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# NUMERALS

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### **C.1. GENERAL RULE**

**C.1A.** Apply the following rules to all items published in the nineteenth century or later. Apply them also to items published before the nineteenth century unless rules 2.12-2.18 instruct otherwise.

### **C.2. ARABIC VS. ROMAN**

#### **C.2A. Heading**

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**C.2A1.** Use roman numerals in headings for persons (e.g., rulers, popes) and for corporate bodies identified by names including roman numerals unless, in the case of a corporate body, a particular rule instructs otherwise (see 24.7B2).

**John XXII, Pope**

**C.2A2.** In uniform titles, use roman numerals that are integral parts of the name of the work.

**Sancho II y el cerco de Zamora**

In the case of numerals used to identify particular parts of a work, follow the instructions in the appropriate rule (see 25.6A2, 25.18A3).

### **C.2B. Description**

**C.2B1.** Substitute arabic numerals for roman in the following areas and elements of the bibliographic description:

- a) in an edition statement
- b) in the material (or type of publication) specific details area unless a particular rule directs otherwise (see 3.3B2) or unless C.2B2 applies
- c) in the date of publication, distribution, etc., element
- d) in the other physical details element of the physical description area
- e) in the series numbering in the series area unless C.2B2 applies.

**C.2B2.** Use roman numerals in the areas and elements listed in C.2B1 if the substitution of arabic numerals makes the statement less clear (e.g., when roman and Arabic numerals are used in conjunction to distinguish the volume, section, series, or other group from the number, part, or other division of that group).

(The Washington papers ; vol. IV, 36)

**C.2B3.** When using roman numerals, give them in capitals except those used in paging or page references and those appearing in lowercase in the chief source of information or in quoted notes. Use lowercase roman numerals in paging or page references even when capitals appear in the item.

xliii, 289p.

## **C.3. ARABIC NUMERALS VS. NUMBERS EXPRESSED AS WORDS**

### **C.3A. Headings**

**C.3A1.** Retain numbers expressed as words in the names of corporate bodies unless a particular rule instructs otherwise (see 24.7B2).

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### **Four Corners Geological Society**

**C.3A2.** Retain numbers expressed as words in uniform titles if they are an integral part of the name of the work. In the case of numbers used to identify particular parts of a work, follow the instructions in the appropriate rule (see 25.6A2, 25.18A3).

### **Quinze joies du mariage**

#### **C.3B. Description**

**C.3B1.** Substitute arabic numerals for numbers expressed as words in the following areas and elements of the bibliographic description:

- a) in an edition statement
- b) in the material (or type of publication) specific details area unless a particular rule directs otherwise (see 3.3B2)
- c) in the date of publication, distribution, etc. element unless a particular rule directs otherwise (see 1.4F1)
- d) in the physical description area
- e) in the series numbering.

#### **C.4. NUMERALS BEGINNING NOTES**

**C.4A.** Express a numeral that is the first word of a note in words unless the note is a quotation. In the latter case, give the numeral as it appears in the source.

First ed. published in 1954  
"5th anniversary printing" – T.p. verso  
Four no. a year, 1931; 5 no. a year, 1932-1934

#### **C.5. ORIENTAL NUMERALS**

**C.5A.** In cataloguing Arabic alphabet, Far Eastern, Greek, Hebrew, Indic, etc., materials, substitute roman numerals or Western-style arabic numerals for numerals in the vernacular as instructed in the following rules.

**C.5B.** Use roman numerals in romanized headings for persons identified by numerals (e.g., rulers).

**C.5C.** Use Western-style arabic numerals in romanized headings for corporate bodies and in uniform titles.

**Thawrat 25 Mayu, 1969**  
**Lajnah al- 'Ulya li-Ihtifalat 14 Tammuz**



## NUMERALS

1<sup>o</sup>, 1<sup>a</sup>, 2<sup>o</sup>, 2<sup>a</sup>, 3<sup>o</sup>, 3<sup>a</sup>, etc.  
(*Italian*)

**C.8C.** For Chinese, Japanese, and Korean items, accompany the arabic numeral by the character indicating that the numeral is ordinal.

**C.8D.** If the usage of a language cannot be ascertained, use the form 1., 2., 3., etc.