Introduction

Machine-press materials are well-represented in special collections libraries. Not only do academic and collecting trends increasingly favor materials produced during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, but machine-press items housed in the general circulating stacks are increasingly identified as candidates for transfer to special collections. Not surprisingly, special collections institutions with significant holdings of machine-press materials tend to want more faithful transcriptions and more detailed descriptions for these materials than can be achieved using AACR2 alone.

The opening paragraph of *Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Books* (DCRB) allows that the code may be used to describe “any book.” However, although the description of machine-press books using the rules for rare book cataloging is permitted, it is not exactly encouraged:

> These rules ... provide instructions for cataloging printed books, pamphlets, and single-sheet publications whose rarity, value, or interest make special description necessary or desirable. They are especially appropriate for such publications produced before the introduction of machine printing in the nineteenth century. They may be used in describing any book, however, particularly those produced by hand or by methods continuing the tradition of the hand-produced book.

Special collections catalogers who have routinely used DCRB rules to describe machine-press materials have identified numerous “gray areas” in the code where further guidance is needed. These murky areas relate to the many changes that the book trade has undergone since the beginning of the nineteenth century: the introduction of new methods of printing, illustrating, binding, papermaking, and composing type; the emergence of new materials, aesthetic styles, and literary genres; a greater tendency for publications to be issued serially and in parts; and an increased emphasis on packaging and advertising. Nearly all of these developments have implications for cataloging practice.

It is hoped that the revisions proposed in the following pages will facilitate the application of DCRM(B) to the cataloging of machine-press publications. The recommendations are presented in DCRB order. Each one is followed by a brief justification and sometimes by questions soliciting input on specific issues.
DCRM text is indicated by the use of italics and indenting. Proposed deletions of text are indicated using strike-throughs. Proposed insertions of text are indicated using bolding. At the end of the document are suggestions for background reading.

The recommendations include those that:

- provide new rules to address situations not encountered when cataloging hand-press materials
- correct or expand existing rules so that they will address situations encountered when cataloging machine-press publications
- provide machine-press examples to illustrate specific rules
- recommend the retention of certain rules seen as important for machine-press cataloging

In general, no radical departures from existing rules have been suggested in this draft. However, the application of DCRB rules to machine-press publications can sometimes be problematic and it is possible that more radical solutions may eventually be endorsed by the conference participants. Two major issues that will need resolving include:

- whether or not the current instruction to treat printers and publishers as interchangeable in the imprint area is to be observed for both early and modern materials. Currently, DCRB seems to prohibit us from using 260 $e$ and $f$. Is this desirable or not? Do we want a consistent approach for all materials or different approaches for different types of materials?
- whether or not current rules for transcribing information in the edition and imprint areas carry the implicit instruction that a new record will generally be created for each identifiable printing. Do they? Is this desirable or not? Is more explicit guidance needed?

The latter issue, of course, falls under the specific purview of Working Group 6 and may also be addressed, to some extent, by Working Group 1. Some of the recommendations presented below may also be affected by the work of the other groups. One of the big challenges of this conference will be resolving areas of overlap among the six groups.

On a final note, it seemed prudent to gauge reaction to the proposed recommendations before putting too much effort into fine-tuning the text of the accompanying justifications. More attention can be paid to these justifications in future drafts, especially as we all do more background reading!
0. General Rules

0A. Scope and purpose

Recommendation:

Delete and insert text at end of 1st paragraph:

*These rules ... provide instructions for cataloging printed books, pamphlets, and single-sheet publications whose rarity, value, or interest make special description necessary or desirable. They are especially appropriate for such publications produced before the introduction of machine printing in the nineteenth century. They may be used in describing any printed book, however, including machine-press publications, artists' books, private press books, and other materials produced in the modern era, particularly those produced by hand or by methods continuing the tradition of the hand-produced book.*

Justification: Adding examples of machine-press publications likely to be found in special collections allows us to more explicitly condone the use of DCRM(B) to describe these materials.

0C. Chief source of information (title page)

Recommendation:

Insert (0C2, between c and d):

*If the publication is in one volume and the chief difference between two title pages is that one is printed on a publisher's binding or wrapper and the other is not, choose whichever source provides the most recent information.*

Justification: The reissuing of old sheets in new casings was common practice in industrial-era publishing. Often, the old title page was left intact and a new title page was provided on the publisher's casing, usually on printed paper boards or wrappers. DCRB rules currently contain no clear instructions allowing the title page on the casing to be preferred as the chief source of information in such cases.

0D. Prescribed sources of information
Recommendation:

Insert text in the penultimate paragraph:

_In all cases in which data for the first three areas, or the series area, are taken from elsewhere than the title page, make a note to indicate the source of the data._

Justification: Books printed after 1800 are much more likely to have series statements than are early printed books. It is important to provide better guidance for series transcription than the rather skimpy treatment currently given in DCRB.

Knowing the source within the item upon which a series transcription is based seems no less important than knowing the source for other transcribed fields. However, the preferred source for series statements is the series title page, not the monograph title page, which complicates matters somewhat. If a series is transcribed from the series title page, and no note is made, many users of the catalog would assume that the series was taken from the monograph title page. On the other hand, if a series is transcribed from the monograph title page (because no series title page is present in the item) and the cataloger does make a note (because the series was not taken from the preferred source), then the user might not understand why the series was being singled out for special treatment.

For the sake of consistency, and in recognition of the primacy accorded title page transcription in traditional bibliographic description, it seems desirable to note the source of the series statement only when it is taken from a source other than the monograph title page.

1. Title and Statement of Responsibility Area

1D. Other title information

Recommendation:

Insert text and example (between 1D3 and 1D4):

_Treat illustration statements that do not contain statements of responsibility as other title information._
The American child’s pictorial history of the United States: illustrated by sixty engravings

Justification: Illustration statements are common in industrial-era publishing. AACR2 LCRI 1.1F15 explicitly says to disregard such statements, making it important for us to explicitly prescribe their transcription.

2. Edition Area

2B. Edition statement

Recommendation:

Insert text in 2B2:

2B2. Transcribe as an edition statement a statement relating to issues, or impressions, or states, even if the publication contains no changes from the previous edition.

Justification: The fourth example under 2B4 features an edition statement relating to a state.

Recommendation:

Insert example (after 2B2):

Nineteenth printing

Note: Printing statement from t.p. verso

Justification: Rule 2B2 implies the creation of separate records for each printing. In early printed books, each new printing usually corresponded to a new edition because it involved a different setting of type. This not usually true for machine-press books, especially books printed after the introduction of printing from plates. Because plates could be easily stored and reused over a long period of time, each edition was commonly represented by multiple printings. The DCRB instruction to record statements relating to impressions as edition statements conflicts with LCRI 1.0, which says to catalog multiple printings of a single edition on a single record. In order to eliminate possible confusion arising from these two very different approaches, it is important for us to emphasize more strongly in DCRM(B) that printing statements are to be transcribed as edition statements. Providing an example with a relatively high number, such as “19th printing,” will accomplish this better than an example with a low number such as “1st printing.” Using an example with a spelled-out number emphasizes that the edition statement is to be transcribed as found.
Recommendation:

Insert (2B4):

> When the edition statement consists of one or more letters or numbers without accompanying words, add an appropriate word or abbreviation in the language of the title proper, in square brackets.

> 3e [éd.]
> [State] B
> 2[nd print.]

Do the same when the edition statement consists solely of words that convey numbers. If no appropriate word or abbreviation can be determined, or in cases of doubt, simply leave the statement as is.

> Second [ed.]
> Fifth ten thousand
> 51st-100th

Justification: Machine-press books commonly contain statements such as these, usually statements relating to print runs. Adding this rule and the accompanying examples would clarify whether and where such information is to be transcribed. Also, given that catalogers may have difficulty interpreting such statements and deciding which words would be appropriate to add, it seems prudent to allow an option to simply transcribe as found with no additions.

Recommendation:

Insert (after 2B9):

> When the publication bears multiple edition statements in separate sources, transcribe them separately. Note the source of any statement taken from other than the title page and enclose in square brackets any statement not taken from a prescribed source.

> Fifth and cheaper edition, stereotyped
> 3rd printing.
> Note: Printing statement from t.p. verso.

Justification: Instructions for transcribing multiple edition statements are not provided in DCRB. Such statements are common in industrial-era books.

Questions: Would it be better to combine these edition statements and transcribe them in a single field, as we are currently permitted to do with printer and
publisher statements in the imprint area? Does 2D3 suggest that a combined statement would be better? Do we also need a rule addressing multiple edition statements that appear in the same source?

4. Publication, Etc., Area

Recommendation:

Insert in 1st paragraph:

The name and location of the printer, stereotyper, electrotyper, and other manufacturers are here given equal status with the publisher and distributor. Thus the words "place of publication" and "publisher" refer equally to the location and name of a publisher, distributor, or printer, stereotyper, electrotyper, or other manufacturer, unless otherwise indicated.

Justification: Catalogers are often unsure of what to do with stereotyper and electrotyper statements, so it is worth indicating the status of such statements explicitly.

Question: Note that the instructions and examples in section 4 as currently written all seem to preclude the use of 260 $e and $f. Is this what we want? It is a definite departure from AACR2 and MARC21.

4A2. Sources of information

Recommendation:

Insert text in 1st paragraph:

In general, do not combine statements belonging to a single element (place, or publisher, or date) when they appear in different sources within the publication (cf. 4C6, 4D2, and 4E for exceptions).

Justification: The instructions for adding copyright date and date of impression constitute additional exceptions. These occur in section 4D2 and 4E.

4A3. Form of elements

Insert text and example:

Generally transcribe imprint information as it appears in the publication. Exceptions are provided in the specific rules. If elements appear out of
order, or as part of another area, transpose them as needed. Indicate the transposition in a note, if desired.

Mexico : Imprenta de la Escalerillas dirigida por Manuel Ximeno, 1828
(Imprint reads: Mexico. 1828. Imprenta de la Escalerillas dirigida por Manuel Ximeno)

Justification: There currently exist no instructions for transposing elements in this area. The note indicating transposition should be optional, as it is for the edition area.

Question: This recommendation is not one that pertains only to machine-press items. Should Working Group 5 take it on instead? Should the name of 4A3 be changed to "Form and order of elements"?

4C. Publisher statement

Recommendation:

Insert examples following 4C6:

Philadelphia : Published by John Grigg : Stereotyped by J. Howe : Printed by Clarke & Raser, 1826

Philadelphia : Sorin and Ball ; [Boston] : Stereotyped at the Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry, 1846
Note: Stereotyper statement from t.p. verso.

Justification: Imprints in modern books tend to have a greater number elements as a result of the increased separation of roles. It would be helpful to illustrate what such imprints might look like in transcribed form.

4D. Date of publication

Recommendation:

Revise 1st example under copyright dates in 4D2 (p. 37):

, 1967, c1965
(Copyright date printed on verso of t.p.)
Note: Copyright date from t.p. verso.

Justification: A note should be made to indicate the source of any imprint information taken from outside the t.p. Cf. 0D. ("In all cases in which data for the
first three areas are taken from elsewhere than the title page, make a note to indicate the source of the data”) and 7C8 (“When imprint elements have been taken form a source other than the title page, make a note specifying the source”).

Recommendation:

Insert example under copyright dates in 4D2 (p. 37):

, 1850
Note: Copyright date given as 1849 on t.p. verso.

Justification: This added example should help to reinforce the footnote’s instruction that pre-1870 copyright dates should not be transcribed (except in a note if desired).

Question: Should we explain the rationale behind the footnote more explicitly? Can we provide similar cut-off dates for other countries?

Recommendation:

Revise example in 4D4 by adding parenthetical note:

, c1894
(Copyright date appears on t.p.)

Justification: This addition should help to illustrate the difference in treatment between transcribing copyright dates appearing on the t.p. and those appearing elsewhere in the publication.

Recommendation:

Insert example in 4D4:

, c1881
Note: Copyright date from t.p. verso.

Justification: This added example should help to reinforce the notion that notes should be made to indicate the source of any imprint information taken from outside the t.p.

Recommendation:

Insert example in 4D4:
, [1850?]

Note: Date of publication suggested by copyright date on t.p. verso.

Justification: This added example should help to reinforce the notion that pre-1870 copyright dates should not be transcribed (except in a note if desired).

4E. Date of impression

Recommendation:

Insert additional example after 1st paragraph:

When a date of an impression later than the first is given in the publication and it differs from the date of publication transcribed as the date element, give the impression date in parentheses followed by the word "impression."

1786 (1788 impression)

1962 (1979 impression)

Justification: Rule 4E implies the creation of separate records for each printing. In early printed books, each new printing usually corresponded to a new edition because it involved a different setting of type. This not usually true for machine-press books, especially books printed after the introduction of printing from plates. Because plates could be easily stored and reused over a long period of time, each edition may be represented in multiple printings. The DCRB instruction to record impression dates in this area conflicts with LCRI 1.0, which says to catalog multiple printings of a single edition on a single record. In order to eliminate possible confusion arising from these two very different approaches, it is important for us to emphasize more strongly in DCRM(B) that dates of impression are to be transcribed in this area, even impression dates for modern materials.

Recommendation:

Revise text in final sentence:

In the above cases, the source of the date of impression and any explanations may should be given in the note area if useful.

Justification: The source of any imprint information taken from outside the t.p. should be noted. Cf. 0D. (“In all cases in which data for the first three areas are taken from elsewhere than the title page, make a note to indicate the source of
the data”) and 7C8 (“When imprint elements have been taken form a source other than the title page, make a note specifying the source”).

5. Physical Description Area

5B. Extent

5B3. Unnumbered pages or leaves

Recommendation:

Keep the option not to record blank leaves at the beginning of the first gathering and end of the second gathering for post-1800 books:

*For works published before 1801 (and optionally for other works), include in the count blank leaves at the beginning of the first gathering or at the end of the final gathering when they are present in a copy in hand or known to be present in other copies.*

Justification: Modern books often do not have identifiable gatherings due to a lack of signature statements and watermarks and the introduction of “perfect” binding techniques. Note, however, that the option does not absolve one from recording blank pages on the recto of the first leaf and verso of the final leaf.

5B5. Advertisements

Recommendation:

Insert text at end:

*Pages containing only advertisements that do not fall into any of these categories should not be included in the statement of extent. Mention them in a local note, if desired.*

30 p.

*Local Note: Additional leaf bound at end; advertising matter on recto.*

Do not mention pages containing a mixture of advertisements and text in the statement of extent. Indicate their presence in a note, if desired.

12, 2 p.

*Note: Publisher’s advertisement at foot of p. 12.*
Justification: Commercial advertisements occur much more frequently in modern publications than in early books and these advertisements are just as likely to be integrated with the text itself as printed on separate pages. Institutions that prefer to draw scholars’ attention to all advertising matter present in their collections may appreciate further guidance on appropriate ways of doing so than what is currently provided in DCRB.

Question: Gatherings can be difficult or impossible to discern in many machine-press books. Do we need further revisions in this section to account for that?

5B9. Leaves or pages of plates

Recommendation:

Insert text at end:

Optionally, if a post-1800 book does not have discernible gatherings, or it is otherwise difficult to tell whether the book’s illustrations constitute plates, the statement of plates may be omitted from the statement of extent.

Justification: DCRB defines plates in terms of their relationship to gatherings, but gatherings can be difficult or impossible to discern in many machine-press books.

Note: the AACR2 definition of a “plate” has nothing to do with a book’s structure; it refers to illustrative matter that falls outside a pagination sequence. Also, LCRI 2.5B10 permits unnumbered plates to be disregarded.

5C. Illustration

Recommendation:

Insert additional examples under the option in 5C1:

ill. (collotypes)
2 maps (lithographs), 1 port. (mezzotint)
6 ports. (Woodburytypes)

Justification: Many new graphic techniques were introduced during the industrial era. Including some of these techniques as examples would reinforce the notion that DCRB is applicable to machine-press materials.

Question: Do we want to recommend a thesaurus (e.g. AAT or LCTGM) as a source for terminology when indicating graphic techniques?
Recommendation:

Insert text in 5C3:

*Describe colored illustrations as such. Consider colored illustrations to be those that feature one or more colors other than black and white. Consider tinted lithographs to be colored illustrations.*

Justification: DCRB provides no definition for the word “colored.” Post-1800 books are much more likely to have colored illustrations than earlier books, so it is important to provide guidance for catalogers on what constitutes a colored illustration.

Questions: Do we instead want to follow the AACR2 definition of a “colored illustration”? Here is the definition provided in the AACR2 glossary: “Coloured illustration: An illustration in two or more colours. (Neither black nor white is a colour.)” Do we want to provide an example that combines both “col.” and the specific graphic process: “ill. (col. wood engravings)”? How to handle chromolithographs; it seems redundant to use “col.” before the word “chromolithograph”: “ill. (col. chromolithographs)”. How to indicate multiple techniques: “5 ill. (1 col. chromolithograph, 2 col. lithographs, 2 lithographs)” or “5 ill. (col. chromolithograph, some col. lithographs)” ? Maybe it would be best to put the word “col.” in a separate set of parentheses: “5 ill. (1 chromolithograph (col.), 4 lithographs (some col.))”?

Recommendation:

Insert text in 5C3:

*Do not describe hand-colored illustrations as colored unless there is evidence that the publication was issued with the hand-coloring. In cases of doubt, consider any post-1800 publication with hand-coloring to have been issued that way by the publisher. In either case, mention the hand coloring in a note (see 7C10 and 7C18).*

Justification: Nineteenth-century publications with hand-coloring were generally issued that way by the publisher.

Question: Can we use a more precise starting date? Should we suggest a range of dates rather than just a starting date?

5D. Size and format

Recommendation:

Keep the option not to record format for post-1800 books:
For publications issued before 1801, add the bibliographical format of the publication in parentheses following the size statement whenever the format can be determined. If desired, give the format also for later publications.

Justification: The format of modern books can be difficult to determine for various reasons: wove paper usually has no helpful chainlines or watermarks, any chainlines present might not be meaningful (because they were probably impressed by a dandyroll), large sheets of machine-made paper make it nearly impossible to determine imposition (e.g. a book may be 8vo size & gathered in 8s, but 32mo format if it was printed on quad sheets (4x larger)). Also, the use of stereotyped or electrotyped plates in printing made signatures a much less trustworthy guide to format; the way that a book is signed may not reflect the actual structure of its gatherings.

6. Series Area

Recommendation:
Revise and augment text as follows:

Note that series statements are rare in early printed monographs and care should be taken to distinguish true series titles from other title information. When giving genuine series titles, see AACR2. Series titles are quite common, however, in post-1800 publications.

Contents:

6A. Preliminary rule
6B. Title proper of series
6C. Parallel series titles
6D. Other title information relating to the series
6E. Statements of responsibility relating to the series
6F. Series numbering

6A. Preliminary rule

6A1. Punctuation

For instructions on the use of spaces before and after prescribed punctuation, see 0E. Precede the series area by a full stop, space, dash, space. Enclose each series statement in parentheses.
Precede each parallel title by an equals sign.
Precede other title information by a colon.
Precede the first statement of responsibility by a diagonal slash.
Precede each subsequent statement of responsibility by a semicolon.
Precede the ISSN of a series or subseries by a comma.
Precede the numbering within a series or subseries by a semicolon.
Enclose a date following a numeric and/or alphabetic designation in parentheses.
Precede the title of a subseries, or the designation for a subseries, by a full stop.
Precede the title of a subseries following a designation for a subseries by a comma.

6A2. Sources of information

The prescribed sources of information for the series area are the series title page, monograph title page, cover, and rest of the publication, in that order of preference. If a publication contains both a main series and subseries, however, consider any source in the publication that contains both titles to be the chief source.

Indicate the source of the series statement in the note area if it is not the monograph title page. If the source of the series statement is not the monograph title page, but the series also appears on the monograph title page, indicate this in the note area and provide the text of the series statement, if it differs.

(Blue and gold series ; no. 5)
Note: Series statement taken from series t.p. Series also appears on t.p. as: Blue & gold series. Num. 5.

If the series statement appears in a prescribed source as a stamp or a label, transcribe it as found and indicate the presence of the stamp or label in the note area.

(New poetry series ; I)
Note: Series statement taken from label on t.p.

Do not consider a cover to be a prescribed source unless it is forms part of a publisher’s binding or wrapper. Series statements present on other types of bindings may be transcribed in a copy-specific note, if desired. Do not consider a publisher’s dust jacket to be a prescribed source; if transcribing a series statement from a dust jacket, transcribe it within square brackets.
If the series statement is not present in the publication, but reference sources provide evidence that the book was issued as part of a publisher’s series, provide the series statement in square brackets and indicate its source in the note area. Do the same when a particular element in the series statement is missing and can be supplied from a reference source.

([American tract series] ; 6)
Note: Series title from BAL; series numbering from t.p.

6B. Title proper of series

Transcribe the title proper of the series as it appears in the publication. If the title proper includes numbering that is grammatically inseparable from other words in the title proper, transcribe the numbering as part of the title proper.

(Fifth volume of the Manley lecture series)

6C. Parallel series titles

Transcribe a parallel series title following the title proper, if there is one. Transcribe the titles in the order indicated by their sequence on the source.

6D. Other title information relating to the series

Transcribe other title information relating to the series, if present.

6E. Statements of responsibility relating to the series

Transcribe a statement of responsibility relating to a series following the series title. If the statement of responsibility has been transposed from a position preceding the series title, make a note to indicate the transposition, if desired.

6F. Series numbering

If series numbering is present, transcribe it following the series title and the series statement of responsibility. If the numbering has been transposed from a position preceding the series title or series statement of responsibility, make a note to indicate this transposition, if desired.
Transcribe the numbering exactly as it appears. Do not use any abbreviations not present in the source and do not convert roman or spelled-out numerals to arabic.

; num. II
; volume six

Justification: Series statements are quite common in books printed after 1800. Rather than referring to AACR2, DCRM(B) ought to provide rules for series transcription that follow the same principles of transcription used in other areas of the description.

The series area is the only one for which the monograph title page is not the preferred source. See justification provided earlier under 0D (above) on why the source of the series statement should be noted when it is taken from a source other than the monograph title page and why an additional note is desirable whenever the series also appears on the monograph title page.

Questions: What about ISSN? Do we want to transcribe them in the series area per AACR2? Should we note the source if different from that used for the other series information? Also, should it be acceptable to combine elements from various sources in the publication (e.g. title from series t.p., numbering from publisher’s advertisement)? Any other rules from AACR2/LCRIs that we want to include?

7. Note Area

7C9. Signatures

Recommendation:

Keep the existing rule that makes the recording of signatures optional:

Make a note giving details of the signature of a volume, if desired.

Justification: The signatures of modern books can be unreliable, largely because of the introduction of the practice of printing from plates. Platemaking was usually a separate activity from printing and platemakers often didn’t know how printers would end up imposing the plates. Printers often used old plates without altering the signatures. Binders increasingly relied on pagination rather than signatures.

Recommendation:
Insert text preceding final paragraph:

*If the volume is signed using two different sequences, provide both sets of signatures in the note.*

Signatures: 1-12\textsuperscript{12}; also signed: A-S\textsuperscript{8}

*If the signing of the volume does not match the actual structure of its binding, indicate the actual gatherings in the note.*

Signatures: [1]\textsuperscript{8}2-3\textsuperscript{8}; volume actually gathered in twelves

Justification: Multiple signatures and signatures that don't match gatherings are common occurrences in books that have been printed from plates. Sometimes the original set of signatures assigned by the compositor was superseded; the plates might be imposed differently during subsequent printings without altering the signatures on the plates. Sometimes the plates were intentionally given duplicate signatures; such plates were then ready for last-minutes changes in format, simultaneous issue in two formats, or later printings in a smaller format.

**7C10. Physical description**

**Recommendation:**

Insert text at end of 1\textsuperscript{st} paragraph before examples:

*Describe details of a publisher's binding, if desired.*

Justification: DCRB currently ignores publisher’s bindings and indicates that binding descriptions are to be added as local notes.

**Recommendation:**

Insert example:

*Pictorial cloth binding with gold, brown, and green stamping on brown calico-textured cloth, designed by Margaret Armstrong; signed: M.A.*

Justification: Including an example of a note relating to a publisher’s binding would reinforce the notion that DCRB is applicable to machine-press materials.

**7C12. Series**

**Recommendation:**
Delete 2\textsuperscript{nd} example:

\textit{Series t.p. reads: ...}

Justification: The series t.p. is the preferred source and so a series statement appearing there would usually be transcribed in the series area rather than the note area. It is rare that a note such as this would be made. Deleting the example will lessen confusion.

7C18. Copy being described and library’s holdings (Copy-specific notes)

Recommendation:

Insert and delete text as follows:

Make notes on any special features or imperfections of the copy being described when they are considered important. Carefully distinguish such notes from other kinds of notes that record information valid for all copies of an edition. (For many older publications, however, it will not be readily ascertainable whether the characteristics of a single copy are in fact shared by other copies.)

Features that may be brought out here include rubrication, illumination and other hand coloring (unless present in all copies), manuscript additions, binding and binder (excepting publishers’ bindings), provenance (persons, institutions, bookplates), imperfections and anomalies, and copy number (cf. 7C7).

Justification: In the first paragraph, the words “of an edition” suggest that the rules call for creating new records only for each edition, when we may very well be creating a new record for a different issue, impression, or state. With modern books, especially, when a single act of typographical composition can exist in plate form for many years, we are not so much concerned with how our book compares to other copies of that edition as we are to how it compares to other copies of that impression. Better to delete the misleading words altogether.

In the second paragraph, the insertions are needed to clarify that hand-coloring and binding information is not always copy-specific information.

8. Standard Number and Terms of Availability Area

Question: ISSN for series??
Appendix G: Glossary

Recommendation:

Insert terms:

*Dust jacket. See also wrapper.*

*Publisher’s binding.*

*Wrapper. See also Dust jacket.*

Justification: These terms appear in recommended text for 6A2; the second term also appears in recommended text for 7C18. None appear in the glossary in AACR2.

Question: Which definitions do we want to use?

Binding Terms, the RBMS Bibliographic Standards Committee thesaurus, has:
- Dust jackets: A detachable flexible cover (usually paper) for a book.
- Publishers’ bindings. [No definition provided]
- Wrappers. A physically attached flexible cover for a book.

Glaister’s Encyclopedia of the Book, 2nd edition, has:
- Jacket: The paper protecting cover in which most cased books are sold in the U.K. and the U.S.A…
- Publisher’s binding. The binding, usually cased, in which a publisher supplies books to the trade.
- Wrapper. A paper cover attached to a book or pamphlet as an integral part of it…

Carter’s ABC for Book Collectors, 7th ed., has:
- Dust-jacket: The paper jacket, more or less adorned, which is wrapped round most modern books to protect the cloth covers in transit between the publisher and the reader…
- Edition-binding: Wholesale quantity binding (actually almost always casing) to the order and at the expense of the publisher or distributor, as opposed to individual binding executed for the retail bookseller or the purchaser.
- Wrappers. Paper covers, plain, marbled or printed…

Other sources to consult?
Background Reading:


Gascoigne, B. How to identify prints; a complete guide to manual and mechanical processes from woodcut to ink jet (London [and NY]: Thames and Hudson, 1986; later reprints).


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**Relevant Rare Book School Courses and Reading Lists:**

The American Book in the Industrial Era, 1820-1940
http://www.virginia.edu/oldbooks/reading/winship.html

Book Illustration Processes to 1890
http://www.virginia.edu/oldbooks/reading/tb_illn.html

Lithography: The Popularization of Printing in the c19
http://www.virginia.edu/oldbooks/reading/twyman00.html

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