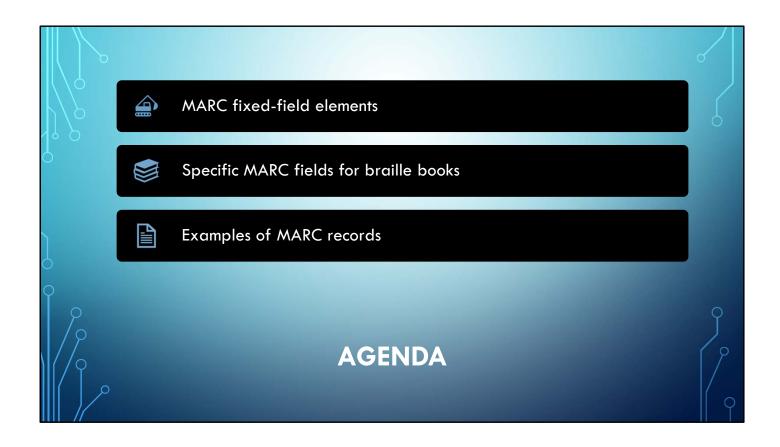


Today, I will be talking about cataloging braille books. I will answer your questions at the end of the presentation.



Mattoon Public Library received between 400 and 450 braille books and asked the CMC to catalog them. I have cataloged approximately 160. These are the lessons that I have learned when cataloging braille books. This is not the only way to catalog braille books, but these are the fields that I have found should be included in a braille bibliographic record. Today, I will talk about the MARC fixed-field elements, specific MARC fields for braille books, and then I will show you some examples of MARC records. In the MARC record screenshots from OCLC, \$a does not display as the first subfield of each field: "Subfield +a is implicit at the beginning of each field, and the subfield code does not display. However, subfield ‡a does display when it is preceded by another subfield"—OCLC Bibliographic Formats and Standards (BFAS),

https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/introduction.html

I have found very few resources for formatting braille bibliographic records and there is not a lot of consistency in the records that I have found in OCLC or WorldCat.

$\mathcal{P} \parallel \parallel$		Books	,	Rec st	at c		Entered	20)180403		Replaced	20210205153543.3	
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Here is an example of the MARC fixed-field elements for a braille book. Notice that the selected format is Books. The important code can be found in Form (Form of Item), which is coded as f: **Braille** (item is in braille).

AR SIS	007	t ‡b c	0
$\phi \parallel \parallel \downarrow \downarrow$	040	UIU +b eng +e rda +c UIU +d OCLCO +d OCLCF +d IHI	
	043	n-us-va	
	046	‡k 1977 ‡2 edtf	
		MARC FIELDS: OOX	

For the 007 field (Physical Description Fixed Field (Text)), \$a is coded as t for text and \$b is coded as c for braille.

I am assuming that you will be cataloging your braille books using RDA guidelines, so you will need to add a \$e rda (after \$b) in the 040 field (Cataloging Source).

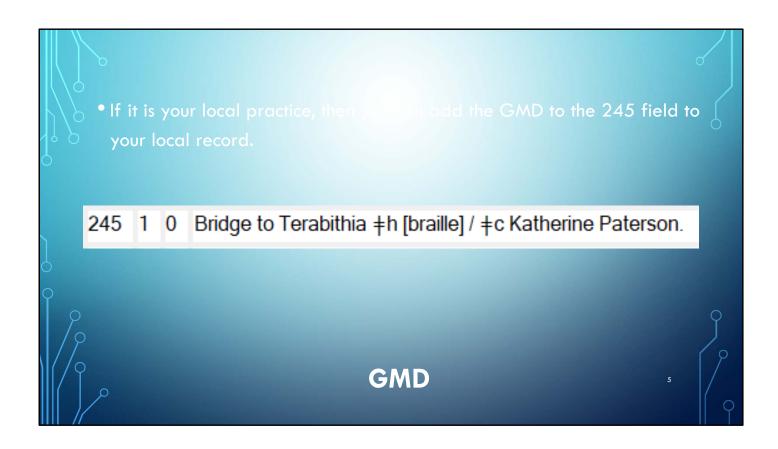
You only need to create an 043 field (Geographic Area Code), if your book has a geographic heading or subheading. In this case, there is a Virginia subject heading, so the code is n-us-va (n is for North America, us is for the United States, and va is for Virginia).

The 043 field "Contains the geographic area code (GAC), which is an aid to a subject approach to the item. It provides

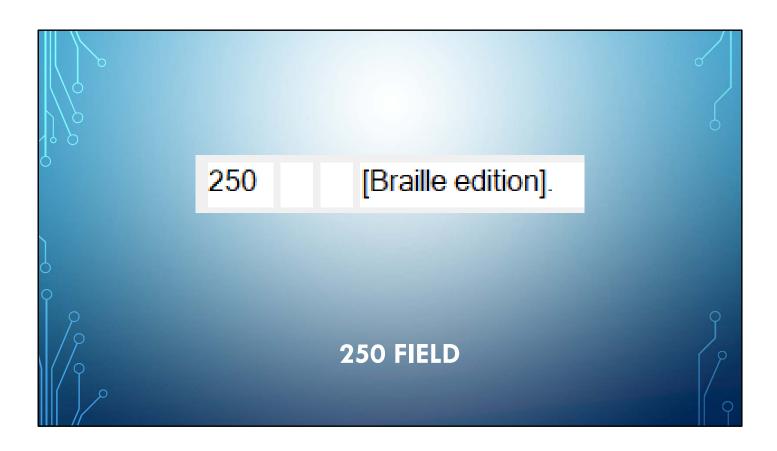
a hierarchical breakdown of geographical and/or political entities. You may base your code selection on geographic names and/or subdivisions in 6xx subject added entry and index term fields. Enter codes in order of importance, usually the same order as the geographic names and/or subdivisions in the 6xx fields. Each geographic area code has seven character positions, which use lowercase letters or hyphens. All seven positions must be filled or the field will fail validation; complete any unfilled character positions with hyphens so the entry is seven characters long. See MARC Code List for Geographic Areas. If the item deals with an area that is too specific to be represented by a code, assign the code for the next larger jurisdiction or area."—OCLC's Bibliographical Formats & Standards,

https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/0xx/043.html.

The 046 (Special Coded Dates) code is used as a reference to the original print publication of the book. In this case, the original book was published in 1977, so the date goes in \$k (beginning or single date created). The \$2 edtf is the thesaurus used for the date (extended date/time format), https://www.loc.gov/standards/datetime/



The General Material Designator (GMD) is no longer used under RDA guidelines. However, many libraries continue using the GMD in their local records. The above screenshot displays how to format the GMD in \$h in the 245 field (Title Statement). Do not add \$h with the GMD to the WorldCat record.



For the 250 field (Edition Statement), I add Braille edition. Since braille edition is not found on the item itself, braille edition is enclosed in brackets. The 250 field ends in a period, so the closing bracket is not a sufficient end of field punctuation mark as it is in other fields.

264	1 Los Angeles, CA : ‡b Braille Institute, ‡c 2017.	
264	1 [United States?]: +b [publisher not identified], +c [between 1996 and 2020]	
264	1 Louisville, KY: ‡b American Printing House for the Blind, ‡c [2013]	
264	4 ‡c ©2012 264 FIELDS	9
	7	9

Information in the 264 field (Production, Publication, Distribution, Manufacture, and Copyright Notice) can vary, depending on what information is on the item. Three different examples of braille books that I have cataloged are shown here. The first example shows a place of publication, the publisher, and a publication date of 2017. In the second example, there was very little information on the item. The publication date between 1996 and 2020 is an estimated range of dates; the 1996 date is the original print version publication date, and I know that the library received these donated books in 2020, so I used between 1996 and 2020 as the questionable dates. The third example shows a place, publisher, and a printing date of 2013 (the first braille printing), which is an implied publication date and is therefore bracketed, for the

first 264 field; in the second 264 field, the copyright date of 2012 is recorded.

A note on questionable dates: "the use of a question mark would be expected if the date(s) were not certain whether recorded as "between" two dates or just a single date. In most cases where the "between" two dates phrasing is used, it seems the range is fairly certain and no question mark would normally be needed. But, if the range was not certain, the addition of the question mark would be okay"—Shanna Griffith, OCLC.

300		3 volumes of braille ; ‡c 28 x 31 cm
336		tactile text +b tct +2 rdacontent
337		unmediated ‡b n ‡2 rdamedia
338		volume ‡b nc ‡2 rdacarrier
341	0	textual ‡e braille
		3XX FIELDS

The 300 field (Physical Description) will vary, depending on what book or books you have. In this case, this was a 3-volume set and the dimensions were 28 x 31 cm. Very rarely will a braille book have illustrations. Notice in the 336 field (Content Type), that \$a has tactile text and \$b is tct, but the 337 (Media Type) and 338 (Carrier Type) are the same as what you would use for a regular print book.

The 341 field (Accessibility Content) notes that it is textual in \$a (Content access mode) and that the Tactile assistive feature (\$e) is braille. The first indicator 0=Adaptive features to access primary content.

If any books have jumbo braille, you should also include a 340 (Physical Medium) \$n (Font size) jumbo braille \$2 (Source) rdafs (RDA font size). Jumbo braille is a term in the RDA Registry list for font size,

http://www.rdaregistry.info/termList/fontSize/.

L \	534 586 588 0	†p Originally published: †c New York, NY: T.Y. Crowell, 1977. Newbery Medal, 1978 Print edition used for the braille transcription.
		Tells the Newbery award winning story about two young people, their magical kingdom Terabithia, and their discovery of friendship. + p.Originally published: +c. New York, NY: T.Y. Crowell, 1977.
	500 500 520	Spiral binding.
	500 500	"A braille literacy program providing children and young adult books free of charge"Front cover. On braille embossed pages.
	500	"Spring/summer 2017"Front cover.

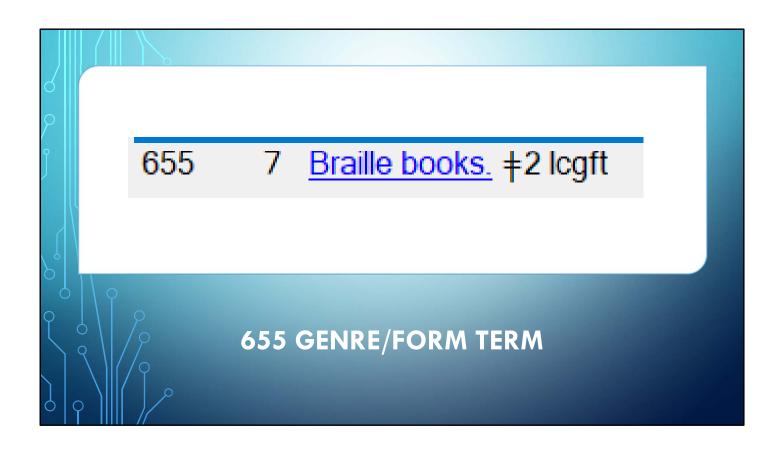
This is just one example of the 5XX fields (Notes) used for a braille book. As you can see, there are five 500 (General Notes) fields. These, of course, will vary for each item. Many of the braille books that I have cataloged are for children, so including a 520 (Summary, Etc.) note is a best practice. I like reading the summary in all books, so if you have the time, it's nice to add this note.

I add the 534 field (Original Version Note), which is especially helpful if the print bibliographic record was used to create the braille bibliographic record. It also gives the place of publication, publisher, and the original publication date, which ties into the date in the 046 field (Special Codes Dates).

This book was a Newbery Medal winner in 1978, so that is documented in the 586 field (Awards Note). This field

does not end in a period.

The 588 0_ (Source of Description Note; 1st indicator 0=Source of description; the only option for the second indicator is blank) provides the information that the description for the braille transcription was based on the print edition.



Of course, add applicable 65X subject headings (Subject Added Entry).

I always create a 655 _7 (Index Term—Genre Form) \$a Braille books. \$2 lcgft. Subfield 2 is for the Source of term (Library of Congress genre/form terms for library and archival materials). Remember, this is a subject heading for the form of the work and the form is a braille book.



The 776 MARC field (Additional Physical Form Entry) can be used to document the print version of the book. This screen shot has been edited to fit on the slide. I will show you the full bibliographic record later. The first indicator 0=Display note and the second indicator 8=no display constant generated. Subfield i is used for the relationship information, so in this case it is Print version; \$a is used for the main entry heading (in this case, the author's name); \$t is used for the title; \$d is for the place, publisher, and date of publication; \$z is the International Standard Book Number (ISBN); and \$w is the OCLC Record Control Number. There are other subfields and indicators that can be used in the 776 field, but these are the ones that I have used for braille books. For more information, see OCLC's Bibliographic Formats and Standards (BFAS),

https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/7xx/776.html.

In the 776 field, if the author only has a birth year, then the hyphen serves as the mark of punctuation. Look at the second screenshot, where Goodman, Susan E., 1952- is in \$a.

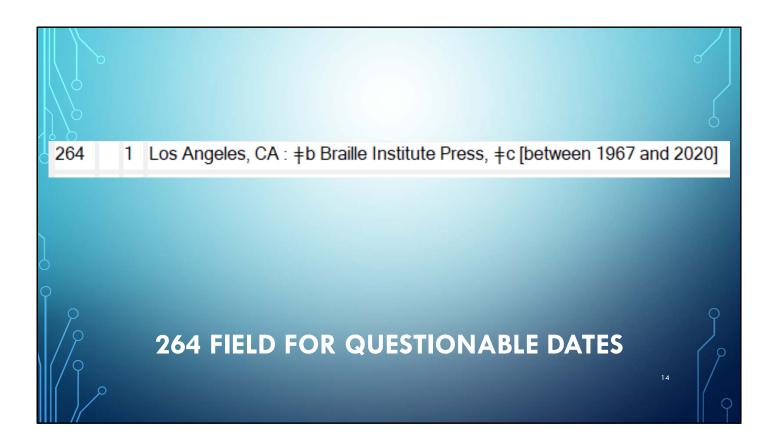
The 776 field can be inserted automatically in OCLC Connexion using the Insert from cited record function under the Edit tab.

	8		
	300	1 volume of text and braille ; ‡c 29 cm.	
	546	‡b Text in English and braille.	Ó
	700 1	Rabinowitz, Joyce, ‡e transcriber.	
Ó Р	710 2	Braille Institute of America, ‡e sponsoring body.	
	P	ADDITIONAL MARC FIELDS	12

There are other MARC fields that I add to a braille book bibliographic record. The first two examples are for the same item. In the 300 field (Physical Description), I recorded 1 volume of text and braille. In the 546 (Language Note) \$b, I added the Text in English and braille note. In the third example, the transcriber's name was included on the title page, so I created a 700 1 (Added Entry—Personal Name, and the 1st indicator of 1=surname) field for her name. For the fourth example, I created a 710 2_ (Added Entry—Corporate Body) and the first indicator 2=name in direct order; for Braille Institute of America, which was a sponsoring body of the book. You might also need to create a 500 (General Note): ‡a Alternate lines of print and braille on each leaf, when applicable.

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		Cont	<u>GPub</u>	<u>LitF</u> 1	<u>Indx</u>	0	
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When you have questionable dates, code the DtSt (Type of Date/Publication Status) as q (Questionable date). In the Dates field, put the oldest date as Date 1, and the more current date as Date 2. In this example, Date 1 is 1967 and 2020 is Date 2. The original print book was published in 1967 and I knew that Mattoon Public Library had received the book before 2020, so that is how I selected the two dates.



Here is an example of what questionable dates look like in the 264 field. In this case, the book was published between 1967 and 2020. Again, the original print book was published in 1967 and I know that the library received the donated book before 2020. The information is bracketed, since it was not found on the item.

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Q	Ш		OCLC	10	030308433 No I	noldings in IHI - 2 ot	ner holding	js											
	Ш		Book	s		Rec stat c	Entered	201804	03	Rep	olaced 2	20210301154704.6							
0	Ш		Type	а	ELVI	Srce d	Audn		<u>Ctrl</u>		Lang e	eng							
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This is the main bibliographic record that I have been showing you throughout this presentation, Bridge to Terabithia by Katherine Paterson. Here are the fixed-field elements along with fields 007-250. I enhanced this OCLC record by adding fields 007 (Physical Description Field (Text)), 046 (Special Coded Dates), and the 250 (Edition Statement).

264 300	H	Los Angeles, CA: ‡b Braille Institute, ‡c 2017. 3 volumes of braille; ‡c 28 x 31 cm
336		tactile text +b tct +2 rdacontent
337		unmediated ‡b n ‡2 rdamedia
338		volume ‡b nc ‡2 rdacarrier
341	0	textual ‡e braille
500		Cover in print and braille.
500		"Spring/summer 2017"Front cover.
500		"A braille literacy program providing children and young adult books free of charge"Front cover.
500		On braille embossed pages.
500		Spiral binding.
2		O TERABITHIA, MORE MARC FIELDS

Here are MARC fields 264-500 of Bridge to Terabithia by Katherine Paterson. Notice the 300 field (Physical Description) records that there are 3 volumes of braille. The first 500 field (General Note) records that the cover is in print and braille and the fourth 500 field informs you that the braille is on embossed pages.

	Tells the Newbery award winning story about two young people, their magical kingdom Terabithia, and their discovery of friendship.
\circ III	534 +p Originally published: +c New York, NY: T.Y. Crowell, 1977.
	586 Newbery Medal, 1978
	588 0 Print edition used for the braille transcription.
	650 0 Children +x Conduct of life +v Juvenile fiction
/	650 0 Conduct of life #v Juvenile fiction.
	650 0 Brothers and sisters +v Juvenile fiction.
የ !!!	650 0 Friendship ‡v Juvenile fiction_
	650 0 Children and death +v Juvenile fiction.
/	650 0 Death †v_luvenile fiction.
	650 0 Courage †v.luvenile fiction
	651 0 Virginia +x History +y 20th century +v Juvenile fiction.
	655 7 Fantasyfiction. +2 logft
	655 7 Braille books, #2 logft
	710 2 Braille Institute of America, +e publisher.
	776 0 8 † Print version: †a Paterson, Katherine. †t Bridge to Terabithia. †d New York, NY: T.Y. Crowell, 1977 †z 0690013590 †z 9780690013597 †z 0575025506 †z
/ 6	9780575025509 ‡z 0064401847 †z 9780064401845 ‡z 9780061227288 †z 0061227285 ‡z 9780690046359 ‡z 0690046359 ‡z 9780590132008 †z 0590132008 †z 9780081253706 †z 0061253707 †z 9780881039214 †z 0881039217 †w (OCoLC)2818232
9 1	
791	BRIDGE TO TERABITHIA, FINAL MARC FIELDS
$\left \begin{array}{c c} \circ & \circ \end{array} \right $	17

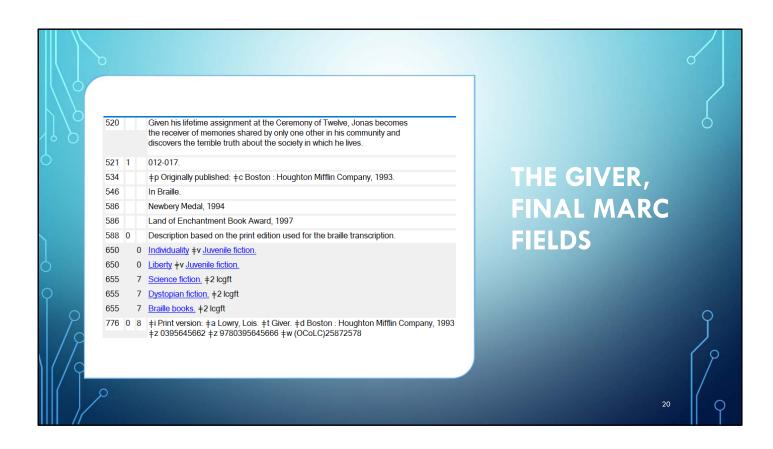
Here are the final MARC fields of Bridge to Terabithia by Katherine Paterson, 520-776. The 534 field (Original Version Note) records that the original book was published in New York, NY by T. Y. Crowell in 1977. The 776 field (Additional Physical Form Entry) provides more information about the original print book: author (\$a/main entry), title (\$t), ISBN numbers (\$z), and the OCLC Record Control Number (\$w).

	OCLC 39964286 No holdings in IHI - 20 other holdings No IHI holdings in GLIMIR cluster; 20 other holdings in GLIMIR cluster of 1		
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	Desc i IIIs Fest 0 DISI s Dates 1997 ,		
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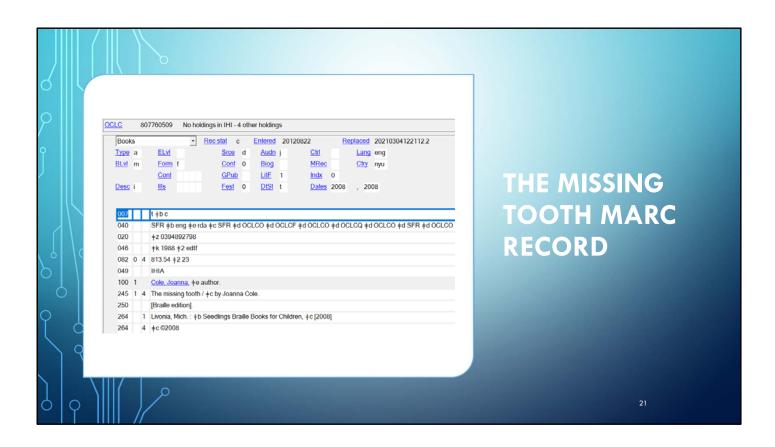
Here are the fixed-field elements and fields 007-100 of the MARC record for The Giver by Lois Lowry. The 040 field (Cataloging Source) is not shown in its entirety for presentation purposes. If you would like to look at this record on your own, it's OCLC #39964286. This is another record that I enhanced by adding field 007 (Physical Description Field (Text)). The braille edition was published the same year as the original print version, so there is no reason to add an 046 field (Special Coded Dates).

Ш	245	1	4	The Giver / ‡c by Lois Lowry; transcribed by Seedlings.	
	250			[Braille edition].	
	264		1	Livonia, MI : ‡b Seedlings, ‡c [1997]	
	300			2 volumes of braille ; ‡c 28 cm	THE GIVER,
\mathbb{N}	336			tactile text ‡b tct ‡2 rdacontent	MORE MARC
	337			unmediated +b n +2 rdamedia	
\setminus_{c}	338			volume +b nc +2 rdacarrier	FIELDS
	341	0		textual ‡e braille	
5	500			"In two volumes"Front cover.	
	500			Cover in print and braille.	
Ó	500			Spiral bound.	

Here are MARC fields 245-500 for The Giver by Lois Lowry. Notice that there are two volumes of braille in the 300 field (Physical Description). I added fields 250 (Edition Statement), 341 (Accessibility Content), and the 500 notes (General Notes). I also added transcribed by Seedlings in the 245 field, \$c (Title Statement, Statement of Responsibility, etc.).



Here are MARC fields 520-776 for The Giver by Lois Lowry. I added the 534 (Original Version Note) and 776 fields (Additional Physical Form Entry).



Here are the fixed-field elements along with MARC fields 007-264 of The Missing Tooth by Joanna Cole. I enhanced this OCLC record by adding the 007 (Physical Description Field (Text)), 046 (Special Coded Dates), and 250 (Edition Statement) fields.

264 4 300 336 337 338 341 0 500 500 500 500	4 ‡c ©2008 1 volume of print & braille; ‡c 28 cm tactile text ‡b tct ‡2 rdacontent unmediated ‡b n ‡2 rdamedia volume ‡b nc ‡2 rdacarrier textual ‡e braille Alternate lines of print and braille on each leaf. Cover in print and braille. Spiral bound. "In one volume"Front cover.	THE MISSING TOOTH, MORE MARC FIELDS
	ρ	22

MARC fields 264 (the second 264) through 500 are shown above. Notice that the first note describes the alternate lines of print and braille on each line. I added the 341 (Accessibility Content) and all the 5XX fields (Note).

MARC fields 520-776 are shown above for The Missing Tooth by Joanna Cole. The 546 field (Language Note) \$b tells us that this book is in uncontracted braille. I cannot tell the difference between different forms of braille, so I only add notes from information that is included on the item. I added the 534 (Original Version Note), 588 (Source of Description Note), and the 776 (Additional Physical Form Entry) fields.

$\langle \langle \rangle \rangle$		
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	046	MARC FIELDS
	082 0 4 813.54 †2.23	
\circ	049 IHIA	
	100 1 <u>Dadey, Debbie</u> , ‡e author	
0	245 1 0 Mrs. Jeepers is missing / ‡c by Debbie Dadey and Marcia Thornton Jones. 250 [Braille edition].	
	264 1 [United States?] : ‡b [publisher not identified], ‡c [between 1996 and 2020]	
	300 2 volumes of braille ; +c 28 cm	Q
	336 tactile text +b tct +2 rdacontent	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T
	O Isomia tan'i In tra 12 reasontain	24

The MARC fixed-field elements along with fields 007-336 are displayed for Mrs. Jeepers is Missing by Debbie Dadey. I originally cataloged this book. In the 264 field (Production, Publication, Distribution, Manufacture, and Copyright Notice), I put United States in brackets with a question mark in \$a, publisher not identified in brackets in \$b, and between 1996 and 2020 in brackets in \$c, since I did not have specific publication information. The original print book was published in 1996 and I know that Mattoon Public Library received this donation before 2020, so those are the dates that I used. I also used q (questionable date) in the fixedfield elements, for DtSt (Type of Date/Publication Status). I added the 1996 date in the 046 field (Special Coded Dates) as well. The 300 field (Physical Description) ends in a period (after cm), since there is

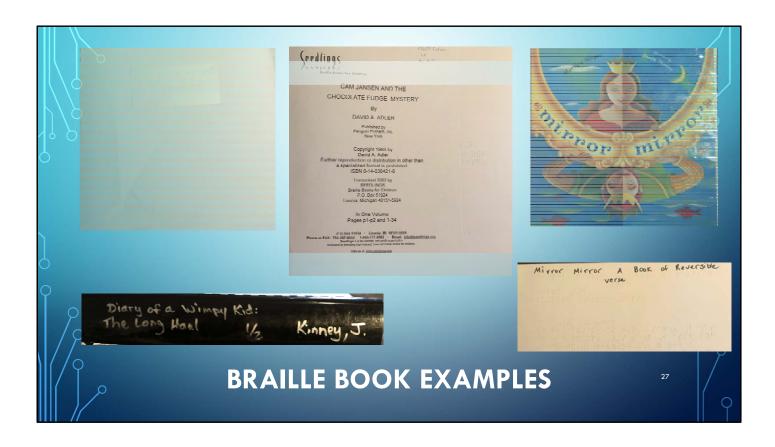
a 490 series statement, which is on the next slide.

337 338 341 0 490 1 500 500 520 521 1 534 588 0	unmediated ‡b n ‡2 rdamedia volume ‡b nc ‡2 rdacarrier textual ‡e braille The Bailey School kids super special; ‡v #1 Cover in print and braille. Spiral bound. There are some pretty weird grown-ups living in Bailey City. But could Mrs. Jeepers, the third-grade teacher with green glowing fingernails and a mysterious green brooch, really turn into a vampire at her own party? 007-010. ‡p Originally published: ‡c New York: Scholastic, Inc., ⊚1996. Print edition used for the braille transcription.	MRS. JEEPERS IS MISSING, MORE MARC FIELDS
	P	25

MARC fields 337-588 for Mrs. Jeepers is Missing by Debbie Dadey are shown here. There is a 490 (Series Statement) field for the Bailey School kids super special. There is an accompanying 800 field (Series Added Entry—Personal Name) on the next slide. For this item, notice that the first 500 field (General Note) records that the book cover is in print and braille.

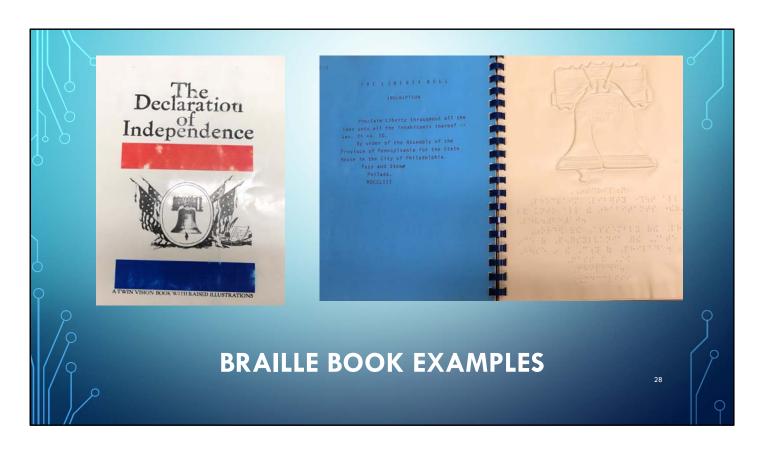


These are the final MARC fields for Mrs. Jeepers is Missing by Debbie Dadey, fields 650-800. The series is in an 800 field (Series Added Entry—Personal Name), and the series title appears in \$t.



Most of the time, the cover of the braille book is where I find most of my information. I don't read braille, so any information in text is appreciated. Here are some of the typical covers that I have cataloged. On the left is the front cover (there is only braille) and spine title of Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Long Haul by Jeff Kinney. The spine title, which is handwritten, gives me the information that I need (I would like more information, but it gives me a good starting place). In the middle is the front cover of Cam Jansen and the Chocolate Fudge Mystery by David A. Adler. This is the best-case scenario: There is a title, author, place of publication, publisher, publication date, and transcriber information. On the right is the front cover of the Mirror Mirror: A Book of Reverso Poems by Marilyn Singer as well as the title page. Someone cut

and pasted a color copy of the original book on the cover. On the title page of the book, someone wrote the title and subtitle at the top of the page. With information from both sources, I could begin cataloging the book.



This is the coolest braille book that I have cataloged so far: The Declaration of Independence by Jean Scott Neal, which has a tactile Liberty Bell. Notice that it has both English text and braille. The text appears on the left-hand side and the braille is on the right-hand side.



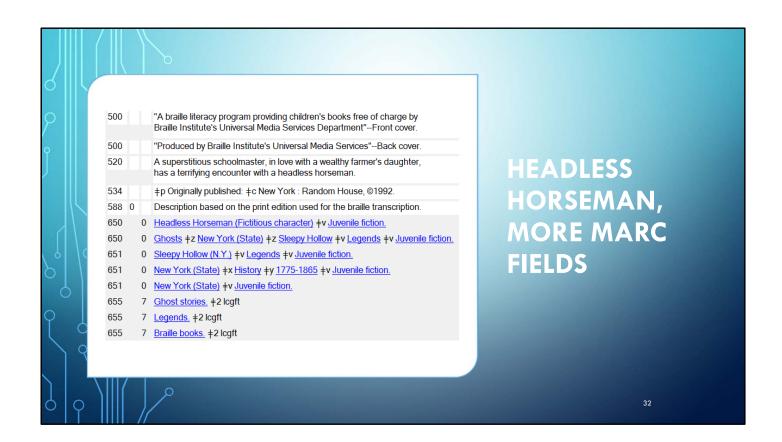
On the left is the transcribed text of the braille book, which is so helpful for someone who can't read braille. I do not find these gems very often. On the right is the front cover of the book, Washington Irving's The Headless Horseman adapted by Natalie Standiford. The information on the front cover would have been enough for me to catalog the book, but the typed transcript allowed me to create a fuller bibliographic record.

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	100 1 Standiford, Natalie, ‡e author.		
Y	245 1 4 The headless horseman / +c adapted by Natalie Standiford ; transcribed by Dorothy M. Wall.		
	250 [Braille edition].		0
	264 1 Los Angeles, CA: +b Braille Institute, +c [2008]		T
1/9	300 1 volume of braille ; ‡c 28 cm.		
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The MARC fixed-field elements along with fields 007-300 are shown above for the Headless Horseman by Natalie Standiford. I originally cataloged this book. The original print book by Natalie Standiford was published in 1992, so I included that in the 046 field (Special Coded Dates). I also included who transcribed the print book into braille in the 245 field \$c (Title Statement, Statement of responsibility, etc.).

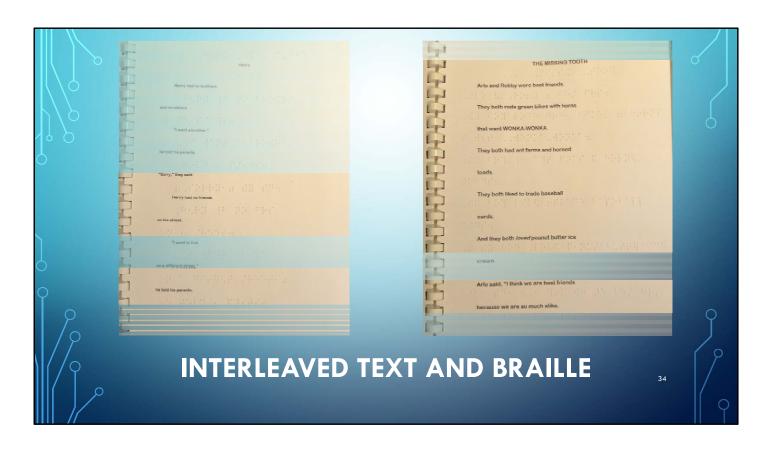
	336		tactile text +b tct +2 rdacontent	HEADLESS
	337		unmediated +b n +2 rdamedia	
	338		volume ‡b nc ‡2 rdacarrier	HORSEMAN,
	341		textual ‡e braille	
	490	1	Step into reading. A step 2 book	MORE MARC
	500		Cover in print and braille.	FIELDS
(500		"Contracted braille"Front cover.	
	500		Spiral bound.	
	500		Based on 'The legend of Sleepy Hollow' by Washington Irving.	_
1	500		"Braille special collection"Front cover.	

Here are the 336-500 MARC fields of The Headless Horseman by Natalie Standiford. This is an adaptation of The legend of Sleepy Hollow and you will see the 800 field soon. There are more 5XX fields on the next slide



Here are MARC fields 500-655 for The Headless Horseman by Natalie Standiford. Notice that I added quoted information from the front and back covers in the 500 fields (General Note).

Above are the 700-830 MARC fields for The Headless Horseman by Natalie Standiford. I created the first 700 field (Added Entry—Personal Name) for the transcriber. The heading is not controlled, since an authority record does not exist for Dorothy M. Wall. I created the second 700 field for the original work, Legend of Sleepy Hollow by Washington Irving.



On the left is the first page of text and braille from Henry and Mudge: the first book by Cynthia Rylant. On the right is the first page of text and braille from The Missing Tooth by Joanna Cole. As you can see, the text is on the first line and then the braille is on the following line. For both WorldCat records, I added a 500 (General Note): 500 __ ‡a Alternate lines of print and braille on each leaf.



RESOURCES

- MAXWELL, ROBERT L. (2013). MAXWELL'S
 HANDBOOK FOR RDA: RESOURCE
 DESCRIPTION & ACCESS: EXPLAINING AND
 ILLUSTRATING RDA: RESOURCE DESCRIPTION
 AND ACCESS USING MARC21.
- OCLC'S BIBLIOGRAPHIC FORMATS AND STANDARDS (BFAS), HTTPS://WWW.OCLC.ORG/BIBFORMATS/EN. HTML

35

As always, I have consulted OCLC's Bibliographic Formats and Standards for guidance and to look at their wonderful examples. I have created a Word document with fields that I add to each bibliographic record as well as alternate fields that might need to be added. I can share this, if anyone is interested. There really is very little documentation available for cataloging braille books, so if anyone has a great resource they are willing to share, that would be wonderful!



Does anyone have any questions?



On the call today are Ian Anderson, Heidi Margold, Erin Rose, Cheri Schuler-Faust, and myself, Dr. Pamela Thomas.