

Session 7: Complex Dates

- Publication dates
- Copyright dates
- Copyright renewal dates
- Printing dates
- No dates

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We will be using the same title pages that we used for the complex imprints for complex dates. Please have those out.

These are the type of dates we will be covering in this session.

Go through the examples very slowly because it is important that they understand the concepts.

What to do about all those
dates?



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Dates

- Dates are one of the most complex aspects of descriptive cataloging.
- Dates may appear as publication dates, copyright dates, printing dates, manufacture dates, etc.
- Often many different dates appear on the item.
 - It can be a real challenge to determine which date or dates should be used in the bibliographic record.

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One of the problems with dates, is that AACR2R gives us very little real guidance. There is a little more information in the LCRIs, but much of the information on dates comes from observing what LC does with dates.

Publication Dates

- For published items, give the publication date of the edition, revision, etc. named in the edition area.
 - If there is no edition statement, give the publication date of the item being described.

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This seems very simple, but the bad news is that a single publication date on an item has become the exception rather than the norm.

Publication Dates

- Dates on the title page are usually given preference over dates found on other sources.

Publication Dates

- Give dates in arabic numerals.
 - Give the year only, do not give months or days

Second revised edition, published May
1990

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250 2nd rev. ed.  
260 New York : $b Bantam, $c 1990.  
{s 1990}
```

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For the examples we will be looking at, the information in the red box not only has the 260 info, but also the fixed field information.

When you are doing the 260, you should be thinking about what goes in the fixed field.

In this case s goes in the DtSt, and the first date is 1990. No second date.

If dates are in Roman numerals, they must be converted to arabic numbers. Lots of good websites that do that.

Copyright Dates

- If the item lacks a publication date, but has a copyright date, record the copyright date in the 260 \$c

©1990

260 New York : \$b Bantam, \$c c1990.
{s 1990}

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Copyright Dates

- Sometimes the copyright dates will reflect the publication history of an item.
 - Usually you only record the latest copyright date
(Benet's reader's encyclopedia, p. 18)

©1948, 1955, 1965, 1987, 1996

260 New York, NY : \$b
HarperCollinsPublishers, \$c c1996.
{s 1996}

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For this one, you need to look in your packet of title pages, and find the title page for Benet's reader's encyclopedia (third to the last, p.18)

The examples are not in the order of the title pages, so they will need to be given time to find the title pages each time.

Talk them thru the dates: No date on the title page, many dates on the t.p. verso.

Because this is the 4th ed., we know we should use the latest copyright date of 1996. We can ignore the earlier copyright dates.

If it is an example that we didn't do in imprints, look at the 260 \$a and b

Publication Dates and Copyright Dates

- If the item has a publication date and a copyright date:
 - Record only the publication date if the dates are the same (*A century of great western stories*, p. 1)

©2000

First Edition: April 2000

250 1st ed.

260 New York : \$b Forge, \$c 2000.

{s 2000}

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Find the title page for *A century of great western stories* (the 1st t.p.)

No date on title page, a date with the edition, and a copyright date that is the same as the publication date. Use only the publication date, and ignore the copyright date.

Publication Dates and Copyright Dates

- If the item has a publication date and a copyright date:
 - If the dates are different, record the publication date, and the latest copyright date (*A deepness in the sky*, p. 20-21)

©1999

First edition: March 1999

First mass market edition: January 2000

250 1st mass market ed.

260 New York : \$b Tor, \$c 2000, c1999.

{t 2000, 1999}

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Find title page (next to last)

No publication date on title page.

A publication date for the mass market ed., and a different copyright date.

Record both the publication date and the copyright date.

We now have a t in the fixed field DtSt that signifies both a publication date and a copyright date.

Copyright Dates

- Infer a publication date from the most recent copyright date if there is no publication date

(Far from the madding crowd, p. 15)

First Signet Classic Printing (Wright afterword),
January 1960

First Signet Classic Printing (Keen introduction),
October 2002

Introduction copyright ©Suzanne Keen, 2002

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260 New York, N.Y. : $b Signet Classic, $c [2002]
{s 2002}
```

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Find title pg. for Far from the madding crowd

No publication date on title page. Only printing dates of the t.p. verso, and a copyright date just for the introduction.

Because the copyright date is not for the whole publication we use it as an inferred publication date, and it must be coded in brackets in the 260 \$c.

Note that the ending bracket is the ending punctuation in the 260.

There is no mention of the 1960 date because it is a printing date, and it not for this publication.

In the fixed field we have a single date of 2002.

If we didn't have the partial copyright date, we would still have an inferred publication date from the 1st Signet Classic printing.

Copyright Renewal Dates

- For works first copyrighted before 1978, ignore the copyright renewal date.
 - Use only the original copyright date (*A handful of dust*, p. 5)

Copyright 1934 by Evelyn Waugh
Copyright renewed ©1962 by Evelyn Waugh
Reissued in paperback by Back Bay Books, 1999

260 Boston : \$b Back Bay Books, \$c 1999,
c1934.
{t 1999, 1934}

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Find the title page for *A handful of dust*.

No publication date on the title page.

Before 1978 copyright dates had to be renewed in order to keep the title in copyright. In 1978 this was changed, and copyright dates only have to be renewed if something is changed in the item.

That's why we can ignore copyright renewal dates before 1978, we are assuming they were renewed just to keep the item in copyright. We assume that if an item originally copyrighted after 1978 has the copyright renewed, it's because something was changed in the item.

We can just ignore this copyright renewal date.

We have a publication date and a copyright date, so we have a DtSt of t and both dates in the fixed field.

Copyright Renewal Dates

- For works first copyrighted after 1977, give the copyright renewal date.
©1978, ©renewed 1995

260 Chicago : \$b Collier, \$c c1995.
{s 1995}

Printing Dates

- You can usually ignore printing dates unless:
 - The item lacks a publication date and the first printing date is later than the copyright date. Use the first printing date as an implied publication date. (*Butterflies in the garden*, p. 22-23)

©2002

First Scholastic printing, March 2003

```
260 New York : $b Scholastic, $c [2003],  
    c2002.  
{t 2003, 2002}
```

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Find the last title page example.

No publication date on the title page.

No publication date, but there is a first printing date that is later than the copyright date. That can be used as an implied publication date. Include the copyright date.

Printing Dates

- You can usually ignore printing dates unless:
 - The item lacks a publication date and an overall copyright date. Use a first printing date as an implied publication date (The Bachman books, p. 9-10)

First Signet (Omnibus) Printing, November, 1986

Rage Copyright ©1977

The Long Walk Copyright ©1979

Roadwork Copyright ©1981

The Running Man Copyright ©1982

"Why I Was Bachman" Copyright ©1985

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260 New York, N.Y. : $b Signet, $c [1986]
{s 1986}
```

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Find the title page for the Bachman books.

No publication date on the title page.

Lots of copyright dates, but they are for individual stories, and not the whole piece.

Can use the 1st printing date as an implied publication date.

Can't use any of the copyright dates because they are just for individual stories.

Printing Dates

- You can usually ignore printing dates unless:
 - The item lacks a publication date but the printing statement implies that it is a new publication. Use the printing date as an implied publication date (Sitka, p. 11-12)

First Signet printing, December 1997

Copyright ©1957

Copyright ©renewed 1985

```
260 New York, N.Y. : $b Signet, $c [1997],  
c1957.
```

```
{t 1997, 1957}
```

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Find the title page for Sitka.

Can use the 1st printing date as an implied publication date.

We have 2 copyright dates, the earliest one is before 1978, so we can ignore the copyright renewal date.

In the fixed field we have a t in the DtSt, and both the publication date and the copyright date in the 260 \$c.

Printing Dates

- All other printing dates can be ignored (*Friend within the gates*, p. 3-4)

Copyright ©1960

Third Dell Printing - May 1975

260 New York, N.Y. : \$b Dell Pub., \$c c1960.
{s 1960}

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Find the title page for *Friend within the gates*.

No publication date on the title page.

No publication date on the t.p. verso, but there is a copyright date. We ignore the third dell printing date.

No Dates

- Sometimes your item will not have any type of date
- We no longer use [n.d.] in the 260
- Now we supply an approximate date in brackets

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No Dates

Probable date

260 \$c [1971?] {s 1971}

Approximate date

260 \$c [ca. 1971] {s 1971}

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Read thru these.

If you want to make it really clear that the date is a guess, you can add a question mark.

No Dates

Decade certain

260 \$c [197-] {s 197u}

Probable decade

260 \$c [197-?] {s 197u}

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Note that dashes are used in the 260 \$c and a u is used in the fixed field.

No Dates

Century certain

260 \$c [19--] {s 19uu}

260 \$c [2---] {s 2uuu}

Probable century

260 \$c [19--?] {s 19uu}

260 \$c [2---?] {s 2uuu}

Dates

- Let's look at the rest of our title pages to determine the dates.
- We'll do these together

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Have them decide on the date before we look at the screens

Shadow of the Storm

- No publication date
- Copyright date
- First printing date same as copyright date

260 New York, N.Y. : \$b ROC, \$c
c2003.
{s 2003}

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p. 7 of handout

Carrie

- No publication date
- Copyright date for book, with later copyright dates for photographs
- First printing date earlier than copyright dates for photographs

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260 New York, N.Y. : $b New American  
Library, $c [1976], c1974.  
{t 1976, 1974}
```

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p. 13. For this one we use the copyright date for the photographs as an implied publication date, and the copyright date for the book as the copyright date.

Dear Mr. Henshaw

- No publication date
- Copyright date
- First printing date later than copyright date

260 New York, N.Y. : \$b Avon Books, \$c
[1994], c1983.
{t 1994, 1983}

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p. 16 of handout. Printing date is used as an implied publication date, with the copyright date added.

Exercises

- Find your 5 exercise title pages
- Take a couple of minutes and determine the correct date(s) for these.

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Have them do these on their own before looking at the answers together.
Ask them the answer to each one before going to the slide.

Ex. 1 - The Outsiders

260 New York, N.Y. : \$b Speak, \$c
2003, c1967.
{t 2003, 1967}

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Publication date on t.p. verso. A different copyright date. A renewal copyright date that can be ignore, because the first copyright date is before 1978.

Ex. 2 - The Wedding

260 New York : \$b Anchor Books, \$c
1996, c1995.
{t 1996, 1995}

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Publication date with the edition statement. A different copyright date. Both dates are added in the 260 \$c.

Ex. 3 - Death and the Dancing Footman

260 New York : \$b Berkley Prime Crime,
\$c 1995, c1941.

{t 1995, 1941}

30

Publication date with the Berkley Prime Crime edition statement. An original copyright date, and a copyright renewal date. Can ignore the copyright date because the original copyright date is before 1978.

Ex. 4 - Touched by the Gods

260 New York : \$b Tom Doherty
Associates, \$c 1998, c1997.
{t 1998, 1997}

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Publication date for the 1st mass market ed. and a different copyright date.

Ex. 5 - The Slave Dancer

260 New York, N.Y. : \$b Dell Pub., \$c
[1975], c1973.
{t 1975, 1973}

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No publication date, only a printing date. The printing date can be used as an implied publication date, and the copyright date added.