

Personal Names: *an overview*

RDA: A Hands-on Interaction

Philadelphia, PA

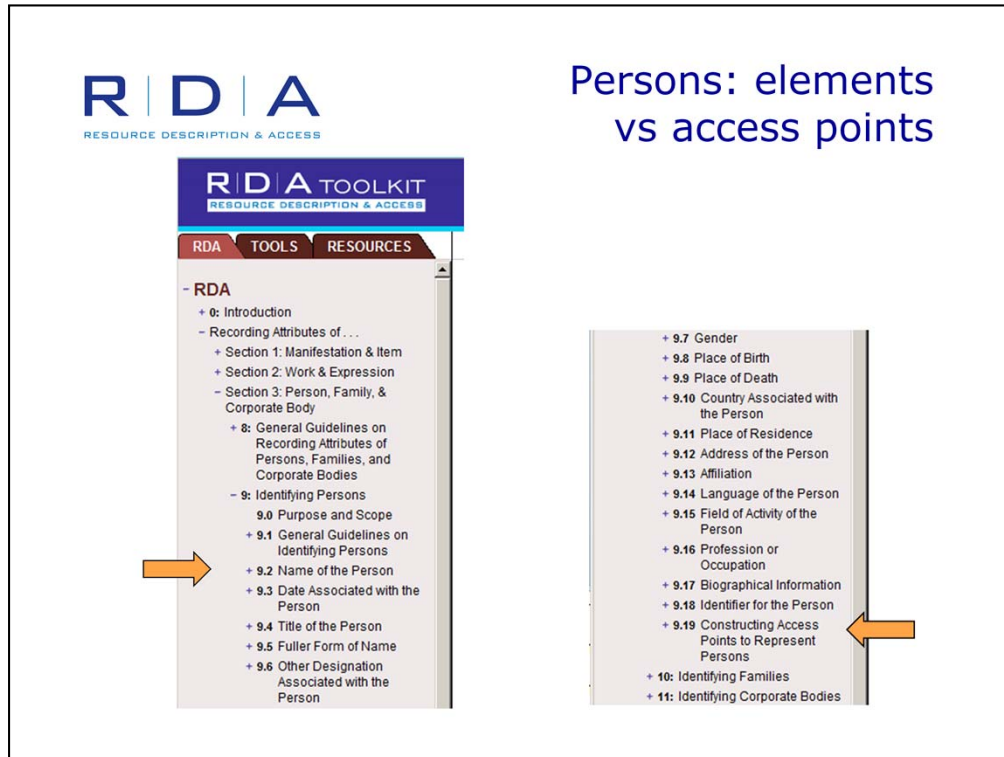
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This morning Kathy covered RDA instructions for **identifying manifestations**.

This afternoon we will be covering the RDA instructions for identifying the other FRBR entities, as well as a brief overview of the RDA instructions on recording relationships.



I want to start by reviewing the organization of RDA, using the outline in the navigation bar in the RDA Toolkit.

The first main section of RDA defines the attributes or elements that are needed to identify each of the FRBR entities.

Each chapter begins with instructions on recording each of those elements. Here is the outline of chapter 9, covering Persons.

Note that (after some preliminary instructions) the first element is the **name of the person**; this includes both the preferred name and any variant names used by the person. This is followed by instructions for recording the other elements. The final element in the chapter is the **identifier for the person**.

The final section of the chapter contains instructions on constructing access points (authorized and variant) representing the person.

This same structure is followed in each chapter that deals with access points: the instructions for recording the various elements come first, followed by the instruction for combining the preferred name with other elements to create the access point.

The objective is to create a unique description for each entity (in this case, for each person).

This may require the recording of a number of elements and the inclusion of these elements in the access point.

- ❑ **New elements in authority records for persons:**
 - Date associated with the person [046]
 - Fuller form of name [378?]
 - Other designation association with the person [???]
 - Gender [375]
 - Place associated with the person [370]
 - Affiliation [373]
 - Field of activity [372] / Occupation [374]
 - Language of the person [377]

There are few changes from AACR2 in the RDA instructions on constructing access points for persons, and even fewer that are applicable to musicians. So I'm going to concentrate on the separate elements for describing persons, which (initially at least) will be recorded in fields in MARC authority records.

Here is a partial list of the new elements that may be included in authority records for persons.

These elements may be included in the authorized or variant access points (100 or 400 in MARC) and they may be recorded separately from the access point – even if they are not included in the access point.

In order to support this, some new fields have been added to the MARC 21 authorities format.

Some of these elements do not yet have explicit coding in the MARC format – although some of them are currently under discussion. These are indicated by the question marks in the list above.

Some of the MARC fields cover more than one element or sub-element. For example, field 046 includes:

Date of birth (\$f)
Date of death (\$g)

❑ Application

- Core elements: preferred name + elements needed to uniquely identify the person or body; other elements *optional*
- Elements recorded (potentially) three times:
 - ◆ Source consulted
 - ◆ Element
 - ◆ Authorized/variant access point
- Attributes may be recorded when not needed in access point

RDA defines a list of core elements that must be included when applicable.

For Persons and Corporate bodies, the core elements are the preferred name and whatever elements are necessary to uniquely identify the person or body.

In practice, identifying information may appear three times in the authority record:

- ✓ Sources consulted (field 670)
- ✓ Element (046 or 3XX field)
- ✓ Access point (1XX or 4XX field)

Elements that are not needed to uniquely identify the person or body may still be recorded; this information can be useful in dealing with future conflicts – but they can also serve as useful access points to the authority records.

670 ## \$a Leonard Bernstein website, February 6,
2011 \$b (Leonard Bernstein, born August
25, 1918, Lawrence, Mass.; died October
14, 1990, New York, N.Y.; assistant
conductor, New York Philharmonic, 1943-
1945; ...; music director, New York
Philharmonic, 1957-1969; pianist;
conductor; composer of ...; author of ...)

www.leonardbernstein.com/lb.htm

Let's look at an example.

Here is a 670 note based on information that I selectively grabbed from the Leonard Bernstein website. It includes sufficient information to establish the authorized access point and some additional elements that might be recorded.

100 1# \$a Bernstein, Leonard, \$d 1918-1990
046 ## \$f 19180825 \$g 19901014
370 ## \$a Lawrence, Mass. \$s 19180825
370 ## \$b New York, N.Y. \$t 19901014

670 ## \$a Leonard Bernstein website, February 6,
2011 \$b (Leonard Bernstein, born August
25, 1918, Lawrence, Mass.; died October
14, 1990, New York, N.Y. ...)

Let's start with the authorized access point. There are no name variations in the information given here; birth and death dates are to be added when known (RDA in this case adopts the current LCRI). We will assume that the preferred name plus the dates are sufficient to uniquely identify this person.

The full birth and death dates may be recorded in field 046, in a structured way suitable for machine manipulation.

Place of birth and place of death may be recorded in field 370. I have used separate fields, although the subfields are distinctive and these could be combined. Many of the new fields have subfields in which you can record the range of dates during which the information applied (\$s and \$t); I have used these subfields to repeat the full birth and death dates, again in structured format.

100 1# \$a Bernstein, Leonard, \$d 1918-1990
373 ## \$a New York Philharmonic \$s 1943 \$t 1945
\$s 1957 \$t 1969

OR

373 ## \$a Assistant Conductor, New York
Philharmonic \$s 1957 \$t 1969
373 ## \$a Music Director, New York Philharmonic
\$s 1957 \$t 1969
670 ## \$a Leonard Bernstein website, February 6,
2011 \$b (... assistant conductor, New York
Philharmonic, 1943-1945; ...; music
director, New York Philharmonic, 1957-
1969 ...)

Bernstein was Music Director of the New York Philharmonic from 1957 to 1969, but he was also Assistant Conductor in the 1940s. This is recorded as an Affiliation in field 373. It is unclear whether the Affiliation statement should consist of the authorized access point representing the corporate body (first 373 above) or whether a more complex – but more accurate – statement may be recorded (second 373); RDA isn't clear.

Note that this is a highly selective example; the affiliation information could be expanded considerably to list other orchestras that he was affiliated with.

```
100 1# $a Bernstein, Leonard, $d 1918-1990
372 ## $a music
374 ## $a author
374 ## $a composer
374 ## $a conductor
374 ## $a pianist
670 ## $a Leonard Bernstein website, February 6,
      2011 $b (... pianist; conductor; composer of
      ...; author of ...)
```

Bernstein had a rather multifaceted career, which I have tried to capture in the 670 fragments above. These may be recorded in two elements: Field of Activity (372) and Profession/Occupation (374).

The two elements are not clearly distinguished in RDA. The approach taken here is to record Field of Activity as the name of a discipline and Profession/Occupation as the name of a class of persons, but this is only one possibility allowed by RDA; an application decision that has not yet been made. Again, I have given each occupation in a separate 374 field, although these could be combined.


```

100 1# $a Bernstein, Leonard, $d 1918-1990
046 ## $f 19180825 $g 19901014
370 ## $a Lawrence, Mass. $s 19180825
370 ## $b New York, N.Y. $t 19901014
372 ## $a music
373 ## $a New York Philharmonic $s 1943 $t 1945
      $s 1957 $t 1969
374 ## $a author
374 ## $a composer
374 ## $a conductor
374 ## $a pianist

```

The end result of this exercise is the creation of an authority record that contains a lot of information about the person that has nothing to do with the authorized access point for the name of the person. Of these elements, only the preferred name (100 \$a) and the dates (100 \$d and field 046) are core elements in this case.

However, the additional elements provide more identifying information about the person. If we do indeed decide to record these optional elements, the nature of our authority records will change: from devices to control the form of a person's name to a record of identifying information about the person. This information can be displayed to users in our catalogs, and can be indexed for retrieval.

```

100 1# $a Bach, Johann Sebastian, $d 1685-1750.
      $t Weinen, Klagen, Sorgen, Zagen
046 ## $k 17140422
370 ## $g Weimar, Germany $s 17140422
382 ## $a alto $a tenor $a bass $a oboe
      $a bassoon $a strings $a organ
383 ## $c BWV 12
  
```

I'm going to intrude briefly on the next speaker's turf in order to make a point.

Here is an example of an authority record for a work. In this case, the title of the work is distinctive and therefore certain information – medium of performance, identifying numbers, and key – are not included in the authorized access point.

However, they may be recorded as elements:

- ✓ Medium of Performance in field 283
- ✓ Thematic catalogue number in field 383

This information can be very important for identification (particularly the thematic catalogue number), but that doesn't exhaust its possibilities. If field 382 were indexed, for example, it would be possible to search for works for a given set of vocal and instrumental parts.

I have included information about the place and date of the first performance in fields 046 and 370 as the place and date of origin of the work. However, this same information might be interpreted as the place and date of a particular expression (the 1714 Weimar performance); this is how identifying information about particular performances might be recorded in authority records and linked to the manifestations of recordings of those performances.

- 670 ## \$a New Grove: \$b v. 1, p. 785 (Johann Sebastian Bach; born March 21, 1685, Eischenach, Germany; died July 28, 1750, Leipzig, Germany)
- 670 ## \$a Complete cantatas, 1995- \$b (organist, Neue Kirche, Amstadt, 1703-1707; organist, Blasiuskirche, Mühlhausen, 1707-1708; Court organist and chamber musician, Weimar, 1708-1717; Kapelmeister to the Princes of Cöthen, 1717-1723; Cantor of St Thomas, Leipzig, 1723-1750; court composer to the Elector of Saxony and King of Poland, Dresden, 1736-1750)

For these exercises, fill in the authorized access point representing the person and any other elements that you think might be useful.

100 1# \$a Bach, Johann Sebastian, \$d 1685-1750
046 ## \$f 16850321 \$g 17500728
370 ## \$a Eischenach, Germany \$s 16850321
370 ## \$b Leipzig, Germany \$t 17500728
374 ## \$a composer

670 ## \$a New Grove: \$b v. 1, p. 785 (Johann
Sebastian Bach; born March 21, 1685,
Eischenach, Germany; died July 28, 1750,
Leipzig, Germany)

The current AACR2 heading remains valid under RDA. The dates of birth and death may be recorded in field 046 and the place of birth and death in field 370.

There are various possibilities for 372 and/or 374.

I have not shown the 373 fields for Affiliation because there are too many uncertainties here. Most of the positions that Bach held cannot easily be expressed as names of corporate bodies – which is the obvious thing to record in 373. Play around with the information and see that might be useful ways of recording this information and how it might be used.

670 ## \$a Wikipedia, February 6, 2011 \$b (John
Eliot Gardiner, born April 20, 1943,
Fontmell Magna, Dorset, England; founder
and conductor of the Monteverdi Choir
(1966), English Baroque Soloists (1978),
Orchestre Révolutionnaire et Romantique
(1990); knighted 1998)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Eliot_Gardiner

100 1# \$a Gardiner, John Eliot, \$d 1943-
046 ## \$f 19430420
370 ## \$a Fontmell Magna, England \$s 19430420
373 ## \$a Monteverdi Choir \$s 1966
373 ## \$a English Baroque Soloists \$s 1978
373 ## \$a Orchestre Révolutionnaire et Romantique
\$s 1990
374 ## \$a conductor
670 ## \$a Wikipedia, February 6, 2011 \$b (John Eliot
Gardiner, born April 20, 1943, Fontmell Magna,
Dorset, England; founder and conductor of the
Monteverdi Choir (1966), English Baroque Soloists
(1978), Orchestre Révolutionnaire et Romantique
(1990); knighted 1998)

Note that the title "Sir" is not included in the authorized access point. Is there a place (other than field 670) to record this information?

670 ## \$a Wikipedia, February 6, 2011 \$b (Monica Huggett, born May 16, 1953, London, England; baroque violinist; co-founder of Amsterdam Baroque Orchestra, 1980, leader, 1980-1987)

670 ## \$a New Grove, 2nd ed. WWW site, July 30, 2088 \$b (founded Trio Sonnerie, 1982)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monica_Huggett

<http://monicahuggett.com/mhbio.html>

100 1# \$a Huggett, Monica, \$d 1953-
046 ## \$f 19530516
370 ## \$a London, England \$s 19530516
373 ## \$a Amsterdam Baroque Orchestra \$s 1980
373 ## \$a Trio Sonnerie \$s 1982
374 ## \$a violinist
670 ## \$a Wikipedia, February 6, 2011 \$b (Monica Huggett,
born May 16, 1953, London, England; baroque
violinist; co-founder of Amsterdam Baroque
Orchestra, 1980, leader, 1980-1987)
670 ## \$a New Grove, 2nd ed. WWW site, July 30, 2088 \$b
(founded Trio Sonnerie, 1982)
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monica_Huggett
<http://monicahuggett.com/mhbio.html>

Final note: One of the reasons for recording Affiliation information is that it is actually the description of a relationship between the person and the corporate body. As I will illustrate when I talk about relationships, this description can be used as the basis for see also references in the authority records. For example, in the case above:

100 \$a Huggett, Monica, \$d 1953-
510 \$i founder \$a Amsterdam Baroque Orchestra
510 \$i founder \$i member \$a Trio Sonnerie

110 \$a Amsterdam Baroque Orchestra
500 \$i founded by \$a Huggett, Monica, \$d 1953-

For the Trio Sonnerie relationships, see the Exercise #2 for Corporate bodies.



. . . Questions?