To: ALA/ALCTS/CCS Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access
ALA/ACRL/RBMS Bibliographic Standards Committee

From: Robert L. Maxwell, ACRL Representative to CC:DA, CC:DA Liaison to BSC

RE: Report of the *ALCTS/ACRL Task Force on Cataloging Rules for Early Printed Monographs* on the rules for early printed resources in the draft of AACR3 Part I

The *ALCTS/ACRL Task Force on Cataloging Rules for Early Printed Monographs* has examined the rules for early printed resources in the draft of Part I of AACR3. As noted in our previous report, the TF does see a need for supplemental rules in AACR for dealing with early printed resources. The Joint Steering Committee agreed with this recommendation.

The major supplemental-rule issues concern transcription and technical description. Cataloging practice for early printed resources calls for fuller and more precise transcription and technical description than does practice for more current materials. The reason for this is that early printed resources usually exhibit a fair degree of variation between individual items within a given manifestation, or indeed, variation unrecorded in standard cataloging practice may indicate the presence of different manifestations. Users of catalog records for early printed resources rely on fuller transcription and more precise technical description to determine if the record represents the item they have in hand. Many of the specific comments below deal with this issue.

The intent of the following recommendations is not to duplicate *Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Materials (Books)* (DCRM(B)) within AACR3, but to include the most important points and to ensure that the practices of the two standards do not conflict.

1. **The phrase "Early printed books, etc."** In the draft of part I, options are sometimes given for "early printed books, etc." (and variants) and sometimes for "early printed resources." The phrase "early printed books, etc." appears to come from wording in AACR2 2.12-2.18, but when removed from the context of 2.12, the rule giving scope, it becomes quite unclear what "etc." stands for. In 2.12, the scope is defined as covering early books, pamphlets, and broadsides. We suggest that the phrase throughout AACR3 be "early printed resources," which covers all the items in 2.12 and also clarifies that the scope is broader than monographs. The rules currently giving "early printed books, etc." and variants are:

    A1.7B28 (read: "See also supplementary instructions … for ***early printed resources*** (C1.7B28), and …")
    The contents to C1, at C1.7B13.2 (read: "***Early printed resources***")
    The contents to C1, at C1.7B28.1 (read: "***Early printed resources***")
    C1.5B2.1.19 (see below, section 3)
    C1.5D1.1 (read: "Optionally, for ***early printed resources***, record …")
    C1.7B13.2 (read: "***Early printed resources***. Make a note …")
    C1.7B28.1 (see below, section 4; we suggest generalizing this rule)

A variant also appears in the definitions of *explicit* and *incipit* in the glossary (see below, section 2)

2. **Sources.** The TF notes that many of the chief source of information sources for early printed monographs (AACR2 2.13) have disappeared from the equivalent AACR3 section (A1.0A2). The TF believes, however, that the list in A1.0A2 can suffice for early printed resources, since most of the sources dropped from AACR2 2.13 are subsumed under A1.0A2 vii "other internal parts of the resource."

   However, the TF is troubled by the extremely flexible definition of chief and prescribed sources. The TF feels it is important, for early printed resources at least, to specify in a note the source of transcribed areas (particularly title and statement of responsibility and edition areas) if taken from a source other than the title page. An early printed resource can display a variety of title, edition, etc., information within itself, and if the source of transcription for bibliographic records is not clear, it can be difficult to identify the item in hand with a given bibliographic record. However, given the prescribed sources of information for these areas in A1.0A5, reading simply "chief source of information," rather than "title page," as in AACR2 2.0B2, and given that the chief source under A1.0A2 can be a variety of different sources, we have difficulty suggesting wording or placement for a rule specifying that for early printed resources a note should be given if transcription is taken from other than the title page. *Such a note is needed.* We suggest that this overly broad and overly flexible definition of chief and prescribed sources be reconsidered by the Joint Steering Committee. The TF notes that this same issue was discussed in other contexts at the Midwinter 2005 CC:DA meeting. As a weak substitute for reconsideration of AACR3 treatment of chief and prescribed sources, the following revision is proposed:

   > **A1.7B4.** [No changes to the rule as it stands, except add, at the end:]
   >
   > *Optionally*, for **early printed resources**, give the source of the title proper if it is not the title page or, for a resource consisting of a single sheet, the title panel.

   Another (weak) solution could be, instead of (or in addition to) the above revision proposal, the following:

   > **A1.0A2.** [No changes to the rule as it stands, except add, at the end:]
   >
   > *Optionally*, for **early printed resources**, if the chief source of information is not chosen from **A1.0A2i**, make a note identifying the source of transcribed information.

   Placement in A1.0A2 would probably be better, if possible, since that would generalize the rule beyond title proper, and would also include the information about single sheet publications (as part of FN 1 on p. A1-6).

Related glossary issue: If the "extra" sources listed in AACR2 2.13 are removed from AACR3, the glossary definitions *incipit* and *explicit* also need to be removed, since the words are found only in 2.13. We also note that *running title*, also in the glossary, appears in AACR2 only at 2.13 (not present in draft AACR3 part I) and at 21.30J.

3. **C1.5B2.1.19 (Extent).** This rule, lifted from AACR2 2.17A1, amplifies C1.5B2.1.1. There are two differences in application between the main rule and the option for early printed resources.

   First, "… in the … form presented" in C1.5B2.1.19 has the principal effect of calling for exact transcription of roman numerals (i.e., upper case or lower case as found in the source).

   Second, the second sentence, "If the volume is printed in pages but numbered as leaves, record the numbering as leaves," results in a different statement than would be recorded for the same situation under C1.5B2.1 and C1.5B2.1.3. Under the main rules, a modern book with numbered leaves but with printing on both sides (e.g. an art book where every leaf is numbered but there is text printed on the back) would be given an extent statement similar to the first example of C1.5B2.1.3:

   <div align="center">

   `1 v. (48 [i.e. 96] p.)`

   </div>

   An early printed book with the same physical makeup would be given the following extent statement under C1.5B2.1.19:

   <div align="center">

   `1 v. (48 leaves)`

   </div>

   This result also reflects the result that would be obtained following DCRM(B).

   The TF sees no need for two different ways of recording this same situation, but would like to argue for a generalization of the early printed resources rule in this case for the following reasons.

   a. The situation described, a book whose leaves are numbered but with printing on both sides of the leaf, is far more common with early printed resources than it is with modern books. The TF has of course not done a study, but many TF members catalog both modern and early printed resources, and their impression is that the situation is quite rare with modern books but relatively common with early printed resources. Therefore, other things being equal, this might be a case where practice for early printed resources could be generalized to the main rule rather than the other way about.

   b. Application of C1.5B2.1 to this situation is overly complex and in any case seems to have a logical flaw between the first and second sentences. The first sentence requires the cataloger to record the number of units in the resource in accordance with the terminology suggested by the volume. "Terminology suggested by the volume" presumably means to use the word "p.", "leaves"

or "columns" depending on the terminology in the resource. But very few volumes would actually use that *terminology*. In the vast majority of cases, printers simply put a number on leaves, pages, or columns, and do not actually print something like "p. 1" or "leaf 25". So the closest evidence of the actual *terminology* is the number itself, without the word attached to it. Therefore, it takes something of a logical leap to proceed to the next sentence of C1.5B2.1, which essentially tells us that this decision has nothing whatever to do with the *numbering*, at least in making the choice between recording pages or leaves, but instead with the presence of print on one side or the other of the leaf. Then the third sentence requires the cataloger to *combine* the presence of columns and numbering to use "columns." Then we proceed on to C1.5B2.1.1, which tells us to *record numbered sequences*, in terms of the sequences *in the volume*. Without C1.5B2.1, this rule would imply that volumes *numbered* in terms of leaves are to be recorded in terms of leaves; those *numbered* in terms of pages are to be recorded in terms of pages; those *numbered* in terms of columns are to be recorded in terms of columns. Because of C1.5B2.1, however, this is *not* the case, which results in the oddity that we are required to record leaf numbering as though it were page numbering when the leaf is numbered on only one side but printed on both. Which causes yet another rule to come into play, C1.5B2.1.3, because on account of the earlier rules we have *artificially* given an extent statement that "gives a completely false impression of the extent of the resource." So we are required to give a convoluted statement such as "1 v. (48 [i.e. 96] p.)." Why should the rules themselves require us to "give a completely false impression of the extent of the resource," necessitating a correction to remedy that impression?

c. The result under C1.5B2.1, C1.5B2.1.1, and C1.5B2.1.3 for the situation under discussion is confusing to users and is in fact less precise than that under C1.5B2.1.19. It is the opinion of the TF that "48 leaves" is much simpler to understand and is a much clearer description of the resource—to most library users—than "48 [i.e. 96] p." In certain situations it is also more precise, since the first example in C1.5B2.1.3 could either represent the situation described here, a book numbered in leaves but printed on both sides, *or* it could represent a book numbered in pages where the last page number is misprinted (i.e., the other pages are numbered 1-95, but the last numbered page is accidentally numbered 48).

For the situation in question, the main rule is more complex, arguably less logical, produces a result that is more difficult for library users to understand, and produces a less precise result than the rule reflecting early printed resources practice. The situation in question is also far more common in early printed resources than it is in modern printed resources.

There is another important issue that needs to be taken up. We have argued that the rule embodied in the second sentence of C1.5B2.1.19 should be made general

practice. However, C1.5B2.1.19 taken as a whole does not, in fact, represent standard early printed resources cataloging practice for the technical description. Standard early printed resources cataloging practice, which does differ from practice for other printed resources, is to take account in the technical description of all leaves within the printed text block, not just the last numbered page or leaf. We do feel that this is an important practice—again, because of the need to precisely identify resources that were often produced with multiple variants—that ought to be included in AACR3 as an option for early printed resources.

We therefore propose the following revisions:

C1.5B2.1. Pages, leaves, etc. Record the number of pages, ~~or~~ leaves, <u>or columns</u> in the resource in accordance with the terminology suggested by the volume, etc. <u>That is, describe a volume, etc., with leaves numbered on both sides in terms of pages; describe a volume, etc., with leaves numbered on one side only in terms of leaves;</u> ~~That is, describe a volume, etc., with leaves … on only one side in terms of leaves;~~ describe a volume, etc., that has more than one column to a page and is numbered in columns in terms of columns.

C1.5B2.1.3. If the number on the last page or leaf of a sequence does not represent the total number of pages or leaves in that sequence, let it stand uncorrected unless it gives a completely false impression of the extent of the resource, as, for instance, when ~~only alternate pages are numbered or when~~ the number on the last page or leaf of the sequence is misprinted. Supply corrections in such cases in square brackets.

~~1 v. (48 [i.e. 96] p.)~~

1 v. (329 [i.e. 392] p.)

C1.5B2.1.19. In recording the pagination of a single volume *early printed resource*, record each sequence of leaves, pages, or columns in the terms and form presented. Record the complete number of units, including unnumbered units preceding or following sequences. Count unnumbered units in the terms used to describe adjoining numbered sequences. Do not count leaves added as part of the binding, or the binding itself.

1 v. (xi, [1], 32 p., 86 leaves)

1 v. ([1], 13 leaves)

1 v. (99, [1] p.)

1 v. (XII, 120 leaves)

1 v. (232, 221-252 p.)

If the whole volume is unpaginated, record the total number of pages or leaves in arabic numerals in square brackets. State the total in terms of pages or leaves, but not of both. Count from the first printed leaf to the last printed leaf.

```
1 v. ([104] p.)

1 v. ([88] leaves)
```

NOTES:

(1) The second half of this is somewhat duplicative of C1.5B2.1.6. It is needed here to emphasize that this is always done when cataloging early printed resources, not only when the number is "readily ascertainable."

(2) The special procedure for technical description in early printed resources only departs from standard practice for single volume description, so C1.5B2.1.19 only needs to apply to single volumes. The common practice of giving all sequences of pagination in early printed multipart monographs is covered by the option in C1.5B2.1.18. This is an option, not a requirement, in DCRM(B) as well.

(3) The examples are written assuming the practice of beginning the extent statement with "1 v." is adopted. If it is not, that part of the examples should be dropped.

4. **C1.7B28.1.** The TF agrees that this rule is needed; however, it wonders why it should only apply to early printed resources. We suggest that this could be generalized by eliminating rubrication and illumination (as examples of hand colouring), and the addition of examples clearly pertinent to more recent materials. We suggest the following revision:

C1.7B28. Item being described and library's holdings

C1.7B28.1. Make notes on special features of the copy in hand. These include hand colouring, manuscript additions, binding (if noteworthy), provenance, and imperfections.

```
Autograph: Alex. Pope

Inscription on inside of front cover by the
author, dated 1992

Hand illumination by Valenti Angelo

Bound in contemporary doeskin over boards,
with clasps

Leaves I5-6 incorrectly bound between h3 and
h4

Library copy damaged: art prints have been
removed
```

We note that this rule could also be generalized to apply beyond C1, Print and Graphic Media. Two possibilities exist:

a. Adding an equivalent CX.7B28 in the other C sections. This has already been done for digital media (C7.7B28).

b. Putting all or most of the contents of C1.7B28.1 into A1.7B28. The problem with this is either A1.7B28 would be inordinately expanded to include examples from all sorts of formats, or it would be watered down to the point where important examples from particular formats would be left out. Since all the features listed in C1.7B28.1, and all of the examples except the first, apply only to print and graphic media and not to other media, perhaps they belong best in C rather than A.

5. **Transcription of I/J, U/V.** The I/J U/V instructions in AACR2 2.14E were deleted on the grounds that they were inconsistent with the general rules of transcription, i.e., the principles of accuracy and representation. This may be the result of a misunderstanding of the intent of these rules. The general rules of transcription do not carry the principles of accuracy and representation to the point of transcription of all capital letters as capital letters; we routinely ignore capitalization, capitalizing according to the cataloging rules and not according to what we find on the source, instead routinely switching capital letters to lowercase. The I/J U/V rules simply give guidance as to how to do this when uppercase "V" actually stands for lowercase "u", etc. Because most catalogers are not familiar with the conventions of how to do this, this rule needs to remain in AACR.

However, this issue arises in a broader context than early printed resources. For example, the title page of *I, Claudia : women in ancient Rome* (New Haven : Yale University Art Gallery, 1996) reads I CLAVDIA WOMEN IN ANCIENT ROME. Similarly, the title page HYGINVS FABVLAE (Munich : Saur, 2002) is transcribed Fabulae / Hyginus. These transcriptions are correct because in typographical practice, particularly composition attempting to achieve a very formal look, "V" sometimes represents the vowel "u" and sometimes represents the consonant "v". This procedure is actually more accurate than blindly copying "V" as "v". It also makes the resulting transcription more legible (and findable) to our users.

There are currently at least three I/J U/V transcription practices in use in AACR2-based catalogs: that found in AACR2 2.14E1; that found in DCRM(B) (slightly revised from that of its predecessor, DCRB); and that found in LCRI 1.0E. Because the LCRI is in more general use, we propose that a rule be based in the LCRI (but *not* called "Pre-Modern Forms of Letters", as it is called in LCRI). The DCRM(B) rule is too complex to generalize to AACR3. We propose:

A1.0F5. Transcription of certain letters. When the capital letters I, J, U, V, or VV are found in the source without regard to their vocalic or consonantal value, regularize them as follows:

> use v for consonants, e.g., vox, Victoria;
> use u for vowels, e.g., uva, Ursa Major;
> use w for consonantal VV, e.g., Windelia;

Transcribe "i" and "j" as they appear.

```
I, Claudia
```
> (*source of information reads:* I CLAVDIA)

```
Fabulae / Hyginus
```
> (*source of information reads:* HYGINVS FABVLAE)

Optionally, for **early printed resources**, transcribe capitals that are to be converted to lowercase according to the usage of the text. If this results within the first five words in a different transcription of the title proper from that of the main rule, give an added access point for the title proper as transcribed according to the main rule.

NOTES:

(1) The proposed rule will continue the current practice for modern materials; it will leave open an option for DCRM(B)-like transcription for early printed resources.

(2) The proposed rule is based on the LCRI, but mention of "UU" is omitted. The editors of DCRM(B) did extensive research looking for instances of consonantal UU in texts and were unable to find any (VV, on the other hand, is not uncommon). To avoid potential confusion we suggest not suggesting that UU is a possibility.

(3) The suggested placement seems to make sense, since it concerns transcription of letters that are in fact on the source. The rules around A1.0F5 all pertain to this sort of thing, unlike rules later on in A1.0F. However, it will require renumbering of the following rules (current A1.0F5 to the end of A1.0F). (For the moment the new rule could be numbered something like A1.0F4a to get it properly placed and avoid renumbering the subsequent rules.)

(4) Bear in mind the parts in the LCRI about regularization of these letter forms for headings, which differ slightly from the instructions for transcription. Guidance should be given in Part III for this.

(5) If the provision for added access point for title is inappropriate for Part I, this needs to be somewhere in Part II. It seems logical that mention of the added title access point should be made here, however.

6. **Transcription of publication, distribution, etc., area.** As noted in the introductory paragraphs to this report, full and accurate transcription is essential to the identification of early printed resources with the bibliographic records that represent them. This applies to titles and statements of responsibility, edition statements, and also to the transcription of the publication, distribution, etc., area.

Frequently identification of a particular state or version of a manifestation of an early printed resource hangs on the wording of the publication statement.

Much of AACR2 2.16 was omitted in the draft of Part I. The TF believes that it is essential to give some guidance in AACR3 for the transcription of this area for early printed resources; further, we do not believe that practice for early printed materials is incompatible with the general AACR rules; in most cases, it simply asks the cataloger to record more information than is called for in the general rules. We therefore propose the following rules:

A1.4B3. [No changes to the rule as it stands, except add, at the end:]

Optionally, for ***early printed resources,*** fully record names of places, persons, or bodies as they appear on the source of information, without abbreviating, and including acompanying prepositions or prepositional phrases.

```
          A Paris : Chez Charles-Pierre Berton

          London : Printed by Francis Clark for the
     author
```

A1.4C5. [No changes to the rule as it stands, except add, at the end:]

Optionally, for ***early printed resources,*** record places of publication beyond the first in the order in which they appear, whether or not they are given prominence or are in the home country of the cataloguing agency. If second or subsequent places are omitted, add *[etc.]*.

```
          Franckfurt ; und Leipzig
     or   Franckfurt [etc.]
```

NOTES:
     (1) The point of this is that the "early printed resource" user of the catalog, at the least, needs to know if any place name has been omitted, or, preferably, needs to know which places are named on the item being recorded. This is the same point of the following revisions (**A1.4D2 & 4**), for publisher statements.
     (2) The example originally in AACR2 was:

```
          London [etc.]
     or   London ; et se trouve à Paris
```

The TF pointed out that this example was confusing and could be interpreted in several ways. We therefore suggest that the more straightforward example (in the rule proposal above) be given instead. The order of the two was also reversed, to reflect the order in the rule itself.

A1.4D2. [No changes to the rule as it stands, except add, at the end:]

Optionally, for ***early printed resources,*** fully record the name of the publisher, distributor, etc. If omissions are made, indicate them by the mark of omission.

```
Gedruckt in Hamburg : durch Georg Rebenlein

London : Imprinted … by Robt. Barker … and by
the assigns of John Bill
```

A1.4D4. [No changes to the rule as it stands, except add, at the end:]

Optionally, for ***early printed resources,*** record publishers, distributors, etc., beyond the first in the order in which they appear, whether or not they are given prominence or are in the home country of the cataloguing agency. If second or subsequent publishers, distributors, etc., are omitted, add *[etc.]*. Separate parts of a complex statement only if they are presented separately in the item.

```
London : Printed for the author and sold by J.
Parsons [etc.]

Paris : Ex officina Ascensiana : Impendio
Joannis Parvi
```

A1.4F1. [No changes to the rule as it stands, except add, before the line "For instructions on recording dates for resources in an unpublished form …":]

Optionally, for ***early printed resources,*** record the date of publication or printing, including the day and month, as it appears on the source of information. Add, if appropriate, the day and/or month in modern terms, in brackets. Retain roman numerals. If retaining roman numerals, add, in brackets, the year in arabic numerals.

```
..., anno Domini MDCXIV [1614]

..., iv Ian 1497

..., xii Kal. Sept. [21 Aug.] MCCCCLXXIII
[1473]
```

When the year of publication is based on a calendar in which the year does not begin on January 1, and the publication is known to have been published in the following year according to the modern calendar, supply the later year in square brackets.

```
..., iii Mar. 1483 [i.e. 1484]
```

NOTES:

(1) This reflects DCRM(B) practice with respect to roman vs. arabic numerals, which both is faithful to transcription and allows (by bracketing the arabic version) reliable field keyword searching for year.

(2) The second paragraph of this revision proposal actually should apply generally to all materials. As such, it could instead be placed in **A1.4F1** immediately before the "*Optionally*" paragraph. However, in that case the example would lose "iii Mar.", which is the evidence that the work was actually published in 1484 (since the calendar in question had its new year after March 3). The situation is not unknown in materials later than those covered by early printed resources rules (some countries changed from Julian to Gregorian as late as the 20th centuries, and some communities still use the Julian calendar, which can affect the year number). However, it might be simpler to leave this section with the early printed resources option.

A.1.4C6 and A1.4D7. The TF remarks that the "[S.l.]" and "[s.n.]" procedures have been removed from AACR for cases where no probable place or publisher can be given. With other cataloging communities (as evidenced by the discussion at the Midwinter CC:DA meeting), the early printed resources community protests this omission. The presence of place and publisher, if only "[S.l. : s.n.]" is one of the principal means of distinguishing a record for a published resource from that of an unpublished resource. This is an important distinction in all cataloging, but particularly so for early resources, since so many resources of the period were, in fact, unpublished (e.g., medieval and renaissance codex manuscripts). We would not necessarily be opposed to changing the abbreviations to an English form, although we point out that there is a large body of legacy data with the abbreviations as they currently stand, so introducing a new pair of abbreviations could create confusion. It could also reasonably be argued that the current abbreviations are understandable internationally, as English-language abbreviations might not be.

7. **Transcription of the edition area.** Similarly to the treatment of the rules for transcription of the publication, distribution, etc., area, the early printed resource rules for the edition area were also omitted from the draft of AACR3 Part I. For the same reasons enumerated in the introduction to section 6, above, fuller transcription of the edition area is necessary for early printed resources. We suggest handling this similarly to the proposal above, for A1.4B3:

> **A1.2B1.** [No changes to the rule as it stands, except add, after the examples and before "For instructions on recording edition statements for resources issued in successive parts …":]

> *Optionally,* for ***early printed resources***, transcribe an edition statement as it appears on the source of information, without abbreviating.

```
The second edition
```

```
Cinquiesme édition, reueuë, corrigée, &
augmentée
```

NOTE: AACR2 2.15A was confusing as written — "In general," don't abbreviate, but "otherwise," abbreviate. We are not surprised that this was omitted from the draft of AACR3 Part I. By allowing abbreviation ("otherwise," whatever that means) in the edition area for early printed resources, AACR2 2.15A does not follow DCRM(B) practice. The proposed option for A1.2B1 has therefore been written to take DCRM(B) practice into account (i.e., no abbreviation).

8. **C1.7B13.2.** AACR2 2.18D1 and 2.18E1 were rearranged as C1.7B13.2. The example about woodcuts on leaves B2^b was misplaced. It is a note illustrating "fuller details of the illustrations," *not* "details of the signatures." It should be replaced in its original position, with the second set of examples in the second half of the rule.

Note also that superscripts must be given in the examples as superscripts:

```
Signatures: a-v⁸ x⁶
```

Note also that there is no comma in the signature statement in current cataloging practice (so this should be revised from the way the example appears in AACR2 2.18D1 and the draft of C1.7B13.2).

With respect to the misplaced woodcuts example, the TF suggests that current practice would call for the following note (v [verso] instead of b in B2b and C5b):

```
Woodcuts on leaves B2v and C5v signed: b
```

This example should be so given in AACR3. Clean copy:

> **C1.7B13.2. Early printed resources.** Make a note giving details of the signatures, if considered to be important.
>
> ```
> Signatures: a-v⁸ x⁶
> ```
>
> Provide the number of columns or lines and the type measurements, if considered to be important. Provide fuller details of the illustrations if considered to be important. Make a note on colour printing.
>
> ```
> 24 lines
> ```
>
> ```
> Woodcuts on leaves B2v and C5v signed: b
> ```
>
> ```
> Woodcuts: ill., initials, publisher's and
> printer's devices
> ```
>
> ```
> Title and headings printed in red
> ```

9. **A1.4D1.** It is unclear what the "see" reference at the end of the option for early printed resources in this rule refers to—if it refers to "A1.4D", as it stands, it is referring to itself (since A1.4D1 is part of A1.4D).

10. **C1.5D1.1.** The TF noticed that the fourth example for the optional rule duplicates the first example and should be removed. This duplicate example has existed, unnoticed, in AACR2 since its first publication in 1978.

11. **Scope.** A statement of the scope of the options for early printed resources is needed somewhere — perhaps this belongs in the introduction, along with other similar statements. This statement should include a definition of "early" as well as a brief justification for choosing to use the options for early printed resources. It should also suggest, if possible, that catalogers choosing to use the options for early printed resources should use all or at least most applicable options rather than applying some and not others.

    The task force suggests that "early" be defined as "resources from the hand press period, i.e., up to about 1830."

    Suggested language:

    > At various places in these rules options are given for cataloguing early printed resources. Most of these options enable the cataloguer to record information in a fuller and more specific manner than the rules for more current materials allow. The purpose of these options is to fulfill the objectives of the catalog, to enable users to identify and select materials.

    > The production processes for early printed resources allowed for a great deal of variation between producers and for frequent alterations during the production of one edition. In addition, the presentation of information was much less uniform than occurs even with new media and formats in the modern world. For example, the current clear differentiation of the roles of publisher and printer did not exist in the early centuries of printing. Edition statements might be lacking, convoluted or inaccurate. These variations could accompany significant variations in content. Changes to individual items over the course of the centuries (including ownership, notes, binding, losses and additions to content) since their manufacture are also valuable evidence to users. To make it possible for the user to decide which copies of which manifestations to consult, usually without direct access to the resources in question, the rules need to make provision for fuller recording of information, less recourse to abbreviations, and more examples of detailed, even copy-specific notes.

    > Options for early printed resources may be used with any printed resource from the hand-press period, i.e., up to about 1830. As options, they may be applied selectively. However, for the sake of consistency within individual

records, cataloguers who choose to apply options for early printed
resources are encouraged to apply them throughout the record and not
only in parts of the record.

12. **Comparison of rules for early printed resources in AACR2 and draft of AACR3
Part I**

AACR2	Draft AACR3 Part I
2.12. Scope	Not in Draft. See section 11, above
2.13. Chief source of information	Mostly in A1.0A2; the TF can live with this
2.14A Title and statement of responsibility area	Not in Draft; the TF is not opposed to this change
2.14B	Not in Draft, but covered by general rules for abridging
2.14C	Not in Draft, but covered by general rules for title transcription (A1.1F15)
2.14D	Moved to A1.1B6
2.14E	Not in Draft. See section 5, above.
2.14F	Not in Draft. Other title information part covered by A1.1E3; statement of responsibility part (allowing abridgement) not covered in the general rules. The TF is not opposed to this change.
2.15. Edition area	Not in Draft. See section 7, above.
2.16. Publication, etc., area	Partly in Draft, but mostly not. See section 6, above.
2.17A. Physical description area. Extent	C1.5B2.1.19. See section 3, above.
2.17B. Id. Illustrations	A1.5C9.1 (generalized)
2.17C. Id. Dimensions	C1.5D1.1. Examples need revision. See section 10, above.
2.18A	Not in Draft, but covered by general rules for notes.
2.18B. Source of title proper	Not in Draft. See section 2, above.
2.18C. Bibliogaphic references	Examples, but not rule, in A1.7B23. No special rules for incunabula in Draft. The TF does not oppose this change.
2.18D. Signatures	C1.7B13.2 (but examples need revision, see section 8, above).
2.18E. Physical description	C1.7B13.2 (but examples need revision, see section 8, above).
2.18F. Copy being described	C1.7B28.1. TF suggests this rule be generalized and reworded slightly. See section 4, above.