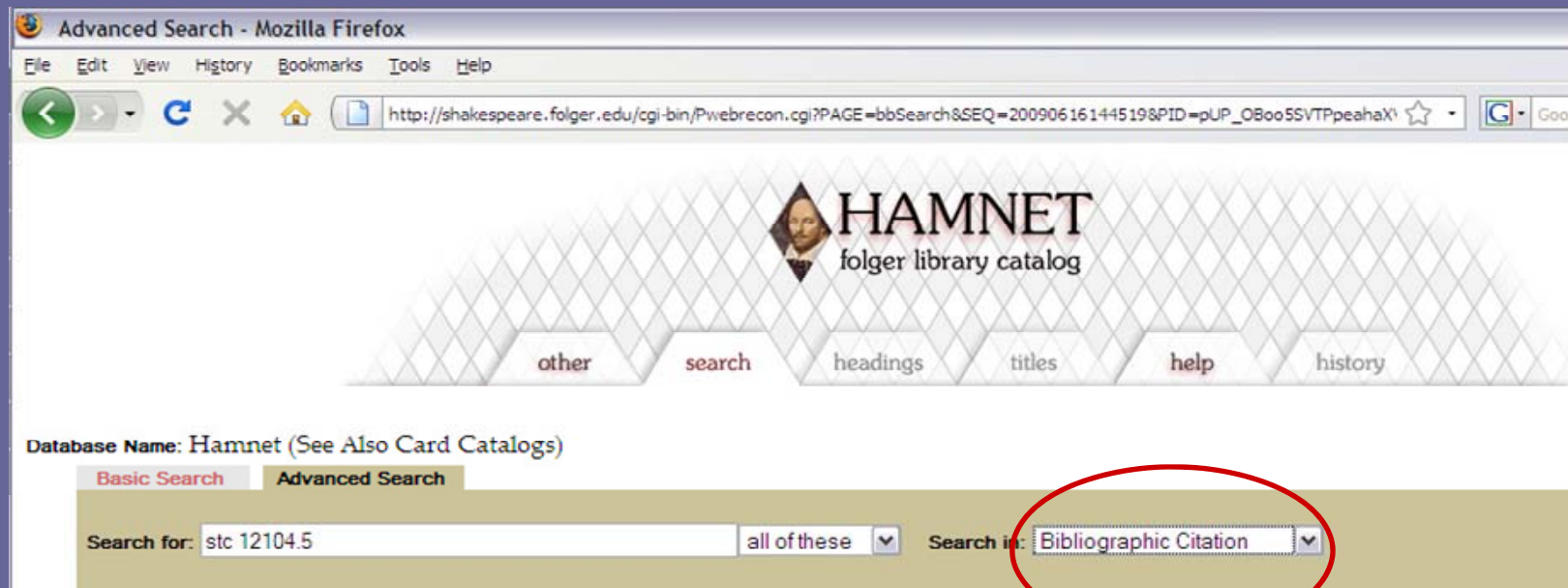
This part of the panel is going to be primarily a how-to talk; they put me first so we can get the boring stuff out of the way. I'll be talking mostly to catalogers: the why and the how of adding bibliographic citations to records. This means that some of the talk won't be in English, but I do promise that not all of it will be in MARC.

That said, I'll start out with the technical part that's heavily MARCed, the *how-to* of adding bibliographic citations.

510 technicalities

**Field 510 is the designated tag** for published descriptions of the item being cataloged. Its definition in the MARC format includes possibilities of use of several different types of information in the service of two very different communities: the rare book and the serials communities. For serials cataloging, the 510 can be used to indicate where a serial is indexed or abstracted. That practice turned out to be not very helpful, mostly because it was impossible to maintain over time, and its use was officially dropt by CONSER in 2002. The following year, OCLC removed 510s from all records for modern serials.

# 510 search option in Hamnet, Folger ILS



That left the use of 510 primarily **in the hands** of rare materials catalogers. At my institution, bibliographic citations have their own keyword index.

As a matter of curiosity, how many here come from institutions where the 510 is not indexed at all? Where it is included in a note keyword index? And/or it has its own index. I'm guessing that for many (most?) institutions, there was no chance of getting it indexed the 510 indexed when they were clogged with indexing and abstracting titles in serials records.

During this presentation, I'll be demonstrating with the **current standards** for formulating the 510's as given in *Standard Citation Forms*. Some changes are coming down the pike, but I'll not anticipate them here.

# Citation formulation

510 4\_ Crawford , J.L.L. Royal  
proclamations, 1485-1714, †c I,  
3596

510 4\_ Artist and the book, †c 247

510 4\_ ESTC †c R202971

510 4\_ Foxon †c 7242

- The first indicator is '4', the second indicator is undefined
- The name of the resource is in Ꞥa, and Ꞥc records the location within the source the description is to be found
- No ending punctuation, unless it's part of the last word in the field
- Commas are used to separate the number only when the citation form includes a title represented in words. That is, not an acronym; not an author's name alone
- *Standard Citation Forms* gives instructions on how to formulate entries that are not in the SCF, but since these changing, I'll not explain them here

# Paired notes

500 \_\_\_ Printer's name from STC.

510 4\_ STC (2nd ed.) ‡c 11727

There is **no provision** for adding any information to a 510 besides the name or title of a bibliography and its number. If explanatory notes need to be added, make a separate 500 note for that information. Notice that you only need give enough in an informational note to identify the resource. In this example, the 500 note only references "STC;" the full bibliographical information is given in the 510.

# Non-bibliographical citation

500 \_\_ A petition by Alastair Macdonell, laird of Glengarry, for the removal of a garrison from Invergarry Castle and for annual reparations since 1691. The petition (denied) was made 3 August 1704--Oxford DNB (under Macdonell, Alastair, of Glengarry).

If the resource you want to cite is **not a published description** of the item--say, you've gotten the information from a monograph or *Newsweek* or *Wikipedia*—work the citation into a general note along with the information.

# Note order

500 \_\_\_ Signatures: A<sup>4</sup> a<sup>2</sup> B-M<sup>8</sup> N<sup>2</sup>.

500 \_\_\_ Engravings by E. Kirkall  
after designs of F. Boitard.

510 4\_ ESTC ‡c T124874

510 4\_ Foxon ‡c R269

500 \_\_\_ Errata on p. [12]

500 \_\_\_ "Books printed for James  
Knapton ... ": p. [1] at end.

If you are trying to keep to the **prescribed order** of notes, 510's come just before contents notes. Although not prescribed, I think it's a good practice to pair up 510 and corresponding 500 notes when the 500 contains information on the bibliography entry itself.

# Conflated editions

## Hamnet bib id 143666

500 \_\_ In this edition, the signature mark 'A' is below and slightly to the right of the 'f' in "of". In another edition, the signature mark 'A' is below the 'F' of "Favour." **Wing conflates the two editions.**

510 4\_ Wing (2nd ed.) ‡c  
N25

## Hamnet bib id 140718

500 \_\_ In this edition, the signature mark 'A' is below the 'F' of "Favour". In another edition, the signature mark 'A' is below and slightly to the right of the 'f' in "of". **Wing conflates the two editions.**

510 4\_ Wing (2nd ed.) ‡c  
N25

Most of the time, there is a **one-to-one** correspondence between the item being cataloged and a bibliography number. Sometimes, though, there isn't.

In the case of a bibliography entry hiding two different editions or issues, add the 510 to each bibliographical record described--you end up with several bib records with identical 510s. Make a general note.

# Conflating editions

500 \_\_ Both Ford and the ESTC distinguish between two editions representing different settings of type. However, investigation of the Univ. of Texas' and the Folger Library's copies reveals that individual volumes typically contain sheets from both settings of type. This record describes the ordinary paper editions of both these editions.

510 4\_ Ford, H.L. Shakespeare 1700-1740,  
‡c p. 10-11

510 4\_ ESTC ‡c T138294

510 4\_ ESTC ‡c T138297

This is pretty rare, but in the case of two or more bibliography entries that should be conflated, put all 510s on the same record.

## "Not in" notes

245 04 The lamentable and  
tragical history of Titus  
Andronicus.

260 \_\_\_ London : ‡b Printed by T.  
Norris, at the Looking-glass  
on London-bridge <...>, ‡c  
[1720?]

500 \_\_\_ In verse.

500 \_\_\_ Not in Foxon.

If your institution has designated specific bibliographies to **routinely cite** when the item you're cataloging is in scope, and if the bibliography is intended to be comprehensive, it is appropriate for a "Not in" note to be made

**Not in** notes are made in a 500, not 510, field

## "Not in" notes

500 \_\_\_ Not in Wing (2nd ed.);  
cf. Wing C4832b.

500 \_\_\_ Not in ESTC 2009 August  
4; compare T163765, which has  
76 p.

If your item is in a print bibliography, it's a pretty safe note to make. If it's in an online bibliography such as the ESTC, you're on shakier ground. I like to add the date searched to my not-in notes for that resource, parallel with 670 notes made in authority records. I realize this may be controversial, and I'm not entirely sure I agree with it myself! [Six month rule: no cataloger agrees with the work of another cataloger; no cataloger agrees with her own work six months later.]

## **Why bother?**

That's enough of the how-to's for now; let's turn our attention to the why. Why bother going to the effort to track down, compare, and formulate bibliographical citations?

### *Justify supplied information*

Librarians hesitate to make authoritative pronouncements--as well they should--and catalogers are no exception. This brings us to the only required use of 510s: to substantiate information the cataloger has supplied.

**Any kind of source** can be used for this purpose, of course, not just bibliographical sources. Published library catalogs

are often an excellent source for finding data missing from the item itself. No matter that *that* cataloger had to get the information from somewhere--*its* source may or may not be named--it's enough for our cataloging purposes to cite the published catalog.

### *Put an item in context*

Next is to identify a particular edition/issue/state within a body of related publications, and makes most sense with bibliographies attempting to be comprehensive within their scope. In fact, the bibliography number can serve as a shorthand for the edition, in both informal and formal venues. Researchers can find them useful, as can curators

and collection development officers, catalogers, and other collection managers.

**National bibliographies** are obvious examples of comprehensive scope. Before DCRM(B) was published, cataloging rules for rare books *required* the citation of certain national bibliographies: Evans and Bristol's supplement to Evans for American imprints, and STC and Wing for English imprints between 1473-1700. We decided to drop the requirement in DCRM(B), partly because we were uncomfortable with its implicit Anglo-American primacy, and partly because we wanted to make DCRM(B) more flexible for local needs and priorities. (DCRM(B) has also, by

the way, dropt the requirement to cite all possible bibliographies and censuses of incunables.)

# ESTC online

Bookmark this page

**BRITISH LIBRARY** **ENGLISH SHORT TITLE CATALOGUE**

The English Short Title Catalogue (ESTC) lists over 460,000 items

- published between 1473 and 1800
- mainly, but not exclusively, in English
- published mainly in the British Isles and North America
- from the collections of the British Library and over 2,000 other libraries

Search the ESTC	Go direct to ESTC Search
Using ESTC items at the British Library	How to register as a reader and use ESTC items at the British Library
<b>Other British Library catalogues</b>	<b>Links</b>
British Library Integrated Catalogue Main catalogue, all dates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• About the British Library's early printed collections</li><li>• About the ESTC project</li><li>• How to use the British Library reading rooms</li></ul>
Manuscripts Catalogues Western language manuscripts private papers and archive	
All British Library Catalogues Including specialist finding tools	

Privacy Disclaimer Copyright © The British Library Board E3

That said, there is one resource for pre-1801 British and pre-1776 American imprints that ought to be cited whenever applicable. That is the English Short-Title Catalogue (known as ESTC), which I've mentioned several times already. Eva will have more to say about short-title catalogs in general. Both STC and Wing publishers have not only stated their intention not to issue any more editions, but point to the ESTC as the bibliography of record for all early-modern English-language and any language printed-in-Britain or colonies. The ESTC used to be a relatively expensive

database hosted by RLIN, but as of October 2006, is freely available from the British Library website. (<http://estc.bl.uk>)

*Refer to fuller description and more information*

This is where the usefulness of national bibliographies falter, while that of author, press, genre, and subject bibliographies shine. I am going to leave off discussion of these types of bibliographies, where Eva will pick it up.

## Issues for consideration

- You can produce perfectly respectable, full-level DCRM(B) descriptions without bibliographical citations (except when required to justify supplied data)
- Will you accept bibliographical citations from other sources, such as bookseller descriptions or copy cataloging, without direct verification? *I will verify citations if we own the bibliography, but if we do not, the citations are from reliable sources, and we can identify the bibliography—some citations in bib records are really cryptic—I will leave the 510 in the record.*

- Will you come up with a pre-determined list of 510's to be routinely cited by your catalogers as a local policy, or leave it entirely to catalogers' judgment? *We have found it useful to designate a few comprehensive bibliographies for routine checking, beyond which a cataloger is not expected to go unless necessary for providing basic bibliographical data.*
- How much *can* be left out when there's a full bibliographical description elsewhere? Signatures? Fuller descriptions? *This is particularly relevant to author, press, genre, and subject bibliographies, which often provide historical and other contextual information in addition extremely rich bibliographical information*