

CATALOGING REPRINTS AND REPRODUCTIONS

Bibliography:

Anglo-American Cataloging Rules. Edited by Michael Gorman and Paul W. Winkler. 2nd ed., 1998 revision, including amendments. Chicago: American Library Association, [2001].

Guidelines for Bibliographic Description of Reproductions. Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access, Cataloging and Classification Section, Association for Library Collections & Technical Services. Chicago: American Library Association, 1995.

Library of Congress Rule Interpretations. 2nd ed. Washington, D.C. : Library of Congress, 1989-

Maxwell, Robert L. *Maxwell's handbook for AACR2R*. Chicago: American Library Association, 1997.

Definitions from AACR2R glossary:

Facsimile reproduction: A reproduction simulating the physical appearance of the original in addition to reproducing its content exactly.

Photocopy: A macroform photoreproduction produced directly on opaque material by radiant energy through contact or projection.

Reprint: 1. A new printing of an item made from the original type image, commonly by photographic methods. The reprint may reproduce the original exactly (an impression) or it may contain minor but well-defined variations. 2. A new edition with substantially unchanged text.

Definition from *Guidelines for Bibliographic Description of Reproductions*.

Reproduction: An item that is a copy of another item and is intended to function as a substitute for that item. The copy may be in a different physical format from the original. Reproduction is a mechanical rather than an intellectual process. Reproductions are usually made for such reasons as the original's limited availability, remote location, poor condition, high cost, or restricted utility.

It is very important to differentiate between a reprint and a reproduction. AACR2R and various LC rule interpretations deal with them differently.

Reprints

For reprints you must describe the item in hand, i.e. the reprint. Any information pertaining to the original edition, even if it appears in the chief source of information will be omitted from the body of the entry (245, 250, 260, 300). All necessary information about the original edition should be given in a single note.

Information about the original can come from:

- The item in hand
- A description of the original found in a reference source, i.e. *National Union Catalog*, OCLC, etc.

Often publishers create a new title page for the reprint, with a new imprint, and include a copy of the original title page. If this is the case, the title, statement of responsibility and imprint are transcribed from the title page for the imprint. The original title page is used for the information that will be included in the note.

Dat tp: r Dates: 1971, 1848
260; ;a New York : \$b Dover, \$c 1971.
500; ;a Originally published: New York : H.M. Onderdonk, 1848.

Sometimes the original title page is reproduced as the title page of the reprint edition, with the reprint publisher's imprint added to it. The imprint of the reprint is given in the 260 and the imprint for the original is given in the note.

Dat tp: r Dates: 1994, 1891
260; ;a Felinfach [Wales] : \$b Llanerch, \$c 1994.
500; ;a Originally published: Douglas, Isle of Man : Brown & Sons, 1891.

Sometimes the original title page is reproduced exactly as it was originally and the imprint information for the reprint is given somewhere else. Again, the imprint for the reprint is given in the 260, even though it doesn't appear in the chief source, and the imprint of the original is given in a note.

Dat tp: r Dates: 1893, 1919
260; ;a [S.l. : \$b s.n.], \$c 1983.
500; ;a Originally published: London : Constable and Co., Ltd.,
1919.

Dat tp: r Dates: 1993, 1934
260; ;a Baltimore, Md. : \$b Genealogical Pub. Co., \$c 1993.
500; ;a Originally published: Baltimore, Md. : Clearfield Co.,
1934?

Sometimes the publisher will reprint an item giving little or no information about the reprint itself. Again, the reprint information is given in the 260, with brackets and question marks if necessary.

Dat tp: r Dates: 1993, 1949
260; ;a Oshkosh, Wis. : \$b EAA Aviation Foundation, \$c [1993]
500; ;a Originally published: Washington, D.C. : U.S. Govt.
Printing Office, 1949.

Sometimes a publisher will attempt to reproduce an original in every detail, and will not include any imprint information about the reprint. You still must describe the facsimile and not the original in the publication area.

Dat tp: r Dates: 19uu, 1905
260; ;a [Belleville, Ill. : \$b St. Clair County Historical Society, \$c
19--?]
500; ;a Originally published: St. Louis, Mo. : Reid-Fitch Pub. Co.,
1905.

Fixed fields

Fixed field elements should be coded for the reprint and not the original.

Dat tp: (DtSt: in OCLC)

r Reprint/reissue date and original date
Enter reprint/reissue date in Date 1 and date of original in Date 2

Use for previously published items and for items that have had a previous published existence.

Do not use code r for the following:

- New editions, including new editions published under a different title.
- Full-size or microform reproductions
- Translations

The second date will usually come from a 500 note.

Dat tp: r

Dates: 2000, 1970

260 \$c 2000, c1993.

500 \$a Originally published: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1970.

Dat tp: r

Dates: 1999, 1954

260 \$c 1999.

500 \$a Reprint of 1954 edition published by Simon and Schuster.

[The original date is 1954, this is a reprint with a 1999 date.]

Dat tp: r

Dates: 1966, 1741

260 \$c 1966, c1950.

500 \$a Originally published 1741.

Reproductions

Library of Congress practice is not to follow AACR2R 1.11 for cataloging reproductions. In the early 1990's the CC:DA Task Force to Review the Guidelines for Bibliographic Description of Reproductions was charged with writing guidelines for describing reproductions (not facsimiles or reprints). *Guidelines for Bibliographic Description of Reproductions* was published in 1995 and addresses all types of reproductions. In May 2000 an LCRI was published addressing non-microform reproductions. Both of these publications should be used when describing reproductions.

- Transcribe the bibliographic data appropriate to the **original** work being reproduced in the following areas:
 - title and statement of responsibility
 - edition
 - publication, distribution, etc.
 - physical description

- series
- If appropriate, give in the title and statement of responsibility area the general material designation [gmd] for the reproduction.
- Give in a single note (533 field) all details relating to the reproduction. Include in the note the following bibliographic data in the order listed.
 - format of the reproduction
 - dates of publication and/or sequential designation of issues reproduced (for serials)
 - date of the reproduction
 - physical description of the reproduction if different from the original
 - series statement of the reproduction (if applicable)
 - notes relating to the reproduction (if applicable)
- Field 539
 - Field 539 is optional but should be included. It is coded information about the reproduction described in the 533. The 539 should follow the 533
- If the reproduction is a nonprint item that requires an 007 include it in the record.
- Fixed fields
 - Code fixed field elements except Form for the original item described in the body of the record, not the reproduction.
 - Code form for the reproduction described in the 533.

