



Program for Cooperative Cataloging  
NACO: Name Authority Cooperative Program

## **SERIES TRAINING FOR PCC PARTICIPANTS**

**Series Statements and Series Authority Records**

**Session 6b:**

**Constructing the Series Authorized Access Point**

**Program for Cooperative Cataloging**

**Standing Committee on Training**

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# **Series Statements and Series Authority Records**

## **Session 6b: Constructing the Series Authorized Access Point**

### **Summary**

This session provides information that will help the trainee construct authorized access points (AAPs) for series. This session also includes information about determining how many series AAPs are needed in various situations.

### **Objectives**

At the end of this session you should be able to:

- Determine how many authorized access points are necessary in a given situation
- Construct an authorized access point for a series



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## Introduction

### Series Authorized Access points as Authoritative

The authorized access point is the first (and most important) piece of authoritative information in the Series Authority Record (SAR). By specifying the form to be used in the 8XX fields of all analytic bibliographic records, the access point in the 1XX field of the Series Authority Record provides consistency and thus efficient retrieval.

The only other field in the authority record that is authoritative in this way is the 642 field, which provides an example of the Series numbering.

### How Many Series and Authorized Access Points Should Be Created?

This depends on the situation. Below are discussed the various situations that can arise, with references to the relevant sessions of this series training documentation.

#### Title Change

If a series title changes, the change may be considered major or minor (see *RDA 2.3.2.13*). If the change is considered ‘major,’ a new record with a new authorized access point is created. If the change is considered ‘minor,’ no new record is created; nor, generally, is the authorized access point changed. The minor change may be recorded as a variant access point if this is thought to be important. This question of major-vs.-minor title change applies only to series that are serials, not to series that are multipart monographs. It is further discussed in *Session 8: Related Series*. Changes in title proper of **multipart monographs are discussed in Session 10: Multipart Monographs**.

#### Main Series/Subseries

The situation in which two series could be considered to be independent of each other or as levels of a hierarchy is discussed in *Session 2: Recording the Series Statement*. Further aspects of it are discussed in *Session 9: Subseries*.

#### Re-establishing a Series

“Re-establishing a series” means upgrading a SAR created under earlier cataloguing rules to RDA. This topic is covered in *Session 4: Recording Series Attributes*.

#### Original & Republication

This situation is discussed in *Session 5: Treatment Decisions*.

## Series in More Than One Language

### ***1. Individual issues within the series appear in different languages but are not translations***

Frequently individual issues in a series appear in different languages simply because the authors of the individual issues write in different languages. The series title itself may remain stable on all issues (one language presentation of the series title, regardless of the content of the individual issues); or it may appear in the language of the issue; or it may appear in more than one language on individual issues (parallel titles).

In this case there is only one expression of the series-work as a whole; hence only one (work-level) authority record is required, and only one form will appear in access points (8XX fields in bibliographic records).

When encountering a series for the first time the cataloger should search the database (e.g. OCLC) or other sources (e.g., the publisher's website) for information about the series, bearing in mind that presentation of the series title might appear in different languages.

The preferred title of the series is chosen, as other preferred titles for works, by following RDA 6.2.2.4. Choose the form of the title in the original language by which the work is commonly identified. If it is not clear what the original language is (as in the case of a series with issues in different languages), RDA instructs us to choose the title proper of "the original edition." "The original edition" refers to the work as a whole, not just the first issue or volume. Usually the title proper of the first issue is chosen as the preferred title, but bear in mind the "commonly identified" principle. The cataloger is to determine the title by which the series is commonly identified. If the first issue appears with English text and an English series statement, but the next 20 issues appear in French with a French series statement, the cataloger might be justified in concluding that the French title proper is the title by which the series is commonly identified.

### Examples

Some individual volumes in the series *Transformationen der Antike* appear in German and others appear in English. Series statements are given consistently in German on all volumes. This is the simplest possible case: one series statement; one expression of the series; one series authority record; one authorized access point.

010	no2007087685
040	[MARC code] \$b eng \$e rda \$c [MARC code]
130 0	Transformationen der Antike
642	Bd. 2 \$5 DPCC \$5 [MARC code]
643	Berlin \$b De Gruyter
644	f \$5 [MARC code]
645	t \$5 DPCC \$5 [MARC code]
646	s \$5 [MARC code]
670	Neuplatonismus und Ästhetik, 2007: \$b series title page (Transformationen der Antike)

Individual volumes of the series *West-Slavic contributions* have been published in English or German. Both the English series statement and the German series statement *Westslavische Beiträge* appear as parallel series statements on all volumes. The first volume was in English. The cataloger judged that the English title was the commonly known title and chose it as the preferred title of the series. The German title is given as a variant. There are two series statements, but there is only one expression of the series; one series authority record; one authorized access point.

010	n 88524139
040	[MARC code] \$b eng \$e rda \$c [MARC code]
130 0	West Slavic contributions
430 0	Westslavische Beiträge
642	vol. 1 \$5 DPCC \$5 [MARC code]
643	Frankfurt am Main \$a New York \$b Peter Lang
644	f \$5 [MARC code]
645	t \$5 DPCC \$5 [MARC code]
646	s \$5 [MARC code]
670	Jaroslav Hašek, 1883-1983 : proceedings of the International Hašek-Symposium Bamberg, June 24 - 27, 1983, 1989: \$b series title page (West Slavic contributions; Westslavische Beiträge)

## **2. One or more individual issues within the series appear in an original language and in translation<sup>1</sup>**

If one or more issues/volumes in a series are translated into another language and the translated issues/volumes bear the series statement (usually in the new language), the series exists in more than one expression.

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<sup>1</sup> On November 1, 2016, the PCC Policy Committee (PoCo) approved the guidelines given in the paper “Authorized Access Points for Translations : Issues and Recommendations.” In brief, the policy requires all authority records for expressions to be “differentiated” (i.e., represent a specific expression), including a requirement that all authorized access points for expressions have a qualifier beyond the language element, and forbids the creation of new authority records for undifferentiated language expressions. The policy as currently proposed excludes series, but the recommendations below extend these more general guidelines to translated (including bilingual) series.

Choose the preferred title for the series following RDA 6.2.2.4. Use the most commonly presented form of title (usually the title on the first issue or volume). If the series is simultaneously issued in different languages and no title is clearly the most common form, choose the title proper of the resource you have in hand. Create an authority record and authorized access point for the translation following RDA 6.27.3 by adding the language to the preferred title and an “other distinguishing characteristic” for the specific expression.

If following LC’s practice (LC/PCC-PS for 6.27.3), use the authorized access point for the work in bibliographic records to identify instances of the expression in the original language. Alternately, PCC libraries may create a differentiated authorized access point (and corresponding authority record) for the expression in the original language and use that to identify the expression.

### Monographic series

The series *Canada close up* is an example of a series that exists in more than one expression. Titles are simultaneously issued in English and French. English titles bear the series statement *Canada close up*; French titles bear the series statement *Le Canada vu de près*. The publisher’s website (Scholastic Canada) shows that all the French titles exist in English but not all the English titles have French translations; further, the authors appear to be English-speaking. The cataloger therefore concludes that the original language of most if not all volumes in the series was English.

#### *Authority record for the series-work*

010	__ nr2005028017
040	__ [MARC code] \$b eng \$e rda \$c [MARC code]
046	__ \$k 2005 \$2 edtf
130	0_ Canada close up
380	__ Series (Publications) \$a Monographic series \$2 lcsh
551	__ \$i Subject: \$a Canada \$w r
643	__ Toronto \$a New York \$b Scholastic Canada
644	__ f \$5 [MARC code]
645	__ t \$5 DPCC \$5 [MARC code]
646	__ s \$5 [MARC code]
670	__ Sun and storms, 2005: \$b title page (Canada close up)
670	__ Scholastic Canada website, 7 December 2016 \$b (Canada close up; titles also appear in French with series title Le Canada vu de près; original language appears to be English)

*Authority record for the French expression*

010	_ no2015058621
040	_ [MARC code] \$b eng \$e rda \$c [MARC code]
046	_ \$k 2005 \$2 edtf
130 0	_ Canada close up. \$l French \$s (Éditions Scholastic)
377	_ fre
381	_ Series (Publications) \$a Monographic series \$2 lcsh
430 0	_ Canada vu de près
643	_ Toronto, Ontario \$b Éditions Scholastic
644	_ f \$5 [MARC code]
645	_ t \$5 DPCC \$5 [MARC code]
646	_ s \$5 [MARC code]
670	_ Gouvernements du Canada, 2013: \$b title page (Le Canada vu de près)
670	_ OCLC, April 28, 2015 \$b (Canada vu de près = Canada close up; 2005- )

*Authority record for the English expression if specified in bibliographic record*

040	_ [MARC code] \$b eng \$e rda \$c [MARC code]
046	_ \$k 2005 \$2 edtf
130 0	_ Canada close up. \$l English \$s (Scholastic Canada)
377	_ eng
381	_ Series (Publications) \$a Monographic series \$2 lcsh
643	_ Toronto \$a New York \$b Scholastic Canada
644	_ f \$5 [MARC code]
645	_ t \$5 DPCC \$5 [MARC code]
646	_ s \$5 [MARC code]
670	_ Canadian government, 2013: \$b title page (Canada close up)

Multipart monographs

Translations of multipart monograph series are quite common. Create a work-level authority record for the series.<sup>2</sup> Create an expression-level authority record for the translation; expression-level authority records for expressions in the original language may also be created if needed.

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<sup>2</sup> Be careful when evaluating existing authority records for multipart monograph series. NACO practice under AACR2 frequently established expressions of multipart monographs as though they were separate works. For example, J.R.R. Tolkien's *Lord of the rings* currently has 11 work-level authority records, all but one with qualifiers. Most of these represent spoken word versions, which are in fact expressions, not different works. When encountered these should be consolidated and/or revised. There should be only one work-level SAR; all versions should be recorded in expression-level SARs.

040 \_\_ [MARC code] \$b eng \$e rda \$c [MARC code]  
 046 \_\_ \$k 1964 \$l 1968 \$2 edtf  
 100 1\_ Alexander, Lloyd. \$t Chronicles of Prydain  
 380 \_\_ Series (Publications) \$2 lcsh  
 380 \_\_ Multipart monograph  
 380 \_\_ Fantasy fiction \$a Bildungsromans \$a Novels \$2 lcgft  
 400 1\_ Alexander, Lloyd. \$t Prydain series  
 430 \_0 Chronicles of Prydain  
 400 1\_ Alexander, Lloyd. \$t Prydain chronicles  
 642 \_\_ 1 \$5 DPCC \$5 [MARC code]  
 643 \_\_ New York \$b H. Holt  
 644 \_\_ f \$5 [MARC code]  
 645 \_\_ t \$5 DPCC \$5 [MARC code]  
 646 \_\_ s \$5 [MARC code]  
 670 \_\_ The book of three, 1999: \$b CIP data sheet (The chronicles of Prydain, 1)  
 670 \_\_ Wikipedia, 26 July 2014 \$b (The chronicles of Prydain; published 1964-1968; also known as Prydain series and The Prydain chronicles; series of novels)

046 \_\_ \$k 1987 \$l 1994 \$2 edtf  
 040 \_\_ [MARC code] \$b eng \$e rda \$c [MARC code]  
 100 1\_ Alexander, Lloyd. \$t Chronicles of Prydain. \$l Spanish \$s (Solé)  
 336 \_\_ text \$2 rdacontent  
 377 \_\_ spa  
 381 \_\_ Solé<sup>1</sup>  
 400 1\_ Alexander, Lloyd. \$t Crónicas de Prydain \$s (Solé)  
 500 1\_ \$i Translator: \$a Solé, Albert \$w r  
 643 \_\_ Barcelona \$b Ediciones Martínez Roca, S.A.  
 644 \_\_ f \$5 [MARC code]  
 645 \_\_ t \$5 DPCC \$5 [MARC code]  
 646 \_\_ s \$5 [MARC code]  
 670 \_\_ Alexander, Lloyd. El castillo de Llyr, 1990 : \$b cover (Crónicas de Prydain).  
 670 \_\_ Tercera fundación, via WWW, 26 July 2014 \$b (Crónicas de Prydain; translation of Albert Solé first published 1987-1994)

046	__ \$k 1967 \$2 edtf
040	__ [MARC code] \$b eng \$e rda \$c [MARC code]
100	1_ Alexander, Lloyd. \$t Chronicles of Prydain. \$l English. \$s Spoken word (Langton) <sup>3</sup>
336	__ spoken word \$2 rdacontent
377	__ eng
381	__ Langton
381	__ Series (Publications) \$2 lcsh
381	__ Multipart monograph
381	__ Audiobooks \$2 lcgft
400	1_ Alexander, Lloyd. \$t Prydain chronicles \$w nne
430	_0 Prydain chronicles
500	1_ \$i Narrator: \$a Langton, James \$w r
642	__ bk. 2 \$5 DPCC \$5 [MARC code]
643	__ New York \$b Listening Library
644	__ f \$5 [MARC code]
645	__ t \$5 DPCC \$5 [MARC code]
646	__ s \$5 [MARC code]
670	__ The black cauldron, 2004: \$b disc label (The Prydain chronicles)
670	__ OCLC, 9 December 2016 \$b (The Prydain chronicles; all volumes read by James Langton)

### Series that consist of bilingual resources

Some series consist entirely of bilingual resources (e.g., books with a text in one language and translation of the text on facing pages). These are *not* examples of translated series. One of the characteristics of such a series as a work is that each title in the series is a bilingual resource. The series itself has not been translated: the series *consists of* texts with translations. For example, the series *Portuguese insights* issues Portuguese texts with facing English translations. Each issued text consists of two expressions, one Portuguese and one English, and so would be represented in bibliographic records by two expression access points in 7XX fields, but the series itself exists in only one expression, and so is represented by a single work-level access point in a bibliographic record (830 field).

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<sup>3</sup> Provisional coding. When OCLC and LC authorize the use of subfield \$h, this will be coded “Alexander, Lloyd. \$t Chronicles of Prydain. \$l English. \$h Spoken word \$s (Langton)”

010	no2012048774
040	[MARC code]\$b eng \$e rda \$c [MARC code]
046	\$k 2012 \$2 edtf
130	0 Portuguese insights
380	Series (Publications) \$a Monographic series \$2 lcsh
380	Bilingual books \$2 lcsh
642	1 \$5 DPCC \$5 [MARC code]
643	Coimbra \$b G.C., Gráfica de Coimbra
644	f \$5 [MARC code]
645	t \$5 DPCC \$5 [MARC code]
646	s \$5 [MARC code]
667	Includes subtitle: Bilingual text collection
670	Contos do Portugal rural, 2012: \$b series title page (Portuguese insights : bilingual text collection)

Other examples of this type of series include *Loeb classical library*, which consists entirely of ancient texts in either Greek or Latin with facing English translation and *The defiant muse*, which issues feminist poetry in non-English languages with facing English translation. Bilingual-book series geared toward children are fairly common, such as the *Fabulas bilingües* series, which issues children's stories in Spanish and English bilingual books.

In all of these cases there is only one expression of the series, and so only one access point is needed in bibliographic records and only one, work-level, authority record is created.

### Different Media Type/Carrier Type

Media Type and Carrier Type are RDA manifestation elements. When either changes from one version of a series to another (e.g. print vs. online) a new manifestation is created, but not a new expression (much less a new work). Use the same SAR for both manifestations of the series. Do not attempt to create separate authorized access points for versions that differ only in Media or Carrier Type (RDA does not currently have any instructions for manifestation-level authorized access points).

Whenever two or more SARs are encountered in the database for versions of the same series issued in different media or carrier types, keep only one of the records and report the remaining ones for deletion to your NACO liaison. Merge any useful information from the cancelled record or records into the remaining record.

## Letters: Part of the Authorized Access Point or Part of the Numbering?

When a letter appears in proximity with a series statement, the letter may indicate that there are two numbering systems and thus two series. This is another situation where we must examine bibliographic records for additional issues, or the issues themselves.

Here are the scenarios that a cataloger is likely to find:

1. Multiple numbering systems/Multiple SARs
2. Single numbering system/Single SAR

### ***Multiple Numbering Systems/Multiple SARs***

The cataloger may find that there are two numbering systems, because there is duplication of issue numbers for different letters.

*Example:*

1. Technology today A	2. Technology today B
3. Technology today A	3. Technology today B
4. Technology today A	4. Technology today B

In this case there are two series and two SARs will be needed. The letter is part of the series title.

130 #0 \$a Technology today A
642 ## \$a 1 \$5 DPCC \$5 InU

130 #0 \$a Technology today B
642 ## \$a 2 \$5 DPCC \$5 InU

### ***Single Numbering System/Single SAR***

This scenario might itself represent one of two ‘sub-scenarios’:

- a. Letters differ from issue to issue but the numbers don’t repeat
- b. Letters are same from issue to issue and the numbers don’t repeat

#### ***Sub-scenario a. Letters differ from issue to issue but the numbers don’t repeat***

The cataloger may determine that, although there are different letters, there is no duplication of issue numbers for different letters. So there is only one numbering sequence, and only one numbering system.

*Example:*

M1 Financial indicators  
B2 Financial indicators  
K3 Financial indicators

In this case we have one series access point and one SAR.

In the analytic bibliographic records there is a difference between the series statement's numbering and the access point's numbering.

*Bibliographic record fields:*

490 #1 \$a Financial indicators ; \$v M1  
830 #1 \$a Financial indicators ; \$v 1.

490 #1 \$a Financial indicators ; \$v B2  
830 #0 \$a Financial indicators ; \$v 2.

The authority record, in the 642 field, indicates that the form of the volume numbering in the access point should omit the letter, to facilitate indexing and clarity for scanning the series listing.

130 #0 \$a Financial indicators  
642 ## \$a 1

***Sub-scenario b. Letters are same from issue to issue and the numbers don't repeat***

Or the cataloger may determine that there is only one letter, the same on all issues.

A1 Laboratory methods  
A2 Laboratory methods  
A3 Laboratory methods

Here we have one series access point and one authority record. We transcribe the letter as part of the numbering in the series statement and in the access point; the letter will not interfere with a clear display of the volumes.

830 #0 \$a Laboratory methods ; \$v A1.  
830 #0 \$a Laboratory methods ; \$v A2.  
830 #0 \$a Laboratory methods ; \$v A3.

In the absence of clear evidence of any discernible pattern, the default decision is to create a single SAR.

## Constructing the Series Authorized Access Point

The first three steps in formulating the series authorized access point are the same as formulating the authorized access point for any work or expression:

1. the authorized access point for creator, if applicable (*RDA Chapter 19*)
2. the preferred title of the work (*RDA 6.2.2*)
3. as needed, one or more qualifiers: Form of Work; Date of Work; Place of Origin of Work; Other Distinguishing Characteristic of the Work (*RDA 6.27.1.9*); Content Type; Date of Expression; Language of Expression; Other Distinguishing Characteristic of the Expression (*RDA 6.27.3*)

Remember that you are formulating the authorized access point for the work or expression as a whole. When constructing series authorized access points representing special types of works, it will be necessary to consult the specialized instructions for musical works (*RDA 6.28.1*), legal works (*RDA 6.29.1*), religious works (*RDA 6.30.1*) and official communications (*RDA 6.31.1*).

### Step 1: The Authorized Access Point for Creator, if applicable

The first decision in constructing an authorized series access point is the same decision we make in constructing the authorized access point for any other work: does the work have a creator, and if so is the creator part of the authorized access point?

*RDA Chapter 19* concerns “Persons, Families, and Corporate Bodies Associated with a Work.” The instructions on whether to begin the authorized access point for the work with a corporate body as creator (*RDA 19.2.1.1.1*) can be summarized as: only if 1) the corporate body is “responsible for originating, issuing, or causing [the work] to be issued”; *and*, 2) the work falls into one of the eight categories given in the instruction. Notable cases in which a corporate body name begins the work’s authorized access point include: annual reports; guides to a library, museum or archive collection; standards series; conference proceedings series; and cartographic series.

When a work (here, a series) does have a **corporate body** as its creator, the authorized access point representing the work consists of: a) the authorized access point representing that corporate body, *plus*, b) the preferred title for the work. For such series, the authorized access point will look like:

110 2# \$a Museo del Prado. \$t Catálogo de pinturas
110 1# \$a Indiana. \$b Geological Survey. \$t Petroleum exploration map

In this, and in other situations in which the name of a corporate body is an element in the series authorized access point, the corporate body itself must be established in conformity with *RDA*. If it has not been established it should be established at the same time as the series authority record is created.

A work can have a **family** as its creator; in this case the authorized access point representing the work would resemble the example above involving a corporate-body creator. But this situation will be extremely rare in series work.

**Multipart monographs:** When a series has a person as its creator it will almost always be a multipart monograph (because unlike a serial it has a predetermined conclusion, i.e., eventually the person will die and stop making additions to the series). The authorized access point consists of:

1. the authorized access point representing that person
2. the preferred title for the work.

## Step 2: The Preferred Title of the Work

### Series Title and Its Acronym/Initialism

If both a series title and its acronym or initialism are present in the resource, they may appear in different locations and the priority order of sources prescribes which to choose as the preferred title. However, that is not always the case. If both appear on the series title page (or another source being used to choose the preferred title), we prefer the full-form title as the preferred title (see *RDA* 2.3.2.5).

*on series t.p.:*

IFTF  
*Investing for the Future*

130 #0 \$a Investing for the future

### Inaccuracies in the Title

If a title contains a typographical error, *RDA* 1.7.9 prescribes "... transcribe an inaccuracy or a misspelled word unless the instructions for a specific element indicate otherwise." But *RDA* 2.3.1.4 instructs "For a serial or an integrating resource, correct obvious typographic errors in the title proper. Make a note recording the title as it appears on the source of information." The preferred title is the title with the typographical error corrected (*LC-PCC PS* 6.2.2.8), although the transcription in field 490 of the analytic (bibliographic) record will preserve the inaccuracy.

*authority record:*

130 #0 \$a Natural wonders of the world

*bibliographic record:*

490 1# \$a Natural wonders of the wolrd  
500 ## \$a Series title should read: Natural wonders of the world.  
830 #0 \$a Natural wonders of the world.

## Choice of Language

See above, under “Series in More Than One Language”

## Letters

See above, under “Letters: Part of the Authorized Access Point or Part of the Numbering?”

## Omissions from the Series Statement

### *Elements of the Series Statement Other Than the Title Proper*

Parallel titles, other title information, statements of responsibility and ISSN may be recorded in the series statement, but they are not part of the preferred title of the series.

### *Initial Article*

As with all titles, initial articles are not recorded as part of the preferred title of the series.

130 #0 \$a Nonesuch cygnet  
670 ## \$a Macdonald, G. At the back of the north wind, 1963: \$b t.p. (A Nonesuch cygnet)

### *An Issue Number Embedded in the Series Statement*

An issue number is included in \$a of the 490 field. But in the 830 field, it is replaced by the mark of omission (per *RDA* 2.3.1.4) and recorded in \$v.

245 10 \$a D'Entrecasteaux en Nouvelle-Calédonie / \$c Georges Pisier.  
490 #1 \$a Publication no 34 de la Société d'études historiques de la Nuvelle-Calédonie  
830 #0 \$a Publication ... de la Société d'études historiques de la Nouvelle-Calédonie ; \$v no 34.

## Step 3: As needed, one or more qualifiers

See “Session 6a: Qualifiers” of this series documentation.

## Step 4: Issue numbering, in \$v

The issue numbering is not part of the authorized access point, but the form of the numbering is important to the presentation of the authorized access point in the bibliographic record, and so is discussed here.

In many instances the issue numbering as given in the \$v of the 8XX field will have the same form as the numbering recorded in the 490 field. There are, however, four situations in which the form of the numbering in the series authorized access point will look different.

## When the Numbering Caption is Different From the Standard Abbreviation for that Word (as found in RDA Appendices B.7-B.10)

In such cases, we will change the caption to the standard form in the access point.

*Examples:*

490 1# \$a Ohio history series ; \$v vol. 8  
830 #0 \$a Ohio history series ; \$v v. 8.

490 1# \$a Corporate finance ; \$v number 9  
830 #0 \$a Corporate finance ; \$v no. 9.

## When the Issue Number is Given as a Roman Numeral

In such cases, we will change it to Arabic numerals in the access point.

*Example:*

490 1# \$a Documentatio historica ; \$v XIV  
830 #0 \$a Documentatio historica ; \$v 14.

## When the Form Found in the 642 Field of an Existing Series Authority Record is Different from the Form Found on the Resource

In such cases, the NACO cataloger may add a 670 field that notes the inconsistency of the publisher's designation system, and a 641 field (Series numbering peculiarities).

*Example:*

v. 1	Papyrus Society papers	(publ. 1957)
v. 2	Papyrus Society papers	(publ. 1957)
v. 3	Papyrus Society papers	(publ. 1959)
<b>number 4</b>	Papyrus Society papers	(publ. 1960)

*numbering example as found in existing authority record:*

642 ## \$a v. 2 \$5 DPCC \$5 InU

*bibliographic record*

490 1# \$a Papyrus Society papers ; \$v number 4  
830 #0 \$a Papyrus Society papers ; \$v v. 4.

*authority record*

641 ## \$a beginning in 1960, vols. called "number"  
 670 ## \$a [Analytic title of number 4], 1960: \$b ser. t.p. (Publications of the  
 Bridge Society ; number 4)

**When a Series Has Two Different Concurrent Numbering Systems**

In such cases, we record both enumerations in a 490 field, separated by *[space]-equal sign-[space]*. In the 8XX field, use the enumeration from the 642 field of an existing series authority record, if found.

***Year-with-number and Volume-with-number***

Physics abstracts 2002, number 2 - volume 3, number 2

*numbering example as found in existing authority record:*

642 ## \$a v. 2, no. 1 \$5 DLC

*bibliographic record:*

490 1# \$a Physics abstracts ; \$v 2002, number 2 = volume 3, number 2  
 830 #0 \$a Physics abstracts ; \$v v. 3, no. 2.

- If there is no authority record, record both numberings in the 490 field. Choose one for the series access point, preferring the one that seems more likely to appear on subsequent volumes.

***Old and new numbering (RDA 2.12.9.7 and LC-PCC PS 6.27(C))***

Studies in Folklore  
 (formerly Research in Folklore)  
 1 (81)

*numbering example as found in existing authority record:*

642 ## \$a 1 \$d numbering of later title \$5 DPCC \$5 InU  
 or  
 642 ## \$a 81 \$d numbering of earlier title \$5 DPCC \$5 InU

*bibliographic record:*

490 1# \$a Studies in folklore ; \$v 1 = 81 830 #0 \$a Studies in folklore ; \$v 1.
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In this instance, the cataloger surmised that the publisher is more likely to continue with the numbering that corresponds to the later title. Whichever choice the cataloger makes for the series access point must then be recorded in the new series authority record. The \$d can be used to clarify the situation.

### ***Whole or internal numbering***

When the year appears with a number that restarts annually, the year designation functions as a volume number. Transcribe the numbering in the 490 field exactly as found, but record the year first in the access point.

*Example:*

Medical discoveries 2/2002
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*Bibliographic record:*

490 1# \$a Medical discoveries ; \$v 2/2002 830 #0 \$a Medical discoveries ; \$v 2002/2.
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When a cataloger is upgrading an AACR2 series authority record to RDA, change the form of numbering designation in field 642 if appropriate, but only if there is evidence from the same or an earlier part than that used as the basis for identification when the series was originally established. If you do not have this evidence, do not revise the series numbering.

### **Step 5: ISSN in \$x**

An ISSN may optionally be added immediately after the \$v in the authorized access point.