



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

Table of Contents

Introduction	9
Series Authorized Access points as Authoritative.....	9
How Many Series and Authorized Access Points Should Be Created?	9
Title Change	9
Main Series/Subseries.....	9
Re-establishing a Series	9
Original & Republication	9
Series in More Than One Language	10
Different Media Type/Carrier Type.....	16
Letters: Part of the Authorized Access Point or Part of the Numbering?.....	17
Multiple Numbering Systems/Multiple SARs.....	17
Single Numbering System/Single SAR.....	17
Constructing the Series Authorized Access Point	19
Step 1: The Authorized Access Point for Creator, if applicable	19
Step 2: The Preferred Title of the Work.....	20
Series Title and Its Acronym/Initialism	20
Inaccuracies in the Title	20
Choice of Language	21
Letters	21
Omissions from the Series Statement	21
Elements of the Series Statement Other Than the Title Proper	21
Initial Article	21
An Issue Number Embedded in the Series Statement.....	21
Step 3: As needed, one or more qualifiers	21
Step 4: Issue numbering, in \$v	21
When the Numbering Caption is Different From the Standard Abbreviation for that Word (as found in RDA Appendices B.7-B.10)	22
When the Issue Number is Given as a Roman Numeral	22
When the Form Found in the 642 Field of an Existing Series Authority Record is Different from the Form Found on the Resource.....	22
When a Series Has Two Different Concurrent Numbering Systems.....	23

Year-with-number and Volume-with-number 23

Old and new numbering (RDA 2.12.9.7 and LC-PCC PS 6.27(C))..... 23

Whole or internal numbering 24

Step 5: ISSN in \$x..... 24

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 *Westslavishe 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_ Westslavishe 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;
      Westslavishe Beiträge)

```

2. One or more individual issues within the series appear in an original language and in translation¹

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.

¹ 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 lcsb
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 lcs
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 lcs
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.² 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.

² 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
 400 1_ Alexander, Lloyd. \$t Crónicas de Prydain \$s (Solé)
 500 1_ \$i Translator: \$a Solé, Albert \$w r
 643 __ Barcelona \$b Ediciones Martinez 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)3
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).

³ 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.:

<p>IFTF <i>Investing for the Future</i></p>

<p>130 #0 \$a Investing for the future</p>
--

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:

<p>130 #0 \$a Natural wonders of the world</p>
--

bibliographic record:

<p>490 1# \$a Natural wonders of the world 500 ## \$a Series title should read: Natural wonders of the world. 830 #0 \$a Natural wonders of the world.</p>
--

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 Nouvelle-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	(<i>publ. 1957</i>)
v. 2	Papyrus Society papers	(<i>publ. 1957</i>)
v. 3	Papyrus Society papers	(<i>publ. 1959</i>)
number 4	Papyrus Society papers	(<i>publ. 1960</i>)

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.

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

Bibliographic record:

490 1# \$a Medical discoveries ; \$v 2/2002
830 #0 \$a Medical discoveries ; \$v 2002/2.

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.