



INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

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**ISBD(A):
International Standard Bibliographic Description for Older Monographic
Publications (Antiquarian)**

2006 Revision

**Recommended by the ISBD Review Group
of the
IFLA Cataloguing Section**

Approved by

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INTRODUCTION TO 2006 REVISION

The study group for the second revision of *International Standard Bibliographic Description for Older Monographic Publications* or ISBD(A) was set up in the autumn of 2004. The revision of this ISBD was deemed necessary as part of the routine revision process for the entire ISBD family of cataloguing standards. The revision has been substantial, eclipsing the editorial and harmonizing process that was initially intended. Many important issues and real difficulties in applying ISBD to hand press material are correctly analysed in the introductions of the 1990 edition and of the second edition 1991, and we leave these as they are. We will not repeat the arguments from 1990 but recommend that this 2006 introduction be read in conjunction with the previous introductions. This study group has experienced much of the same tensions between opposite views of the needs and purposes that are described in the introduction to the revision of 1991. In some cases, we have come to slightly different conclusions than the 1990 study group; in others, we confirm their decisions.

Although there have been differences within the study group on several aspects, all agree that one main purpose of an ISBD must be interoperability, the facilitation of record exchange. The identification of editions, and even copies, through detailed descriptions is not a purpose limited to the cataloguing of hand press publications. It is the overall goal of all cataloguing.

The level of detail, however, determines how many different editions of a specific work can be collocated in one description. A very detailed description – which reflects capitalization, punctuation, and line endings of the publication being described – will reveal all editions that deviate in any of these aspects (but still not necessarily all existing editions). A description which normalizes capitalization and does not reflect original punctuation or line endings will not distinguish as many editions, but can still be used by other agencies, either at the same, basic level or expanded with more detail, if that is the policy of the particular agency. The opinions in the study group have been divided, with some wanting to prescribe a very strict adherence to such aspects of the original, others desiring strict standardization in the opposite direction, and yet a third group not wanting this to be part of the standard at all. The result is that prescriptions for capitalization and transcription are included and still offer a number of options. The aim of the group, however, has been to make these options clearer and the recommendations less confusing than they were before. As a consequence some prescriptions about mandatory omissions in area 1 and area 4 have been removed.

The term “ideal copy”, a central concept within the realm of descriptive bibliography, was used both in the introduction and in the text of the 1991 edition of ISBD(A). This concept has been much misunderstood in the library world, and we have removed it from the text. (For a comprehensive account of the concept and the analysis required to describe an “ideal copy”, see Bowers (1949), p. 113-23.) However, the main aim of ISBD(A) is still the description of copies that may be assumed to be complete.

The introduction of 1990 mentions the fact that hand press publications are seen as “artifacts”, but fails to draw the full conclusion of this observation. Hand press publications are not only a concern for users who seek the works contained in them; they are an object of research in their own right. Library catalogues and bibliographic databases are among the most important sources for users charting the history of communication. Their needs are in certain cases met by detailed descriptions and copy specific information, but they also need standardized collocation of places of publication, printing, etc. This leads to the relationship between authority work and the descriptive rules in cataloguing, which has been a topic for ongoing debate within the study group. In this discussion, even the extreme measure of cataloguing twice – once according to ISBD structure and again giving a full transcription – has been put forward. We all agree that rules for the construction of uniform titles and other authority forms are not a matter for the ISBDs and refer to the IFLA Statement of International Cataloguing Principles, emerging as a result of the series of International Meetings of Experts on an International Cataloguing Code for authority rules and guidelines (<http://www.loc.gov/loc/ifla/imeicc/source/Statement-draftsep05-clean.pdf>).

Some recommendations in the 1991 edition of ISBD(A) that were directly or indirectly aimed at authority forms have been removed. However, authority control does have consequences for the descriptive area. This issue is particularly apparent in connection with area 4, as was indicated in the introduction of 1990 and has been worked over at length by this study group. We have resolved it in a slightly different way; we propose two options: one, an updated and revised application of the existing ISBD structure; the other, an option to transcribe exactly from the publication being described. A requirement for the second option is that authority control be performed for the same information. Several agencies that work extensively with hand press publications already follow such procedures, either by making authority forms in parallel with an exact transcription and/or by giving the information twice, i.e. as printed and again in ISBD order.

Another option concerns illustrations. The majority of the study group would have preferred to keep the illustration statement as mandatory (not necessarily including minor illustrations, as noted in the previous edition). However, the illustration statement has been made optional in other ISBDs, and this group defers to that decision.

The fingerprint was something of an issue in the introduction of 1990. There have been suggestions in the present study group that recording the fingerprint should be mandatory. It was, however, fairly quickly and easily agreed upon that it should not. The fingerprint certainly may aid in identification of editions, but it is not a foolproof, unique identifier. It remains an option, and a reference to a second method has been added.

The study group has paid special attention to the examples given in connection with the rules. The number of examples has been very considerably expanded, and the appropriateness of examples has been carefully checked. Thus, some examples have been removed and others have been moved to rules they better illustrate. The existing examples have been checked against originals as far as possible, corrected where necessary, and extended in many cases. However, we have not revised the examples in appendix C.

The revision process has taken into account general developments within the international cataloguing field, including new developments in authority control, as noted above. Another factor considered by the study group is the online environment in which most cataloguing agencies work today, most of which support a stricter separation between descriptive data and information added by the cataloguer. The current work on a consolidated ISBD has had a direct influence on this revision, particularly harmonization in style and language. We have had the benefit of the participation of the chair of the ISBD Future Directions study group as one of our members. Three members of the group are members of the advisory task group of the Consortium of European Research Libraries (CERL), producer of the Hand Press Book database, the largest consolidated online source for hand press materials. These members have shared information from the study group's work and received comments from the CERL community during our revision process. Two other members of the group have kept themselves abreast of the simultaneous revision of *Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Books* (now *Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Materials (Books)* or DCRM(B)), the primary rare book cataloguing code used in the USA. Inspiration from that work can be seen in several of the revised stipulations. The Italian group members have been in constant communication with a group of Italian experts who have contributed very substantially to the work. Special thanks from the study group go to the specialized staff at the Bibliothèque national de France and at the Bibliothèque de l' Arsenal in Paris who have continued throughout the process to give valuable comments on the evolving proposals.

In the past, ISBD(A) has been criticized because it gives many options. We have to confess that, although some options have been removed, many have been retained or added in this proposal. We consulted with a wider network of correspondents at the beginning of the process. The consultation revealed the same range of opinions as were expressed within the group. We cannot say to what extent these divisions are inevitable, but they seem to reflect the acquired patterns of slightly different cataloguing traditions. They do undoubtedly exist, however, and cannot be disregarded. We could probably have split the group in two and produced two different proposals, each with fewer options. That, however, would not have brought us closer to common agreement. Instead, we have tried to reconcile the differences within one proposal. The goal has still been that all options should meet the requirements of interoperability, and we believe they do.

The result which the study group now presents is a comprehensive revision indeed. It has been achieved through very hard and dedicated work by the members of the group. Deeply felt gratitude is due to the members for their efforts and achievements! Without this kind of dedication, IFLA would not be able to accomplish its goals.

Stockholm, February 2006

Gunilla Jonsson, Chair, ISBD(A) Study Group

INTRODUCTION TO 1991 REVISION

International Standard Bibliographic Description arose out of a resolution of the International Meeting of Cataloguing Experts, organized by the IFLA Committee on Cataloguing at Copenhagen in 1969, that a standardization of the form and content of bibliographic description be established.¹ The International Standard Bibliographic Description for Monographic Publications was the first of the ISBDs created pursuant to the mandate of 1969. The first text of the ISBD(M) was published in 1971 as a set of recommendations. By 1973 this text had been adopted by a number of national bibliographies and, with translations of the original English text into several other languages, had been taken into account by a number of cataloguing committees in redrafting national rules for description. By this time it had also been claimed that older books present special problems not adequately addressed by the ISBD(M). Consequently when the "First standard edition" of the ISBD(M) was published in 1974, it included the statement "The ISBD(M) is primarily concerned with current publications. It therefore makes no provisions for the special problems of older books".

A first step toward specially addressing older books was taken in 1975 when the IFLA Committee on Rare and Precious Books and Documents (now designated a Section) set up a working party to produce a draft ISBD(A), the "A" standing for "Ancien", "Antique", "Antiquarian", "Alt", etc. The next step reassessed the whole matter: a Working Group representing both the Rare Book and the Cataloguing Sections of IFLA was set up to consider whether the provisions of ISBD(M) were satisfactory for the description of older books; or whether necessary stipulations could be contained in revised ISBD(M), as footnotes or alternative rules; or whether there was the need for a separate ISBD(A). After thorough deliberations, the conclusion was reached that a separate ISBD(A) was warranted, and work proceeded along this line from 1977 onward, until 1980 when the first edition of the ISBD(A) was published. The introduction to this first edition justified the ISBD(A) as being separate from the ISBD(M) by pointing to the special needs of older books and then showing how the first edition of the ISBD(A) met these needs. This introduction also comments on the uses to which the ISBD(A) might be put. This text is repeated here verbatim:

It has indeed fairly been asked if any books merely because of their age present any problems which are not met in other books. The ISBD family is capable of formulating descriptions for any material from data files to artifacts, from encyclopaedias to single sheets. Why then should certain items in one medium, that of the printed word, be considered worthy of special treatment? The answer the Working Group would give is that descriptions of older books are usually formulated for a somewhat different purpose from that guiding the professional skills of those recording current information. Here, the structure of the entry is particularly useful in determining for the user the extent of responsibility, the edition number and basic details of originator and extent, especially if the description is in a language with which the cataloguer (if not the user) is unfamiliar. The user seeks a recognizable entry in a predictable form for an item by a sought author or on a sought topic. On the other hand, in most libraries, the older books are considered as artifacts to be described in such a way as they can be clearly distinguished for the purpose of comparison with other copies and other editions of the same work. The aim of the rare book librarian here is not only description of an antique, but, more important, the clarification of the transmission of the text and the "points" which distinguish editions. Within the bounds of a catalogue, particularly a general catalogue, he cannot, of course, resort to title-

¹ Report of the International Meeting of Cataloguing Experts, Copenhagen, 1969. *Libri*, vol. 20, no. 1, 1970; pp. 115-116.

page transcription nor to drawing attention to accidentals - that is for the literary bibliographers. But within the confines of a catalogue such descriptions should pay close attention to detailed accurate transcription in the two areas of the title and the imprint and give an exact statement of the extent of the work as published.

It is in these areas that the hand-printed books show certain distinct characteristics, which in western Europe at least become less distinct from about 1820 when machine processes of printing made format less significant and revolutionized the organization of the book trade. ISBD(A) accordingly departs in detail, but not in principle, from ISBD(M) chiefly in the three areas of title, imprint and collation.

To take the title first: the modern title-page, unless striving for an archaic effect, tends to give the title and authorship of the book as succinctly as possible, using the space as much as the letters - it is, to a greater or lesser extent, designed. Such title-pages are by no means uncommon in earlier books, but many either lack title-pages altogether, for example, incunabula, which are in the manuscript tradition, or run to the detail of a complete advertisement for the work, for example, eighteenth-century political pamphlets, not to mention the whole area of ephemera and single sheet material. Furthermore, the requirement of exact transcription, not only as to the order of the elements on the title-page, but also in certain circumstances as to punctuation (probably not capitalization) could lead to some conflict with the prescribed punctuation and structure of ISBD or the inconvenient duplication of actual and prescribed punctuation. ISBD(A) attempts to preserve the wording and, with only certain limited exceptions, the order of the title-page or title-page substitute: exact punctuation may be found necessary in some catalogues and for some items, but has been made an option.

In the imprint area the inter-connection of printer, bookseller and publisher is so close and often so undefined that it may prove easier to transcribe imprints in full as they occur, not only for literal accuracy but to avoid subjective judgement: the possibility of using the elements of the imprint for retrieval of places and publishers cannot really be entertained when they can appear in a multitude of forms. In ISBD(A), however, the concept of a principal place of publication is retained and this place is stated first in the imprint area.

The collation area should stress the number of leaves in the ideal copy - for older books all leaves are important, even blanks - and, for books which come from an era when there is no publishers' binding and which have suffered much library rebinding, bibliographical format is significant. The fingerprint, as a potential unique identifier, has been given place as a substitute for the ISBN of the older book.

It should be said at this point that in the view of one member of the [original] Working Group the need for an ISBD(A) was not proven, and that ISBD(M) linked to some unique identifier akin to an ISBN or "fingerprint" would be most satisfactory for general use. On the other hand, another member considered that taking the normal ISBD order of elements in the title resulted in an unacceptable distortion of the layout of the title-page. An attempt has been made to accommodate both these views to some extent, but, in that they represent opposite ends of the spectrum, what has resulted cannot but be a compromise, with ample room for degrees of strictness of application, between the disciplines of a consistent structured entry and of a full bibliographical description.

The ISBD(A) is intended to provide for the description of older books in general catalogues, bibliographies and data-bases containing records of approximately equal detail for books, and other library material, of all periods, and has been developed within the ISBD(G) framework and its annotated

text. It is not, therefore, a set of rules for the full bibliographical description of older books², nor is it presented as a definitive text to be used as it stands for specialized analytical bibliographies. Several options are given in ISBD(A) concerning the detail in which such items as punctuation, imprint, collation and notes should be given. It is recognized that each catalogue or bibliographic agency will have pragmatic reasons for adopting its own choice of options and that records contributed for international exchange must be viewed critically in the light of the options adopted before being used as records for ostensibly similar books in other collections. For older material, however, the "duplicity of duplicates", to quote F. Madan, has always been a problem and no amount of standardization can remove all doubts in the bibliographer's mind.

In the search for examples (occasionally fruitless), we have been all too aware that older books pose more problems than can be provided for other than by a text which would be unacceptably lengthy and complex, and still not fully comprehensive: for those items which appear to defy any rules, I can offer only the advice to act by the spirit of ISBD(A) and employ common sense. Catalogue entries for older books have inevitably always been a compromise between full bibliographic description and the finding list approach, in that, on the one hand, a general catalogue cannot accommodate all the detail of the first, while on the other hand, full descriptions may never be made of some items, many of which exhibit unique characteristics identifying them as members of a given edition, etc., and that, therefore, they should receive more than summary treatment. It cannot be too strongly stressed that different libraries and catalogues may wish to apply the provisions of ISBD(A) to different extents and may choose greater or less detail according to the aims of their catalogues: statements that such policies and practices are followed should, however, be stated in notes to the catalogues or provided for individual records.

Before the first appearance of the ISBD(A) in 1980, at meetings held during the IFLA World Congress, Brussels (August 1977), the Standing Committee of the IFLA Section on Cataloguing made important new decisions in relation to IFLA's programme of ISBDs. It was agreed that all ISBD texts would be fixed to a life

² For this the reader is advised to consult:

Dunkin, P. *How to catalog a rare book*. 2nd ed. ed., rev. – Chicago : A.L.A., 1973.

Bowers, F.T. *Principles of bibliographical description*. – Princeton : Princeton University Press, 1949.

Gaskell, P. *A new introduction to bibliography*. – Oxford : Oxford University Press, 1972.

The definitions given in ISBD(A) are generally confined to terms used in a special sense within ISBD(A) : for other terms users are advised to consult the works listed above, and Carter, John. *ABC for book collectors*. 5th ed., rev. London : Hart-Davis, 1972.

Further discussion of the use of ISBD concepts in the cataloguing of early books is to be found in:

Alston, R.C. and Jannetta, M.J. *Bibliography, machine-readable cataloguing and the ESTC*. London : British Library, 1978

Alston, R.C. and Christophers, R.A. "Machine-readable cataloguing and early printed books". In: *International cataloguing*, vol. 8, no. 1-3, Jan/Mar. - July/Sept. 1979.

Jolliffe, J.W. *Computers and early books*. London : Mansell, 1974.

Tanselle, G.T. "Descriptive bibliography and library cataloguing". In: *Studies in bibliography*, vol. 30, 1977, pp. 1-56, and in his: *Selected studies in bibliography*. Charlottesville : University Press of Virginia, 1979, pp. 37-92.

Bibliographic description of rare books / Office for Descriptive Cataloguing Policy, Processing Services. – Washington : Library of Congress, 1981.

Rossi, M. *Il libro antico dal XV al XIX secolo*, Firenze : Olschki, 1994.

Gonzo, A/Faustini, A./Bragagna, L. *Pubblicazioni bibliografiche antiche : descrizione*, Trento : Provincia autonoma di Trento, 1999.

of five years, after which revision would be considered for all the texts, or for particular texts. Consequent on this decision, IFLA established an ISBD Review Committee, which proceeded to revise the four ISBDs: ISBD(CM), ISBD(M), ISBD(NBM), and ISBD(S), at least for the following purposes:

- 1) clarify wording and achieve consistency of definitions and stipulations
- 2) make the ISBDs hospitable to non-roman scripts
- 3) review the use of the equals sign
- 4) include more and better examples

Initially the ISBD(A) was not due for attention, but its turn came at the end of 1985, and a new working party was formed to undertake the necessary review.

The work of the ISBD Review Committee and particularly that of the ISBD(M) Working Group gave the ISBD(A) Working Group a firm foundation for considering whether changes were necessary in arrangement and wording of stipulations and whether special stipulations of ISBD(A) should be dropped, because they were found to have been incorporated into the mainstream of ISBDs, as being not so special after all. There was also the matter of experience with the first edition of ISBD(A). A circular posing some questions which had arisen in its implementation in the British Library and elsewhere, together with other comments and suggestions, was sent to interested parties in 1986 and a summary of the results was circulated in August 1987.

In general, the new edition continues the special features of the first, in seeking exact transcription of titles, following the order of the title-page wherever possible and allowing options for fullness of prescribed and/or actual punctuation. Its wording, however, seeks to conform to that of the other ISBDs. The fingerprint as a unique identifier for older material has not been pressed to the point of being a mandatory field akin to that of an ISBN, since, although the means of transcribing it has now been regularized, it did not appear to most correspondents that it was either a uniquely fool-proof device of identification or that its usefulness warranted the time spent on its computation.

The revised ISBD(A) effectively carries out a major thrust of the revision process, i.e., the resolution of the problems that non-roman scripts and languages pose. While all revised texts now recognize oriental publications and some of their special problems, the ISBD(A), as a particular ISBD for books, allows the use of the colophon as the prescribed source of information in special cases that arise commonly in oriental books, as for some early Western books published without title-pages.

The ISBD(A) includes an index and three appendices. The first appendix offers a generally standardized prescription for the special technique of multi-level description. The second appendix carries out a measure of the thrust mentioned above to satisfy users working with non-roman publications: it provides a brief sketch of the way in which data should be transcribed when partly in a script reading from right to left and partly in a script reading from left to right. A final appendix conveys the examples formulated to offer an illustration of the result of applying ISBD stipulations in all areas of a record.

This new edition of the ISBD(A) has been approved by the IFLA Sections on Cataloguing and on Rare and Precious Books.

Washington, D.C. and London, U.K.

John D. Byrum, Chairman ISBD

September 1990

Review Committee
Richard Christophers, Chairman ISBD(A)
Working Group

ISBD(A)

International Standard Bibliographic Description for Older Monographic Publications (Antiquarian)

0 PRELIMINARY NOTES

0.1 Scope, purpose and use

0.1.1 Scope

The International Standard Bibliographic Description for Older Monographic Publications (Antiquarian)—referred to hereinafter as the ISBD(A)—specifies the requirements for the description and identification of such publications, assigns an order to the elements of the description and specifies a system of punctuation for the description. Its provisions relate first to the bibliographic records produced by national bibliographic agencies and second to bibliographic records of other cataloguing agencies, whether in electronic or printed form.

Older monographic publications are chiefly those produced prior to the introduction of machine printing in the nineteenth century and include those published for sale on demand as well as those printed in few, or even single copies, for private or limited distribution. ISBD(A) may also be used to prepare descriptions for later publications produced by hand or by methods continuing the tradition of the hand-produced book. Facsimile reproductions of hand press publications, however, are usually covered by the respective ISBDs for modern publications.

ISBD(A) is one of several published ISBDs; the others cover serials and other continuing resources (ISBD(CR)), non-book materials (ISBD(NBM)), cartographic materials (ISBD(CM)), monographic publications (ISBD(M)), printed music (ISBD(PM)), and electronic resources (ISBD(ER)). All the ISBDs are based on the general ISBD (ISBD(G)) (see the comparative outline at 0.3).

Each ISBD is intended to embody a coherent set of provisions for its own type of publication, but there has been no attempt to make any ISBD exclusive. Users will, on occasion, need to refer to several ISBDs when the publication being described exhibits the characteristics described in other ISBDs, such as a monograph in microform, or is a multi-media item such as a monograph with an accompanying sound recording,

0.1.2 Purpose

The primary purpose of the ISBDs is to provide the stipulations for compatible descriptive cataloguing worldwide in order to aid the international exchange of bibliographic records between national bibliographic agencies and throughout the international library and information community. By specifying the elements that comprise a bibliographic description and by prescribing the order in which those elements should be presented and the punctuation by which they should be separated, the ISBDs aim to (a) make records from different sources interchangeable, so that records produced in one country can be easily accepted in library catalogues or other bibliographic lists in any other country; (b) assist in the interpretation of records across language barriers, so that records produced for users of one language can be interpreted by users of other languages; and (c) assist in the conversion of bibliographic records to electronic form. The specific purpose of ISBD(A) is to provide a

sufficiently precise transcription of title pages, etc., to enable different works and different editions of the same work to be readily identified.

0.1.3 Use

0.1.3.1 General Use of ISBDs

The ISBDs provide stipulations to cover the maximum amount of descriptive information required in a range of different bibliographic activities, and therefore include elements that are essential to one or more of those activities, but not necessarily to all.

It is recommended that the national bibliographic agency in each country, in accepting the responsibility of creating the definitive record for each publication issued in that country, prepare the definitive description containing all the mandatory elements set out in the relevant ISBD insofar as the information is applicable to the publication being described. It is recommended that this practice be followed also by libraries that share bibliographic data with each other.

Certain elements are designated as mandatory in all situations (expressed throughout the text by the use of “is given” or “are given”); some elements are mandatory in certain situations (expressed throughout the text by the use of “is given” or “are given” in relation to a situation such as “necessary for identification or otherwise considered important to users of the catalogue”). Where the situation does not apply, use of the element is optional. Other elements are designated as optional in all cases (expressed throughout the text by the use of the word “optional” or “may”) and information on these elements can be included or omitted at the discretion of the agency.

Other cataloguing organizations have a wider choice as they are not providing the definitive record for international exchange. They can select ISBD elements, mandatory or optional, for inclusion in their own records, provided that the elements selected are given in the prescribed order and transcribed with the prescribed punctuation according to the relevant ISBD.

The ISBD description forms a part of a complete bibliographic record and is not normally used by itself. The other elements that make up a complete bibliographic record, such as headings and subject information, are not included in the ISBD stipulations. The rules for such elements are normally given in cataloguing codes.

0.1.3.2 Use of ISBD(A)

In the case of older monographic publications, the creation of definitive bibliographic descriptions is not always the responsibility of national bibliographic agencies. Other bibliographic agencies and even independent scholars may play important roles.

The standard of description required may vary with the date of publication or the place of publication. Nevertheless, it is recommended that a bibliographic agency accepting the responsibility of creating a definitive record prepare the definitive description containing all the mandatory elements set out in ISBD(A) insofar as the information is applicable to the publication being described.

When more detailed records are required, for example for catalogues of incunabula or for fuller bibliographic description, many of the provisions of the ISBD(A) may be thought inappropriate; and equally for short title catalogues and finding lists and for descriptions of modern fine printing, the omission of certain provisions, or

their replacement by those of the ISBD(M), may be considered; some cataloguing agencies may continue to use the ISBD(M) for older publications, with or without annotations, to give further details or to describe variations between exact transcriptions and ISBD(M) practice. Such use of the ISBD(M) may also be appropriate when the publication in hand can be readily identified by a bibliographic reference (see 7.0).

ISBD(A) is concerned with the description of ideally perfect copies of library materials, and makes no provision for situations where no conclusive evidence as to the intended extent of a publication exists or when an imperfect copy is catalogued without the help of a bibliographic description for the publication. Whenever possible, a description of a complete example should be found, and imperfections and other peculiar characteristics described in a note relating to the copy in hand (see 7.9). However, when no description of a complete copy can be found, the imperfect copy must be described (see 0.12). In this case, it is understood that the description prepared may not apply to all copies of the same edition, issue or state.

0.2 Definitions

Definitions are given for those terms used in the ISBD(A) in a special sense, or in one of several senses in general use.

The definitions for some of the terms used in the context of the ISBD(A) differ from the definitions for the same terms provided in the other ISBDs, notably ISBD(M).

Accompanying material	Any material issued with the main part(s) of the publication being described, and intended to be used with it.
Accompanying material statement	A brief description of accompanying material.
Alternative title	The second part of a title proper that consists of two parts (each of which has the form of an independent title), joined by the word "or" or its equivalent in another language.
Area	A major section of the bibliographic description, comprising data of a particular category or set of categories.
Bibliographic description	A set of bibliographic data recording and identifying a publication.
Bound with	A designation used for a copy contained in a volume with different other publications as arranged and bound by an owner, independent of publication.
Broadsheet	A separately published sheet, printed on one or both sides so as to be read unfolded; usually intended to be posted, publicly distributed, or sold, e.g., proclamation, handbill, ballad-sheet, news-sheet.
Colophon	A statement usually at the end of a publication giving information about its publication or printing, and in some cases, other bibliographic information, including the title. Particularly in fifteenth-century books the

colophon may give information generally found on the title page in later books.

Collective title	A title that applies to more than one of different individual works or publications contained in a publication or issued together. Each individual work or publication may or may not additionally have its own title page and its own pagination.
Common title	That part of the title that is carried by a group of related publications in addition to their different section titles. The common title serves to indicate this relationship and together with the section title identifies a given publication. The common title may also be common to a main publication and its supplement(s) and to a main series and its sub-series when the supplement(s) or sub-series has (have) dependent title(s).
Cover title	The title printed on the (original) front cover of a publication.
Dependent title	A title that by itself is insufficient to identify a publication and that requires the addition of the common title, or the title of the main publication or the title of the main series. Examples are section titles, some supplement titles and some titles of sub-series.
Edition	All copies of a publication produced from substantially the same setting of type. For older monographic publications that means the whole number of copies of a book printed at any time or times from substantially the same type-pages. (See also Facsimile reproduction, Impression, Issue, State, Type-page, Type-forme, Variant.)
Edition statement	A word or phrase, or a group of characters, indicating that a publication belongs to an edition.
Element	A word or phrase, or a group of characters, representing a distinct unit of bibliographic information and forming part of an area of the bibliographic description.
Facsimile reproduction	A new issue of a publication made by a process reproducing the original pages. This is normally made by a different publisher from that of the original and often has its own title page and other introductory matter.
Fingerprint	A group of characters derived from a publication with the object of identifying the edition uniquely.
Format	The designation of the number of type-pages in each type-forme. In a folio (2:o), there are two type-pages in each forme, in a 4:o there are four, in an 8:o eight, and so on.
Form/forme	See Type-forme.
Gathering	A number of folds arranged within each other. Normally, one sheet forms one gathering, but if the type-pages are imposed in half-sheets or in other

fractions of a whole type-forme, the printed sheet may form more than one gathering. More than one sheet can also be arranged in one gathering. A 2:o (folio) may be gathered, or quired, in fours (two sheets per gathering) or in sixes, etc.

General material designation	A term indicating, broadly, the class of material to which a publication belongs.
Half-sheet	1) Half a sheet, separately published and printed so as to be read unfolded. 2) Also used as a technical term designating half a sheet.
Illustration	A diagrammatic, pictorial or other graphic representation occurring within a publication.
Impression	All copies of the sheets of a publication printed in one print run from the same setting of type-pages. See also Edition, Issue, State, Variant.
Inset/Insert	Any leaf or gathering printed with letterpress in a separate process, not forming an integral part of the regular gatherings of leaves, but issued with the publication.
ISSN (International Standard Serial Number).	An eight-digit number including a check digit and preceded by the alphabetic prefix ISSN. The ISSN together with the key title uniquely identifies a particular serial or integrating resource (see ISSN Manual). It is assigned by the ISSN Network and is based on ISO standard ISO 3297.
Issue	1) Those copies of an edition that constitute a planned publishing unit, distinguishable from other copies of that edition by one or more differences (e.g. a new title page or colophon that expressly identifies the copies as a discrete unit). (See also Impression, State, Variant.) 2) One of the successive parts of a serial; the term being used to designate the existing lowest level successive part of a serial.
Issued with	A designation used for a publication as arranged and issued by a publisher together with different other publications (generally with separate title pages and separate pagination).
Key title	The unique name assigned to a continuing resource by the ISSN Network and inseparably linked with its ISSN.
Main series	A series that contains one or more sub-series.
Monographic publication	A publication that is complete in one part, or intended to be completed within a finite number of parts.
Multi-level description	A method of bibliographic description based on the division of descriptive information into two or more levels. The first level contains information common to the whole or main publication. The second and subsequent levels contain information relating to the individual part or other unit.

Multi-part publication	A monographic publication in a finite number of physically separate parts (other than a publication made up of fascicles) known to have been conceived or published as a unit; the separate parts may have their own titles and statements of responsibility and no single part is identifiable as being of primary importance.
Numbering	The identification of each of the successive parts of a publication. The description can include a numeral, a letter, any other character, or the combination of these, with or without an accompanying word (volume, number, etc.), and/or a chronological designation.
Other title information	A word or phrase, or a group of characters, appearing in conjunction with, and subordinate to, the title proper of the publication. Other title information also occurs in conjunction with, and subordinate to, other titles (e.g. parallel titles, titles of individual works contained in the publication, titles in series/sub-series statements). Other title information qualifies, explains or completes the title to which it applies, or is indicative of the character, contents, etc., of the publication or the works contained in it, or is indicative of the motive for, or the occasion of, the publication's production. The term includes sub-titles but does not include variant titles (e.g. spine titles) found in the publication but not on the title page or the title-page substitute.
Parallel edition statement	The edition statement in another language and/or script.
Parallel title	The title proper (or the title of an individual work included in a publication with no collective title proper) in another language and/or script presented as an equivalent of the title proper. Parallel titles also occur in conjunction with the titles proper in series/sub-series statements.
Plate	A leaf that does not form an integral part of a gathering of leaves of text, and is printed with some graphic technique other than letterpress.
Preliminaries	The leaves which precede the actual text, i.e. title page(s) (or title page substitute), list of contents, dedication, preface, etc. Often not included in the regular sequence of pagination or signatures.
Prescribed punctuation	Punctuation supplied by the bibliographic agency to precede or enclose the information given in each element (except the first element of area 1) or area of the bibliographic description.
Prescribed source of information	The source or sources from which information is taken for entry of each element or area of the bibliographic description.
Quire	See Gathering
Section title	The title specific to a section that serves to distinguish one part of a group of related publications having a common title. The section title is dependent on the common title for identification of a publication whether

distinctive or not.

Series	A group of separate publications related to one another by the fact that each publication bears, in addition to its own title proper, a collective common title applying to the group as a whole, i.e. the title proper of the series. The separate publications may or may not be numbered.
Series statement	The main elements identifying a series, including any numbering of the separate publications within the series. Also includes a statement that a publication forms part of a multi-part publication. (See also Sub-series statement.)
Sheet	A piece of paper, or other material, manufactured in a size to cover the forme of the printing press.
Signature	Letter(s) and/or symbol(s) and/or numeral(s) usually printed at the foot of the first and some subsequent recto pages of each gathering of a publication and used to ensure the correct printing, folding and assembly of a publication.
Specific material designation	The term indicating the specific class of material to which the publication belongs
State	A variation within a publication that distinguishes it from other copies within the same edition, impression or issue in any respect that the publisher has not identified as representing a discrete publishing effort. (See also Edition, Impression, Issue.)
Statement of responsibility	Name(s), phrase(s) or group(s) of characters relating to the identification and/or function of any persons or corporate bodies responsible for or contributing to the creation or realization of the intellectual or artistic content of a work. Statements of responsibility may occur in conjunction with titles (e.g. the title proper, other title information, parallel titles, titles of individual works contained in the publication, titles in series/sub-series statements) or in conjunction with edition statements.
Sub-series	A series that appears as part of a main series. The sub-series may or may not have a title dependent on that of the main series. (See also Common title, Dependent title.)
Sub-series designation	Numbering following the title of the main series that can stand alone or in conjunction with the title of the sub-series.
Sub-series statement	The main elements identifying a sub-series, including any numbering of the separate publications within the sub-series. In the case of a sub-series the title of which is dependent on the title of the main series, the sub-series statement includes both the title of the main series and the sub-series, and may include a sub-series designation. (See also Series statement.)

Title	A word or phrase, or a group of characters, usually appearing in a publication, that is the name of the publication or the work (or any one of a group of individual works) contained in it. A publication will usually contain several titles (e.g. on the title page, on the cover or on the spine), and these titles may be identical or may differ from one another.
Title page	A page normally at the beginning of a publication presenting the fullest information about the publication and the work(s) contained in it and bearing, usually, the fullest title information, a statement of responsibility and the whole or part of the publication statement. When the elements normally presented on the title page are divided without repetition between two facing pages, or on pages distributed throughout the publication, these pages together are regarded as the title page.
Title-page substitute	The page, portion of a page or other component part of a publication that includes the information usually found on a title page, and that, in the absence of a title page, takes its place, e.g. cover, caption, colophon.
Title proper	The chief title of a publication, i.e. the title of a publication in the form in which it appears on the title page or the title-page substitute. The title proper includes any alternative title, but excludes parallel titles and other title information. For publications containing several individual works the title proper is the collective title. A series or sub-series also has its own title proper. Certain titles proper are made up of multiple titles, called common title and dependent title(s).
Type-forme	The combination of type-pages, arranged and locked in a frame, used to print a sheet.
Type-page	The arrangement of movable type in the shape used to print a page on a sheet.
Variant	Descriptive of a copy showing any bibliographically significant difference from one or more other copies of the same edition. The term may refer to an impression, issue, or state.

0.3 Comparative outline of the ISBD(G) and the ISBD(A)

0.3.1 Outline of the ISBD(G)

<i>Area</i>	<i>Prescribed preceding (or enclosing) punctuation for elements</i>	<i>Element</i>
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Note: Each area, other than the first, is preceded by a point, space, dash, space (. –).

1.	Title and statement	1.1	Title proper
----	---------------------	-----	--------------

	of responsibility area	[] = : : / ;	1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5	General material designation Parallel title Other title information Statements of responsibility First statement Subsequent statement
2.	Edition area	 = / ; , / ;	2.1 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5	Edition statement Parallel edition statement Statements of responsibility relating to the edition First statement Subsequent statement Additional edition statement Statements of responsibility following an additional edition statement First statement Subsequent statement
3.	Material (or type of publication) specific area			
4.	Publication, distribution, etc., area	 ; : [] , (: ,)	4.1 4.2 4.3 4.4 4.5 4.6 4.7	Place of publication, distribution, etc. First place Subsequent place Name of publisher, distributor, etc. Statement of function of distributor Date of publication, distribution, etc. Place of manufacture Name of manufacturer Date of manufacture
5.	Physical description area	 : ; +	5.1 5.2 5.3 5.4	Specific material designation and extent of item Other physical details Dimensions of item Accompanying material statement
6.	Series area <i>Note:</i> A series statement is enclosed by parentheses. When there are two or more series statements, each is enclosed by parentheses.	 = : / ; ,	6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5	Title proper of series or sub-series Parallel title of series or sub-series Other title information of series or sub-series Statements of responsibility relating to the series or sub-series First statement Subsequent statement International Standard Serial

Number of series or sub-series
Numbering within series or sub-series

7.	Note area			
8.	Standard number (or alternative) and terms of availability area	=	8.1 8.2 8.3 8.4	Standard number (or alternative) Key title Terms of availability and/or price Qualification (in varying positions)
		:		
		()		

0.3.2 Outline of the ISBD(A)

General notes on the outline of ISBD(A)

- A. Optional elements are indicated as such (see 0.1.3).
- B. Elements preceded by an asterisk can be repeated when necessary.
- C. Areas 6 (Series) and 7 (Note) can be repeated when necessary.
- D. In the outline the terms "first statement...", "subsequent statement..." and the like denote the order in which these statements are given in the description and have no other connotation.
- E. No provisions are included in the ISBD(A) for area 3 of the outline of ISBD(G) (Material (or type of publication) specific area) or for element 4.3 of the ISBD(G) outline (statement of function of distributor).. Area 8 in ISBD(A) may be used to record the fingerprint of the publication rather than the standard number (or alternative) and terms of availability.
- F. Whenever information normally associated with one area or element appears in the publication linked linguistically as an integral part of another area or element, it is transcribed as such.
- G. The elements appearing on the title page are transcribed in the order in which they appear, unless stated to the contrary.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Prescribed preceding (or enclosing) punctuation for elements</i>	<i>Element</i>
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Note: Each area, other than the first, is preceded by a point, space, dash, space (. –).

1.	Title and statement of responsibility area	[]	1.1 1.2 *1.3 *1.4 1.5	Title proper General material designation (<i>optional</i>) Parallel title Other title information Statements of responsibility
		=		
		:		

		/		First statement
		;		*Subsequent statement
2.	Edition area	=	2.1	Edition statement
			*2.2	Parallel edition statement (<i>optional</i>)
			2.3	Statements of responsibility relating to the edition
		/		First statement
		;		*Subsequent statement
		,	*2.4	Additional edition statement
			2.5	Statements of responsibility following an additional edition statement
		/		First statement
		;		*Subsequent statement
4.	Publication, printing, or distribution, etc., area		4.1	Place of publication and/or distribution
		;		First place
		:	*4.2	*Subsequent place
		:	4.2	Statement of publisher and/or distributor
			4.3	[Not used]
		,	4.4	Date of publication and/or distribution
		(*4.5	Place of printing
		:	*4.6	Name of printer
)	4.7	Date of printing
5.	Physical description area		5.1	Specific material designation and extent:
		:	5.2	Illustration statement (<i>optional</i>)
		;	5.3	Format and/or dimensions
		+	*5.4	Accompanying material statement (<i>optional</i>)
6.	Series area	=	6.1	Title proper of series or sub-series
			*6.2	Parallel title of series or sub-series
	<i>Note:</i> A series statement is enclosed by parentheses. When there are two or more series statements, each is enclosed by parentheses.	:	*6.3	Other title information of series or sub-series
			6.4	Statements of responsibility relating to the series or sub-series
		/		First statement
		;		*Subsequent statement
		,	6.5	International Standard Serial
				Number of series or sub-series (<i>optional</i>)
		;	6.6	Numbering within series or sub-series
7.	Note area			
8.	Fingerprint area (<i>optional</i>)			

0.4 Punctuation

0.4.1 Each element of the description, except the first element of area 1, is either preceded or enclosed by prescribed punctuation (see 0.4.3 for other exceptions). Prescribed punctuation is preceded and followed by a space (a single space on a keyboard or an em space in printing) with the exception of the comma (,) and point (.) which are only followed by a space.

The inclusion of other punctuation is at the discretion of the national bibliographic agency or cataloguing organization. Bibliographic or other cataloguing agencies, particularly those creating definitive records, may wish to indicate unambiguously in the description the exact punctuation as found in the publication. A hyphen used at the end of the line solely to divide a word taken over to the next line is not recorded; in case of doubt, the hyphen is recorded. ISBD punctuation is retained even when this results in double punctuation. For the punctuation of scripts written from right to left, see 0.4.11.

0.4.2 Parentheses, i.e. curved brackets (()) and square brackets ([]) (see 0.4.8), are each to be treated as a single punctuation symbol, and the preceding space comes before the first (opening) parenthesis or square bracket and the following space comes after the second (closing) parenthesis or square bracket (but see 0.10). If parentheses or square brackets are preceded or followed by prescribed punctuation that ends or begins with a space, only one space is given. If a closing parenthesis or square bracket is followed by a comma or a point used as prescribed punctuation, or by any punctuation mark found in the publication, no space is used.

0.4.3 Each area of the ISBDs other than area 1 is preceded by a point, space, dash, space (. –), unless that area is clearly separated from the preceding area by paragraphing, typography or indentation, in which case the point, space, dash, space may be omitted or replaced by a point (.) given at the end of the preceding area.

0.4.4 When the first element of an area is not present in a description, the prescribed punctuation of the first element that is present is replaced by a point, space, dash, space (. –) preceding the area.

0.4.5 When an area is repeated, each repetition is preceded by a point, space, dash, space (. –), except (a) in the condition described in 0.4.3 and (b) as provided in area 6, Punctuation pattern B-C, for multiple series statements.

0.4.6 When an element is repeated, each repetition is preceded by the prescribed punctuation appropriate to the element.

0.4.7 When an element ends with a point or with the mark of omission (see 0.4.8) and the prescribed punctuation for the element that follows begins with a point, both points are given if exact punctuation is being recorded.

e.g. Full punctuation	by J. Smith, Esq.. –
	by J. Smith, ... G. Brown, and others –
	by J. Smith, Esq. –

0.4.8 Three punctuation symbols can be used in all or most areas:

A. Square brackets ([]) are prescribed punctuation to enclose particular elements in area 1 (see 1.2) and are prescribed punctuation within an element in area 5 (see 5.1). Square brackets enclose information found outside the prescribed sources of information (see 0.5.2) and interpolations in the description (see 0.6, 0.7, 0.10, 0.11).

When successive elements within the same area are obtained from outside the prescribed source, they are enclosed in a single pair of square brackets unless one element is the general material designation, which is always enclosed in its own pair of square brackets. When successive elements are in different areas, each element is enclosed in a separate pair of square brackets.

B. Marks of omission, i.e. three points (...), indicate the omission of some part of an element (see 0.7.1, 0.7.2).

C. Parentheses (()) are prescribed punctuation to enclose each series statement in area 6, to enclose certain elements in area 4 and to enclose information within particular elements in area 5.

D. One punctuation symbol, the plus sign (+) preceded and followed by a space, is prescribed punctuation in area 5 (see 5.4).

0.4.9 When in an area or an element the same information appears in two or more languages and/or scripts, the following provisions apply:

When one element is recorded in two or more languages and/or scripts, the information in each language and/or script after the first is preceded by a space, equals sign, space (=).

When, in a single area, two or more elements are recorded in two or more languages and/or scripts, the elements in each language and/or script are given together with the appropriate preceding punctuation for each element.

0.4.10 An area or element that does not apply to the publication is not included in the description. The preceding or enclosing prescribed punctuation of such an area or element is also omitted.

0.4.11 When information is given in scripts written from right to left, commas and semi-colons used as prescribed punctuation are reversed when that is the style of the script. Similarly, the point, space, dash, space combination of prescribed punctuation reads from right to left and the meanings of open and closed parentheses and square brackets are reversed. The diagonal slash and groups of western arabic numerals that are not reversed in such scripts are not reversed when given.

See Appendix B for the treatment of information given both in scripts written from left to right and in scripts written from right to left.

The complete punctuation pattern for each area is set out at the beginning of the area.

0.5 Sources of information

The information used in the description of a publication is taken from its title page and other sources prescribed for specific areas according to the following stipulations.

0.5.1 Order of preference of sources

When for a single-part publication there is more than one title page³, the one selected is the one specific to the publication described (e.g. for a monograph in a series, the part title page; for a facsimile reprint, the title page with the reprint details; see also 1.1.3.2).

When for a multi-part publication there is a title page for each part, the one selected is the title page of the first part.

When there is no title page applying to the whole publication, but each work contained in it has its own title page, the several title pages, including those of tête-bêche publications containing different works, may be considered collectively as a single source of information.

Title pages not selected as the title page for description or as part of a collective single source of information are considered to constitute other preliminaries.

When a publication lacks a title page, an alternate source of information is selected as a title-page substitute. The selection of the source to be treated as title-page substitute is determined by considering which source has the fullest information, with preference given to a source that is part of the publication over sources outside the publication.

In case of doubt, the order of choice for a title-page substitute is colophon, half-title, other preliminaries, caption title, docket title, running title, incipit, explicit, opening words of the main text, opening words of the item. No title-page substitute may be considered as a single source along with a title page. When there is no title page, and no single title-page substitute applies to the whole publication, several title-page substitutes (preferably of the same kind) may be considered collectively as a single source of information. Otherwise in each description only one page, portion of page, or part of the publication can be designated a title-page substitute.

In the case of publications in non-roman scripts, where full bibliographic details are given in the colophon, a leaf standing in the position of a title page and bearing the title proper is not to be considered the title page in the following circumstances:

- A. when the leaf bears only the title proper in the manner of a half-title page;
- B. when the leaf bears the title proper, with or without other bibliographic information, in a calligraphic version (the full bibliographic details in the colophon being given in conventional forms of Chinese characters as used in modern Chinese, Japanese and Korean printing);
- C. when the leaf bears only a western-language version of the title and/or publication details

In each of these cases the first preference for the title-page substitute is the colophon.

³ "Title page" refers to a title page or title-page substitute when the publication lacks a title page.

0.5.2 Prescribed sources of information

For each area certain sources are designated "prescribed sources of information". Information taken from a source other than a prescribed source for the area is enclosed in square brackets if it is transcribed as part of the area. Alternatively such information may be given without square brackets in area 7. Specific provisions are given in appropriate sections of the ISBD(A).

The publication described is that issued as by the publisher, etc. No part of the publication in hand may be considered as a prescribed source unless it is part of the publication as issued. For example, a cover or spine is used as a prescribed source only if it is clear that the publication was issued in that binding.

When information in areas 1, 2, 4 or 6 is from a source other than the title page, the source of information is indicated in area 7. When the publication lacks a title page and an alternate source of information is selected as title-page substitute, the title-page substitute is identified in area 7, as is any information in areas 1, 2, 4 and 6 taken from a substitute.

	Area	Prescribed sources of information
1.	Title and statement of responsibility	Title page
2.	Edition	Title page
3.	Material (or type of publication) specific area	Not used in ISBD(A)
4.	Publication, printing or distribution, etc	Title page, colophon and other preliminaries in the order shown in detail at the beginning of area 4.
5.	Physical description	The publication itself
6.	Series	Title page, other preliminaries, cover, spine and colophon
7.	Note	Any source
8.	Fingerprint	The publication itself

The prescribed source(s) for each area is also set out at the beginning of each area after the Punctuation pattern.

0.6 Language and script of the description

Elements in areas 1, 2, 4 and 6 are normally transcribed from the publication and are, therefore, wherever practicable, in the language(s) and/or script(s) in which they appear there. Interpolations in these areas are enclosed in square brackets and are given in the language and/or script of the context of that part of the description when taken from the publication and in the language chosen by the cataloguing agency if taken from external sources, except:

- prescribed abbreviations (see 0.7) and prescribed interpolations (see 0.10, 0.11);
- general material designation (see 1.2) that, when supplied, is given in the language and/or script chosen by the national bibliographic agency or other cataloguing agencies.

Terms used in areas 5, 7 and 8 are not enclosed in square brackets and are given in the language and/or script chosen by the national bibliographic agency or other cataloguing agencies, except:

- when original title or variant title is provided in area 7;
- when quotations are provided in area 7.

The description of publications appearing in scripts⁴ other than that used by the national bibliographic agency or other cataloguing agencies may, if necessary, be transliterated or transcribed without brackets into the script used by the agency.

The spelling of words taken from the publication is preserved, but ligatures and other contemporary forms of letters and diacritics may be transcribed in their current forms when the contemporary form is not available to the cataloguing agency. No account is taken of the differing forms of letters when no orthographic difference is made in current usage. Accents and other diacritic marks not present on the source are not added. For recording of upper and lower case letters, see 0.8. Interpolations by the cataloguing agency should follow modern practice as to spelling. For Latin interpolations, see 0.7.6.

When the printer has left a blank space for an initial letter to be inserted by hand, the letter is supplied, enclosed in square brackets, and the interpolation is explained in area 7.

e.g. [T]he true history of recent events
Note: Initial letter space left blank by printer

Spaces that are intentionally left blank, to give room for dates or names, etc. entered later by hand, are recorded enclosed in square brackets. The term “blank space” or an appropriate equivalent in the language chosen by the bibliographic agency is recorded. Additions by hand in such spaces are recorded in a note in area 7 or given within square brackets in area 1 with an explanation in area 7.

e.g. Kungörelse, Angående Någon tilärnad Entreprenade, af tändningen och underhållandet af Stadsens enskilte Lycktor. Gifwen Stockholms Rådhus den [blank space] Junii 176[blank space]
Note: Date "19 Junii 1767" filled in by hand on title page and on the last page of copy x in collection y

or

Kungörelse, Angående Någon tilärnad Entreprenade, af tändningen och underhållandet af Stadsens enskilte Lycktor. Gifwen Stockholms Rådhus den [den 19] Junii 176[7]
Note: Dates between brackets filled in by hand on copy x in collection y

0.7 Abridgements and abbreviations

⁴ When the script is not in current use or is otherwise not available a suitable alternative script should be used, for example, Cyrillic (civil) for Cyrillic (Church Slavonic).

0.7.1 In exceptional cases the abridgement of certain elements in the description is permitted, provided the omission takes place at the end or in the middle of the element (e.g. a lengthy title proper, see 1.1.4.1). In such cases, the omission is indicated by the mark of omission.

0.7.2 In the case of the abridgement of a single statement of responsibility consisting of the names of several persons or corporate bodies (see 1.5.4.3), the omission is indicated by the mark of omission and the insertion of the abbreviation "et al." (= *et alii*, and others), or for non-roman script records, its equivalent in another script. The abbreviation is enclosed in square brackets.

0.7.3 Other abbreviations are prescribed in specific stipulations (e.g. 4.1.11, 5.3.1).

0.7.4 In various stipulations in the ISBDs, provision is made for the use of "standard abbreviations" without specifying the forms of the abbreviations to be followed. These abbreviations are not prescribed but it is recommended that ISO 832, *Information and Documentation – Bibliographic Description and References – Rules for the Abbreviation of Bibliographic Terms*, or similar national standards, be used.

The abbreviations used throughout the ISBDs in the examples, other than those prescribed above in 0.7.2 and 0.7.3, are illustrative and not prescriptive.

0.7.5 Except for specifically prescribed or permitted abridgements and abbreviations, the transcription of data in areas 1, 2 and 6 does not show abbreviations unless they appear in the source.

0.7.6 Abbreviations found in the publication

When contractions and abbreviations in continuance of the manuscript tradition of abbreviating words that were long and/or frequently encountered are found, these may be left as they stand or may be expanded wherever possible. Any such expansion must be indicated by enclosure in brackets or a note in area 7.

e.g. Boetij viri celeberrimi de [con]solatio[n]e
 phylosophie liber : cu[m] optimo [com]me[n]to beati
 Thome
 Dialogus beati Gregorij Pape : eiusq[ue] diaconi
 Petri in quattuor libros diuisus : de vita [et]
 miraculis patru[m] italicor[um] : [et] de
 eternitate a[n]imarum

When the meaning of an abbreviation or contraction is conjectural, a question mark is given following the conjectural expansion, e.g. amico[rum?] etc. When the meaning of an abbreviation or contraction cannot be determined, a question mark is given, enclosed in square brackets, for each indeterminable abbreviation or contraction e.g. amico[?], [?]s, or the abbreviation or contraction may be left as it stands.

Initials, initialisms and acronyms are recorded without internal spaces, regardless of how they are presented in the publication.

e.g. Pel batesimo di S.A.R. Ludovico ...
 KL Ianuarius habet dies xxxi

Abbreviations consisting of more than a single letter are treated as distinct words, separated with spaces from preceding or following words or initials.

e.g. Ph. D.
 Mr J.J. Rousseau
 Secundum usum S.R.E.
 Prediche del M.R.P.C.M.

When two or more distinct abbreviations, initialisms, etc., appear in juxtaposition, each is separated from the other by a space.

e.g. par R.F. s. d. C.
 M. J.P. Rabaut

0.8 Capitalization

In general, in those scripts where capitalization is relevant, the first letter of the first word of each area should be a capital; the first letter of the first word of some elements (e.g. general material designation, parallel title, alternative title, section title, a title quoted within the title proper), and the first word of any sentence (preceded by a point (.) and space) should also be a capital. Lower case letters generally are not transcribed into capitals. Other capitalization should follow the appropriate usage for the language(s) and/or script(s) used in the description (see 0.6). When more than one language and/or script appears in the description, each should be capitalized in accordance with the usage of that language and/or script even when this produces an inconsistent pattern of capitalization for the description as a whole.

Early type founts provided only one letter for upper case I and J and one for U and V. (Lower case i/j and u/v were used mutually as well, the differences follow the founts used and graphical conventions rather than spelling conventions, but both letters were *extant* in most type founts.) The capital letters U and V began to be differentiated in the early 16th century, distinction between I and J, i and j, u and v came later in the 16th century. Consistent use of these types as different letters was not established until well into the 19th century, however.⁵

Bibliographic agencies, particularly those creating definitive records, may wish to reflect the actual capitalization as found in the publication.

If the capitalization of the original is not reflected, alternating I and J (i and j), U and V (u and v), and VV or UU representing W (vv and uu = w) are transcribed as they appear, that is:

I or J as i or j, final IJ as ij.

A final larger capital I in Latin words is a ligature representing ii or ij. It can be expanded as i[i] or it may be left as it stands.

e.g. Publication area:

⁵ D.B. Updike, *Printing types : their history, forms and use*. – Cambridge : Harvard University Press, 1937, p. 22, note.

Altdorf̄[i] Noricorum : impensis Christophori Riegelii, typis Joh. Henrici Schönnerstaedt.,
... MDCLXXX. [1680]

or

Altdorf̄I Noricorum : impensis Christophori Riegelii, typis Joh. Henrici Schönnerstaedt, ...
MDCLXXX. [1680]

U and V as u and v

VV as vv

Examples:

Dictionaire francoislatin, avtrement dict Les mots francois, : avec les manieres
dvser diceulx tournez en latin

Editorial comment: capitalization in original: Dictionaire Francoislatin,
AVTREMMENT DICT Les mots Francois, avec les manieres dvser diceulx,
tournez en Latin

De motv animalivm : Io. Alphonsi Borelli Neapolitani matheseos professoris Opus posthumum

Editorial comment: capitalization in original: DE MOTV ANIMALIVM :
IO. ALPHONSI BORELLI NAEPOLITANI MATHESEOS PROFESSORIS opus
Posthumum

Alternatively, bibliographic agencies that do not create definitive records may wish to conventionalize spelling when converting capitals to lower case letters. In such cases the usage in the publication being described should be followed. Where practice is not consistent the following usage is recommended:

I or J as i or j, according to modern spelling conventions

A final larger capital I in Latin words representing ii or ij is expanded as i[i] (see above)

U and V as u or v, according to modern spelling conventions

VV as w

In such cases this practice must be indicated in notes to the records as a whole or individually.

Examples:

Dictionaire francoislatin, autrement dict Les mots francois, : avec les manieres
dvser diceulx tournez en latin

Editorial comment: capitalization in original: Dictionaire Francoislatin,
AVTREMMENT DICT Les mots Francois, avec les manieres dvser diceulx,
tournez en Latin

De motu animalium : Io. Alphonsi Borelli Neapolitani matheseos professoris
opus posthumum

Editorial comment: capitalization in original: DE MOTV ANIMALIVM :
IO. ALPHONSI BORELLI NAEPOLITANI MATHESEOS PROFESSORIS opus
Posthumum

If it is not possible to identify a capital letter as one or the other (e.g. J or U in Gothic type), it should be normalized according to modern orthography in the language of the publication.

Examples:

IOHANNES as Johannes

ISAK as Isak

Letters of numerical value in a chronogram in the title or publication, etc., area, or in a chronistic in the text of a poem are given in capitals. Interpolations used by the cataloguing agency should follow modern practice.⁶

e.g. Anno Vt speraMUs, pace CoronanDo [1610]

0.9 Examples

The examples given throughout the ISBDs are illustrative and not prescriptive except when the stipulations specify that the form found in the example(s) is to be followed. Most examples are based on the description of existing publications but some fictitious examples have been included.

In the English text of the ISBDs the terms used and the words or short phrases added to the examples in areas 5 and 7 are in English. It is anticipated that in translations of the ISBDs, such terms and words and phrases will be given in the language of the translation.

In some examples the mark of omission has been inserted to abbreviate long titles when another element of the description is being exemplified. The omission mark does not necessarily imply that in a full description (see 0.4.1) these omissions would be made.

0.10 Misprints

Inaccuracies or unusual spellings are transcribed as they appear in the publication. Obvious misprints may be followed by "sic", enclosed in square brackets that are preceded and followed by a space ([sic]). Alternatively, the correct version may be added, enclosed in square brackets, the correction being preceded by "i.e." (= *id est*, that is) or its equivalent in another language and/or script. Letters or numerals that have been omitted from misspelled words may be inserted, enclosed in square brackets (in this case not preceded or followed by a space).

e.g. An hnmbler [sic] address
The notted [i.e. noted] history of Mother Grim
To my loaing [sic] friend
Antiqvtates [i.e. Antiquitates] Alstetenses et Palatinatvs Saxonici

When copies with the misprint corrected are known and both variants are described in one record, the corrected variant is used as the basis for description. Information about the misprint is added in a note in area 7.

e.g. Den sluga och förståndiga gubben, som lærer de oförfarna både i

⁶ The provisions of 0.6 apply to the language, script and form of letters and diacritics to be used for transcription.

städerna och på landet, at igenom hwarjehanda hus-curer, hela och bota mångfaldiga sjukdomar, så wäl hos människor som fänad; jämte mycket annat, som kan tjena til förmon och nytta i åtskilliga hushålls-stycken.

Note: Variant state has misprint in title: "sjukdo-"/"domar"

. – Stockholm, : gedruckt bey Henr. C. Merckell, königl. Buchdr. im Grosz-Fürstenthum Finland., Anno 1721.

Note: Statement of publication taken from colophon. Variant state has misprint in colophon: "Stocholm"

0.11 Symbols, etc.

A symbol or other matter that cannot be reproduced by the facilities available (normally, characters that are neither numeric nor alphabetic) is replaced by its description or its equivalency in letters or words, as appropriate. The substitution is placed in square brackets and an explanatory note is made if necessary.

e.g. / by [E.B.C.]

Note: Author's initials represented on title page by musical notes

[3rd] edition

Note: Number of edition represented on title page by three asterisks

Splinters, historical, sacred and profane, partly from off that standard [oak], our blessed constitution

Note: The word "oak" is represented on title page by a woodcut of the tree

0.12 Imperfections

The ISBDs are concerned with the recording of copies of library materials as issued, and make no provision for situations where no complete copy exists or when an imperfect copy has to be catalogued without the help of a bibliographic record for a complete example. In the first case, compilers and users of databases, whether manually or machine-based, should realize that descriptions taking account of alterations during printing, special dedication copies, the presence of cancel leaves, etc., may not apply to all copies of the same edition. In the second case, a record for a complete copy should first be sought and imperfections and other peculiar characteristics described in a note; but when no details of a complete copy can be found, information supplied by the cataloguer from inference in the title and statement of responsibility area should be given in brackets with an explanatory note. Alternative possibilities are linked by "or". When such information cannot be supplied, lacunae should be indicated by the mark of omission within brackets ([...]) with an explanatory note if considered important to the users of the catalogue. The extent of imperfect copies when the complete extent cannot be inferred should be given according to the provisions of 5.1.2.6.

SPECIFICATION OF ELEMENTS

1 TITLE AND STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AREA

Contents	1.1 Title proper
	1.2 General material designation (<i>optional</i>)
	1.3 Parallel title
	1.4 Other title information

1.5 Statements of responsibility

Punctuation pattern

- A. The general material designation is enclosed in square brackets, the first bracket being preceded and the second followed by a space ([]).
- B. Each parallel title or other parallel statement is preceded by a space, equals sign, space (=).
- C. Each unit of other title information is preceded by a space, colon, space (:), unless a word or phrase is given in the publication to link a second or subsequent unit with the preceding unit.
- D. The first statement of responsibility following any title is preceded by a space, diagonal slash, space (/).
- E. Each subsequent statement of responsibility is preceded by a space, semi-colon, space (;), unless the statements are considered to form a single phrase.
- F. Titles of individual works by different authors contained in a publication are separated by a point, space (.), unless a linking word or phrase is given in the publication.
- G. Titles of individual works by the same author contained in a publication are separated by a space, semi-colon, space (;).
- H. In the case of titles made up of common and dependent titles, each dependent title designation, if any, or each dependent title following the common title is preceded by a point, space (.).
- I. Each dependent title following a dependent title designation is preceded by a comma, space (,).

Examples

Title proper [General material designation] = Parallel title = Parallel title / statement of responsibility

Title proper [General material designation] : other title information : other title information / statement of responsibility

Title proper [General material designation] : other title information = Parallel title : parallel other title information / statement of responsibility

Title proper [General material designation] / statement of responsibility = Parallel title / parallel statement of responsibility

Title proper [General material designation] / statement of responsibility ; second statement of responsibility

Title proper [General material designation] / statement of responsibility. Title / statement of responsibility

Title proper [General material designation] : other title information ; Title : other title information / statement of responsibility

Title proper [General material designation] = Parallel title ; Title = Parallel title / statement of responsibility

Common title. Dependent title designation, Dependent title [General material designation]

Common title. Dependent title [General material designation]

Prescribed source

Title page

Information found in the publication but not on the title page is given in area 1, enclosed in square brackets or in area 7. Individual stipulations (e.g. 1.1.3.3) place limitations on information found in the publication that is given in area 1.

Information found outside the publication if given, is given in area 7.

1.1 Title proper

1.1.1 The title proper is the chief title of a publication.

The title proper is the first element of the description even when it is preceded on the title page by statements of responsibility, edition statements, series statements, publication statement, date, price or other matter that is not information of the title proper.

1.1.2 The title proper can take various forms:

1.1.2.1 The title proper can consist solely of term(s) indicating a type of work or its intellectual or artistic content.

e.g. Proceedings
Plays
Collected works

1.1.2.2 The title proper can consist of the name of a person or corporate body when the title page bears no title other than that name.

e.g. Salustius
Tabby to Pindar
Diss büch heÿssset Lucidarius
Museum diluvianum quod possidet Joh. Jacobus Scheuchzer
Towns of Hounslow and Heston, and parts adjacent, in the County of Middlesex, Association for Defending Liberty and Property

Il Petrarca

1.1.2.3 The title proper can consist of or include a set of initials or an acronym prominently displayed on the title page.

e.g. P.M.S. : an elegiac poem in memory of ...
William Whitmore Esquire

The expanded form, when present on the title page but not selected as the title proper (see 1.1.3), is given as other title information (see 1.4.3) or as a statement of responsibility (see 1.5.4).

1.1.2.4 The title proper can consist of two parts (each of which may be considered to be a title) linked by the word "or", "that is", etc. (or their equivalents in another language). The second part is defined as the alternative title. (But see also 1.4.4.3).

e.g. Collegium institutionum juris, sive Controversiae, antinomiae et
difficultates librorum quatuor institutionum juris; ...
Wunder-Spiegel, oder Göttliche Wunder-Werck, ...
Evangelische Kirchen Harmonie, das ist: Der hoch-heiligen Skrift
unterschiedene Texte, und Worte: ...
A body of divinitie, or The summe and substance of Christian religion ... La vie des
vierges , ou Les devoirs et les obligations des vierges chrétiennes
Coena Domini, das ist: Gründliche vnd schriftmässige Erklärung deß Artickels vom H.
Abendmahl, ...
Reflexions sur la mort, ou La nécessité de bien vivre, pour bien mourir.
Some considerations about the case of scandal, or Giving offence to weak
brethren
En liten catechismus eller Kort summe på then rette christelighe och
catholiske troo
Mythologia fennica, eller Förklaring öfver de nomina propria
deastrorum [sic], idolorum, locorum, virorum &c.
Le Gazetier cuirassé: ou Anecdotes scandaleuses de la cour de France

1.1.2.5 The title proper can include numbers or letters.

e.g. In Caii Plinii Secundi Naturalis Historiae I. & II.
cap. Libri xxx. commentarius
Evangelischer Gnaden-Strom, das ist: Sechs evangelische Historien, begrieffen im 2.3. und 4.
Cap. Johannis. ...
LXX. disputationes theologicæ; ...

1.1.2.6 The title proper can include a statement of responsibility, the name of a publisher or details relating to other descriptive elements (e.g. edition statement) when such information is linguistically an integral part of the title.

- e.g. The post-humous works of Robert Hooke
 Monsieur Bossu's treatise of the epicke poem
 Thomas Masterson his first booke of arithmeticke
 A sermon, written by the late Samuel Johnson, L.LD., for the funeral of his wife
 Hugo Grotius, his most choice discourses, out of that excellent treatise De veritate religionis
 christianae
 Lucidario in musica di alcune oppenioni antiche, et moderne con le loro oppositioni, &
 resolutioni
 The opinion, judgement and determination of two reverend, learned and conformable divines
 of the Church of England, concerning bowing at the name, or naming of Jesus
 Le premier volume de messire Jehan Froissart le quel traicte des choses dignes de memoire
 aduenues tant es pays de France
 M. William Shak-speare: his true chronicle histoire of the life and death of King Lear and his
 three daughters
 Elegia[n]s libellus ac nu[n]c primu[m] impressus de p[rae]cellentia potestatis imp[er]atorie
 M. Tullii Ciceronis De officiis libri tres
 Michaelis Etmulleri in academia Lipsiensi quondam professoris celeberrimi,
 opera omnia in compendium redacta
 Scala spiritualium sa[n]cti Ioannis Climaci Kempis Tamasnak Christvs követeserül négy
 könyvei
 Мысли Жан Жака Руссо о различных материях

1.1.2.7 When a publication contains two or more individual works and bears a collective title as well as the titles of the individual works on the title page, the collective title is chosen as the title proper. It can include the titles of the individual works. The titles of the individual works may alternatively be given in area 7, with their omission from the title proper being indicated by the mark of omission.

- e.g. The spinning wheel's garland, containing several excellent new songs ...

Note: Contents listed on title page as:

I. The good housewife's coat of arms. II. The spinning-wheel's glory. III. The taylor disappointed of his bride. IV. The changeable world.

- P. Virgilii Maronis Opera omnia ...

Note: Contents listed on title page as: Bucolica, Georgica, Aeneis; Ciris et culex

or

- P. Virgilii Maronis Opera omnia: Bucolica, Georgica, Aeneis; Ciris et culex; / ...
 Tractatus sex. ...

Note: Contents listed on title page as: 1. De electione Romani regis. 2. Paratitla recessuum imperii. 3. Comment: ad L. 5. §. 14. D. commodati. 4. De origine solduriorum. 5. De fundamentis juris publ. & politicae. 6. Apologia pro orthodoxis Germaniae Jctis contra D. Casparum Manzium

or

- Tractatus sex. 1. De electione Romani regis. 2. Paratitla recessuum imperii.
 3. Comment: ad L. 5. §. 14. D. commodati. 4. De origine solduriorum. 5. De fundamentis
 juris publ. & politicae. 6. Apologia pro orthodoxis Germaniae Jctis contra D. Casparum
 Manzium. / ...

- Heures chrétiennes, ou Occupations saintes, ...

Note: Contents listed on title page as: I. Les veritez chretiennes dans les Epitres & les
 Evangiles dominicales, plusieurs passages de l'Ecriture sainte, et l'Histoire de la passion.

II. Les loüanges chretiennes dans les cantiques spiritüels, les hymnes & les psaumes de l'eglise. III. Les instructions chretiennes dans le Petit catechême de feu Martin Luther, les symboles de la foi, & la confession d'Augsbourg. IV. Les prieres chretiennes tant publiques que particulieres. V. Les psaumes de David, nouvellement traduits selon la version allemande

1.1.2.8 The title proper can consist of a common title and a dependent title when a section, supplement, part, etc., has a title or designation insufficient to identify it without the inclusion of the common title or title of the main publication.

e.g. Föreläsningar i fortification, / af Mårten Sturtzenbecher ... Första delen. 1. om fältverk
Les Françaises, ou XXXIV exemples choisis dans les moeurs actuelles,
propres à diriger les filles, les femmes, les épouses, & les mères. I.er volume: les Filles

1.1.2.9 The title proper can consist of the title of a supplement, part, etc., alone when this title can be dissociated from the common title or title of the main publication. The common title is given if appropriate in area 6.

e.g. De puiterveense Helleveeg
In area 6: (Toneelspeelen ; t. 6)

When the common title or title of the main publication is linguistically an integral part of the title of the supplement, part, etc., the title proper consists of the integrated statement of both titles.

e.g. Der ander Theil deß Formularij, zum Tractat von Commissarien vnd
Commissionen Camerae Imperialis gehörig, in sechs Bücher abgetheilt

1.1.2.10 The title proper can consist of the sequence of titles on the title page for a publication containing two or more individual works but lacking a collective title. For the transcription of such titles, see 1.1.4.2.1.

1.1.3 **Choice of title proper**

1.1.3.1 Publication with one title page

1.1.3.1.1 The first title appearing on the title page is selected as the title proper.

1.1.3.1.2 Information pertaining to the title and appearing on the title page before the title by which the work is commonly identified is included without inversion in the title proper in the description even when the typography indicates the subsidiary nature of such information.

e.g. Quę contineant duodecim ęneidos libri ... P Virgilij Maronis
Herafter foloweth a litel boke called Colyn Clonte

1.1.3.1.3 Pious invocations, devices, announcements (including epigrams and dedications) are not included unless they constitute the only title or appear to be part of the title proper by typography or sense.

e.g. Haupt Schlüssel der teutschen vnd italiaenischen Sprache

Editorial comment: The title is preceded by the invocation A.M.A.D.

Halullisten sieluin hengelliset laulut

Editorial comment: The title is preceded by the invocation Jesuxen nimeen

1.1.3.1.4 Information such as a statement of responsibility not linguistically part of the title proper, or edition statement, series statement, publication, distribution, etc., date or price appearing at the head of the title page or preceding the title proper on a title page substitute is transcribed in the appropriate area (see 1.5.4.7), and its position indicated in area 7.

1.1.3.2 Publication with more than one title page

1.1.3.2.1 When a publication has more than one title page, as in the case of a multi-language or multi-script publication with a title page in each language or script, the title proper is selected from the title page that is in the language and/or script of the content of the publication.

1.1.3.2.2 When this criterion cannot be applied (either because the publication has no language or because its content is presented equally in two or more languages or scripts), the title proper is selected from the right hand (recto) of two facing title pages or from the first of two or more title pages on recto pages, unless the first was clearly intended to be cancelled. A letterpress title page is to be preferred to an engraved title page.

1.1.3.2.3 In the case of tête-bêche publications where text and title pages in two different languages and/or scripts are presented with equal status, the choice of title proper is at the discretion of the bibliographic agency. (For tête-bêche publications containing different works, see 0.5.1.)

1.1.3.3 Variant titles and original titles in the language of the title proper (other than parallel titles, see 1.3), not selected as title proper are treated as other title information when they appear on the title page. Variant titles appearing elsewhere in the publication are given in area 7.

e.g. Hodoegus : Igazsagra vezerlő kalauz

Seculum Davidicum redivivum : the divine right of the revolution scripturally and rationally evinced and applied

Editorial comment: The Latin title is by typography clearly subsidiary to the English

Phiála sanctorum ... Modlitby nábožné ...

Editorial comment: The Biblical reference "Apocal.5" is omitted

1.1.4 Transcription

1.1.4.1 The title proper is transcribed from the title page exactly as to wording, but not necessarily as to capitalization or punctuation (see also 0.4, 0.6, 0.7). Exceptionally, a very lengthy title proper may be abridged in the middle or at the end, if this can be done without changing the meaning of the title, without loss of essential information and without introducing incorrect grammar. Omissions are indicated by the mark of omission.

e.g. Elements of mineralogy

A view of Sir Isaac Newton's philosophy

To Sir Richard Hill, Bart.

Abstract of an Act of Parliament, 27 George 2d, 1754.

I am a jolly huntsman

My voice is shrill and clear

Note: The title is taken from the opening lines of the poem

Sir, With submission, I have found out ways and means, to add fifty thousand pound per annum for ever to the Crown

Note: The title is taken from the opening lines of the text

Alexander Duke of Gordon, and his curators, - appellants. James

Earl of Moray, and William Earl of Fife in the Kingdom of

Ireland, - the respondents case

To the inhabitants of London and its environs. Awake! Arise! or be forever fall'n!

The following was, as nearly as we could collect, the words and circumstances attendant on the proposal for peace

Unto the right honourable the Lords of Council and Session, the petition of the Convenor and nine trades of Dundee

A briefe description of the whole worlde

Commentaires aux coustumes du duche de Bourbonnois, rapportees aux moeurs &

obsseuances des pays de Bourgongne, Berry, Auuergne, La Marche, Niuernois, & autres peu lus eslongnez

or

Commentaires avx covstvmes dv dvche de Bovrbonnois, rapportees aux moeurs &

obsseuances des pays de Bourgongne, Berry, Auuergne, La Marche, Niuernois, & autres peu lus eslongnez

Editorial comment: The title page does not give an accent in "duche" or "rapportees" and has capital V for the first six letters transcribed as v and lower case u for the modern v in "Auvergne" and "Nivernois"

Tarif provisionnel sur le prix de trois sortes de pain, que doivent débiter les boulangers de la Ville de Lyon & Fauxbourgs d'icelle

I dieci libri di architettura

Varias antiguidades de Portugal

By the King, a proclamation for a general fast

Der verkannte Werth des saechsichen bergbaues und desselben gute Sache

Dödsens stränga wälde, betrachtat då ... hust. Anna Christina Banck, hwilken vthi en swår barnsbyrd stilla och saligen i Herranom afsomnade den 15 septembris anno 1694. Och den 1. novembris nästföliande til sitt hwijlorum i Åbo doom-kyrckia ... beledsagades

1.1.4.2 Publication without a collective title proper

1.1.4.2.1 When the publication comprises two or more works without a collective title proper (see 1.1.2.10), the titles of the individual works are given in the order indicated by the sequence of titles on the title page, or the sequence of title pages in the publication when the several title pages are considered collectively as a single source of information. (See 1.3.4.3, 1.4.4.4, 1.5.4.13 for the transcription of parallel titles, other title information, alternative titles and statements of responsibility for such works.)

- e.g. The floures of philosophie ; with The pleasures of poetrie annexed vnto them ...
 The serving-man become a queen. Jockey of the green. The lass of Richmond Hill
 Epistolarum D. Erasmi Roterodami libri XXXI. et P. Melanthonis Libri IV. Quibus
 adjiciuntur T. Mori & Lud. Vivis epistolæ
Editorial comment: The title page starts a new sentence with "Quibus"
 The humble petition of a beautiful young lady. The Rvnd. Dr B = rk --- y's answer to the
 young ladies petition
Note: Both titles are caption titles on the same page

When works additional to those named on the title page appear in the publication, whether or not on pages laid out as title pages, the titles of such works are either recorded according to the stipulations above or recorded in area 7.

- e.g. Prima [-decima] egloga della bucolica di Virgilio / per B. Pulci dilatino in vulgare traducta.
 Elegia di Bernardo Pulci a Lorenzo de Medeci per lamorte di Cosimo ; Bernardus Pulcius
 florentinus de obitu diue Simonette. Francisci de Arsochis senensis carmen bucolicum
 egloga prima [-iiii] incipit. Buccolica di Hieronymo Beniuiione fiorentino. Bucolica di
 Iacopo Florino
Note: Titles taken from leaves a6, e6, f2 gl, h7, m4 verso

When the number of individual works is very large, the first three titles may be given, followed by the mark of omission. The complete contents may be given in area 7.

In the case of a multi-part publication containing the part numeration within the title proper, the numeration of the last part is given following the numeration of the first in square brackets after a hyphen.

- e.g. Quinti Horati Flacci epistolarum liber
 primus[-secundus]

Exceptionally, when the title page and the titles of the individual works do not convey the idea of a collection, or when there are many titles contained in such a publication quote the title on the title page as instructed in the first paragraph of 1.1.4.2.1 and convey the character of the contents in a note. Optionally, give the titles of the constituent, individual works in a note.

- e.g. Anno Regni Georgii II. Regis ... quinto. At the Parliament begun ... the twenty thirteenth of
 January, 1731. : being the fifth session of this present Parliament
Note: A collection of Acts of Parliament enacted in 1732.
 Almanach des dames pour l'année 1830
Note: A collection of diverse material. – Contents: Almanach för året efter frälsarens
 Christi födelse, 1830 ; Vues des divers châteaux en Suède, avec description, 1829 ;
 Poésies fugitives

1.1.4.2.2 When the publication has a displayed text but no title proper (as in the case of some broadsheets), the text is transcribed either in full or in an abridged form. Omission or abridgement is indicated by the mark of omission. The order of statements in the transcription is determined by the sequence of information on the publication.

1.2 General material designation (*optional*)

1.2.1 The purpose of the general material designation is to indicate, in general terms and at an early point in the description, the class of material to which a publication belongs. If given, the general material designation is given immediately after the title proper. It is given in the language and script chosen by the bibliographic agency.

1.2.2 For monographs in printed form, the designation "Printed text" or its equivalent in another language or script may be used.

1.2.3 When the publication comprises a primary component with subsidiary component(s) not of the same general material category (e.g. a printed monograph accompanied by a printed map), the general material designation refers only to the primary component.

1.2.4 When the publication comprises two or more works without a collective title proper (see 1.1.2.10), the general material designation, if given, is given after the first title.

1.3 Parallel title

1.3.1 When on the title page there are titles in more than one language and/or script, the title(s) not chosen as title proper (see 1.1.3) may be transcribed as parallel title(s). Parallel titles are included when necessary for identification or otherwise considered important to users of the catalogue.

1.3.2 A parallel title, as an equivalent of the title proper, can take the same various forms (see 1.1.2). A statement of responsibility, a statement of other title information, or a statement relating to publication, etc. can be linguistically linked to a parallel title, and is then transcribed as part of the parallel title.

e.g. Ἰνστιτούτα Θεοφίλου Ἀντικήσσωρος = Institutiones iuris
ciuilis in graecam linguam per Theophilum Antecessorem olim
tractatae ac fusissime planissimeque explicate

Νόννου Πανοπολίτου Διονυσιακά = Nonni Panopolitae
Dionysiaca : nunc primum in lucem edita, ex bibliotheca
Ioannis Sambuci Pannonij

M. Tullii Ciceronis Cato Major, sive Dialogus de Senectute Latino-Germanicus, / in
commodiorem usum discentium sic editus à M. Johanne Rhenio. = Des hoch-weltweisen
Heyden Marci Tullii Ciceronis Herrliches Büchlein oder Gespräch von dem hohen Alter, :

wie man dasselbe mit Gedult ertragen, vnd sich darein recht schicken, auch die Jugend sich gebürlich darzu bereiten solle vnd könne

Editorial comment: punctuation and order of elements of original retained

1.3.3 The original title in a language other than that of the title proper appearing on the title page and not linguistically linked to other descriptive elements (for example, as an alternative title, see 1.1; as part of other title information, see 1.4; as part of a statement of responsibility, see 1.5; or as part of an edition statement, see area 2) may be treated as a parallel title.

e.g. Alexandri Aphrodisiensis in Sophisticos Aristotelis elenchos commentaria
 Ἀλεξάνδρου Ἀφροδισίως ἀποσημειώσεις εἰς τοὺς σοφιστικοὺς
 ἐλέγχους

The original title in a language other than that of the title proper, which does not appear on the title page, may be given in area 7.

e.g. Leonardi aretini i[n] opusculu[m] magni Basilii de lege[n]dis poetis
 prefatio incipit feliciter. Incipit libellus magni Basilii. Apologia [sic]
 Socratis incipit.
Note: Original titles: 1. Πρὸς τοὺς νέους ὅπως ἂν ἐξ Ἑλληνικῶν
 ὠφελοῖντο λόγων 2. Ἀπολογία Σωκράτους

For the original title in the language of the title proper, see 1.1.3.3.

1.3.4 Transcription

1.3.4.1 If a parallel title appearing on the title page is given, it is transcribed exactly as to wording, but not necessarily as to capitalization and punctuation. Exceptionally, a parallel title may be abridged. Omissions are indicated by the mark of omission.

e.g. Περὶ λίθων = De lapidibus

1.3.4.2 When a title page bears more than one parallel title, these titles, if given, are transcribed in the order indicated by the sequence of information on the title page. Any other information pertaining to the title and statement of responsibility area, between a title proper and a parallel title, or between parallel titles, is transcribed in the order indicated by the sequence of information on the title page and is preceded by the appropriate prescribed punctuation.

e.g. Joh. Amos Comenii Orbis sensualium pictus trilinguis, hoc est Omnium fundamentalium in mundo rerum & in vita actionum pictura et nomenclatura Latina, Germanica & Hungarica : cum titulorum juxta atq[ue] vocabulorum indice = Die sichtbare Welt in dreyen Sprachen, Das ist Aller Vornehmsten Welt-Dinge und Lebens-Verrichtungen Vorbildung und Lateinische, Deutsche und Vngarische Benamung : sampt einem Tittel- und Wörter-Register = A' Látható világ háromféle nyelven, az-az Minden derekassab ez világon lévő dolgoknak és az életben való cselekedeteknek le- ábrázolása és Deák, Német és Magyar megnevezése : A' fellyül való írásoknak és szóknak laystromával

1.3.4.3 Publications without a collective title proper.

When the publication comprises two or more works without a collective title proper (see 1.1.2.10), and when each or any of the individual works has a parallel title or titles, the parallel titles, if given, are given in the order indicated by the sequence of information on the publication. When there is one title page applying to the whole publication, the parallel titles are given in the order indicated by the sequence of information on the title page. When there is no title page applying to the whole publication, but works contained in it have their own title pages that are used collectively as a single source of information, the parallel titles are given in the order indicated by the sequence of information on each title page.

e.g. Ταδε ενεστιν εν τωδε τω βιβλιω. Λουκιανου. Φιλοστράτου Είκόνες ; του αΐτου ‘Ηρωικά ; του αΐτου Βίοι σοφιστων. Φιλοστράτου Νεωτέρου Είκωνες Καλλιστράτου Εκφάσεις = Qve hoc volvmine continentvr. Luciani Opera. Icones Philostrati ; eiusdem Heroica ; eiusdem Uitae sophistarum. Icones Iunioris Philostrati. Descriptiones Callistrati ...

Any other information pertaining to the title and statement of responsibility area that may intervene between a title of a work and its parallel title, or between parallel titles, if given, is transcribed in the order indicated by the sequence of information on the title page and is preceded by the appropriate prescribed punctuation.

e.g. Directio methodica processus iudiciarii iuris consuetudinarii inclyti Regni Hungariae / per M. Joannem Kithonich de Koztanicza ... = Rövid igazgatás a' nemes Magyar Orszagnak es hozzá, tartozó Részeknek szokott törvény folyasírol / mellyet deákbol magyar nyelvre fordított Kaszoni Janos

1.3.4.4 Parallel titles appearing on title pages not selected as the prescribed source may be given in square brackets in area 1 or may be given in area 7. Parallel titles appearing elsewhere in the publication may only be given in area 7.

1.4 Other title information

1.4.1 Other title information can appear in conjunction with, and subordinate to, the title proper, parallel title(s) or titles of individual works contained in the publication. Any information appearing as other title information that includes one of the required elements (e.g. a statement of responsibility) is included (either as other title information or elsewhere in the record). Additional other title information is included when necessary for identification or otherwise considered important to users of the catalogue.

1.4.2 A statement of other title information can include a statement of responsibility, a statement relating to publication or distribution or details relating to other descriptive elements (e.g. an edition statement) when such a statement is linguistically an integral part of the other title information. Recording information in the order indicated by the sequence of information on the title page may also result in an alternative title or details of appendices or other supplementary matter (see also 1.5.3.3) being given as other title information. (Cfr also 0.3.2, F.)

- e.g. Les pommes de terre, considérées relativement à la santé & à l'économie : ouvrage dans lequel on traite aussi du froment & du riz
 Discours sur la nécessité de l'étude de l'architecture : dans lequel on essaye de prouver combien il est important pour le progrès des arts que les hommes en place en acquièrent les connoissances élémentaires
 An exposition vpon the Prophet Ionah : contained in certain sermons, preached in S. Maries Church in Oxford
 The maid's tragedy altered : with some other pieces by Edmund Waller, Esq., not before printed in the several editions of his poems
 Собрание писем Абельярда и Элоизы : с присовокуплением описания жизни сих несчастных любовников / перевел с французскаго Александр Дмитриев
 Johann Gottfried Jugels Entdeckung der verborgenen Schatzkammer der Natur ... : nebst einem Anhang, von den reichen Silberbergwerken, welche von jeher in dem chursächsischen Erzgebirge sind betrieben worden ...
 Théâtre de Pierre Corneille : avec des commentaires et autres morceaux intéressans
 Alcide al bivio : dramma per musica del celebre Sig. Pietro Metastasio da rappresentarsi nel Teatro di Corte in occasione del felice giorno dell'augusto nome di Sua Maesta Imperiale Catterina II. Imperatrice di tutte le Russie

1.4.3 The expanded form of a title proper that consists of a set of initials or an acronym is treated as other title information when the expanded form appears on the title page.

1.4.4 Transcription

1.4.4.1 If a statement of other title information is given, it is transcribed in the order indicated by the sequence of information on the title page. For the transcription of title information preceding the most prominent title on the title page, see 1.1.3.1.2.

1.4.4.2 If a statement of other title information is given, it is transcribed exactly as to wording, but not necessarily as to capitalization or punctuation. Exceptionally, other title information may be abridged. Omissions are indicated by the mark of omission.

1.4.4.3 An alternative form of title that begins after other title information is treated as other title information.

- e.g. A Christian funeral. : A brief essay on that case, what should be the behaviour of a Christian at a funeral? : Or, some directions how to regulate a funeral by the rules of religion;
Editorial comment: punctuation of the original retained

1.4.4.4 Publication without a collective title proper

1.4.4.4.1 When the publication has no collective title proper (see 1.1.2.10), and when there are statements of other title information relating to one or more of the titles of individual works present,

these statements, if given, are transcribed in the order indicated by the sequence of information on the title page. This applies even if the other title information relates to more than one work.

- e.g. Les Akanças : prologue mélo-dramatique, en un acte et en prose ; suivi Des Espagnols dans la Floride : pantomime en trois actes et à spectacle
Vortigern : an historical tragedy, in five acts ... ; and Henry the Second : an historical drama

1.4.4.4.2 When the relationship between the statement constituting other title information and the titles of the individual works is not clear, brief explanatory words may be added in square brackets. Alternatively, the statement of other title information may be given in area 7.

1.4.4.5 Parallel titles and parallel other title information

1.4.4.5.1 When a title page bears one or more parallel titles and other title information in more than one language and/or script, each statement of other title information, if given, follows the order indicated by the sequence of information on the title page.

- e.g. Il fanatico burlato : dramma giocoso in due atti ... =
L'entiché de noblesse dupé : opera bouffon en deux actes
Περὶ λίθων = De lapidibus : poema Orpheo a quibusdam
adscriptum

La Didone abbandonata : dramma per musica da recitarsi in St. Pieterburgo nel giorno [blank space] febraro 1766. nel Imperial teatro per commando di Sua Maestà Imperiale Catarina II. / La musica è del rinomato signor Baldassara Galuppi, direttore della Musica, e Maestro di Cappella di Sua Maestà Imperiale, e della Ducal Cappella di San Marco in Venezia = Didon abandonnée : dramme [sic] en musique qui doit etre représenté sur le Theatre impériale de St. Petersburg le [blank space] fevrier 1766. par ordre de Sa Majesté Impériale Catherine II.

1.4.4.5.2 When a parallel title combines in itself the content of both the title proper and other title information in the language of the title proper, the other title information is given in the order indicated by the sequence of information on the title page.

1.4.4.5.3 When there is no parallel title, but statements of other title information appear on the title page in more than one language and/or script, the other title information is recorded in the order indicated by the sequence of information on the title page. The first statement of other title information appearing on the title page may be given. Parallel statements of other title information may also be given, each preceded by a space, equals sign, space.

1.4.4.6 When the title proper consists of a common and a dependent title (see 1.1.2.8), individual statements of other title information, if given, are given in the order indicated by the sequence of information on the title page.

1.4.5 A statement of other title information appearing in the publication, but not on the title page, is given following the title proper or parallel title to which it applies, enclosed in square brackets, when necessary for identification or otherwise considered important to users of the catalogue. Normally such a statement, if given, is given in area 7.

1.5 Statements of responsibility

1.5.1 A statement of responsibility can be given with respect to any entity (person or corporate body) responsible for or contributing to the creation of the intellectual or artistic content of a work contained in the publication described. A statement of responsibility can also be given with respect to any entity responsible for the realization of the work.

1.5.2 A statement of responsibility can relate to such entities as: writers, artists, etc., whose work is embodied in the publication, whether directly (e.g. author of text, editor, compiler, translator, illustrator, engraver) or indirectly (e.g. adaptors of an already existing work whether in the same medium as the original or in another); organizations (corporate bodies) or individuals sponsoring the work of any of the above.

A statement of responsibility can take various forms:

1.5.2.1 It can consist of the name(s) of person(s) or corporate body or bodies, with or without a linking word or short phrase indicative of the role of the person or corporate body (see also 1.5.2.6).

e.g. Comus : a mask / John Milton

In an academic disputation, the name of the praeses or promoter is treated as a statement of responsibility, unless it is linguistically linked to the title proper or other title information (see also 1.5.4.7).

e.g. Nosographiæ anhelantium pars prior, / quam...in Academiâ Basiliensi sub
præsidio ...domini Theodori Zuingeri, philos. & medic. doct. pract. profess. Reipubl. Basil.
Archiat. ad D. 24. octobr. Ann. MDCCXIV... defendere conabitur author Joh. Rodolphus
Lavaterus Tigurino – Helvetius.

but

Hanc dissertationem juridicam de pactis nudis svb praesidio ... Dn. Johan. Helvici Sinolt
cognom. Schützen J.U.D. consiliarii Hasso-Darmstadini ... in hâc almâ Ludoviciana jurium
professoris ordinarii ... publicae disquisitioni in auditorio Jctorum submittit ad diem 21.
Aprilis. Johannes Abrahamus Widmann Ratisponensis. A. & R. - ...

1.5.2.2 It can consist of a phrase without a name when such a phrase describes an intellectual contribution or is otherwise significant.

1.5.2.3 It can include a noun or noun phrase as well as name(s) when such a phrase is indicative of the role of the person or corporate body.

e.g. Paradise Lost : a poem in twelve books / the author John Milton

Dizionario italiano, latino, illirico ... / opera del P. Ardelio della Bella della Compagnia di Giesu'

Editorial comment: Personal data cf. 1.5.4.6

Other nouns or noun phrases are normally treated as other title information (see 1.4).

1.5.2.4 It can include details relating to other descriptive elements (e.g. original title, information about the edition of the work translated) when such details are linguistically an integral part of the statement of responsibility.

e.g. L'hymne au soleil / traduit en vers latins, sur la troisième édition du texte françois, par M l'Abbé Métivier
/ translated & empynted by me William Caxton ...

1.5.2.5 It can consist of statements relating to appendices and other supplementary matter when such statements appear on the title page (see also 1.5.3.3).

1.5.2.6 It can consist of the name(s) of a corporate body acting as sponsor of a publication when the corporate body is named on the title page and the relationship between the sponsor and the publication is explicitly stated (or can be expressed by the addition of an appropriate word or short phrase).

A sponsoring body when its name forms an integral part of the publication, etc., statement (i.e. prefaced by a phrase such as "published for...") is included in area 4.

1.5.2.7 A statement that is not connected with the responsibility for the intellectual or artistic content of the publication is not considered a statement of responsibility. Statements such as mottoes, dedications, and statements of patronage or prizes may be omitted or given in area 7.

1.5.2.8 A statement of responsibility is not considered appropriate for the name of a responsible entity that is linguistically an integral part of other descriptive elements and that has been transcribed as such (e.g. as part of the title proper, see 1.1.2.6; as part of other title information, see 1.4.2; as part of the statement of publication, etc., see area 4). An exception is made when the name of the responsible entity is explicitly repeated on the title page in a formal statement of responsibility.

1.5.2.9 A statement of responsibility is not considered appropriate for the name of a corporate body that appears on the title page whenever the function of the body is not specified and cannot be determined from the publication being described or elsewhere. The name is given instead in area 7.

1.5.3 One or more statements of responsibility

1.5.3.1 A single statement of responsibility occurs when the wording on the prescribed source of information shows a single statement. More than one person or corporate body may be named in such a statement, as when they are represented as performing the same function or, although performing different functions, their names are linked by a conjunction.

- e.g. A new method of discovering the longitude both at sea and land, ... /
 by William Whiston, M.A. sometime professor of the mathematicks in the University of
 Cambridg. and Humphrey Ditton, master of the new mathematick school in Christs's
 Hospital, London.
 A treatise of health and long life, with the sure means of attaining it : in
 two books / the first by Leonard Lessius, the second by Lewis Cornaro, a noble Venetian:
 ...
 Trois premiers liures de la Métamorphose d'Ouide / traduitz en vers
 fra[n]çois, le premier & second par Cl. Marot, le tiers par B. Aneau ...
 Apophthegmes ... / first gathered and compiled in Latine by the ryght
 famous clerke Maister Erasmus of Roterodame, and now translated into Englyshe by
 Nicholas Udall

1.5.3.2 More than one statement of responsibility occurs when the wording shows multiple statements, as when more than one person or corporate body is represented as performing different functions and the statements are not linked by a conjunction.

- e.g. Contes moreaux / par M. Marmontel, de l'Academie Française. ; mit deutschen Noten zum
 Schulgebrauch und Selbstunterricht herausgegeben.

1.5.3.3 Details of appendices and other supplementary matter are transcribed in the order indicated by the sequence of information on the title page. Accordingly, such statements appearing before the statement of responsibility or where there is no separate statement of responsibility are treated as other title information (see 1.4.2), and those after a statement of responsibility are treated as subsequent statements of responsibility. When they are taken from elsewhere in the publication, such statements follow those statements of responsibility that relate to the whole publication or the main part of it, or those that relate to the statement concerned.

Supplementary matter should be distinguished from titles of other works given equal prominence with the first work in the publication. These are described according to 1.1.4.2 (and they are recorded in the title and statement of responsibility area only when there is a formal statement referring to them on the title page itself).

- e.g. High life below stairs: a farce / by James Townley ; with a variety of
 German notes explanatory of the idioms ... alluded to by John Christian Hüttner
 Bibel der Natur : worinnen die Insekten in gewisse Classen vertheilt, sorgfältig beschrieben,
 zergliedert ... und zum Beweis der Allmacht und Weisheit des Schöpfers angewendet
 werden / Johann Swammerdamm, der Arzneykunst Doctor von Amsterdam ; nebst
 Hermann Boerhave Vorrede von dem Leben des Verfassers
 Monsieur Bossu's treatise of the epick poem ... / done into English from the French, with a
 new original preface upon the same subject, by W. J. To which are added, An essay upon
 Satyr, by Monsieur d'Acier and A treatise upon pastorals, by Monsieur Fontanelle
 Epitome rerum Vngaricarum velut per indices descripta / avtore Petro Ranzano ... nunc
 primum edita ; vna cum appendice quadam opera Ioannis Sambvci Tirnaviensis, Pan.
 Adiecta est rerum ad Agriam gestarum anno 1552. brevis eiusdem Sambuci narratio

1.5.4 Transcription

1.5.4.1 A statement of responsibility is transcribed expressed in the terms in which it appears on the publication.

- e.g. I dieci libri di architettura / di Leon Battista Alberti Fiorentino ...
 The history of the long captivity and adventures of Thomas Pellow, in South-Barbary. ... /
 written by himself
 De indiciis et praecognitionibus, opus apprime utile medicis / Dauide Edguardo Anglo
 authore
 The patrician ... / by one who is neither a knight, nor a member of the House of Commons
 Thoughts on education / by the late Bishop Burnet
 Poems, with a dramatic entertainment / by **** ...

1.5.4.2 A statement of responsibility appearing not on the title page but elsewhere in the publication may be transcribed in area 1 enclosed in square brackets or it may only be given in area 7. The source of such a statement of responsibility is given in area 7. Statements of responsibility taken from outside the publication are given in area 7, with the source of such information.

- e.g. Vita della Beata Colomba da Rieto dil Terzo ordine di S. Domenego sepolta a Perugia / [per
 ... F. Leandro delli Alberti]
Note: Statement of responsibility from title at beginning of text
 Essais de sermons pour tous les jours du Carême ... / [par feu M. l'Abbé de Bretteville]
Note: Statement of responsibility from the title page of tom. 4
 Discours sur la creche de N. Seigneur. ...
Note: By Ezechiel Spanheim. Source: Holzmann & Bohatta. Deutsches
 Anonymenlexikon, Bd. 1, S. 409, Nr. 11863

1.5.4.3 When the names of several persons or corporate bodies are represented in a single statement of responsibility (see 1.5.3.1), preferably all the names are transcribed. If linking words are supplied, they are enclosed in square brackets. Alternatively, an explanation is given in area 7. Omissions between names, or of names, are indicated by the mark of omission and "et al." or its equivalent in another script, enclosed in square brackets.

- e.g. Eastward hoe : as it was playd in the Black-friers by the Children of Her
 Maiesties reuels / made by Geo: Chapman, Ben: Ionson, Ioh: Marston
 Mathematical tables ... / by Mr Briggs ... [et al.]

1.5.4.4 Expansions, explanations and corrections of statements of responsibility are given in area 7.

- e.g. One God, one fayth ... / written by W.B. Priest
Note: W.B. Priest conceals the identity of Laurence Anderton

1.5.4.5 When the names of persons or bodies appear in a statement of responsibility in a less than full form, e.g. in the form of an acronym, the expanded form may be given in area 7 (see 7.1.5).

1.5.4.6 Initials indicating membership of societies, academic degrees, etc., and statements of positions held and qualifications following a person's name are considered part of the statement of responsibility. They are transcribed when necessary linguistically. Omissions may be made in lengthy statements, such omissions being indicated by the mark of omission.

e.g. *Dissertatio philologica de trihaeresio Judaeorum, seu Pharisaeis, Sadducaeis et Essaeis, / quam ... in florentissima electorali ad Albim universitate, praeside ... M. Augusto Pfeiffero, Lavvenburgo-Saxone, publico eruditorum examini exponit Martinus Bernhardi Gryphisbergâ Pomeranus, ad diem XXXI. Januar. Anno ... MDCLXIII. ...*

1.5.4.7 A statement of responsibility that precedes the title proper on the title page is transcribed following the title proper and other title information unless it is linguistically linked to such information (see 1.5.2.8).

The original position of such a statement of responsibility is stated in area 7.

e.g. *Della proporzione et proporzionalità communi passioni del quanto libri tre ... / Silvio Belli Vicentino*
Note: Author's name at head of title page

1.5.4.8 A statement of responsibility that includes the name of a corporate body expressed in a hierarchical form is transcribed in the form and order given in the publication.

1.5.4.9 When the statement of responsibility has no linguistic relationship to the title to which it relates, the name of the person or corporate body is given following the diagonal slash.

e.g. *Songs of innocence and of experience / William Blake*

1.5.4.10 When the relationship between a statement of responsibility and a title is not clear, a linking word or short phrase may be added enclosed in square brackets in area 1, or an explanation concerning the statement of responsibility may be given in area 7.

e.g. *Morte Arthure / [edited by] John Finlayson*
 or
Morte Arthure / John Finlayson
Note: Edited by John Finlayson according to ...

1.5.4.11 When there is more than one statement of responsibility, the statements are transcribed in the order indicated by the sequence of the information on the title page.

e.g. The beau ideal / by the late ingenious and learned Hollander, Lambert Hermanson ten Kate ; translated from the original French by James Christopher le Blon

When the statements are found in the publication but not on the title page, they are given between square brackets, in the order indicated by the sequence of statements on the source of information used, or in a logical order, if such an order applies, when more than one other source of information is used. Alternatively, the information is given in area 7.

e.g. A summarie and true discourse of Sir Frances Drakes VWest Indian voyage / [begun by captaine Bigges ; finished by his Lieutenant Maister Croftes ; edited by Thomas Cates]
Note: Statements of responsibility from Cates's preface

or

A summarie and true discourse of Sir Frances Drakes VWest Indian voyage
Note: "Begun by captaine Bigges ... the same being afterwards finished (as I thinke) by his lieutenant Maister Croftes, or some other, I knowe not well who". Edited by Thomas Cates. Statements of responsibility quoted from Cates's preface

When a respondent and praeses are given for an academic disputation, both names and the words indicative of their function are treated as part of a single statement of responsibility (unless linguistically linked to the title proper or to other title information).

e.g. Discursus historico-theologicus de annis ministerii Christi / quem... in incluta Universitate Altdorfina publico eruditorum examini subiiciunt praeses Isaacus Laurbecchius SS. theol. dd. & respondens Joh. Fridericus Kernius, Schleusinga-Hennebergicus. Ad diem 21. Mai. Anno o.r. M.DCC

but

Consensû Benevolo illustris & gratiosissimi Senatûs Medici in florentissima ad Salam Academiâ. Præsides ... Johanne Arnoldo Friderici, phil. & med. doct. anatom. chirurg. ac botan. p.p. famigeratissimo, medico provinciali Saxo-Altenburgico ... hanc dissertationem medicam de hydrope tympanite publicæ artis cultorum ventilationi submittit ad diem [blank space] Martii, M.DC.LXXII. ... David Richter, Zittâ Lusatus. Autor

1.5.4.12 Parallel titles and parallel statements of responsibility

1.5.4.12.1 When a title page bears one or more parallel titles and/or parallel statements of other title information, and also has statements of responsibility in more than one language and/or script, the various titles and statements are transcribed in the order indicated by the sequence of information on the title page.

e.g. Anatomia uteri humani gravidi tabulis illustrata / auctore Gulielmo Hunter ... Reginae Charlottae medico extraordinario, in Academia Regali anatomiae professore ... = The anatomy of the human gravid uterus exhibited in figures / by William Hunter ...

When parallel statements of other title information appear directly following other title information, each parallel statement is preceded by an equals sign. When parallel statements of responsibility appear directly following a statement of responsibility, each parallel statement is preceded by an equals sign.

1.5.4.12.2 When a title page bears one or more parallel titles and/or parallel statements of other title information, but the statement of responsibility is in only one language and/or script, the statement of responsibility is given after the title or statement of other title information with which it is associated.

e.g. Nouum Testamentum seu quattuor euangelioru[m] volumina lingua Hungarica donata /
Gabriele Pannonio Pesthino interprete = Wij Testamentum magijar nijeluen
Cursus mathematicus ... = Cours mathématique ... / par Pierre Herigone, mathématicien
Frederici Ruischii ... Thesaurus animalium primus ... = Het eerste cabinet der dieren / van
Frederik Ruysch

1.5.4.12.3 When the title page bears statements of responsibility in more than one language and/or script, but has no parallel titles and no parallel other title information, all statements of responsibility are given following the title proper and any other title information. Each parallel statement of responsibility is preceded by a space, equals sign, space.

1.5.4.13 Publication without a collective title proper

1.5.4.13.1 When the publication has no collective title proper (see 1.1.2.10), and when all the individual works share the same statement of responsibility, the statement of responsibility is recorded in the order indicated by the sequence of information on the title page.

A statement of responsibility appearing before the titles, if not grammatically linked, is given after the titles, parallel titles and statements of other title information. The original position of such a statement of responsibility is given in area 7.

1.5.4.13.2 When the individual works other than supplementary matter (see 1.5.3.3) are not known to be by the same author, the titles, parallel titles, other title information, and statements of responsibility are recorded in the order indicated by the sequence of information on the title page.

e.g. 1. Catonis disticha de Moribus. 2. Dicta insigni Septem Sapientum Graeciae. 3. Mimi Puliam, sive, Senecae Proverbia, Anglo-Latina. Cato item Grammaticae interpretatus Latinis & vernaculis vocibus pari ordine, sed diversis lineis alternatis. ... / A Carolo Hoolo, A. M. Privatae Scholae Grammaticae Institute in Purificum viciculo apud Londinates.
Editorial comment: original punctuation and capitalization quoted
La fauconnerie / de F. Ian des Franchières ... recueillie des liures de M. Martino, Malopin, Michelin & Amé Cassian. Avec, Une autre Fauconnerie / de Guillaume Tardif ... Plus, La vollerie / de messire Artelouche d'Alagona ... D'avantage, un recueil de tous les oiseaux de proye, seruans a la fauconnerie & vollerie

1.5.4.13.3 When the individual works have statements of responsibility relating to some but not all titles, each statement is given after the title(s) to which it applies, in the form and order given on the title page.

1.5.4.13.4 When the individual works have their own statement(s) of responsibility and the title page shows also statement(s) of responsibility applicable to the whole publication the latter is (are) given in

the order indicated by the sequence of the information on the title page. If the relationship between each person or corporate body and the individual work is not clear, an explanation is given in area 7

e.g. The natural history of Iceland ... ; to which is added, A meteorological table, with remarks / translated from the Danish original of Mr. N. Horrebow

Note: Both works are translated from N. Horrebow

1.5.4.14 When the title proper consists of a common title and a dependent title, statements of responsibility are given in the form and order given on the title page. In case of doubt or if the statement of responsibility refers to the title proper as a whole, an explanation or comment if given, is given in area 7.

2 Edition Area

Introductory note:

The stipulations for the edition area may be considered to include information concerning issue, impression or state.

Contents

- 2.1 Edition statement
- 2.2 Parallel edition statement (*optional*)
- 2.3 Statements of responsibility relating to the edition
- 2.4 Additional edition statement
- 2.5 Statements of responsibility following additional edition statement

Punctuation pattern

- A. The edition area is preceded by a point, space, dash, space (. -).
- B. Each parallel edition statement is preceded by a space, equals sign, space (=).
- C. The first statement of responsibility relating to the edition (or following an additional edition statement) is preceded by a space, diagonal slash, space (/).
- D. Each subsequent statement of responsibility relating to the edition (or following an additional edition statement) is preceded by a space, semi-colon, space (;).
- E. An additional edition statement following either an edition statement or a statement of responsibility relating to the edition is preceded by a comma, space (,).

Examples

- Edition statement

- Edition statement = parallel edition statement
- Edition statement / statement of responsibility
- Edition statement / statement of responsibility ; second statement of responsibility ; third statement of responsibility
- Edition statement / statement of responsibility = parallel edition statement / parallel statement of responsibility
- Edition statement, additional edition statement
- Edition statement / statement of responsibility, additional edition statement / statement of responsibility

Prescribed source

Title page

2.1 Edition statement

2.1.1 The edition statement consists of a term, phrase or group of characters relating to all the copies of a publication formally identified as constituting a named and/ or numbered edition.

The edition statement normally includes either the word "edition" (or its equivalent in another language) or a related term together with a number in ordinal form ("second edition", etc.), or a term indicating difference from other editions ("new edition", "revised edition", "revision", etc.).

A statement such as "newly printed" should be treated as an edition statement when it appears to imply the existence of an earlier edition and to be associated with the title; but as a part of the publication, etc., area when it appears to be associated with that area.

The edition statement can also include other phrases, that may be linguistically associated, linking the edition to other elements of the description (e.g. original title in a form such as "abridgement of...").

2.1.2 The exact wording is given when the edition statement is taken from a prescribed source of information. It is enclosed in square brackets if it does not appear on the prescribed source of information. When the edition statement is taken from any other source, standard abbreviations may be used and arabic numerals are substituted for other numerals or spelled out numbers. Explanatory phrases appended to the edition statement may be given when they are considered necessary for the identification of the edition (see 2.3.3). When the edition statement is not taken from the title page, the source of the statement is given in area 7.

- e.g. . - The second edition
- . - Cinquiesme édition, reueuë, corrigée, & augmentée
 - . - Newly imprinted and very necessary vnto all youthe
 - . - Editio ad usum Delphini
 - . - Сельмым тиснением изданное в пользу любителей истории
 - . - [2nd rev. ed.]

Note: edition statement from the preface

If the edition statement consists solely or chiefly of characters that are neither numeric nor alphabetic, that cannot be reproduced by the typographic facilities available (cf. 0.11), the characters are replaced by words or numbers, as appropriate, in square brackets. An explanation may be given in area 7 (see 7.2).

2.1.3 When no edition statement appears in the publication, although it is known that the publication contains significant changes from previous issues or significant resetting of type compared to previous editions of the published material, a suitable edition statement in the language of the title page and in accordance with the provisions of 2.1.2 may be supplied, enclosed in square brackets, unless it is clear that the publication has a place in a sequence of otherwise numbered editions. An explanation is given in area 7. Optionally, the information is only given in area 7.

e.g. [With a new appendix]

[Rev. ed.]

Note: “Dennemarck” on title page (cf. VD17 1:068283X: “Dennemärck”)

or

Note: Revised edition, “Dennemarck” on title page (cf. VD17 1:068283X: “Dennemärck”)

2.1.4 The following edition statements are not transcribed in the edition area:

2.1.4.1 An edition statement that is an integral part of an element in another area (such as title proper, other title information, statement of responsibility or publication, printing, etc., area) and has been treated as such (see 1.1.2.6) is not repeated in the edition area.

e.g. Chirurgia / nunc iterum non mediocri studio atque diligentia pluribus mendis purgata

Hieronymi Fracastorii Veronensis Opervm pars ... : accessit huic postremae editioni index rerum ac verborum memorabilium locupletissimus

. – A Rodez, Iouxte la coppie imprimée à Tolose : [s.n.], 1627

. – [Dublin] : London printed, Dublin reprinted

Buquoy qvadrimestre iter, progressus[ue] qvo favente numine, ac auspice Ferdinando II. Rom. imp. Austria est conservata, Bohemia subjugata, Moravia acquisita, eademq[ue] opera Silesia sollicitata, Hungariaque terrefacta : accedit appendix progressus, ejusdem generalis, in initio anni 1621. / Authore Constantio Peregrino. – Haec secunda editio Viennensis, editioni primae Brunensi praeferenda est, vtpotè authore plenius informato recognita. – Viennae Avstriae : Ex Typographia Gregorii Gelbhaar, Anno M.DC.XXI. [1621]

Note: Edition and publication statements from colophon

Editorial comment: Edition statement and statement of responsibility “vtpotè authore ...” are linguistically linked

2.1.4.2 An edition statement or statements associated with one or more works or statements that is (are) included in a publication containing a number of works but lacking a collective title, is (are) not given in the edition area, but in area 1, with conventional punctuation (see 1.1.4.2).

e.g. An examination of Dr. Bumet's theory of the earth ... / by J. Keill, The second edition corrected ...
To the whole is annexed A dissertation on the different figures of the coelestial bodies, &c ... / by
Mons. de Maupertuis

2.1.5 When information pertaining to other elements of the description (e.g. an original title or other information concerning the original work) is linguistically an integral part of the edition statement, it is recorded as such.

e.g. D. Justus Claproths ... braunschweig-lüneburgischen Hofraths, ordentlichen Lehrers der Rechte, ...
Theoretisch-practische Rechtswissenschaft von freywilligen Gerichtshandlungen. – Dritte Auflage
des vorhin unter dem Titul: Primae lineae iurisprudientiae extraiudicialis erschienenen Werkgens,
jezo ins Teutsche übersetzt

2.1.6 When an edition statement or any part of it has been taken from part of the title page preceding the title and statement of responsibility, the position of such information is stated in a note.

2.1.7 If an edition statement appears in the publication but is known or suspected to be incorrect, the statement is transcribed and the situation is explained in area 7.

e.g. Hermanni Vultei JC. jurisprudentiae Romanae à Justiniano compositae, libri II. – Editio quarta. –
Marpurgi, : typis Pauli Egenolphi, typographi acad., anno MDCXIV. [1614]
Note: NUC indicates a 4. ed. in 1602

2.2 Parallel edition statement (optional)

When the title page bears edition statements in more than one language and/or script, the statement appearing first is given. The parallel statement(s) may be given, and if given, they are recorded in the order indicated by the sequence of information on the source

e.g. . - Troisième édition = The third edition

2.3 Statements of responsibility relating to the edition

2.3.1 Statements of responsibility relating to the edition can refer to persons or to corporate bodies and can indicate functions such as that of a reviser of a new edition, or can name the person or body responsible for the provision of supplementary matter, of appendices, etc., in a new edition.

- e.g. . - The second edition / with notes of various authors by Thomas Newton, D.D.
 . - The second edition ... / to which is prefixed the life of the author, revised, corrected and enlarged by Mr. des Maizeaux
 . - Новое издание / исправленное ... Александром Барсовым

2.3.2 Details of appendices and other subsidiary matter relating to the edition being described but not necessarily to all editions of the work are recorded as statements of responsibility relating to the edition, i) when they are found on the title page ; or ii) when there is in the publication (e.g. in the preliminaries or the colophon) a formal statement referring to them, provided a person or corporate body is named or otherwise identified as responsible for their creation.

- e.g. – The fourth edition / with a new epilogue by the author
 . – Editio altera, ab innumeris erroribus emendata / huic editioni accessêre Jacobi Bongarsii excerptiones chronologicae ad Justini historias accommodatae

When such statements have been transposed from a position preceding an edition statement, this is stated in area 7.

2.3.3 Statements of responsibility, details of appendices, other subsidiary matter, etc., clearly relating to the edition being described (as described in 2.3.2), but that do not name or otherwise identify a person or corporate body are given as part of the edition statement (see 2.1.1). Such statements often appear as explanatory phrases.

- e.g. . - The fourth edition, with notes
 . - A new edition / by Grace Webster, to which is added a life of the author
 . - Второе исправнейшее издание, с карманным атласом

2.3.4 The following statements of responsibility and/or details of appendices or other subsidiary matter relating to the edition are not transcribed in the edition area:

2.3.4.1 Statements of responsibility and/or details of appendices or other subsidiary matter that clearly relate to the first published edition or to all published editions of a work are given in area 1.

2.3.4.2 Statements of responsibility and/or details of appendices or other subsidiary matter that do not clearly relate to only one edition or to only some editions of a work are given in area 1.

2.3.4.3 When such information has been transposed from a position following an edition statement, the position of such information is stated in area 7.

e.g. . – An enquiry into the original state and formation of the earth : deduced from the facts about the laws of nature / by John Whiteburst. – The second edition, considerably enlarged, and illustrated with plates

Note: The author's name appears after the edition statement

2.3.5 When the prescribed source of information for the edition statement includes parallel statement(s) of responsibility relating to the edition, the parallel statement(s) may be given in the order indicated by the sequence of information on the source. Each parallel statement is preceded by a space, equals sign, space.

2.4 Additional edition statement

2.4.1 Additional edition statement is given

A. when the publication carries a formal statement identifying it as belonging to an edition or impression within an edition, or to an edition that is equivalent to the first named edition,

e.g. . – The third edition, reprinted with a new preface

or

B. when the publication has significant differences in content from other impressions of the larger edition to which it belongs

e.g. . – The third edition, [with an appendix]

2.4.2 An additional edition statement is given according to the provisions of 2.1.2 and 2.1.3

When an additional edition statement (e.g. a statement of reprinting) appears in the context of another area, it is recorded as part of that area, with the exception that when it appears at the head of the title page it is transcribed in the edition area following the prescribed punctuation. This is mentioned in area 7.

e.g. "nouvelleme[n]t i[m]primee a Paris"

is treated as a statement of the principal place of publication.

2.4.3 Statements about unchanged impressions of an edition are given as edition statements, or additional edition statements.

e.g. . – The fifth impression

2.4.4 When the same prescribed source of information for the edition statement includes parallel additional edition statement(s), the parallel statement(s) may be given in the order indicated by the sequence of information on the source. Each parallel additional edition statement is preceded by a space, equals sign, space.

2.5 Statements of responsibility following an additional edition statement

2.5.1 Statements of responsibility following additional edition statement are transcribed in accordance with the provisions of 2.3.

e.g. . – The second edition, reprinted / with a new preface by Dr. Horace Smith

2.5.2 When the same prescribed source of information for the additional edition statement includes parallel statement(s) of responsibility, the parallel statement(s) may be given in the order indicated by the sequence of information on the source. Each statement is preceded by a space, equals sign, space.

3 MATERIAL (OR TYPE OF PUBLICATION) SPECIFIC AREA

General note

No general use of this area is made for older monographic publications. However, in using ISBD(A) to describe publications that by their content fall within the scope of other special ISBDs (e.g. an atlas), it is recommended that the provisions for this area of the appropriate special ISBD be followed.

4 PUBLICATION, PRINTING OR DISTRIBUTION, ETC., AREA

Introductory note

The modern functions of publisher, bookseller, printer and distributor are often undifferentiated in older monographic publications. In the instructions that follow, the name and location of the printer are given equal status to those of the publisher, bookseller or distributor. Unless otherwise indicated, the expressions "place of publication, printing, etc." and "publisher, printer, etc." are used to refer to the location and name of a publisher, bookseller, printer or distributor.

- Contents**
- 4.1 Place(s) of publication, printing etc.
 - 4.2 Name of publisher, etc.
 - 4.3 [Not used]
 - 4.4 Date of publication, printing, etc.
 - 4.5 Place(s) of printing
 - 4.6 Name of printer and/or other printing information
 - 4.7 Date of printing

Punctuation pattern

- A. The publication, printing, etc., area is preceded by a point, space, dash, space (. –).
- B. A second or subsequent place is preceded by a space, semi-colon, space (;) unless a linking word or phrase is given in the publication.
- C. Each name is preceded by a space, colon, space (:) unless, in the case of second or subsequent publishers, etc., a linking word or phrase is given in the publication.

- D. The date is preceded by a comma, space (,).
- E. The place of printing, name of printer and date of printing, when recorded as a statement distinct from the publishing statement, are enclosed in one pair of parentheses (()). Within the parentheses the same punctuation is used as in B, C and D.

Examples

- . – Place of publication, printing, etc. : name of publisher, etc., date
- . – Place of publication, printing, etc. ; second place of publication, printing, etc. : name of publisher, etc., date (place of printing ; second place of printing : name of printer, date)
- . – Place of publication, printing, etc. : name of publisher, etc. ; second place of publication, printing, etc. : name of second publisher, etc., date.

Prescribed source

For each element in this area the title-page is the primary prescribed source and the colophon the secondary prescribed source (unless the title-page is discounted in the case of certain oriental publications defined in 0.5.1). If there is no title-page and no colophon, or if the information for any element does not appear on the title-page or in the colophon, the source from the following list of tertiary prescribed sources giving the fullest information for each element is used: half-title, other preliminaries, caption-title, docket-title, incipit, explicit, opening words of the text, opening words of the publication, closing words of the text, closing words of the publication.

Information in each element taken from a colophon or a tertiary prescribed source is accounted for in a note. Information in each element not taken from a prescribed source for that element is given in square brackets if it is transcribed in this area. In option B (see below), information taken as a whole from a colophon may be preceded by "[Colophon:]", or the equivalent in another language or script.

Form and order of elements

The publication, printing, etc., information is transcribed in the form in which it appears in the publication. Transcription is done following one of the following options:

A. Transcription is carried out according to the form of the publication, using prescribed punctuation between elements and with elements being repeated within square brackets if necessary. An exact quotation may be provided in a note if necessary to support identification. Paragraphs 4.1-4.7 provide instructions for option A.

e.g. At Dovay : 1617. By [P. Auroi for] Iohn Heigham, [1617]
Editorial comment: Imprint reads: "At Dovay, 1617. By Iohn Heigham"

B. Transcription is carried out according to both the form and order in the publication, retaining original punctuation and omitting prescribed punctuation between elements if it cannot be applied without obscuring identification. Paragraphs B 4.1-B 4.4 provide instructions for option B.

e.g. . – At Dovay, : 1617. By [P. Auroi for] Iohn Heigham

Editorial comment: Original punctuation retained, date of publication-printing not repeated

– A Toulouse : par Jean Boude, 1680. Jouxte la copie imprimée à Paris ...

. – In Fiorenza [Colophon:] stampato in Fiorenza : appresso Lorenzo Torrentino

It is not recommended that cataloguing agencies implement parts of option A with parts of option B on a single bibliographic record. However, libraries may find that different groups of materials within their collections lend themselves best to one option or the other.

4.1 Place(s) of publication, printing, etc.

4.1.1 The place of publication, printing, etc., is the name of the most prominently indicated (generally first-named) town or other locality in which the publication is published, etc., as named in the publication.

e.g. . – London

. – Baltimore

. – Москва

When the information is taken from a source other than the title page (or the colophon of a single-sheet publication), this source is recorded in area 7.

4.1.2 (cf. B 4.1.2) If the information appearing in the publication is known to be incorrect, a correction is supplied, in square brackets following the abbreviation *i.e.* (see also 4.1.7) and an explanatory note is given in area 7. Alternatively, only the note is given.

e.g. . – Paris [i.e. Leiden]

Note: The place of publication is false; published at Leiden

. – London [i.e. Agen]

Note: Published at Agen

or

. – London

Note: Published at Agen

. – Printed overseas, in Europe, within two furlongs of a Bousing Priest [i.e. East Molesey]

Note: The place of publication is fictitious; identified as East Molesey in STC (2nd ed.)

– Tripilo [i.e. Dublin]

Note: The place of publication is fictitious; identified by the Huntington Library as Dublin

or

. – Tripilo

Note: The place of publication is fictitious; identified by the Huntington Library as Dublin

. – Zippelzerbst gedruckt durch Flachslanden [i.e. Leipzig : Johann Heinrich Ellinger]

Note: The imprint is fictitious; publisher identified by the publisher's device (VD17 23:321271P)

4.1.3 When there are two or more places of publication, printing, etc., and when the second and subsequent places are not included inseparably within the name of publisher, printer, etc., all are recorded in the order in which they appear on the source used.

e.g. . – London ; York
. – A Lausanne & se trouve à Paris

4.1.4 If a single bibliographical record is being created for a publication that is either issued in more than one physical part and the place of publication, printing, etc. information of each part changes during the course of publication, or the publication contains individual title pages which have places of publication, printing, etc. which differ to that pertaining to the whole publication, the place of publication, printing, etc. statements from the first or earliest part are transcribed and the places of publication, printing, etc. of the other part(s) given in a note. (See also 4.2.3.4 and 4.4.9)

e.g. . – Stuttgart ; Tübingen
Note: Vols. 33-40 have variant place of publication statement: Stuttgart; Augsburg

4.1.5 The place of publication, printing, etc. is transcribed in the form given in the source.

e.g. . – Frankfurt am Main
. – Pestini
. – Augustae Taurinorum
. – Coloniae Allobrogum

Prepositions before the name of the place of publication, printing, etc., are included, as are any accompanying words or phrases associated with the name and not linguistically linked to the name, address or sign of the publisher, printer, etc. Words or phrases that are so linked are transcribed with the name of publisher, printer, etc. (see 4.2.3.1).

e.g. . – A Lyon
. – In London
. – In Lione
. – Imprinted at London
. – Impressum ... Venetiis
. – Nouvelleme[n]t i[m]primee a Paris
. – London printed
Editorial comment: Imprint reads “London printed, in the year 1742”

When the name of the place of publication, printing, etc., is taken from within the name of publisher, printer, etc., it is enclosed in square brackets (see 4.1.9).

4.1.6 (cf. B 4.1.3) The name of the place of publication, printing, etc., is followed by the name of the country, or similar designation when it appears in the source used. If it is considered necessary for identification, for example, to distinguish the place from others of the same name, a qualifier may be added to the name of the place, enclosed in square brackets.

- e.g. . – Cambridge, Massachusetts
Editorial comment: State appears in source used
 . – Cambridge [Mass.]
 . – Newport, [R.I.]
 . – Lugduni
 . – Lugduni [Batavorum]
Editorial comment: Lyon and Leyden, respectively
 . – Londini
 . – Londini [Gothorum]
Editorial comment: London, Great Britain and Lund, Sweden, respectively

When an address or sign of the publisher, printer, etc., is given in the publication, but without the name of the town or district, the name of the town is supplied in square brackets as the place of publication, printing, etc., element, and the address or sign is included in the statement of publication, printing, etc. (see also 4.2.3.3).

- e.g. . – [London]
Editorial comment: Publication statement reads: J. Pitts, Printer and Toy Warehouse, 6 Great St. Andrew Street, 7 Dials
 . – [Paris]
Editorial comment: Publication statement reads: à l'enseigne de l'éléphant (the trade sign of a Paris printer)
 . – [London]
Editorial comment: Publication statement reads: sold in St. Paul's Churchyard

4.1.7 If it is considered necessary for identification, an alternative or corrected version of an obsolete, Latinized, unused or misspelled place name may be supplied in square brackets. Use the abbreviation “i.e.” for corrections (see 4.1.2)

The modern alternative is given in a standardized form chosen by the cataloguing agency.

- e.g. . – Christiania [Oslo]
 . – Lodnon [i.e. London]
 . – Florentiæ [Firenze]
Editorial comment: Modern form of name chosen by a cataloguing agency in Italy
 . – Florentiæ [Florence]
Editorial comment: Modern form of name chosen by a cataloguing agency in the United Kingdom

4.1.8 When the name of the place of publication, printing, etc., appears in the prescribed source of information in more than one language and/or script, the form of name that appears first is given, followed by the other forms of name in the order indicated by the sequence of information on the prescribed source, each preceded by a space, equals sign, space.

e.g. . – Brussel = Bruxelles

4.1.9 (cf. B 4.1.4) The place(s) of publication, printing, etc., appearing with the name of a publisher, printer, etc., or as part of a publication-edition statement, are transcribed as part of the name of the publisher, printer, etc., and are also given, enclosed in square brackets, as the place(s) of publication, printing, etc.

e.g. . – [London] : sold by T. Richardson in London
 . – [Bresslaw] : bey Caspar Closemann, Buchhändlern in Bresslaw zubefinden
 . – [London] : Philadelphia printed, London reprinted for C. Dilly

When the name of the place appears in the text of both statements it is recorded in both places.

e.g. . – In Fiorenza : Stampato in Fiorenza appresso Lorenzo Torrentino
Note: Statement of printing taken from the colophon

When the place of publication, printing, etc., appears only as part of another area and is recorded there, or is taken or inferred from the name of publisher, printer, etc., or is only known from information outside the prescribed source of information for this area (including sources outside the publication), it is given in square brackets and in a standardized form chosen by the cataloguing agency. An explanatory note may be given in area 7.

e.g. . – [Köln]
Editorial comment: Standardized form of name chosen by a cataloguing agency in Germany
 . – [London]
Note: Shown in the Stationers' register as entered to a London bookseller
 . – [Leipzig] : sumptibus Iohannis Fritzschi, bibl. Lips., [1674] ([Weissenfels] : literis Iohannis Brühlai, Gymn. Weissenf. typogr.)
Note: Cf. VD17 14:052745K
 . – [Bayreuth] : impensis Orphonatrophei Baruthini, [1738] ([Bayreuth] : typis Friderici Eliae Dietzelii)

When the place of publication, printing, etc., is uncertain or unknown, the name of a probable place in a standardized form chosen by the cataloguing agency followed by a question mark is supplied in square brackets. An explanatory note may be given in area 7.

e.g. . – [Amsterdam?]
 . – [Fawsley?]

When the place of publication, printing, etc., does not appear on the prescribed source of information, but the place of printing is known from information outside the prescribed source of information for this area (including sources outside the publication), it is given in square brackets in a standardized form chosen by the cataloguing agency. An explanatory note is given in area 7.

4.1.10 (cf. B 4.1.5) When the place is not known, the name of the state, province, or country, is given according to the same stipulations as are applicable to more precise place names.

e.g. . – Netherlands
Editorial comment: Known as place of publication; appears in prescribed source.

- . – [Aragon]
Editorial comment: Known as place of publication; appears outside prescribed source.
- . – [Preussen?]
Editorial comment: Uncertain as place of publication

4.1.11 (cf. B 4.1.6) When no place can be given, the abbreviation, "s.l." (sine loco) or an equivalent in another script is supplied, enclosed in square brackets.

- e.g. . – [s.l.]
. – [Б.М.]

4.2 Statement of publisher, printer, etc.

4.2.1 (cf. B 4.1.7) This element includes the name(s) of the publisher(s), distributor(s), bookseller(s), and (if included in the first prescribed source of information used for this element) the printer(s) of the publication, together with associated information concerning places of activity and statements of printing and reprinting.

4.2.2 When a publication has more than one publisher, printer, etc., in a single source, generally all the names performing any function are transcribed in the order in which they appear. They are separated with prescribed punctuation only when they are not linked by connecting words or phrases. If it is considered that the names are too numerous and that some may be safely omitted, the statement may be shortened by omitting all or some of the names after the first. In such cases, the mark of omission is used and after it, a phrase is supplied in square brackets to convey the extent of the omission. The number of omitted publishers, printers etc., is included, and the number of omitted places (if more than one) are included in the supplied phrase (see also 4.2.3.1). Alternatively, the information of what is omitted is given in area 7.

- e.g. : chez Claude Barbin ... Jean Boudot ... George & Louis Josse
Editorial comment: The omissions are of the booksellers' addresses
- : printed for F.C. and J. Rivington, Otridge and Son, J. Nichols and Co. ... [and 26 others]
- or
- : printed for F.C. and J. Rivington, Otridge and Son, J. Nichols and Co. ...
Note: 26 other publishers mentioned in the imprint
- : printed for James, John and Paul Knapton ... T. Becket ... T. Davies ... W. Jackson in Oxford, and A. Kincaid, and Company, in Edinburgh
Editorial comment: The omissions are of the booksellers' addresses
- : printed and sold by J. Newbery and C. Micklewright, also by Mess. Ware, Birt, Astley, Austen, Robinson, Dodsley, and Needham, in London ... [and 8 others in 8 places]
- or
- : printed and sold by J. Newbery and C. Micklewright, also by Mess. Ware, Birt, Astley, Austen, Robinson, Dodsley, and Needham, in London ...
Note: Eight other publishers and places mentioned in the imprint

4.2.3 Name of publisher, printer, etc.

4.2.3.1 The names of publishers, printers, etc., are transcribed in the form in which they appear on the first prescribed source of information with necessary preceding words and phrases (see also 4.1.5).

- e.g. : chez Augustin Courbé
 : en casa de Guillielmo Roville
 : na officina de Antonio de Sousa da Sylva
 : par Ian de Tournes pour Antoine Vincent
 : à l'enseigne de l'éléphant
 : de l'imprimerie de Balleu, se trouve chez Marcilly [et chez] les marchands de nouveautés
Note: The two distributor statements are bracketed together following "chez"
 : printed for J. Warner
 : printed for J. Roberts and A. Dod
 : printed for the editor, and sold by him
 : by the widowe of Jhon Mommart
 : printed for the executors of the late widow Kelly

Qualifications such as "printer to the King" and addresses may be omitted. However, addresses are given when they aid in identifying, dating or localizing the publication.

- e.g. . – A Rouen : chez Jean Oursel, rue Ecuyere, vis-à-vis la rue du Petit-Puits, à l'Imprierie du
 Levant

Insignificant information in the middle or at the end of the statement of publication, printing, etc., may be omitted. Such omissions are indicated by the mark of omission.

4.2.3.2 (cf. B 4.1.8) When the information given in the publication is known to be fictitious or incorrect, a correction is supplied, enclosed in square brackets and an explanatory note given in area 7. When the information given in the publication is known to be fictitious or incorrect, but the source of the correct information cannot be ascertained, the publication, printing, etc. information is recorded and a note is given in area 7 indicating its status. Alternatively, only the note is given.

- e.g. : apud Ruardum Phigrum [i.e. E. Griffin]
Note: Imprint is false; printed in London by E. Griffin
 : printed for A. Moore
Note: The bookseller's name in the imprint is fictitious

4.2.3.3 (cf. B 4.2.1) When only the address, sign, or initials of the publisher, printer, etc., appears in lieu of the name, the address, sign, or initials are transcribed as the publisher, printer, etc., statement. If the publisher's, printer's, etc., name can be identified, this name is supplied within square brackets by filling in the name after the initials or by adding the name before or after the address or sign, as appropriate. An explanatory note is added in area 7.

- e.g. : [Jean-Pierre Costard] Rue Saint-Jean-de-Beauvais, la premiere porte cochere au dessus du
 College
Note: Costard named as publisher in: Quérard, J.M. La France littéraire

: Prostant in Coemeterio D. Pauli [apud Abelem Swalle]

Note: Publisher named on title page verso

: Printed and sold [by John Evans] at No. 41, Long-Lane.

Note: John Evans active at this address between 1791 and 1795

: printed by H[umphrey]. L[ownes]. for George Latham at the Bishops head in Pauls Church-yard

e.g. : printed at the Blew Bible [by William Sheares]

Editorial Comment: The Blew Bible was the sign of William Sheares

: prostant in Coemeterio D. Pauli [apud Abelem Swalle]

Note: Bookseller's name appears on the title-page verso

: печ. и прод. по Невской перспективе у Аничковского мосту в доме Дмитрия Александровича Зубова [П. И. Богданович]

Editorial Comment: Bookseller's name is taken from outside the publication

4.2.3.4 If a single bibliographical record is being created for a publication that is either issued in more than one physical part and the publisher, printer, etc. information of each part changes during the course of publication, or the publication contains individual title pages bearing publisher, printer, etc. information that differ from that pertaining to the whole publication, the publisher, printer, etc. information from the first or earliest part is transcribed and the publisher, printer, etc. information of the other part(s) is given in a note. (See also 4.1.4 and 4.4.9)

4.2.3.5 The parts of a complex statement of publication, printing, etc., are separated by prescribed punctuation only when they are presented separately in the publication.

e.g. . – Londres [i.e. Paris] : et se trouve à Paris, chez la veuve Duchesne (de l'imprimerie de P. Fr. Gueffier, rue de la Harpe)

Note: Statement of printing from colophon

. – Prostant Pestini : apud Authorem et Mauss Bibliopolam (Budae : typis Leopoldi Francisci Landerer)

4.2.4 (cf. B 4.1.9) When the publisher, printer, etc., information appears only in another area and is recorded there, or is known from information outside the prescribed source of information for this element (including outside the publication), it is given in the shortest convenient form in square brackets. When the source of information is taken from a source other than the title page, this source is recorded in area 7.

e.g. . – [Paris : Philippe Pigouchet pour Symon Vostre, 25 avril 1500]

Editorial comment: Pigouchet's device is on the title page. The title reads: Ces presentes heures a lusaige du Mans fure[n]t acheuees lan Mil. cinq ce[n]s le xxv jour dapuril pour Symon Vostre ...

. – [London: Francis Barlow], 1605

Editorial comment: End of title reads: illustrated with ... sculptures by Francis Barlow and are to be sold at his house

The name of the publisher, printer, etc., is neither abridged nor expanded in consequence of it repeating or omitting, respectively, information relating to an author as publisher.

e.g. . – Trykt udi London : af Frys, Couchman og Collier paa Forfatterens egen Bekostning

4.2.5. When the name of the publisher, printer, etc., appears on the prescribed source of information in more than one language and/or script, the form that appears first is given, followed by the other forms of name in the order indicated by the sequence of information on the source, each preceded by a space, equals sign, space.

4.2.6 When the name and/or address of the printer appears in the first prescribed source of information with or without other names of publishers, printers, etc., it is given as, or as part of, the name of the publisher, printer, etc.

e.g. : printed and are to be sold by Randal Taylor
 : printed by J. and H. Hughs ... and sold by T. Payne
 : J. Grundy, printer
 : printed and sold at 60, Old Street
 : tryckt hos Lars Salvius
 : printed, and re-printed by E. Waters
 : de l'imprimerie de J. Barbou
 : typis exscripsit Joachimus Redanus
 : в вольной типографии у г. Галченкова

In some cases the name and/or address of the printer appears in the first prescribed sources of information without the name, address or sign of the publisher or bookseller. If the latter is known, it is recorded after the name and/or address of the printer following a space, colon, space and enclosed in square brackets.

e.g. : acheuee de imprimer par maistre nicole de la barre : [chez Jean Petit]
Note: Statement of printing taken from colophon; the last leaf bears the device of Jean Petit, the bookseller

4.2.7 (cf. B 4.2.2) When the name of the publisher, printer, etc., is known from information outside the prescribed source of information for that element (including sources outside the publication), a standardized form chosen by the cataloguing agency is given in square brackets. The source of the information is recorded in area 7.

e.g. . – [London : Paul Linley and John Flaskett]
Note: Publication statement taken from STC (2nd ed.)

When the name of the publisher, printer, etc., is uncertain or unknown, the name of a probable publisher followed by a question mark, or of a number of probable publishers, is supplied in square brackets. An explanatory note is given in in area 7.

e.g. : printed for the authors vse [by Nicholas Okes?].
Note: Printer conjectured by STC (2nd ed.)

4.2.8 When the name of the publisher, distributor or bookseller is unknown, but the name of the printer is known from information outside the prescribed source of information in this area (including sources outside the publication) it is given in square brackets. The source of the information is recorded in area 7.

e.g. . – [East Molesey : Robert Waldegrave]

Note: Statement of publication from STC (2nd ed.).

. – [Genève : Cramer]

Note: Statement of publication from Bibliothèque Nationale catalogue

4.2.9 (cf. B 4.2.3) When no name can be given as that of the publisher, printer, etc., the abbreviation "s.n." (*sine nomine*) or its equivalent in another script is supplied, enclosed in square brackets.

e.g. – Paris : [s.n.]

4.3 [Not used]

4.4 Date of publication, printing, etc.

4.4.1 The date of publication or printing of the edition or impression described is given.

e.g. , 1614

, 1732, reprinted 1734

4.4.2 Dates of publication, printing, etc. are transcribed as they appear in the publication, including the day and month, if present. Words and phrases which are grammatically linked to the date, such as "anno" and "printed in the year" are transcribed as part of the date element

e.g. , 7 July 1766

, in the year 1742

Editorial comment: Imprint reads: London printed, in the year 1742

, printed in the year 1742

Editorial comment: Imprint reads: London, printed in the year 1742

4.4.3 (cf. B 4.4.2) If the date forms part of the place or publisher statement, it is recorded with the statement and also given, as the date of publication, enclosed in square brackets. When the date does not appear in the publication, printing, etc., area, but has been given in area 1 or area 2, the date is also given as the date of publication, enclosed in square brackets.

e.g. , [1744]

Editorial comment: Imprint reads: Printed in the year M.DCC.XLIV. and sold at the pamphlet-shops in London and Westminster

, [1795?]

Editorial comment: Title reads: The circular letter, to the

General Baptist churches for the year 1795. By John

Marsom, read, approved, and ordered to be printed, by the

General Assembly

Days of the month and the names of months that do not appear in the publication, printing, etc., area but are known as the date of publication, are given together with the year in arabic numerals and in the language chosen by the cataloguing agency. When the statement of the date of publication is very long, e.g. if it is not given in numerals, it may be formalized. A note is given in area 7, stating the source of the date and including a transcription of the statement, if desired.

e.g. , [18 May 1507]

Note: Colophon reads: Anno gratiae millesimo quingentesimo septimo die vero decimoctavo Maij

or

Note: Date from colophon

Dates taken from a chronogram are given within brackets in arabic numerals. A note may be given in area 7 explaining the source of the date and including a transcription of the chronogram.

e.g. , [1788]

Note: Date given in a chronogram in the title

Editorial comment: Title reads: NoMIna CLerI IVnIorIs HVngarICI eX benIigno faVore
Caesareo regIo In arCe PosonIensI CoLLoCatI

Dates given in roman numerals are transcribed as they appear, omitting internal spaces. The Gregorian year is supplied in arabic numerals in square brackets.

e.g. , M.DC.III. [1604]

Editorial comment: Imprint date reads: M. DC. III

Dates not of the Christian era, and statements of the day of publication or printing in terms other than those of the calendar month, are given as found on the publication. The equivalent date(s) in modern chronology is (are) supplied in square brackets

e.g. , an 6, 1797

, an VII [1798 or 1799]

, 5530 [1769 or 1770]

, prid. Kal. Dec. 1488 [30 Nov. 1488]

Editorial comment: The Roman method of dating is not in this context reckoned to be based on the calendar month

, die visitationis Beatae Virginis Mariae 1497 [2 July 1497]

, die natalis Christi 1498 [25 Dec. 1498]

, 7144 [1636]

, 1507 on the feast of Saint Luke [18 Oct.]

Dates of the Christian era based on commencement of the year on both 1 January and another date are given as found, with a slash between the numerals. The date according to the modern calendar may be added, enclosed in square brackets.

e.g. , 1690/1

, 1690/1691 [1691]

, 2/13 Sept. 1750

When the year of publication, printing, etc., found in the publication is based on a calendar year that does not begin 1 January and when the publication is known to have been published in the following year according to the present calendar, the later year is added enclosed in square brackets. Julian calendar dates of the month are not amended. An explanatory note is given in area 7.

e.g. , id. Mart. 1502 [15 Mar. 1503]

Note: Date according to the Julian calendar corresponds to 25 March 1503 in the Gregorian calendar

, 1641 [1642]

Note: Year of publication given according to Lady Day dating

4.4.4 When the year of publication or printing is known to be incorrect or appears in an incorrect form, it is transcribed as it appears and a correction is given in square brackets, preceded by *i.e.*

e.g. , DMLII [i.e. 1552]

, 1703 [i.e. 1730]

4.4.5 If a date from the title page has been transcribed as the publication date and evidence for a later date of publication appears in a source other than the title page, that date is supplied in square brackets as a correction and an explanatory note given in area 7 to indicate that the correction is a differing date of publication and not the correction of a typographical error.

e.g. , 1786 [i.e. 1788]

Note: Dedication and preface both dated 1788

4.4.6 (cf. B 4.4.4) When there is no date of publication in the publication, the date of granting of a privilege to print, or copyright date, if known, is given in its place within square brackets. An explanation is given in area 7.

e.g. [1719?]

Note: Privilege to print granted in 1719, according to [source for info.]

4.4.7 (cf. B 4.4.5) A privilege or copyright date may be given in a note when considered important to users of the catalogue.

e.g. , 1720

Note: Privilege statement on page 4 dated 1718

4.4.8 (cf. B 4.4.6) When no date of publication or printing appears on the publication, but the date can be determined from internal evidence or from reference works, such a date is given in square brackets. The source of the date is given in area 7. When no date of publication can be ascertained for the publication, an approximate date of publication, printing, etc., is given in square brackets. Any internal evidence or evidence from reference works supporting the approximate date is given in area 7.

e.g. , [1560?]	probable date
, [ca. 1580]	approximate date
, [ca. 1580?]	probable approximate date
, [not before 1479]	terminal date
, [not after 21 Aug. 1492]	terminal date
, [1727 or 1728]	one year or the other
, [between 1711 and 1749]	span certain
, [between 1711 and 1749?]	span uncertain
, [167-]	decade certain
, [167-?]	probable decade
, [16--]	century certain
, [16--?]	probable century

4.4.9 When making a single description for a publication consisting of volumes, parts or fascicles published over a number of years, the date of the first published volume, part or fascicle and the last published volume, part or fascicle are both given and connected by a hyphen (see also Appendix A).

e.g. , 1513-1524
 , MDXIII-MDXXIII [1513-1524]

When the order of the publication dates does not correspond to the order of the volume, part or fascicle numeration, the date of each volume, part or fascicle may be given in area 7 in the order of the volume, part or fascicle numeration.

e.g. , 1560-1564
Note: Vol. I published 1561; Vol. 2: 1564; Vol. 3: 1562; Vol. 4: 1560

When parts of a work have individual title pages bearing dates that differ from that of the title page for the whole work, these dates are recorded in area 7. However, if one of these dates is a more accurate reflection of the actual date of publication than the date pertaining to the whole publication, it should be given as a correction as instructed in 4.4.4. (See also 4.1.4 and 4.2.3.4)

4.5 Place of printing & 4.6 Name of printer

Introductory note

The rules in 4.5 & 4.6 apply to those instances where printer and publisher are grammatically separated/distinct. See 4 Punctuation pattern E for guidance on those instances where they are not.

4.5.1. & 4.6.1 The place(s) of printing and the name(s) of the printer(s) are given when they appear in the publication, but not in the first prescribed source of information for the place of publication, printing, etc., or name of publisher, printer, etc., elements. When this information does not appear in the publication, but is known and considered important to users of the catalogue, it may be given.

4.5.2 & 4.6.2 The place(s) of printing and the name(s) of printer(s) are given in the same way as the place(s) of publication, printing, etc., and the name of the publisher, printer, etc.

e.g. A Paris : chez Nyon l'aîné, 1781 ([Paris] : de l'imprimerie de la veuve Thiboust)

Note: Printer named in colophon

Francofurti : prostat apud Ionam Rosam, 1616 ([Frankfurt : Abraham Scultetus])

Editorial comment: Printer not named in the publication

[Parrhisiis] : venales inveniuntur in vico sancti Iacobi apud Leonem Argenteum [apud]

Johannem Petit, 1508 (Parrhisiis : impressae in Bellovisu [apud] Johannem Marchant)

Note: Jean Petit's name, the place, date and the statement of printing are taken from the colophon

Venundatur Parrhisiis : in vico sancti Iacobi sub Leone Argenteo, Jehan Petit, [ca. 1509]

([Paris : Jean Marchant])

Note: The last leaf bears the device of the printer. Petit's name appears in a device on the title page

When the information given in the publication is known to be incorrect, a correction may be added in square brackets (see 0.10) or given in area 7.

4.5.3 & 4.6.3 When multiple places of printing and multiple names of printer are given, the same punctuation is used as for multiple places of publication, printing, etc., and multiple names of publishers, printers, etc.

4.7 Date of printing

4.7.1 The date of printing is given as a separate element only when it does not appear in the first prescribed source of information for the area, and when it differs from the date of publication, printing, etc.

4.7.2 The date of printing may be given either as an element following the name of the printer or by itself. In the latter case a word or a brief phrase is added to clarify the date.

e.g. , 1786 (1788 reprinted)

Note: Date of reprinting given in the preface

, 1786 ([1788 reprint])

Note: Date of reprinting taken from the publisher's archives

If the date of reprinting appears on the title page it is recorded as part of the date of publication element (see 4.4.2).

Rules for option B

Option B is designed to give guidance to those cataloguing agencies that wish to reflect the phrasing of the original publication more exactly and in a simpler manner. It is assumed that agencies applying exact recording will always create authority forms and/or supply standardized or controlled forms for the different elements of area 4 (including the date in arabic numerals).

B 4.1 Transcription according to form and order in the publication

B 4.1.1 The form and order, including punctuation, in the prescribed sources of information for this area are followed. Information taken from a colophon is preceded by "[Colophon:]", or its equivalent in another language or script. Prescribed punctuation is added when it can be done without distorting the original and when it is clear that the different roles of place of publication – place of printing, publisher – printer apply.

- e.g. . – Stockholm, ; Upsala, ; Carlstad, ; Westerås und ; Örebro. : Bei Em. Bruzelius., 1821.
 ([Colophon:] Upsala, : gedruckt bei Em. Bruzelius., 1821.)
Editorial comment: Original punctuation recorded and prescribed punctuation added;
 publishing and printing statements clearly distinguishable
- . – Sumptibus Iohannis Fritzschi, bibl. Lips., [1674] ([Colophon:] Literis Johannis Brühlaei,
 Gymn. Weissenf. typogr.)
Note: Cf. VD17 14:052745K
Editorial comment: Original punctuation recorded and prescribed punctuation added;
 publishing and printing statements clearly distinguishable; no need to add full forms of Leipzig
 and Weissenfels here, as they will be added as standardized information anyway

In many cases, it is safest not to add prescribed punctuation.

- e.g. . – London printed, Dublin reprinted
 . – Stockholm, 1776. Trykt hos Henr. Foug, r. af k.w.o. kongl. boktryckare
 . – Sold by T. Richardson in London
 . – In Venetia apresso di Ciotti. [Colophon:] In Venetia, M.DC.XXI. Nella Stamperia dio Gio
 Battista Ciotti
 . – Printed in the year M.DCC.XLIV. and sold at the pamphlet-shops in London and Westminster
 . – Getruckt zu Franckfurt am Main, im Jar M.D.LXVI. [Colophon:] Getruckt zu Franckfurt am
 Main, bey Georg Raben, in verlegung Sigmund Feyrabends vnd Simon Hüters, als man zalt
 nach Christi geburt tausent, fünffhundert, sechss vnd sechtzig Jar
 . – Bruxellae M.DC.XXIII. Cum gratia et priuilegio [Colophon:] Lovanii, typis Henrici Hastenii.
 M.DC.XXIII

B 4.1.2 (cf. 4.1.2) If the information appearing in the publication is known to be incorrect, a correction is supplied within square brackets, preceded by *i.e.* and an explanatory note is given in area 7. Alternatively, only the note is given.

- e.g. . – Paris [i.e. Leiden]
Note: The place of publication is false; published at Leiden . – London [i.e.
 Agen]
Note: Published at Agen
- or
- . – London
Note: Published at Agen
 . – Printed overseas, in Europe, within two furlongs of a Bouncing Priest [i.e. East Molesey]
Note: The place of publication is fictitious; identified as East Molesey in STC (2nd ed.)
- . – Tripilo [i.e. Dublin]
Note: The place of publication is fictitious; identified by the
 Huntington Library as Dublin

or

. – Tripilo

Note: The place of publication is fictitious; identified by the Huntington Library as Dublin

B 4.1.3 (cf. 4.1.6) If it is considered necessary to distinguish a place from others of the same name, a qualifier may be added to the name of the place, enclosed in square brackets.

e.g. . – Cambridge, Massachusetts

Editorial comment: state appears in source used

. – Cambridge [Mass.]

. – Newport, [R.I.]

. – Lugduni

. – Lugduni [Batavorum]

Editorial comment: Lyon and Leyden, respectively.

. – Londini

. – Londini [Gothorum]

Editorial comment: London, Great Britain and Lund, Sweden, respectively.

When an address or sign of the publisher, printer, etc., is given in the publication, but without the name of the town or district, the name of the town is supplied in square brackets preceding the imprint or colophon statements. (See also 4.2.3.1).

e.g. . – [London] : J. Pitts, Printer and Toy Warehouse, 6 Great St. Andrew Street, 7 Dials

. – [Paris] : à l'enseigne de l'éléphant

Editorial comment: à l'enseigne de l'éléphant is the trade sign of a Paris printer

. – [London] : sold in St. Paul's Churchyard

B 4.1.4 (cf. 4.1.9) When the place of publication, printing, etc., appears only as part of another area and is recorded there, or is inferred from the name of publisher, printer, etc., or is known from information outside the prescribed source of information for this area (including sources outside the publication), it is given in square brackets and in a standardized form chosen by the cataloguing agency. An explanatory note may be given in area 7.

e.g. . – [Köln]

Editorial comment: standardized form of name as used by a cataloguing agency in Germany

. – [London]

Note: Shown in the Stationers' register as entered to a London bookseller

When the place of publication, etc., is uncertain or unknown, the name of a probable place in a standardized form as used in the home country of the cataloguing agency followed by a question mark may be supplied in square brackets. An explanatory note is given in area 7.

e.g. . – [Amsterdam?]

. – [Fawsley?]

B 4.1.5 (cf. 4.1.10) When the name of a place cannot be given, the name of the state, province, or country, is given according to the same stipulations as are applicable to more precise place names.

e.g. . – Netherlands

Editorial comment: Known as place of publication; appears in prescribed source

. – [Aragon]

Editorial comment: Known as place of publication; appears outside prescribed source

. – [Preussen?]

Editorial comment: Uncertain as place of publication

B 4.1.6 (cf. 4.1.11) When no place can be given, the abbreviation, "s.l." (sine loco) or an equivalent in another script is supplied, enclosed in square brackets.

e.g. . – [s.l.]

. – [Б.М.]

B 4.1.7 (cf. 4.2.1) Generally, quote imprint and colophon statements in full. Omissions may be made in lengthy statements, and in such cases, the mark of omission is used. Information on what is omitted is given in area 7.

e.g. : chez la veuve d'Edme Martin, Jean Boudot, & Estienne Martin, rue S. Jacques, au Soleil D'Or

Editorial comment : Full quotation

: chez Claude Barbin ... Jean Boudot ... George & Louis Josse

Editorial comment: The omissions are of the booksellers' addresses.

: printed for F.C. and J. Rivington, Otridge and Son, J. Nichols and Co. ...

Note: 26 other publishers mentioned in the imprint

: printed for James, John and Paul Knapton ... T. Becket ... T. Davies ... W. Jackson in Oxford, and A. Kincaid, and Company, in Edinburgh

Editorial comment: The omissions are of the booksellers' addresses

: printed and sold by J. Newbery and C. Micklewright, also by Mess.

Ware, Birt, Astley, Austen, Robinson, Dodsley, and Needham, in London ...

Note: Eight other publishers and places mentioned in the imprint

B 4.1.8 (cf. 4.2.3.2) When the information given in the publication is known to be fictitious or incorrect, a correction is supplied, enclosed in square brackets and an explanatory note is given in area 7. When the information given in the publication is known to be fictitious or incorrect, but the source of the correct information cannot be ascertained, the imprint information is recorded and a note is given in area 7 indicating its status. Alternatively, only the note is given.

e.g. : apud Ruardum Phigrum [i.e. E. Griffin]

Note: Imprint is false; printed in London by E. Griffin

: printed for A. Moore

Note: The bookseller's name in the imprint is fictitious

B 4.1.9 (cf. 4.2.4) When the imprint information appears only in another area and is recorded there, or is known from information outside the prescribed sources of information for this area (including outside the

publication), it is given in the shortest convenient form in square brackets. When the information is taken from a source other than the title page or colophon, this source is recorded in area 7.

- e.g. . – [Paris : Philippe Pigouchet pour Symon Vostre, 25 avril 1500]
Editorial comment: Pigouchet's device is on the title page. The title reads: Ces presentes heures a lusaige du Mans fure[n]t acheuees lan Mil. cinq ce[n]s le xxv jour dapuril pour Symon Vostre ...
- . – [London: Francis Barlow], 1605
Editorial comment: End of title reads: illustrated with ... sculptures by Francis Barlow and are to be sold at his house.

B 4.2 Information on publication, printing, book-selling etc.

B 4.2.1 (cf. 4.2.3.3) When only the address, sign, or initials of the publisher, printer or book-seller appears in lieu of the name, the address, sign, or initials are transcribed. If the name can be identified, it is supplied using square brackets by filling in the name after the initials or by adding the name before or after the address or sign, as appropriate. An explanatory note is given in area 7. Alternatively only the note is given.

- e.g. : [Jean-Pierre Costard] Rue Saint-Jean-de-Beauvais, la premiere porte cochere au dessus du College
Note: Costard named as publisher in: Quérard, J.M. La France littéraire : Prostant in Coemeterio D. Pauli [apud Abelem Swalle]
Note: Publisher named on title page verso
 : Printed and sold [by John Evans] at No. 41, Long-Lane
Note: John Evans active at this address between 1791 and 1795
 : printed by H[umphrey]. L[ownes]. for George Lathum at the Bishops head in Pauls Church-yard
 or
 : printed by H.L. for George Lathum at the Bishops head in Pauls Church-yard
Note: H.L. designates Humphrey Lownes

B 4.2.2 (cf. 4.2.7) When the name of the publisher, printer, etc., is known from information outside the prescribed source of information for the area (including sources outside the publication), a standardized form chosen by the cataloguing agency is given in square brackets. The source of the information is recorded in area 7.

- e.g. . – [London : Paul Linley and John Flaskett]
Note: Publication statement taken from STC (2nd ed.)

When the name of the publisher, printer, etc., is uncertain or unknown, the name of a probable publisher followed by a question mark, or of a number of probable publishers, etc., may be supplied in square brackets. An explanatory note is given in area 7.

- e.g. : printed for the authors vse [by Nicholas Okes?]
Note: Printer conjectured by STC (2nd ed.)

B 4.2.3 (cf. 4.2.9) When no name can be given as that of the publisher, printer, etc., the abbreviation "s.n." (*sine nomine*) or its equivalent in another script may be supplied, enclosed in square brackets.

e.g. . – Paris : [s.n.]

B 4.4 Dates

B 4.4.1 Generally, all dates appearing in the primary prescribed sources for the publication, etc., area are recorded.

B 4.4.2 (cf. 4.4.3) When the date does not appear in the publication, etc., area, but has been given in area 1 or area 2, the date is also given, enclosed in square brackets, as the date of publication.

e.g. , [1795?]

Editorial comment: title reads: The circular letter, to the General Baptist churches for the year 1795. By John Marsom, read, approved, and ordered to be printed, by the General Assembly

When the statement of the date of publication is not given in numerals, it may be formalized and given within square brackets after the statement.

e.g. [Colophon:] Anno gratiae millesimo quingentesimo septimo die vero decimoctavo Maij [18 May 1507]

Dates taken from a chronogram are given within square brackets in arabic numerals. A note may be given in area 7 explaining the source of the date and including a transcription of the chronogram, if it is not recorded in any other area.

e.g. , [1788]

Note: Date given in a chronogram in the title
Editorial comment: Title reads: NoMIna CLerI IVnIorIs HVngarICI eX benIgno faVore
Caesareo regIo In arCe PosonIensI CoLLoCatI

Dates given in roman numerals are transcribed as they appear, omitting internal spaces.

B 4.4.3 (cf. 4.4.4) When the year of publication or printing is known to be incorrect or appears in an incorrect form, it is transcribed as it appears and a correction is given in square brackets.

e.g. , DMLII [i.e. 1552]
, 1703 [i.e. 1730]

B 4.4.4 (cf. 4.4.6) When there is no date of publication in the publication, the date of granting of a privilege to print, if known, is given in its place within square brackets. An explanation is given in a note.

e.g. [1719?]

Note: Privilege to print granted in 1719, according to [source for info.]

B 4.4.5 (cf. 4.4.7) A privilege date may be given in a note when considered important to users of the catalogue.

e.g. , 1720

Note: Privilege statement on page 4 dated 1718

B 4.4.6 (cf. 4.4.8) When no date of publication appears on the publication, but the date can be determined from internal evidence or from reference works, such a date is given in square brackets. The source of the date is given in area 7. When no date of publication can be ascertained for the publication, an approximate date of publication, etc., is given in square brackets. Any internal evidence or evidence from reference works supporting the approximate date is given in area 7.

e.g. , [1560?]	probable date
, [ca. 1580]	approximate date
, [ca. 1580?]	probable approximate date
, [not before 1479]	terminal date
, [not after 21 Aug. 1492]	terminal date
, [1727 or 1728]	one year or the other
, [between 1711 and 1749]	span certain
, [between 1711 and 1749?]	span uncertain
, [167-]	decade certain
, [167-?]	probable decade
, [16--]	century certain
, [16--?]	probable century

5 PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AREA

Introductory note

The purpose of the physical description is to support identification by recording the bibliographic format, the total number and order of sequences of pages or leaves in a publication, and by recording as far as can be established the number of plates and insets and accompanying material belonging to a publication. Further, it is intended to provide an unambiguous instrument for reference to specific pages or leaves.

The physical description is based on the total number of gatherings and additional leaves in the publication described as it is assumed to have been issued by the publisher. If it is known or considered that the item, on which the description is based, has been modified (e.g. bound or trimmed) subsequent to publication, the information given in area 5 is for the publication as published and the information about the modification is treated as relating to the copy in hand and given in area 7 (see 7.9).

- Contents**
- 5.1 Specific material designation and extent
 - 5.2 Illustration statement (*optional*)
 - 5.3 Format and/or dimensions
 - 5.4 Accompanying material statement (*optional*)

Punctuation pattern

- A. The physical description area is preceded by a point, space, dash, space (. –).
- B. The illustration statement is preceded by a space colon, space (:).
- C. The format and/or dimensions statement is preceded by a space, semi-colon, space (;).
- D. Dimensions following the format are enclosed in parentheses (()).
- E. The accompanying material statement is preceded by a space, plus sign, space (+).

Examples

- . – Specific material designation and extent : illustration statement ; format (dimensions)
- . – Specific material designation and extent : illustration statement ; format (dimensions)
- + accompanying material statement

Prescribed source

The publication itself

5.1 Specific material designation and extent

5.1.1 The specific material designation identifies the particular class of material to which the publication belongs and is given in the language chosen by the bibliographic agency.

5.1.2 A single-part publication

5.1.2.1 For a single-part publication the extent, i.e. the numbering of the pages, leaves and/or columns given, represents both the specific material designation and the extent of the part (except in the case of a part with irregular pagination, see 5.1.2.7).

5.1.2.2 When the leaves in a publication are numbered on both sides, the extent of the publication is described in terms of pages.

When the leaves are numbered on one side only, the extent of the publication is described in terms of leaves.

5.1.2.3 The extent of a publication with more than one column to a page, the columns instead of the pages being numbered, is given in terms of columns. When there are more than two columns to a page, this fact is stated in area 7. The total number of pages or leaves are stated within square brackets or in a note.

- e.g. . – 840 columns on [420] p.
- or
- . – 840 columns on [210] leaves

5.1.2.4 The number on the last numbered page, leaf or column of each numbered sequence is given. Numerals, arabic and roman, are given as found in the publication. When the pages or leaves are lettered instead of numbered, the first and last letters are given, and are preceded by the word or abbreviation indicating pages or leaves.

- e.g. . – 328 p.
 . – iv, 328 p.
 . – 16 leaves, 328 p.
 . – 328 p., 52 columns on [26] p.
 . – 32, 328, 40, 16 p.
 . – P. a-h
 . – P. A-H
 . – Leaves A-H
 . – P. A-H, 128 p.
 . – P. 350-380

When the publication contains more than one numbered or lettered sequence of different types (e.g. columns and pages) and the second, etc., sequence continues the numbering or lettering of the preceding sequence, the first and last numbers or letters of the second, etc., sequence are given preceded by the word or abbreviation for pages, leaves or columns.

- e.g. . – 320 columns on [160] p., p. 321-400

When the numeration in arabic numerals continues that of the roman numerals, the numeration of the whole sequence may be given in arabic numerals. Alternatively the arabic and roman sequences may be given.

- e.g. The extent of a publication with 16 pages numbered i-xvi and 312 pages numbered 17-328 may be recorded as:
 . – 328 p.
 or as:
 . – xvi p., p. 17-328

5.1.2.5 When the number of the last numbered page, leaf or column of a sequence is incorrect, it is given as in the publication. The correct number is given, enclosed in square brackets, with an explanatory note, if considered important to the users of the catalogue. If the error occurs within a sequence, a full statement of pagination may be given to indicate the source of the error.

- e.g. . – xiv, 823 [i.e. 328] p.
Note: P. 328 misnumbered 823
 . – xiv, 176 p., p.161-832
 or
 . – xiv, 832 [i.e. 848 p.]
Note: Page numbers 161-176 are repeated

5.1.2.6 Both blank and printed pages, as well as blank leaves forming part of the gatherings, are counted. Unnumbered pages in the beginning of a sequence are tacitly inferred.

- e.g. . – 16 p.

Editorial comment: Extent statement for publication with 3 unnumbered pages and 13 pages numbered 4-16

. – 328 p.

Editorial comment: Extent statement for publication with 8 unnumbered pages and 320 pages numbered 9-328

Unnumbered pages at the end of a sequence are given in arabic numerals within square brackets.

e.g. . – 93 [3] p.

. – xv [1], 160 p.

. – iv, [100] p.

Editorial comment: Extent statement for publication with 4 pages numbered i-iv and 100 unnumbered pages

Blank leaves are included in the pagination statement and noted within () following the pagination statement when they have been established to form part of the gatherings of the publication being described. Only blank leaves that have been seen in extant copies may be included in the statement.

e.g. . – iv, [100] p. (p. 99-100 blank)

Editorial comment: Extent statement for publication with 4 pages numbered i-iv and 100 unnumbered pages and the last leaf blank

. – iv, 96, [4] p. (last two p. blank)

Editorial comment: Extent statement for a publication with pages numbered i-iv, 1-96 and an unnumbered fold of which the last leaf is blank

Any unnumbered page, leaf or column that forms a part of the publication as issued and is not counted as part of a sequence of pagination, foliation or columns is counted according to the term(s) used otherwise to describe the publication. The number of such pages, leaves or columns is given in arabic numerals enclosed in square brackets.

e.g. . – [8], 328 p.

Editorial comment: Extent statement for publication with 8 unnumbered pages and 328 pages numbered 1-328

When any such unnumbered page, leaf or column is found within a numbered sequence, the first and last pages, leaves or columns are given for the surrounding material.

e.g. . – 1-200, [8], p. 201-232

When the whole publication is unpaginated or unfoliated, and column numbering is not used, one of the following methods is used in the following order of preference:

A. Leaves or pages are counted together and the total recorded in terms of leaves or pages in arabic numerals enclosed in square brackets. The register of signatures may also be given in area 7.

e.g. . – [80] leaves

B. An estimate of the number of leaves or pages is made and the total is given as an approximate number.

e.g. . – ca. 400 leaves

The extent of imperfect copies when the complete extent cannot be inferred should be given by recording the numeration of the pages and/or leaves according to the provisions of 5.1, but with a plus sign following the statement of extent, (e.g. 200 + p.), or in the case of unpaginated or unfoliated publications according to the provisions for such cases. In these cases, and when the extent of a complete copy has been inferred, an explanatory note is given.

5.1.2.7 When a publication contains more than five sequences, all numbered as pages, leaves or columns, or sequences of similarly numbered pages combined with two or more major sequences of unnumbered pages, as an alternative to recording all the sequences, the specific material designation and extent of the publication may be described as:

e.g. . – 1 vol. (400 p. with various other pagings)
Editorial comment: The sequences are: 400, 18, 40 and 20 numbered pages and 18 unnumbered pages
 or
 . – 1 vol. (400, 18, 40, 20, [18] p.)
 . – 1 portfolio

5.1.2.8 When the pages, leaves or columns of a publication are numbered as part of a larger sequence (e.g. one part of a multi-part publication), the numbers on the first and the last page, leaf or column are given. In this case the word or abbreviation indicating pages, leaves or columns, is given before the numbers.

e.g. . – Leaves 81-96
 . – P. 713-796

When such a publication is numbered both of itself and as part of a larger sequence, the numbering of the publication itself is given, and the numbering from the larger sequence is given in area 7.

e.g. . – 84 p.
Note: Pages also numbered 321-404

5.1.2.9 The number of pages of plates, or leaves of plates, or leaves of insets not included in the numbering of pages or leaves of the publication are given after the pagination statement proper, whether the plates are found together or distributed throughout the publication, or even when there is only one plate. Unnumbered sequences of pages of plates or leaves of plates, or insets, are treated similarly to unnumbered sequences of pages or leaves (see 5.1.2.6). The same stipulation applies to pages or leaves of maps, pages or leaves of genealogical tables, separately printed errata leaves or errata slips etc., that are not included in the numbering of pages or leaves of the publication.

e.g. . – 248 p.; 24 leaves of plates
 . – x, 32, 74 p.; [1] leaf of plates
 . – 248 p.; 12 p. of plates
 . – 248 p.; 36 leaves of plates, 24 p. of plates
 . – 16 p.; 28 p. of maps

- . – 24 p.; [16] leaves of genealogical tables
- . – 16 p., XX leaves of plates
- . – 16 p., leaves of plates XXV-XXXV

5.1.2.10 Leaves of plates or insets that are included in the numbering of pages or leaves of the publication may be recorded in a note.

e.g. 272 p.

Note: 12 leaves of plates included in the pagination.

Optionally: 12 leaves of plates included in the pagination as pp. 5-6, 11-12, 19-20, 29-30, 39-40, 49-50, 59-60, 69-70, 79-80, 89-90, 99-100, 109-110

5.1.3 A publication in a physical unit other than the common book format

5.1.3.1 For a publication in a physical unit other than the common book format, an appropriate specific material designation is given (such as a folder, a roll, a portfolio) preceded by the arabic numeral 1.

5.1.3.2 The statement of pagination, foliation, etc., following such a specific material designation is enclosed in parentheses.

- e.g. . – 1 portfolio (26 leaves)
 . – 1 atlas ([2] p., [32] leaves of plates)

5.1.4 A publication in more than one physical unit

5.1.4.1 When a publication is issued in more than one physically separate unit, the appropriate specific material designation is given, preceded by an arabic numeral denoting the number of such units. (Accompanying material is not included in the numbering, see 5.4.)

- e.g. . – 3 vol.
 . – 2 portfolios
 . – 6 broadsheets

Peculiarities in the numbering of the separate physical units are given in area 7, unless the numbering of the physically separate units is given on the second level (see Appendix A), or in a contents note (see 7.7).

e.g. . – 5 vol.

Note: Volumes numbered 1, 2A, 2B, 2C, 3

. – 6 vol.

Note: The title page of the sixth volume bears the designation "Bde 6-7"

5.1.4.2 When only the first unit has a separately numbered sequence of preliminary pages, leaves or columns preceding the continuously paginated, foliated or column numbered main sequence, the pagination, foliation or column numeration of the preliminary and main sequences is given.

e.g. . – 3 vol. (xx, 804 p.)

Editorial comment: Preliminary sequence in vol. 1 only

An explanation may be given in area 7.

e.g. . – 3 vol. (xx, 804 p.)

Note: Preliminary sequence, xx p., in vol. 1

When each unit has a separately numbered sequence of preliminary pages, leaves or columns preceding the continuously paginated, foliated or column numbered main sequence, a complete record of sequences may be given in area 7.

e.g. . – 3 vol.

Note: Pagination of volumes: vol. 1: xx, 200;

vol. 2: xx, 201-512; vol. 3: xxi [1], 513-896

5.1.4.3 When the pagination or foliation of a multi-part publication is not continuous, the several paginations or foliations may be given in addition to the number of units, enclosed in parentheses.

e.g. . – 5 vol. (32; 36; 48; 36; 20 p.)

. – 3 vol. (vi, 310; vi, 434; viii, 492 p.)

. – 2 vol. (x, 210 p.; v, 311 p.)

. – 2 portfolios (12; 18 leaves)

. – 3 vol. (vi, 310 p., 20 leaves of plates; viii, 432 p., 32 leaves of plates; x, 490 p., 52 leaves of plates)

If it is considered necessary to record the presence of plates, but not the pagination of each volume, these may be given in parentheses.

e.g. . – 4 vol. (with 24 leaves of plates)

5.1.4.4 If preferred, all information relating to a single unit, but not to the publication as a whole (such as the pagination statement) may be given on a "second level" according to the method outlined in Appendix A.

5.1.4.5 When the publication is issued in fascicles intended to be bound into one or more physical units, the number of pages, leaves and/or volumes is given in terms appropriate to its final form, with a note indicating that it was issued in fascicles.

5.2 Illustration statements⁷ (optional)

5.2.1 When a publication is illustrated, the abbreviation "ill." (or its equivalent in another language and/or script) may be given after the pagination statement. Minor illustrations may be disregarded.

⁷ For pages or leaves of plates, maps, etc., not included in the numbering of pages or leaves containing text, see 5.1.2.9.

The technique of illustrations or of leaves of plates may be recorded in a note.

e.g. . – 133 S., [4] p. : 8 ill.

Note: 8 woodcuts printed with the text

Note: Leaves of plates lithographs and steel engravings

Note: Leaves of plates in aquatint or copperplate engravings

5.2.2 The specification of particular types of illustration (e.g. maps, plans, portraits, music) may be given after the abbreviation "ill." (or its equivalent).

e.g. . – 492 p. : ill., maps

5.2.3 When the identity of particular types of illustrations is given and these are the only illustrations in the publication, the abbreviation "ill." (or its equivalent) is omitted.

e.g. . – 492 p. : maps, plans

5.2.4 The number of illustrations, or of a particular type of illustration, may be given.

e.g. : 31 ill.
: ill., 17 facs.
: 12 maps

5.2.5 When there is evidence that some or all of the illustrations are coloured in all copies of the publication, this may be noted. If only some of the illustrations are in colour and this is to be specified, the information is given in parentheses.

e.g. : col. ill
: ill., 31 col. maps
: ill. (some col.)
: 31 maps (some col.)

When it is uncertain whether colouring appears, or is intended to appear, in all copies of the publication, the information is given in area 7 (see 7.9, notes on copy specific information).

5.2.6 When a publication consists mainly or entirely of illustrations, this may be noted in the illustration statement.

e.g. . – 500 p. : all ill.
. – 500 p. : chiefly maps
. – 14 p. : 38 maps

5.3 Format and/or dimensions

5.3.1 The bibliographic format of the publication is given in a standard designation as chosen by the cataloguing agency, preferably in the terms of a numeral (including a fraction) followed by a colon and “o”, or by letters: 1mo, 2do, 4to, 8vo, 12mo etc..

e.g. ; 2:o
or
; 2do

If the gatherings are made up of half-sheets or other fractions of sheets, or if the gatherings are composed of more than one sheet, this may be recorded within parentheses following the format or in a collation statement.

e.g. ; 2:o (6s)
or
; 2do (6s)

Broadsheets and half-sheets may be recorded by the respective term, discarding the format designation, or as 1 leaf and the proper format designation.

e.g. 1 broadsheet
or
1 leaf ; 1:o
1 half-sheet
or
1 leaf ; ½:o

5.3.2 Dimensions may be given in area 5 if it can be established that the publication being described is in a standardized publisher’s binding or in publisher’s wrappers. The height of the outer case, measured parallel to the spine, or of the publication when it is not bound, is given in parentheses following the format, rounded up to the next whole centimetre.

e.g. ; 4:o (18 cm, publisher’s wrappers)
Editorial comment: A publication in quarto in publisher’s wrappers that measures 17.2 centimetres
; 12:o (14 cm, publisher’s binding)

Otherwise, dimensions are treated as copy specific information and may be given, together with any other relevant evidence in area 7.

e.g. . – Copy x in collection y cropped at foot, measures 17.2 centimetres

5.3.3 When the printed lines run parallel to the longer side of the paper, the designation “oblong” may be given in parentheses following the format.

e.g. ; 4:o (oblong)
; 2:o (oblong)

When the dimensions or shape of the publication are unusual the circumstance may be explained in area 7.

5.3.4 When the format cannot be determined, the assumed format followed by a question mark is given in area 5. Dimensions may also be given in area 7 with an explanation.

e.g. ; 48:o (?)

Note: Gathered in eights, measures 4 x 3 cm, uncut

5.3.5 When in a multi-part publication the parts are of differing formats, all formats are given in repeated physical description areas, if considered important to the users of the catalogue. If the publication being described is in standardized publisher's binding or in publisher's wrappers, dimensions may be given, but when the publication is entirely in one format, only the least and greatest dimensions are recorded.

e.g. ; 4 v. ; 4:o (18 cm, publisher's binding)

; 3 v. ; 8:o (16 cm, publisher's binding)

Note: Vols. 1-4 are 4:o (18 cm); vols. 5-7 are 8:o (16 cm)

Editorial comment: 7-vol. set with varying dimensions and format.

; 2:o (33-37 cm, publisher's binding)

The format and/or dimensions of individual parts may be given in area 7, on the "second level" (see Appendix A) or in a contents note (see 7.7).

5.4 Accompanying material statement (*optional*)

5.4.1 A statement relating to any material accompanying the publication being described, that is issued (or intended to be issued) at the same time as the publication and is intended to be used in conjunction with the publication, may be given in area 5. If it is given in area 5, it is preceded by the plus sign (+). Alternatively the statement may be given in area 7.

5.4.2 Accompanying material is described by a word or phrase indicating the nature of the material.

e.g. . – 272 p. : ill. ; 8:o + 1 price list

. – 96 p. ; 8:o (16 cm, publisher's binding) + 1 price list

5.4.3 A short physical description of the accompanying material may be given after the word or phrase characterizing the material. The material is described according to the provisions of 5.1 to 5.3 of the appropriate ISBD.

e.g. . – 272 p. : ill. ; 8:o + 1 map : col. ; 65 x 40 cm as issued by publisher,

Editorial comment: All copies are coloured. The measures of the map may be given in area 7.:

Note: Map in copy x in collection y measures 65 x 40 cm

. – 272 p. : ill. ; 8:o + 1 price list (28 p) ; 8:o

5.4.4 Accompanying material may also be described independently, by a note in area 7, or by the multi-level method of description (see Appendix A).

6 SERIES AREA

Introductory note

Area 6 is used only when all parts of the publication are published (or are intended to be published) in the same series or sub-series. In other cases the series or sub-series statement(s) may be given in area 7.

When a publication belongs to more than one series and/or more than one sub-series, the area is repeated. The order of the statements is determined by the order of preference of the sources for the area; in the case of these being of equal value, the order follows the sequence of information found in the chosen source.

In the case of series and sub-series of a serial or integrating resource, it is necessary to consult ISBD(CR) for an understanding of the elements pertaining to area 6 (e.g. selection of sources, transcription of data). Especially important to note is the explanation of the terms "common title" and "dependent title" in ISBD(CR) 0.3.3.1, that states that these terms, as used in stipulations, cover (a) all common/section titles and (b) those main/sub-series titles in which the sub-series title is dependent. In the case of a separate part of a multi-part publication, the title proper of the series is the title proper of the multi-part publication described as a whole according to the provisions of area 1 of ISBD(M).

Series statements are found infrequently in older monographic publications. Care should be taken to distinguish a true series title from other title information.

Contents

- 6.1 Title proper of series or sub-series
- 6.2 Parallel title of series or sub-series
- 6.3 Other title information of series or sub-series
- 6.4 Statements of responsibility relating to the series or sub-series
- 6.5 International Standard Serial Number of series or sub-series
- 6.6 Numbering within series or sub-series

Punctuation pattern

- A. The series area is preceded by a point, space, dash, space (. –).
- B. Each series statement or each sub-series statement is enclosed in parentheses (()).
- C. A second and each subsequent series statement or sub-series statement is preceded by a space.
- D. Each parallel title or other parallel statement is preceded by a space, equals sign, space (=).
- E. Each statement of other title information is preceded by a space, colon, space (:).
- F. The first statement of responsibility is preceded by a space, diagonal slash, space (/).
- G. Each subsequent statement of responsibility is preceded by a space, semi-colon, space (;), unless the statements are considered to form a single phrase.
- H. The International Standard Serial Number is preceded by a comma, space (,).
- I. Numbering within a series or sub-series is preceded by a space, semi-colon, space (;).
- J. The section or sub-series designation or dependent title following a common title is preceded by a point, space (.).

K. The dependent title following a section or sub-series designation is preceded by a comma, space (,).

L.

Examples

- . – (First series) (Second series)
- . – (Title proper of series = Parallel title of series)
- . – (Title proper of series : other title information of series / statement of responsibility relating to series ; numbering within series)
- . – (Title proper of series, ISSN ; numbering within series)
- . – (Common title. Section or sub-series designation, Dependent title)
- . – (Common title. Dependent title = Parallel common title. Parallel dependent title)

Prescribed source

Series title-page (for a series or sub-series), cover, other preliminaries, spine, colophon.

The cover and/or spine are considered prescribed sources only if the publication was issued with the cover and/or binding.

Information taken from a source other than one of these prescribed sources is given enclosed in square brackets, if it is transcribed in this area.

When any information in this area except the International Standard Serial Number is not taken from the title page, its source is indicated in area 7.

6.1 Title proper of series or sub-series

6.1.1 The title proper of the series or sub-series corresponds to the title proper in the bibliographic description of the series or sub-series when it is described as a serial according to the provisions of area 1 for ISBD(CR), except that typographical errors are not corrected. The provisions of area 1 in ISBD(A) are applied to the transcription of the data selected for the title proper of the series.

6.1.2 The title proper is given as it is found in the prescribed source of information. It is transcribed exactly as to wording, but not necessarily as to capitalization and punctuation.

e.g. (Bibliothèque des auteurs classiques français)

6.1.3 When a sub-series has a distinctive title, this is given in area 6. The title of the main series is given in area 7.

e.g (Friedrich von Schiller's Sämtliche Werke)

Note: Main series: Bibliothek der deutschen Classiker

6.1.4 When the title proper is made up of a common title and a dependent title (section or dependent sub-series title, or dependent part title), the common title is given first, followed by the section or sub-series designation and/or the section or sub-series or part title. The common title is not repeated in area 7.

e.g. . – (Bell's British Theatre. Volume the first, Tragedies ; vol. 1)

6.1.5 When the publication described is a separate part of a multi-part publication, the title proper in the series area is the title proper of the multi-part publication described as a whole according to the provisions of area 1 of ISBD(A).

6.2 Parallel title of series or sub-series

6.2.1 When the title proper of the series or sub-series appears in the prescribed source of information in more than one language and/or script, the parallel series title(s) may be given. Parallel titles of series are included when necessary for identification or otherwise considered important to users of the catalogue.

e.g. (Corpus iuris sueo-gotorum antiqui = Samling af Sweriges gamla lagar)

6.2.2 When the title proper consists of a common title and a dependent title, the parallel common title and parallel dependent title may be given after the whole title proper.

6.3 Other title information of series or sub-series

6.3.1 Other title information or parallel other title information relating to the series or sub-series is given when it appears on the prescribed source of information and is considered necessary for the identification of the series or sub-series or otherwise considered important to users of the catalogue.

6.3.2 When the title proper consists of a common title and a dependent title, other title information, if given, follows the part of the title proper to which it applies. In case of doubt, it is given after the whole title proper.

6.3.3 The edition statement relating to a series or sub-series is treated as other title information. It is given according to the provisions of area 2.

6.4 Statements of responsibility relating to the series or sub-series

6.4.1 When the title proper of the series or sub-series is a generic term, the first statement of responsibility is *mandatory*. In other cases, the first and subsequent statements of responsibility are given when they appear on the publication and are necessary for identification of the series or sub-series or otherwise considered important to users of the catalogue.

e.g. (Bibliothek der deutschen Classiker / herausgegeben von S.P. Leffler und E. Bruzelius.)
Note: Statement of responsibility from cover

Parallel statements of responsibility may be given, each preceded by a space, equals sign, space.

6.4.2 When the title proper consists of a common title and a dependent title, each statement of responsibility, if given, is given after the part of the title proper to which it refers. In case of doubt, it is given after the whole title proper.

6.5 International Standard Serial Number of series or sub-series

6.5.1 The International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) relating to the series or sub-series may be given when it is known and is transcribed in accordance with the relevant standard.

e.g. . – (Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, ISSN 0080-4568)

6.5.2 When the title proper consists of the distinctive title of a sub-series, the ISSN of the main series is given with its title in area 7.

6.5.3 When the title proper consists of a common title and a dependent title, the ISSN of the common title is omitted in area 6 and may be given in area 7.

6.6 Numbering within series or sub-series

6.6.1 The numbering of the publication within a series or sub-series is given in the terms in which it appears on the prescribed source of information. Standard abbreviations may be used. Arabic numerals are substituted for other numerals or spelled out numbers.

e.g. . – (La bibliothèque bleue entièrement refondue & considérablement augmentée; no 3)

6.6.2 When the title proper consists of a common title and a dependent title, the numbering of the common title is omitted. An appropriate note or the collocation of the numbering of the series and sub-series may be given in area 7.

6.6.3 When the parts of a multi-part publication within a series are numbered, the first and last numbers and/or letters are given and connected by a hyphen when the numbering is continuous. In other cases, all the numbers/letters are given.

e.g. Opera / Livius – 4 tom. . – (Corpus auctorum romanorum ; 6)
Theater / von Schiller – 6 Th. . – (Friedrich von Schiller's Sämmtliche Werke ; 3, 5, 7-9, 11)
Note: Main series: Bibliothek der deutschen Classiker ; 2 (issued as N:r 6, 14, 18, 25, 28, 37)

7 NOTE AREA

Introductory note

Notes qualify and amplify the formal description where the rules for such description do not allow certain information to be included in the area where it applies. They can, therefore, deal with any aspect of the bibliographic history and physical make-up of the publication or its contents.

Notes, by their nature, cannot be enumerated exhaustively, but can be categorized in terms of the areas of ISBD(A). In addition to notes relating to these areas, there may be notes relating to the description of the publication that do not correspond to any specific ISBD area. Particularly, it may be useful to group together all notes concerning a single work in a publication, or all notes based on one source, for example, a privilege statement that may refer to more than one element or area. Except where otherwise indicated, notes and their order of presentation are optional.

Punctuation pattern

Each note is separated from the next one by a point, space, dash, space (. -). These are omitted, or replaced by a point, when each note is given on a separate line.

Within notes it is recommended, where appropriate, that the prescribed punctuation of areas 1-6 be followed; for example, a title is separated from a statement of responsibility by a space, diagonal slash, space (/).

Prescribed source

Any source

7.0 Bibliographic reference note

A bibliographic reference note is given as the first note. The note contains a citation, given in a standard and abbreviated form, to a description of the publication in a list describing older monographic publications. The note may contain more than one citation.

- e.g. . – References: Hain 7939
 . – References: STC 14632
 . – References: Hain-Reichling 6471
 . – References: Hain-Reichling 6471; GW 9101; Goff D-403
 . – References: BM 15th cent. II, p. 346 (IB. 5874)
 . – Schramm, A., Bilderschmuck, v. 4, p. 10, 50, and ill.

The note should always be given for incunabula, and preferably is given in the description of any early printed book.

7.1 Notes on the title and statement of responsibility area

7.1.1 Notes on the title proper

7.1.1.1. Translation note

When the publication being described is known to be a translation, the original title of the work is given in a note. When the translation is known to be a translation of a particular edition of a work with its own title, this title is given first and may be followed by the title of the original work translated. When the publication contains several individual works, the translation notes may be included in the contents note.

- e.g. . – Translation of: Gulliver's travels
 . – Original title: *Dissertatio physica de natura et remediis fulminum*

7.1.1.2 Notes on the source of the title proper

When the source of the title proper is other than the title page, the source is given in a note.

- e.g. . – Caption title
 . – Cover-title
Editorial comment: pertains to publications in publisher's bindings or publisher's wrappers

7.1.1.3 Notes giving variant and transliterated titles

- e.g. . – Engraved title page title: *Dittionario italiano*

The title on an added title page may be given in a note.

- e.g. . – Title on added title page: *To the English gentry*

7.1.2 Notes on the nature, scope, literary form, purpose or language of the publication

A note on the form is necessary only if the form cannot be inferred from other elements of the description and a note on language only if the linguistic content is significant and the language of the content cannot be inferred from other elements of the description.

- e.g. . – German text
 . – Play in 3 acts
 . – Dissertation - Universität Tübingen
 . – Parallel Italian and French texts

7.1.3 Notes on parallel titles and other title information

7.1.4 Parallel titles and other title information appearing in the publication but not on the title page may be given in a note (see 1.3.4.4, 1.4.5).

- e.g. . – Parallel title on separate title page: *Introduction a la langue française*

7.1.5 Notes on the statements of responsibility

These may include statements of responsibility not taken from the publication, notes on variant or expanded forms of names of persons or corporate bodies, notes on pseudonyms, notes on persons or corporate bodies connected with the work that cannot be included in other areas of the description (because, for example, their function is not specified), notes on persons or corporate bodies connected with previous editions but not with the edition being described, and notes on the original position on the title page of statements of responsibility transferred to the stipulated position.

- e.g. . – Attributed to Jonathan Swift
 . – Drawings by Inigo Jones
 . – Translated from the author's unpublished manuscript
 . – Real name of author: Alexander Wolcot
 . – Previously published under the initials J.S.
 . – At head of title page: Academia Hafniae

Statements of responsibility relating to appendices and other supplementary matter appearing in the publication but not on the title page may be given in a note.

When the statement of responsibility has been obtained from a source other than the title page, the source from which such a statement has been obtained is given in a note.

- e.g. . – Author statement taken from the title page verso

When a statement of responsibility is not given in the order of the sequence of information on the title page (see 1.5.4.6), the position of such a statement in the publication is given in a note.

- e.g. . – Author's name at head of title page

7.2 Notes on the edition area and the bibliographic history of the publication

These notes may include the source of the edition statement and details of the publication's relationship to other publications and to other editions, including the previous publication of reprints or re-issues.

- e.g. . – First edition: London : J. Tonson, 1747
 . – Issue of the 1550 edition with a new title page
 . – Reprint of the second edition: London : [s.n.], 1760
 . – Issued with: G.T. Stockholm : Rumstedt, 1812; N.T. 4th ed., Stockholm : Rumstedt, 1811. Both also issued separately

When edition information has been obtained from a source other than the title page, the source from which such information has been obtained is given in a note.

- e.g. Gurnay redivivus, or an appendix unto the homily against images in churches. / By Edm: Gurnay bachelour in divinity, and minister of Gods word at Harpley in Norfolk.
 – The second edition. – London, : printed for J. Rothwel at the Fountain in Goldsmiths-row in Cheap-side,, 1660.
Note: Edition statement from colophon

These may include notes of limited print run or limited distribution.

- e.g. . – Limited edition of 20 signed and numbered copies
- . – An edition of 75 copies, not for sale

7.3 Notes relating to material (or type of publication) specific area

Normally not applicable, see General note on area 3.

7.4 Notes on the publication, printing, distribution, etc., area

These may include details of other publishers, etc., of the publication, notes on variant publication, etc., information and additional dates.

- e.g. . – Publisher named in privilege statement as Sulpice Sabon
- . – Colophon bears the date 1723
- . – The date is given in the form of a chronogram
- . – Entered in the Stationers' Register, 22 July 1587
- . – Thomas Saint active in Newcastle upon Tyne from ca. 1769 to ca. 1788. Source: Plomer 3, p. 221
- . – The imprint is false; printed in France, probably Paris. Source: Weller, E. O., *Falsche Druckorte*, Bd 2, p. 223
- . – The place of publication is fictitious; identified as East Molesey. Source: STC (2nd ed.)
- . – The place of publication “Cosmopoli” is fictitious; identified as Frankfurt a.M., according to Weller, E. O., *Falsche Druckorte*, Bd. 1, p. 285
- . – Place of publication conjectured by cataloguer based on typographic evidence
- . – The bookseller’s name “Holofernes Kriegesederus” in the imprint is fictitious. According to Dünnhaupt, G., *Barockliteratur* (2. Aufl.), p. 3745, 25.4 printed in Ingolstadt by Ederische Druckerei, i.e. Andreas Angermeier
- . – John Evans active at this address between 1791 and 1795. Source: Maxted, I., *The London book trades 1775-1800*
- . – Claude-Jean-Baptiste Hérissant active at this address, “Rue (Neuve) Notre-Dame” between 1714 and 1757. Source: BN-Opale plus

When publication, printing, or distribution, etc., information has been obtained from a source other than the title page, the source from which such information has been obtained is given in a note.

- e.g. . – Publisher's name from colophon

7.5 Notes on the physical description area

These may include additional physical description of the publication supplementing the formal statement given in area 5, and statements on particular physical peculiarities.

- e.g. . – Versos of leaves blank
- . – Volumes numbered: 1, 2A, 2B, 2C, 3
- . – Pages also numbered 321-401
- . – Map on lining paper

. – Title page printed in black and red

The number of lines to the page and the type used are given if these aid identification of the printer or are considered important to users of the catalogue.

e.g. . – 24 lines per p.; type 24G

Physical description of the publication, including a list of signatures is given, if considered important to users of the catalogue.

e.g. . – Signatures: A-K⁴

If a proper collation is given, the notation system specified by Fredson Bowers in *Principles of Bibliographical Description*, Princeton, 1949, is followed. The copy, or copies, on which the collation is based is/are specified.

e.g. . – Collation: a² A-L⁴ M². Based on copy x in collection y

. – Collation: π¹(=H4) A-F⁸ G⁸(-G1,2+G1.2) H⁴(-H4). Based on copies a,b,c in collection xx

7.6 Notes on the series area

These may include notes relating to various elements of area 6.

e.g. . – Editor of the series: Samuel Johnson

These may include notes naming the series in which the publication was previously published or in which some but not all of the volumes were published.

When series information, other than ISSN, has been obtained from a source other than the title page, the source from which such information has been obtained is given.

e.g. . – Series statement from verso of title-page

7.7 Notes relating to the contents

These may include the list of contents, notes on other components, such as indexes, inserts, bibliographies, etc.

e.g. . – Contains only Sallust's *De coniuratione Catilinae* and a life of Sallust

. – Contents: The L-d's address to K.G.II. The K-'s answer. A new ballad

. – Bibliography: p. 291

. – Summary in English: p. 143-146

. – Includes index

For multi-level description, see Appendix A.

7.8 Notes relating to binding and availability

Notes on binding of an edition concern the later part of publishing history when binding becomes part of the production of a book. For notes on individual bindings, see 7.9.

- e.g. – First 25 copies bound in leather
 . – "Price 4s. plain, or 5s. neatly bound and gilt" - title page

7.9 Notes relating to the copy in hand

These are to be carefully distinguished from other notes, although for many older publications it will not be readily ascertainable whether the characteristics of a single copy are shared by other or all copies.

These notes may be categorized and grouped in the following order:

- 1) Note relating to the physical characteristics of the copy in hand, e.g. wanting leaves, copy characteristics, binding, numbered copies of an edition (however, see 7.2) manuscript notes on title page or margin.
- 2) Bound with items.
- 3) Provenance note, e.g. book-plates, author's and/or owner's autographs, seals, etc.
- 4) Action note, e.g. preservation information and/or treatment of the copy in hand.

- e.g. – Illustrations coloured by hand
 . – Bound in boards with a spine label reading: Poems of Gay
 . – In a tooled vellum binding
 . – Imperfect: wanting all after p. 312
 . – Leaves I5-6 bound between h3 and h4
 . – Imperfect: wanting leaves 12-13 (b6 and c1); without the blank last leaf (S8)
 . – No. 23 of an edition of 75 copies
 . – Bound with: The Boston Ebenezer. Boston : printed by B. Green & J. Allen, for Samuel Phillips, 1698; The cure of sorrow. Boston : printed by B. Green, 1709
 . – Bound with: The whole booke of Psalms ... 1635 (STC 2661.5); The booke of common prayer ... 1633 (STC 16395)
 . – Bound as no. 2 in a pamphlet volume with 16 other titles
 . – Ms notes by the author
 . – Inscription on inside of front cover: Theodorinis ab Engelsberg
 . – Title page with repaired tear

7.10 Any other notes considered important to users of the catalogue

7.10.1 Any other notes particular to the specialized ISBDs or considered important in the context of the bibliographic agency or cataloguing organization.

8 FINGERPRINT AREA (OPTIONAL)

Introductory note

When the ISBD(A) is used to describe publications bearing an International Standard Book Number (ISBN), the provisions in the ISBD(M) for area 8 (Standard number (or alternative) and terms of availability area) are applied.

Punctuation pattern

The fingerprint area is preceded by a point, space, dash, space (. –).

Prescribed source

The publication itself for fingerprint. Any source for ISBN

8.1 Fingerprint

8.1.1 Since no standard numbering system appears in older publications, experiments have been conducted in recent years as to the feasibility of extracting information from each publication to make it uniquely identifiable. The fingerprint system has been considered as a substitute for the standard number for older publications.

The fingerprint⁸ consists of a number of characters drawn from a number of uniform places in the text of the publication, followed by a number indicating the source of one or more of the characters and/or a letter indicating the direction of the chain-lines and/or the date as it appears in the publication, etc., area.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: MULTI-LEVEL DESCRIPTION

Multi-level description is one of a number of choices for the bibliographic descriptions of parts. Solely as an illustration of the various choices resulting in descriptions on a single level, see the following examples:

- A. certain descriptions showing as the title proper the title common to the parts, with the titles of individual parts given in a contents note (see 7.7);
- B. certain descriptions showing as the title proper the title of each individual part, with the title common to the parts given in the series area (see 6.1.5);
- C. certain descriptions showing as the title proper a combination of (a) the title common to the parts and (b) the title of each individual part (see 1.1.2.8);

⁸ A definitive formula for fingerprint has yet to be determined by international agreement. Until such an agreement is made, various forms of fingerprint will be considered acceptable in this area.

Description of a method of fingerprint construction is found in: Fingerprints = Empreintes = Imprime. – Paris : Institut de Recherche et d'Histoire des Textes, 1984. 2 vol. that is supplemented by the periodical: Nouvelles des empreintes = Fingerprint Newsletter. – no. 1 (1981)-. – Paris : Institut de Recherche et d'Histoire des Textes, 1981-. Another method of fingerprint has been implemented by the Dutch STCN team. A description is found at <http://www.kb.nl/stcn/vingerafdruk-en.html> (2006-02-11).

- D. certain descriptions showing *component part* analysis (see the IFLA *Guidelines for the Application of the ISBDs to the Description of Component Parts*).

Multi-level description is based on the division of descriptive information into two or more levels. The first level contains information common to the whole or main publication. The second and subsequent levels contain information relating to the individual volume or other unit. The process is carried out for as many levels as are required to describe fully the publication and its parts.

At each level the elements of the description are given in the same order and with the same punctuation as for unitary publications. Some elements may be recorded at more than one level. When the title of a volume is preceded by a number or volume designation, the two statements are separated by a colon, space (:).

In ISBD(A) the applications of multi-level description are:

- A. The description of physically separate units of a multi-volume publication.
 B. The description of physically separate items supplementary to, or accompanying, another publication (see 5.4.4 and 7.7).

e.g. Primitive Christianity reviv'd : in four [sic] volumes / [edited] by William Whiston ... – London : printed for the author, and are to be sold by the booksellers of London and Westminster, 1711-1712. -5 vol. ; 8' (25 cm). – Only vol. 1 bears the sub-title "in four volumes"

Vol. 1: The epistles of Ignatius, Bp. of Antioch : both larger and smaller in Greek and English ... : to which is prefixed an historical preface ... as also a preliminary dissertation / by William Whiston. -1711. – [41, viii, [61, clxxv, [1], 78, 391, [11, 30 p. – Title taken from the volume title page on the page following p. viii.

Vol. 2: The constitutions of the holy apostles / by Clement ; in Greek and English ; with the various readings from all the manuscripts. – 1711. – [524] p.

Vol. 3: An essay on the apostolical constitutions : wherein is proved that they are the most sacred of the canonical books of the New Testament / by William Whiston ... – 1711. – [61, 718, [2] p.

Vol. 4: An account of the faith of the two first centuries, concerning the ever-blessed Trinity, and the incarnation of our Lord : in the words of the sacred and primitive writers themselves : both in their originals ... and in English : to which is subjoin'd, the Second Book of the Apocryphal Esdras ... / by William Whiston ... – 1711. – [4], 404, 56, 140 p.

Vol. 5: Containing the recognitions of Clement, or The travels of Peter, in ten books / done into English by William Whiston ... ; with a preface, or preliminary discourse ; as also, two appendixes - 1712. – xlviii, 407, [1], 46 p.

Alternatively the whole publication may be described on a single level, with the contents or the individual volumes given in a contents note if desired.

e.g. Sammlung merkwuerdiger Reisen in das Innre von Afrika / Gesammelt und herausgegeben von Ernst Wilhelm Cuhn. ... Leipzig : bey Georg Joachim Goeschen, 1790-1791. – 3 Tl. ; 8° (20 cm).

Contents: Tl 1: Reise des Pater Zuchelli nach Congo und in die innern Gegenden von Afrika / nach dem Italiaenischen Original neu bearbeitet - Reise nach dem Lande Bamboue ... / aus dem Franzoesischen - Schreiben eines hollaendischen Officiers aus dem Fort della Mina ueber die Sitten und Gebraeuche der Einwohner dieser Kueste - Beschreibung von Nigritien / aus dem Franzoesischen des Herrn P. – Poirets Reise durch Numidien und die Gebirge des Atlas / nach der Franzoesischen Original [etc.].

APPENDIX B: BI-DIRECTIONAL RECORDS

Bi-directional records are multi-script records in scripts written from left to right and scripts written from right to left.

Unless the direction of the script changes within an element, each change of script begins on a new line of the description at the appropriate margin. Prescribed punctuation is given at the start of the new element in the style required by the script, except for the prescribed point, comma or semi-colon that are given at the end of the previous element in the style required by the script (see also 0.4). Thus the point of the point, space, dash, space (. –) ends the previous element and the dash begins the following element on a new line at the appropriate margin.

e.g. *كلامان دظمها الشيخ اوحند الدين النسفي في اصول الدين من اهل السنة*

= Carmen arabicum, sive verba doctoris Audeddini Alnasaphi de religionis
sonniticae principiis numero vincta

(Arabic data transcribed first)

Carmen arabicum, sive verba doctoris Audeddini Alnasaphi de religionis
sonniticae principiis numero vincta

= *كلامان دظمها الشيخ اوحند الدين النسفي في اصول الدين من اهل السنة*
(Latin data transcribed first)

APPENDIX C: EXAMPLES

Examples selected by members of the working group

English language examples

The first two examples give the punctuation as found on the publication.

- 1 A briefe description of the whole world. : Wherein is particularly described all the monarchies, empires and kingdoms of the same, with their academies. : As also, their severall titles and scituations thereunto adjoining. / Written by ... George Abbot, late Archbishop of Canterbury. – The fifth edition. – London : printed for Margaret Sheares ... and John Playfere ... , 1664. – [4], 340 p. ; 12° (13 cm). – Originally published: 1599, this is the first edition to bear Abbot's name, the first six editions having been published anonymously. – Signatures: A-O12, P4

- 2 Explicit the temple of bras. Here next foloweth a trefyfe, which John Gkogan [sic] sente vnto the Lordes and gentilmen of the kynges hows, exorting them to lose no tyme in theyre yougthe, but to vse vertues. The good counceyl of chawcer ; Balade of the vrlage [sic] without peynting ; Thenuoye of chaucer to Skegan. – [Westminster : printed and published by William Caxton, 1477?]. -Leaves 1-24+ ; 4° (22 cm). – References: Duff 93, IB 55016. – The titles of the first two works are taken from f. [17r] and the titles of the other works from ff. [21v], [22v], [24r] respectively. – The 'Temple of brass' (or 'Assembly of Fowls') and the 'Ballad of the visage without painting' (usually called 'Fortune') are by Chaucer. – 23 lines to the page. – Neither the British Library nor Cambridge University Library copies contain any leaves after the 24th.
- 3 An introduction to merchants accounts : containing five distinct questions of accounts ... / compiled by John Collins ... ; and may serve as an appendix to the Merchants myrrour lately reprinted. –London : printed by James Flesher for Nicholas Bourn ... , 1653. – [92] p. ; 2° (32 cm). – Reference Wing C5374. – The Merchants Mirrour / compiled by Richard Dafforne, originally published: London, 1635. – Signatures: B-L4, M6. – List of books sold by N. Bourn: sig. M5a-b - Errata list: M6a.
- 4 Mother Goose's melody, or, Sonnets for the cradle : in two parts ... / embellished with cuts, and illustrated with notes and maxims, historical, philosophical, and critical. – The second Worcester edition. – Worcester, Massachusetts : printed by Isaiah Thomas and sold at his bookstore, 1794. -94, [2] p.: ill. ; 8° (10 cm).
- 5 The most notable antiquity of Great Britain, vulgarly called Stone-Heng, on Salisbury Plain, restored / by Inigo Jones ... To which are added, The Chorea gigantum, or, Stone-Heng restored to the Danes / by Doctor Charleton. And, Mr Webb's vindication of Stone-Heng restored in answer to Dr. Charleton's reflections - [The second edition]. – London printed for D. Browne Junior ... and J. Woodman and D. Lyon ... , 1725 (London printed by James Bettenham). – [12], 72, [10], 48, [6], 228, [16] p., [17] leaves of plates (4 fold.) : ill., ports.; 2° (36 cm). – The edition statement is taken from the separate title pages of each of the works. – The statement of printing is taken from the colophon.
- 6 Travels through North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida, the Cherokee country, the extensive territories of the Muscogulges or Greek confederacy, and the country of the Chactaws : containing an account of the soil and natural productions of these regions, together with observations on the manners of the Indians ... / by William Bartram. – [Londonj : Philadelphia printed by James and Johnson, 1791, London reprinted for J. Johnson ... , 1792. – xxiv, 520, [12] p., [2], 7 leaves of plates (2 fold.) : ill., map, port. ; 8° (22 cm).
- 7 Certaine rules, directions, or aduertisments for the time of pestilentiall contagion : with a caueat to those that weare about their neckes impoisoned amulets as a preseruatiue from the Plague ... / by Francis Hering ... – First published for the behoofe of the City of London in the last visitation, 1603, and now reprinted for the said citie and all other parts of the land at this time visited ... , whereunto is added certaine directions, for the poorer sort of people when they shall be visited. – London : printed by William Iones, 1625. Signatures: A-B4, C4 (-C4) ; 4° (19 cm). – STC 13240. – The author's name appears between "visited" and "whereunto".
- 8 The campaign : a poem, to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough / by Mr. Addison, The fifth edition ; Rosamond : an opera ... / [by Addison], The third edition. – London printed for Jacob Tonson, 1713. – [4], 76, [4] p., [2] leaves of plates ; 8° (18 cm). Addison's authorship of Rosamond is given of the last page of the list of books printed for J.Tonson. – The title of Rosamond is taken from p. [23].

French language examples

- 1 Le courte leete & court baron / collect per John Kitchin ... Et les cases & matters necessaires pur seneschals de ceux courtes a scier, et pur les students de les measons de Chauncerie. – Ore nouelment imprimee, & per le aucthour mesme corrigee, ouesq; diuers nouel additions ... – [Londini] : in aedibus Richardi Totelli, 1587 primo Martij. – [12], 289, [3] f. ; 8° (17 cm). – Signatures: A8, T4, A-Z8, Aa-Nn8, Oo4. – Avec: Retorna breuium nouelment corigee ... / collectes per Iohannem Kitchin.
- 2 Le Roland farieux / de messire Loys Arioste noble ferrarois ; traduit d'italien en françois. -Depuis en ceste edition corrigé de plusieurs mots françois & augmenté de figures & de cinq chants nouvellement traduits de l'italien du mesme auteur. – A Lyon : pour Barthelemi Honorati, 1582. – [18], 702, [21 p. : ill. ; 8°.
- 3 Histoire romaine depuis la fondation de Rome jusqu'à la translation de l'empire par Constantin / traduite de l'anglais [par D. Delarrouque et l'abbé P.F.G. Desfontaines] de Laurent Echard ; tome quatrième contenant l'histoire des empereurs depuis l'an de Rome 727 jusqu'à l'an de Jesus Christ 69. – Nouvelle édition revue et corrigée - A Paris : chez Gabriel Martin, 1737. – [22], 429, [21] p ; ill. ; 12° (17 cm). – Signatures: π2, A-Z8/4, Aa-Ar 4/8,, Ss4
- 4 Essai sur l'histoire naturelle des corallines, et d'autres productions marines du meme genre qu'on trouve communément sur les cotes de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande ; auquel on a joint une description d'un grand polype de mer ... / par Jean Ellis ... ; traduit de l'anglais. – A La Haye : chez Pierre de Hondt, 1756. – XVI, 125, [3] p., 39f. de pl. : ill. 4°. – Edité et revue par N. Allamand d'après l'avertissement ; ill. de James Kirck et H. Roberts. – Signatures: *4, **4, A-Q4.
- 5 Nouvelles aventures de l'admirable Don Quichotte de la Manche / composées par le licencié Alonso Fernandez de Avellaneda et traduites de l'espagnol en françois pour la première fois. – A Paris : par la Compagnie des libraires, 1716. – 2 vol. : ill. ; 12° (17 cm). – Privilège accordé à la Veuve Jombert. -Signature: π4, a4, A-Z8/4, Aa-W 8/4; π1, a4, A-Z8/4, Aa-Vu 8/4. – Ill. de Antoine Clouzier.
- 6 Historiettes, ou, Nouvelles en vers / par Mr. Imbert. – Seconde édition revue corrigée et augmentée par l'auteur. – A Amsterdam, et se trouve à Paris : chez Delalain, 1774. – [2], VIII, 198, 11, [1] p., 2f. de pl. : ill. ; 8°. – Ill. de Moreau le Jeune, Masquelier et Née. – Signatures: π1, a4, A-M8, N4.
- 7 Le mystère d'iniquité, c'est à dire, L'histoire de la Papauté par quels progresz elle est montée à ce comble ... / par Philippes de Mornay... – A Saumur : par Thomas Portau, 1611. – [2], 14, [2], 607 [i.e. 617], [1] p.: ill. ; 2°. – References: Desgraves, Thomas Portau. Duportal. Tchernertzine, III, p. 353. Haag. – Pagination erronée et répétitive entre pp. 402 et 420. – Signatures: π1, A8, B-Z6, Aa-Zz6, Aaa-Eee6 ~ Fff8.

German language examples

- 1 Johann Gottfried Kiesslings ... Relatio practica de arte probatoria, mineralium & metallorum, das ist, Gruendliche Erzehlung, wie alle und jede mineralia auf gewisse Metalle ... probieret und geschieden werden ... – Andere Auflage. – Leipzig : verlegts Michael Blockberger, 1752. – [14], 304 S., 1 B1. : ill. ; 8° (18 cm).
- 2 Kronica von der Loblichen Eydtgnoschaft : ir harko[m]men vnd sust seltzarn stritten und geschichten / [von Peterma[n] Etterlin]. – In der loblichen statt Basel : von Michael Furttter getruckt durch den fürnemen herren Peterman Etterlyn ... zesame[n]geuasset vnd Rudolffen Husenegk ... corrigyert ist Seliklich vollendett, vff Fritag nach sant Thomas tag Im Jar als man zalt Tusent Fünfhundert unnd siben, vff den vier vnd Zweintzigosten tag Decembri. – v, [3], CXXIII B1. : ill. ; 2° (28 cm). – Etterlins Name ist aus der Vorrede gezogen. – Variant mit den Holzschnitt mit dem Reichswappen enthaltend und mit der Vorrede Etterlins.
- 3 Von Zauberey vnd Zauberern gruendlicher Bericht : darinn der grawsamen Menschen thoeriges, feindseliges, schaendliches vornernmen : vnd wie christliche Oberleit in rechter Amptspflege ihnen begegen, jhr Werck straffen, auffheben, vnd hinderen solle, vnd koenne / Kurtz vnd ordentlich gestellet durch Antonium. Praetorium ... ; hiezu ist gesetzt Der theologen zu. Nuernberg gantz christlich Bedencken, vnd warbafftig Vrtheil von Zauberey vnd Hexenwerck. – Gedruckt zu Heydelberg : durch Johann Lancellot : in verlegung Andreae Cambier, 1613. – [48], 334 S. ; 8° (19 cm).

Hungarian language examples

- 1 Methodica in IV. et ultimum sacratissimi principis Justiniani Institutionum. librum commentatio, nobilis Hungaricae juventutis usui accommodata a praenobili ... viro / Paulo Luca Perghold ... – [Pestini] : prostant Pestini apud authorem, et Mauss bibliopolam, 1758 (Budae typis Leopoldi Francisci Landerer). – 245, [3] p. ; 4° (21 cm). – Füzetjelek: A-Z4, Aa-Hh4 Aján dékkönjv hozzákötve: Auditoribus oblata, dum assertiones ex universa philosophia ... in Monasterio B.M.V. de Pesth anno 1772 ... / publice defendendas susciperet Thomas Telek ... ordinis Sancti Pauli Primi Eremitae professus, praeside R.P. Floriano Bertoni ejusdem ordinis Pestini : Litteris Eitzenbergerianis, [1772]. – [5] lev ; 4° (21 cm).

- 2 Az Orras Ovidnak deákból fordított Változási. – Györött : Streibig Jösef betúivel 1792. – 244, [4], 32p. ; 8° (18 cm). Tartalom: Az Orras Ovidnak élete; A' Változasoknak első [-ötödik] könyvök ; Következnek külömbbféle versek, mellyek jobbára deákból, németből, és frantzából magyarra fordítottak. – P. Ovidius Naso Metamorphosesének és a Külömbbféle verseknek / fordítója egyaránt Sándor István. – Füzetjelek: A-R8, S4

- 3 Imperatores Ottomanici a capta Constantinopoli. Pars sexta. – Honoribus ... Antonii Motesiczky de Felső Motesicz ... dum in ... Universitate Tyrnaviensi, promotore Rev. P. Ignatio Sajgho ... prime AA. LL. et philosophiae laurea ornarentur, a physicis condiscipulis dicata anno ... MDCCLI. mense Majo ... – Tyrnaviae : Typis Academicis Societatis Jesu, [1751]. – [8], 223 p. ; 8°(17 cm). Petrik V. p. 451, Petrik III. p. 320, Sommervogel VII. 813. h.: 4sz. – Az ajándékkönyv szerzője Schmitth Miklós, nem pedig a baccalaureatusi fokozatot elnyert filozófiai hallgatók felavatója. – A mű kilenc részre osztva, minden egyes rész a szerző neve nélkül, külön-külön Ajándékkönyvként liber gradualisként 1747-1752-ig jelent meg. – Mt.: Sajgho Ignac (1713-1754) (promotor). – Motesiczky Antal (XVIII. sz.) (baccalaureus) * Universitas Tyrnaviensis. – Füzetjelek: *4, A8-O8.

- 4 A' tündér-sip : egy nagy dall-játék két fel-vonásban / magyarrá tette Sebestyén László ; a muzsika néhai Mozart Amadé urnak munkája. – Vátzonn : Máramarosy Gottlieb Antal' betúiv. és költ., 1804. – 68 p. ; 8° (17 cm) Eredet címe: Die Zauberflöte. – A szöveggönyvet Emanuel Schikaneder írta. – Füzetjelek: A-D8 E2.

- 5 Libellus elegantissimus, qui inscribitur Cato, de praeceptis vitae communis, az-az Igen szep könyueczke mely neuztetik Catonak : ki tanit ez közönseges eletben kinek kinek eletit es erkölczet hogy hogy kellyen eszessen szabni es hordozni. – Debrecini : Excudebat Ioannes Czaktornyaj, 1591. – [40] fol. ; 8° (15 cm). RMNy 65g. – Tart.: Bevezetés, 56 életszabály latinul és magyarul, majd latin és magyar verses böles mondások: Distichorum dictorum Catonis libri IIII. – Az M. Porcius Catonak ill. Cato Dionysiusnak tulajdonított aforizmagyűjteményt iskolai használatra szánták. Latin szövege Erasmus kiadásából származik. – Füzetjelek: A-E8

- 6 Civilitas morvm Erasmi, in succinctas quaestiones digesta et locupletata, / per Reinhardum Hadamarium = Az erkölcznek tiztesseges [emberseges] volta, kire tanit Erasmvs mely röuid kerdisekre ozlattetot, es meg öregbittet Reinhardus Hadamarius által. – Debrecini Excudebat Ioannes Czaktornyaj 1591. – [40] fol. : 8° (15 cm) RMNy 656. – Reinhardus Hadamarius Reinhard Lorich irói neve. – Füzetjelek: A-E8

Italian language examples

- 1 Trattato della pittura / di Lionardo da Vinci ; nouvarnente data in luce, colla vita dell'istesso autore, scritta da Rafaell du Fresnev ; Si sono giunti, I tre libri della pittura ; ed, Il trattate della statua di Leon Battista Alberti ; colla vita del medesimo. – E di nuovo ristampato, corretto, ed a maggior perfezione condotto. – In Napoli : nella stamperia di Francesco Ricciardo : a spese di Noccola e Vincenzo Rispoli, 1733. – [8], 115, [9], 55, [9]p., 2 f. di lamine : ill., vitratti ; 2° (36 cm). – "Osservazioni di Niccolo' Pussino supra la pittura" p.54-55 bis.
- 2 Fabulae [Esopi] / ex graeco in latinurn per Laurentium Vallam ... uersae. Fabulae / ex graeco in Latinum per Laurentiu[m] Absternium ... uersae. – Venetiis per Magistrum Ioannem De Cereto De Tridino, 1495 die veto iii Augusti. – 29, [1] f. 4° (21 cm). – Hain 26, BMC, v.529, IA24050. – "Esopi" da il colofone, f. 29G.
- 3 Prosperi Alpini de plantis Aegypti liber ... Accessit etiam Liber de balsamo aliàs editus. Venetiis : apud Franciscum de Franciscis Senensem, 1592. – 88f. ; 4° (27 cm).

Portuguese language examples

- 1 Obras / de Luis de Camões ... com. os argurmentos do lecenceado João Franco Barreto & por elle eme[n]dadas em esta nova impressao - Lisboa : Por Antonio Craesbeeck d'Mello, 1669, - [6], 376, 78p. : il. ; 4° (29 cm). A la. fl. contem anotacões manuscritas sobre a página de rosto e texto. – Foram omitidas do texto nesta edição as estrofes 91-98, do Canto V e a estrofe numerada 91 do texto e a no 99 do poema. – Assin: A-Z4, aa4, a-k4.

- 2 Primazia serafica na regiam da America : novo descobrimento de santos e veneraveis religiosos da Ordem Serafica que ennobrecem o Novo Mundo com suas virtudes e aççoens ... / escrita por Fr. Apollinario da Conceição ... – Lisboa Occidental : Na Officina de Antonio de Sousa da Sylva, 1782. – [36], 366, [1] p.: il. ; 20 cm. – Pagina de rosto em vermelho e preto. – Encadernação em couro azul com vinhetas douradas, por Émile Rousselle.

- 3 Varias antiguidades de Portugal ... / autor Gaspar Estaço. – Em Lisboa : por Pedro Crasbeeck, 1625. – 12, 333, [24], 52p. : il.; 4° (27 cm). – Página de rosto ornamentada. Texto em duas colunas, com notas marginais. -Tratado da linhagem dos Estaços nas 52 páginas finais. – Assin: A-Z4, Aa-Ee4 , ç4 çç4, a-e4.

- 4 Estatutos; da. provincia de S. Antonio do Brasil : tirados de varios estatutos da Ordem ... & aceytos no Capitulo que se celebrou na caza de N.P.S. Francisco da cidade da Bahia aos 14 de fevereiro de 1705 ... e outra vez aceytos em o seguinte Capitulo, que se celebrou em o Convento de Santo Antonio de Serecipe do Conde aos 3 de janeiro de 1708 ... [compilados por Frey Cosme do Espirito Santo]. – Lisboa : dados à estampa Pelo Irmão Fr. Gonsalo de Santa Isabel, 1709 (Lisboa : na Officina. de Manoel & Joseph Lopes Ferreyra). – iij, [9], 326, 88 p. : il. ; 29 cm. – Na fl. ij, dedicatoria do compilador da obra, Frey Cosme do Espirito Santo. – Encadernação em couro verde com vinhetas douradas, por David. – Assin: A-T6, a-g6, h2.

Russian language examples

The spelling of words taken from the publication is preserved, but letters “ii”, “Б” are transcribed respectively in their current forms: “и”, “е”, “ь” at the end of the words is omitted.

- 1 Историческое, географическое и топографическое описание Санктпетербурга, от начала заведения его, с 1703 по 1751 год / сочиненное г. Богдановым, со многими изображениями первых зданий ; а ныне дополненное и изданное ... Васильем Рубаном. - Издание первое. - В Санктпетербурге : [Гавриил Бужинский, П.К. Хлебников], 1779 ([Санктпетербург : тип. Гос. воен. коллегии]). - [8], 528, [32] с., LXXXIV л. ил. ; 8° (21 см). - СК 617. - Тип. определена по шрифтам. -Портр. имп. Петра 1 грав. Н. Челнаковым, ил. - Н. Кирсановым, А. Рудаковым, Н.Челнаковым.
- 2 Комическая опера Мельник, коздун, обманщик и сват : В трех действиях / сочиненная А. Аблесимовым ... - В Санктпетербурге : печ. и прод. по Невской перспективе у Аничковского мосту в доме Дмитрия Александровича Зубова [П. И. Богданович], 1792. - 63, [1] с. ; 8° (21 см). - СК 7.
- 3 Полное собрание всех до ныне переведенных на российской язык и в печать изданных сочинений г. Волтера. - Второе издание с поправлением против прежних и с присовокуплением жизни сего знаменитого писателя, и многих вновь переведенных его сочинений, кои никогда еще изданы не были / Собрано и издано И. Р. - В городе Козлове : [И. Г. Рахманинов], 1791 ([Казинка : И. Г. Рахманинов]). - 3 ч. ([6], LXVIII, [2], 294 [т.е. 282]; [6], 347, [1] [т.е. 365]; [6], 402 с.) ; 8° (19 см). - СК 1086. - Переводчики: И. Г. Рахманинов, Н. Е. Левицкий, В. П. Мещерский, Н. Неплюев и др. - На об. тит. л. марка типографа. -В 1794 г. типография Рахманинова по распоряжению властей закрыта, продолжение и продажа издания запрещены. Значительная часть тиража погибла в 1797 г. во время пожара.
- 4 Размышления о греческой истории, или О причинах благоденствия и несчастья греков / сочинение г. аббата де Мабли ; переведено с французского. - В Санктпетербурге : иждивением Общества старающегося о напечатании книг : продается ... у книгопродавца К. В. Миллера : [напеч.] при Императорской Академии наук, 1773. - [2], 235, [3] с. ; 8° (19 см). - СК 3882. - Загл. ориг.: "Observations sur l'histoire de Grèce, ou Des causes de la prospérité et des malheurs des Grecs". - Пер. А. Н. Радищев. - Тираж 650 экз.

- 5 Сказание о рождении, воспитании и наречении на Всероссийский царский престол государя Петра Перваго. С присовокуплением Сокращенного описания жизни и дел сего великаго императора ... / изданное В. Вороблевским. - Вторым тиснением. - Москва : иждивением книгопродавца С. Н. : в типографии С. Селивановскаго и товар., 1795. - [8], 140 с., [1] л. портр., ; 8° (18 см). - СК 3300. - Автор П. Н. Крекшин. Издатель С. Н. Никифоров. Для издания использована неразошедшаяся часть тиража 1787 г. - Портр. имп. Петра 1. - На с. 59-140: "Сокращенное описание жизни и дел Петра Великаго...", автор П. О. Аллец.
- 6 Il mondo alla roversa : dramma giocoso per musica ... = Обращенный мир : драма увеселительная с музыкою... - [Москва] : печатана при Московском Императорском университете, [1759]. - 103, [1] с. ; 8° (20 см). - СК 1540. - Текст парал. на итал. и рус. яз. - Автор К. Гольдони. - Датировано по году первого представления в Москве, указанному на тит. л.

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