



SERIES TRAINING FOR PCC PARTICIPANTS

Series Statements and Series Authority Records

Session 8: Related Series

**Program for Cooperative Cataloging
Standing Committee on Training**

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Series Statements and Series Authority Records

Session 8: Related Series

Summary

This session addresses situations in which a series has undergone a major change that requires the creation of another series authority record (SAR), a new authorized access point (AAP) for the monographic series or series-like phrase (note that the question of how to incorporate minor changes (i.e., variant access points) into a SAR is not the main focus here; for that, see Session 7, Variant Access Points). Most of the changes discussed in this session are sequential earlier-later relationships since they are the most common, but other types of relationships are briefly touched upon.

Multipart monographs are not included: *RDA* 6.1.3.1 instructs the cataloger to create a new description if there is a change in the mode of issuance or media type *and* there is a change in the responsibility for the work. However, LC-PCC PS 6.1.3.1 states not to change the AAP for the work when subsequent volumes indicate additional creators, but to record additional creators if considered to be important. Change in a SAR for a multipart monograph is primarily indicated in the 670 and 4XX fields. See Session 10, “Multipart Monographs”, for more discussion of this situation.

Objectives

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

- identify when a major change has occurred in a series that requires the creation of an authority record for the new authorized access point for the series
- construct SARs for related series
- locate applicable instructions in *RDA* and corresponding LC-PCC policy statement for series changes

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Introduction

Series and Serials

The *Resource Description & Access (RDA)* instructions for serial changes apply to monographic series. It is understood that a monographic series is a serial work, since a monographic series meets the *RDA* glossary definition of “serial” and is included there as one example of a type of serial. *LC-PCC PS 2.3.2.13* for serial changes also states explicitly that the instructions apply to monographic series and extends the instructions to include series-like phrases.

The History of Changes in Cataloging Codes

Briefly noted below are the ways that the procedures for processing serial changes have varied over the years.

- ALA: “Latest entry”: one record representing the current title, with references/entries for the earlier titles/entries
- AACR: “Successive entry”: one record for each “change”, with linking notes. A title of short duration was noted in a serial record without creating a new entry
- AACR2: “Successive entry”: one record for each “change”, with linking notes. A new entry was made for all but minor title changes, including for a possible title of short duration. A major revision in 2002 included additional exceptions for minor changes
- *RDA*: “Successive entry”: the “change” instructions have been carried over from AACR2 to *RDA*, and from the Library of Congress Rule Interpretations, in the form of Library of Congress-Program for Cooperative Cataloging Policy Statements (LC-PCC PS)

NOTE: The instructions for major and minor title proper changes had evolved especially with the 2002 revision of the AACR2 rules. It is not necessary to apply the new instructions to earlier AAPs for series and consolidate multiple AAPs because the new instructions would have exempted a major change. According to Descriptive Cataloging Manual (DCM) Z1, Name and Series Authority Records, catalogers are urged to refrain from unnecessary changes to 1XX fields, so as to minimize bibliographic maintenance in associated records.

Identifying Series Change at Work, Expression, and Manifestation Levels

A series in *RDA* correlates to an AAP for a work or expression, as is discussed elsewhere in this training material. Therefore, *RDA* 6.1.3, *Changes Affecting the Identification of a Work* is an important section -- specifically *RDA* 6.1.3.2 *Works Issued as Serials*. A change for the AAP for the series occurs at the work level (*RDA* 6.1.3.2). But the instructions for change at the manifestation level are also taken into consideration: *RDA* 1.6 *Changes Requiring a New Description*, 2.3.2.12 *Recording Changes in the Title Proper*, and 2.3.2.13 *Major and Minor Changes in the Title Proper of a Serial* (and LC-PCC PS 2.3.2.13).

Sources of information

It is important to compare series title changes from the preferred source of information for the series. Do not compare variant forms found in sources other than the preferred source for your issue. Also, compare forms in the preferred sources with the existing SAR 1XX.

According to *RDA* 2.12.2.2, the preferred sources of information for a series are, in order of preference:

- Series title page
- Another source within the resource (refers to *RDA* 2.2.2; and 2.2.2.2 *Resource of one or more pages...*), where it instructs to utilize a title page, or if lacking a title page:
 - a cover (or an image of a cover)
 - a caption (or an image of a caption)
 - a masthead (or an image of a masthead)
 - a colophon (or an image of a colophon)
- Another source of information (*RDA* 2.2.4).
(See also Session 2, Sources for the series title)

Example:

The same form of series title is present on a new resource, but it is not in the preferred source.

Existing SAR:
130 #0 \$a Investigating science for you

New resource being cataloged: on series title page: Investigating Science; analytic title page: Investigating Science for You. A new form of the series statement is now in the preferred source, so a new SAR is created:

New SAR:
130 #0 \$a Investigating science

Conventions for MARC Series Authority Records (SARs)

This section deals with the conventions for coding and formulating the MARC Series Authority Record (SAR) representing the AAP for the series, including the indication and justification of earlier/later AAPs.

Earlier/Later

As we saw in a previous section, “The History of Changes in Cataloging Codes,” the term “successive entry” is often used, especially by serial catalogers, to refer to new records created. The records are connected to each other via a MARC 5XX field in the SAR. The 5XX for numbered series use subfield \$i (Relationship information) and control subfield \$w code “r” (Relationship designation in subfield \$i or \$4) and use terms from RDA Appendix J (for works and expressions) when applying RDA relationship designators in 5XXs (DCM Z1, *5XX See Also From Tracings*). (Note that DCM Z1, *Tracings and References, General Information, 4XX Fields* instructs not to use these subfields and codes for 4XX fields). These fields should be used whenever the later/earlier chronological relationship is evident.

Other Relationships

For series, less-frequently-occurring relationships between SARs can also be recorded as necessary. For example, you can record a derivative expression relationship such as a translated series issued parallel with the original language series, or an equivalent manifestation relationship such as a series issued in a different format (e.g., print vs. microform). (See also the section below, Related Works, Expressions, and Relationship Designators).

Use of the 670 Field to Justify Headings and Variants

Justification for the change in the 5XX reference is given in the 670 field. It is not necessary to cite the exact last/first volumes where the change occurred -- the purpose is to record the usage, not the exact history. If necessary, also cite information about the change even if it is not found on the piece at hand. For example, a previous issue of the series not in hand may be the best source for documenting the change. Therefore, it is possible to use a 670 from the earlier series title SAR to justify the 5XX in the later AAP, and vice versa.

Examples:

- Justifying 1XX and 5XX with 670s:

130 #0 \$a Planning atlas
 410 2# \$a Rand McNally and Company. \$b Commercial Map Division. \$t Planning atlas
 530 #0 \$w r \$i Continued by (work): \$a Sales & marketing planning atlas
 670 ## \$a Rand McNally sales & marketing city/county planning atlas, 1989: \$b t.p. (Planning atlas)
 670 ## \$a Rand McNally sales & marketing planning atlas 3-digit zip code data, c1990: verso of t.p. (Sales & marketing planning atlas)

- 670s used reciprocally in SARs (also including RDA relationship designators in 530 fields):

Earlier AAP:

130 #0 \$a Studies in spatial analysis
 530 #0 \$w r \$i Continued by (work): \$a Studies in spatial economic analysis
 670 ## \$a Industrial mobility and migration ... c1983: \$b p. ii (Studies in spatial analysis)
 670 ## \$a Spatial cycles, c1986: ser. t.p. (Studies in spatial economic analysis)

Later AAP:

130 #0 \$a Studies in spatial economic analysis
 530 #0 \$w r \$i Continuation of (work): \$a Studies in spatial analysis
 670 ## \$a Spatial cycles, c1986: \$b ser. t.p. (Studies in spatial economic analysis)
 670 ## \$a Industrial mobility and migration ... c1983: p. ii (Studies in spatial analysis)

NOTE: In existing SARs, you may see the 675 field used to justify 5XXs. This was valid MARC coding under earlier instructions. If you are updating a SAR for another reason, change the 675 to 670.

- Justifying information found in the same resource cited in the 670:

130 #0 \$a Wilbur S. Shepperson series in history and humanities
 530 #0 \$w r \$i Continuation of (work): \$a Nevada studies in history and political science
 670 ## \$a Shepperson, W.S. Mirage-land, 1992: \$b t.p. verso (Wilbur S. Shepperson series in history and humanities (formerly Nevada studies in history and political science))

Earlier/Later Series Not Represented by SAR

In the LC-PCC PS for 6.27.4, Variant Access Point Representing a Work or Expression, there is a section, Earlier/later Resource Not Represented by SAR:

If the earlier or later resource is not represented by its own series authority record, give the earlier or later information in a MARC 667 field instead of giving a MARC 5XX field. Add the label "[unevaluated heading]" at the end of the 667 field.

Example:

```
130 #0 $a Occasional paper (University of Singapore. Department of Political Science)
667 ## $a Continuation of (work): Singapore (City). University. Dept. of Political Science.
      Occasional paper series - Department of Political Science, University of Singapore
      [unevaluated heading]
```

(This situation is also covered in Session 7 of this training material)

Categories of Series Changes

This section addresses the following categories of series changes:

- Major change in title proper (including minor changes exceptions)
- Title of short duration
- Change in responsibility
- Translation: change in title of original
- Change in media type
- Change in mode of issuance
- Main series appears/disappears from resource
- Numbering changes (see also “Numbering Changes” in Session 6)
- Change of Place

Major Change in Title Proper

- *RDA 2.3.2.12, Recording Changes in the Title Proper*
- *RDA 2.3.2.13, Major and Minor Changes in the Title Proper of Serials*
- *LC-PCC PS 2.3.2.13*

Three Categories of Major Change in the Title Proper of a Serial

NOTE: Major changes are covered in RDA 2.3.2.13.1, which splits into two sub-instructions: 2.3.2.13.1.1 covers Languages and Scripts That Divide Text into Words, and 2.3.2.13.1.2 covers Languages and Scripts That Do Not Divide Text into Words. The discussion below focuses on 2.3.2.13.1.1.

2.3.2.13.1.1 cites three categories of major changes in the title proper of a serial:

- a) the addition, deletion, change, or reordering of any of the first five words (the first six words if the title begins with an article) unless the change belongs to one or more of the categories listed as minor changes (see 2.3.2.13.2)
- b) the addition, deletion, or change of any word after the first five words (the first six words if the title begins with an article) that changes the meaning of the title or indicates a different subject matter
- c) a change of name for a corporate body included anywhere in the title if the changed name is for a different corporate body

LC-PCC PS 2.3.2.13.2, category c) instructs that if the change of the name of the corporate body recorded as part of the title proper requires the creation of a new AAP (Name Authority Record (NAR)) for the body, consider the change to be major.

Note that category a) above is conditional and must be considered in the context of the minor change exceptions (*RDA* and *LC-PCC PS 2.3.2.13.2*) discussed briefly below. Instructions b) and c) are not conditional.

In the case of a major change in title proper, create a new AAP for the series and link the records appropriately.

For minor changes, the existing AAP for the series should be updated with variants and either cited in the 670 field or given in a general note in 667 (see also Session 7, Variant Access Points, and Session 13, Updating Authority Data).

Minor Changes

Compare the types below against the *RDA* major change instruction 2.3.2.13.1.1, category a) to determine if the situation in hand is an exception to the major change.

Further:

- *RDA 2.3.2.13.2* stipulates that in case of doubt, consider the change to be a minor change.
- *LC-PCC PS 2.3.2.13* states that multiple minor changes in the title do not equal a major change.

RDA 2.3.2.13.2 lists types a)-i), and the *LC-PCC PS* provides guidance for types a), c), e), g), h), and i).

a) Difference in the representation of a word or words anywhere in the title

This includes alternate spellings, acronyms, initialisms, dates, numbers, etc. vs. their spelled out forms, singular vs. plural, orthographic change, grammatical change such as singular vs. plural or change of case such as genitive vs. nominative, adjective vs. noun, hyphenated vs. unhyphenated words, one vs. two word compounds, etc.

Examples:

Psychological report	vs.	Psychological reports
Creative arts and crafts	vs.	Creative arts & crafts
Labor analysis study	vs.	Labour analysis study
JKL Society bulletin	vs.	JKL Society's bulletin
Nachrichten für Dokumentation	vs.	NFD
Africa news watch	vs.	African news watch
Openhouse	vs.	Open house

- b) the addition, deletion, or change of articles, prepositions, or conjunctions anywhere in the title

Examples:

Research in education	vs.	Research on education
History of Americas	vs.	History of the Americas

- c) a difference involving the name of the same corporate body and elements of its hierarchy or their grammatical connection anywhere in the title (e.g., the addition, deletion, or rearrangement of the name of the same corporate body, the substitution of a variant form)

Any variation or an absence of the same corporate body recorded as part of the title is a minor change ("Same" corporate body includes a body using a variant name that can be coded as such in authority data (MARC 21 4XX)).

Examples:

Discussion paper [issued by the International Medical Association]	vs.	Discussion paper of the International Medical Association
Iowa Farmers' Group report	vs.	IFG report
Biennial report	vs.	Biennial report to the Governor and Legislature
[recipient of the report is the same from year to year, but is added or dropped from the title]		
<i>But, major change:</i>		
Arbeitsbericht (Hochschule der Bundeswehr München. Institut für Interdependenz von Technik und Gesellschaft)	vs.	Arbeitsbericht (Universität der Bundeswehr München. Institut für Interdependenz von Technik und Gesellschaft)
[corporate body changed its name and a new NAR was created for the new body]		

- d) the addition, deletion, or change of punctuation, including initialisms and letters with separating punctuation vs. those without separating punctuation, anywhere in the title

Examples:

JMM paper series	vs.	J.M.M. paper series
Data-base applications	vs.	Data base applications

- e) a different order of titles when the title is given in more than one language on the source of information, provided that the title chosen as title proper still appears as a parallel title proper

The LC-PCC PS also states to apply this category when a title is given in more than one script, for example Latin vs. Arabic, etc. Furthermore, if the addition of a new title in another language or script appears on a later volume and it would affect the choice of title proper if the description were based on that volume, still consider the change to be minor unless the publisher has indicated in a statement of an intention to change the title or if a new ISSN appears on the volume.

Example:

On series title page:
South African medical journal
Suid Afrikaanse tydskrif vir geneeskunde
On series title page of subsequent volume:
Suid Afrikaanse tydskrif vir geneeskunde
South African medical journal

- f) the addition, deletion, or change of words anywhere in the title that link the title to the numbering

This is more applicable to non-analyzable serials, since the numbering for monographic series is rarely linked to the title.

Examples (non-analyzable serials):

Annual report for the year 2001	vs.	Annual report 2002
Tin	vs.	Tin in 2002

- g) two or more titles proper used on different issues of a serial according to a regular pattern

This is also rare for monographic series. However, the LC-PCC PS applies this category to situations in which the language of the title varies from one volume to another, according to the language of the content. This can mostly be determined retrospectively. If a statement from the publisher or the presence of a new ISSN on the resource indicates an intention to change the title, consider the change to be major.

Note, however, that variation in the language of the title from one volume to another could indicate that there are parallel language expressions of the series. If this is the case, create a work-level SAR based on the preferred title following the general instructions in RDA 6.2.2. Also create expression-level SARs for one or more of the different language expressions if they are needed to authorize series AAPs in bibliographic records (see session 6b).

- h) the addition to, deletion from, or change in the order of words in a list anywhere in the title, provided that there is no significant change in the subject matter

The LC-PCC PS states that a list means at least three terms.

This instruction is also more applicable to non-analyzable serials than to monographic series (travel guides, car manual, crafts periodicals, etc.)

Example (non-analyzable serial):

Quarterly returns of trade for the ports of Jenchuan, Chinnampo, Kunsan, Mokpo, Fusan, Masampo, Wonsan, and Songchin
vs.
Quarterly returns of trade for the ports of Chemulpo, Chinnampo, Kunsan, Mokpo, Fusan, Masampo, Wonsan, and Songchin
[Jenchuan dropped, Chemulpo added]

- i) the addition, deletion, or rearrangement anywhere in the title of words that indicate the type of resource such as "magazine," "journal," or "newsletter" or their equivalent in other languages.

LC-PCC PS states that the change of one word to a different type of resource word, for example, "series" to "report, or "studies" equals a major change, as do words that denote frequency such as "Bi-annual".

Examples:

Renaissance history series	vs.	Renaissance history
Collection Histoire et tradition	vs.	Histoire et tradition
Series on genetic research	vs.	Genetic research series
<i>But, major change:</i>		
ERS staff paper	vs.	ERS staff report

Title of Short Duration

A title of short duration is a title that is a major change and appears on one or several volumes before switching back to the original title.

There is no specific instruction for this in *RDA* or the policy statements, and this can only be judged in retrospect (for details, see CONSER Cataloging Manual 16.2).

The number of issues or period of time that constitutes short duration is a matter of cataloger judgment. PCC (CONSER/NACO SAR) practice has been to search the CONSER database for records for the series cataloged as a whole to determine if separate records and/or ISSNs have been assigned to each title. In either case, records are to be left as they are. If there are no records or evidence of ISSN changes and in the cataloger's judgment the change is of short duration, treat the changes as minor and update existing SARs with notes and variant access points.

Change in Responsibility for the Work

RDA 6.1.3.2.1 discusses what to do when there are changes in the authorized access point (AAP) for a person, family, or corporate body used:

- in the AAP for the work (i.e., as a creator)
- as an addition to the AAP for the work (i.e., qualifier)

For these types of changes, it is necessary to identify whether or not a change of preferred name has occurred or a new entity is associated with the series. Consult a Name Authority Record (NAR) for the preferred name to compare with the name on the resource at hand: is it a variant, a change, or is a different entity now responsible for the series work?

In addition to creating a new SAR for a change in name or in responsibility, it is necessary to create a new NAR for a changed or different entity used in constructing the AAP for the series as a creator or as an addition to the AAP, if the NAR does not already exist.

It is more common that a series is associated with a corporate body than with a person or family. So you will want to pay particular attention to RDA Chapter 11, *Identifying Corporate Bodies*.

- RDA 11.2.2.6 deals with a change of the preferred name of a corporate body, and the *LC-PCC PS* describes minor name changes for corporate bodies.
- RDA 9.2.2.7 provides instructions on a change of the preferred name for a person.
- RDA 10.2.2.7 provides instructions on a change of the preferred name of a family.

Examples:

- Change in the corporate body as creator.

New SAR:

111 2# \$a Forensic Science Conference. \$t Forensic science proceedings 511 2# \$w r \$i Continuation of (work): \$a Conference on Forensic Science. \$t Forensic science proceedings

- Change in the corporate body used as an addition to the AAP (with new NAR).

New SAR:

130 #0 \$a Discussion paper (American Society of Associations)
530 #0 \$w r \$i Continuation of (work): \$a Discussion paper (American Society of Organizations)

New NAR documenting the new name:

110 2# \$a American Society of Associations
510 2# \$w r \$i Predecessor: \$a American Society of Organizations
670 ## \$a Annual report, 2003: \$b t.p. (American Society of Associations) pref. (name changed in January 2003 from American Society of Organizations)

- However, if the NAR for a body used as a qualifier is revised, do not create a new SAR; instead, change the form of the name in the qualifier as necessary, to match the authorized access point in the NAR (*LC-PCC PS 6.27.1.9, Serials, 4. Change in qualifier, a) Body used as qualifier, ii*).

Example:

130 #0 \$a [Series title] (Instytut belaruskaj kul'tury (Minsk, Byelorussian S.S.R.))

Same SAR 130 updated to:

130 #0 \$a [Series title] (Instytut belaruskaj kul'tury (Minsk, Belarus))

According to *LC-PCC PS 6.27.4, Other Situations, 6. Change in parenthetical qualifier not requiring a new record*, a variant access point can be provided from the series with the “changed” qualifier. In this case, the variant for the series with the former form of the qualifier could be retained in the SAR if thought to be useful in identification. Also, according to DCM Z1, 4XX See From Tracings, Best practices guidelines for RDA, catalogers should trace a former AAP as a cross reference in all cases.

Example:

130 #0 \$a [Series title] (Instytut belaruskaj kul'tury (Minsk, Belarus))
430 #0 \$w nne \$a [Series title] (Instytut belaruskaj kul'tury (Minsk, Byelorussian S.S.R.))

Translation -- Change in Title of Original

- *LC-PCC PS 6.1.3.2, Works Issued as Serials*

When there are different language expressions of a series work, and the preferred title of the work changes (i.e., the original language version), create a new SAR even though the different language expression (i.e., the translated title) has not changed.

Example:

130 #0 \$a Builders of hope. \$l Spanish
 430 #0 \$a Forjadores de esperanza
 530 #0 \$w r \$i Continued by (expression): \$a Hope builders. \$l Spanish

130 #0 \$a Hope builders. \$l Spanish
 430 #0 \$a Forjadores de esperanza
 530 #0 \$w r \$i Continuation of (expression): \$a Builders of hope. \$l Spanish

Change in Mode of Issuance

- *RDA 1.6.2.1 Serials, Change in Mode of Issuance of a Serial*

If a monographic series (a type of serial work) changes to a multipart monograph or an integrating resource, or vice versa, a new description (i.e., AAP for the series work) is created. LC-PCC PS points out that modes of issuance are indicated in bibliographic records via the MARC Bibliographic level codes (Leader/07), such as “s”=serial, “m”=monograph, etc. Modes of issuance are coded in the MARC authority format element “Series” (008/12); for example “a”=monographic series, “b”=multipart item, etc.

NOTE: When a monograph series changes to a serial, or vice versa, the mode of issuance has not changed -- because monograph series are serials. In such cases, recode 008/12 (use value “z – Other” for serials that are not monographic series) and add a 667 to the SAR (see DCM Z1, 667 (4) and 64X – SARs for serials other than monographic series).

Main Series Appears or Disappears from the Resource

- *LC-PCC PS 6.1.3.2, Works Issued as Serials*
- *RDA 6.1.3, Changes Affecting the Identification of a Work*
- *(See also Session 9)*

Create a new AAP for the series:

- when the title of a main series included in the existing SAR disappears from later volumes;
- when the title of a main series not included in the existing SAR appears on later volumes.

If the presence/absence of the main series is thereafter inconsistent, update the SAR for the later AAP with information and variant access points as needed, rather than creating another AAP for the change.

Example of main series disappearing, and then reappearing:

Original SAR:

130 #0 \$a Plant studies. \$p Current research

When a subsequent volume is received, the main series has disappeared from the resource. Create a new SAR without the main series and link it to the earlier SAR using 5XX fields.

New SAR:

130 #0 \$a Current research
530 #0 \$w r \$i Continuation of (work): \$a Plant studies. \$p Current research

Previous SAR:

130 #0 \$a Plant studies. \$p Current research
530 #0 \$w r \$i Continued by (work): \$a Current research

When the main series/subseries 'returns' on a later volume, add a 430 for it on the latest SAR for the (include a qualifier, in this case a date, to the AAP for the variant access point per *LC-PCC PS 6.27.4*, since the variant would otherwise conflict with the AAP for the earlier SAR):

130 #0 \$a Current research
430 #0 \$a Plant studies. \$p Current research ([date])
530 #0 \$w r \$i Continuation of (work): \$a Plant studies. \$p Current research

Numbering Changes

- (See also Session 6)

All changes in numbering can be updated in the existing SAR. These are some such situations:

- a numbered series becomes unnumbered;
- an unnumbered series becomes numbered and starts with “1” and the numbering system excludes previous unnumbered issues.
- some issues lack numbering
- an unnumbered series starts numbering with the next number after the total number of volumes already published
- a numbered series restarts its numbering from “1”, with or without a designation such as “new series” (note that, per *RDA* 2.12.9.6, “new series” is supplied in brackets if it is not present).

Catalogers can use MARC field 641 (Series Numbering Peculiarities) to indicate when numbering stopped, etc., or use a 670 to indicate any available information justifying the change.

Examples:

- Numbered series becomes unnumbered:

```
130 #0 $a American philosophy series
641 ## $a Numbering ends with no. 19
642 ## $a no. 1
```

Unnumbered series becomes numbered, and the numbering system excludes the previous unnumbered issues:

Existing SAR:

```
130 #0 $a Critical interventions in theory and praxis
670 ## $a Dialogics of cultural encounters, 2006: $b series t.p.
```

SAR after editing:

```
130 #0 $a Critical interventions in theory and praxis
642 ## $a 1 $5 DPCC
670 ## $a Dialogics of cultural encounters, 2006: $b series t.p.
670 ## $a Reconsidering social identification, 2011: ser. t.p. (Critical interventions in theory and praxis) cover (Critical interventions in theory and praxis, 1)
```

- New system of numbering starts with phrase “new series”:

SAR edited with new 642:

130 #0 \$a Pragmatics & beyond
642 ## \$a new series, 1 \$d 1988-
642 ## \$a IV:5 \$d 1980-<1986 >

- Same system of numbering starts without distinguishing phrase:

SAR edited with new 642 and supplied phrase in brackets:

130 #0 \$a UC Mediterranean studies
642 ## \$a [new series], v. 1 \$d 2013-
642 ## \$a v. 1 \$d 1980-2012

Change of Place -- Minor Change

- *LC-PCC PS 6.27.1.9, Additions to Access Points Representing Works, Serials, 4. Change in qualifier, b) Place used as qualifier*
- *LC-PCC PS 6.27.4 Variant Access Point Representing a Work or Expression, Other situations, 6, Change in parenthetical qualifier not requiring a new record*
- Do not create a new SAR when the place of publication changes and the place is used as a qualifier. Add a 4XX variant with the new place as qualifier if it helps in identification

Example:

130 #0 \$a Wissenschaftliche Reihe (Husum, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany)
430 #0 \$a Wissenschaftliche Reihe (Nienburg, Germany)

However, if the AAP on the name authority record for the place used as a qualifier is revised, and the series is still being published after the change in name, revise the form of the name in the qualifier of the SAR to match the revised AAP for the place.

Example:

Existing SAR:

130 #0 \$a Mysliteli Rossii (Leningrad, R.S.F.S.R.)
 643 ## \$a Leningrad \$b Izd-vo Leningradskogo universiteta
 670 ## \$a Lev Shestov, 1991: \$b t.p. (MR, Mysliteli Rossii) added t.p. (Serīia "Mysliteli Rossii")

Same SAR with updated 130:

130 #0 \$a Mysliteli Rossii (Saint Petersburg, Russia)
 430 #0 \$wnne \$a Mysliteli Rossii (Leningrad, R.S.F.S.R.)
 643 ## \$a Leningrad \$b Izd-vo Leningradskogo universiteta
 643 ## \$a Sankt-Peterburg \$b Izd-vo Sankt-Peterburgskogo universiteta
 670 ## \$a Lev Shestov, 1991: \$b t.p. (MR, Mysliteli Rossii) added t.p. (Serīia "Mysliteli Rossii")
 670 ## \$a Mikhail Tareev, 1994: \$b title page (Mysliteli Rossii; publication information: Sankt-Peterburg : Izd-vo Sankt-Peterburgskogo universiteta)

Also, generally following *LC-PCC PS 6.27.4* and according to DCM Z1, 4XX *See From Tracings, Best practices guidelines for RDA*, catalogers should trace a former AAP as a cross reference in all cases.

Same SAR with added 430:

130 #0 \$a [Series title] (Kinshasa, Congo)
 430 #0 \$w nne \$a [Series title] (Kinshasa, Zaire)

Related Works, Expressions, and Relationship Designators

The Relevant Structure of RDA

As illustrated in an earlier section of this session, *MARC Series Authority Records: Earlier/Later (and Other) Conventions*, relationships between SARs can be coded using an RDA relationship designator term found in RDA Appendix J. It can be used in the MARC record to express or reference the relationship.

NOTE: Remember that: DCM Z1, Tracings and References, General Information, 4XX Fields, instructs not to use relationship designator subfields and codes (\$i, \$w code "r") for 4XX fields.

RDA Chapter 24, General Guidelines on Recording Relationships Between Works, Expressions, Manifestations, and Items addresses the recording of relationships between the FRBR Group 1 entities.

RDA 24.5, Relationship Designator provides instructions on how to indicate relationships between SARs, and directs the cataloger to record a term from the appropriate list in Appendix J.

The most common terms used to designate relationships between SARs are those of earlier and later Authorized Access Points. The applicable standard designators are found in:

- J.2.6 Sequential Work Relationships
 - "Continuation of (work)"
 - "Continued by (work)"
- J.3.6 Sequential Expression Relationships
 - "Continuation of (expression)"
 - "Continued by (expression)"

These can be included in 5XX fields as indicated above in the section *MARC Series Authority Records: Earlier/Later (and Other) Conventions*.

RDA Chapter 24 also includes instructions for information recorded in parts of the SAR. For example, *24.7 Source Consulted* addresses the information recorded in 670 fields, such as how to cite sources that illustrate a relationship such as a change in series title. *RDA 24.8 Cataloguer's Note* addresses the information recorded in a 667 field useful for using or revising relationship data, which could include an AAP not represented by a SAR, when an earlier or later series is not represented by a SAR.

RDA Chapters 25 and 26 deal with recording Related Works and Expressions. *RDA 25.1.1* contains the *Basic Instructions on Recording Relationships to Related Works*; the relationship designators relevant for works are in Appendix J2. *RDA 26.1.1* contains the *Basic Instructions on Recording Relationships to Related Expressions*; the relationship designators relevant for expressions are in Appendix J3.

Other Relationships

Many other relationships – some of them somewhat rare for series -- can be expressed using relationship designators.

For example, if a series work is a translation of another series work, *RDA 26.1.1.3 Recording Relationships to Related Expressions* and *J.3.2 Derivative Expression Relationships* would be applicable if the relationship is not sequential but parallel.

Another example is the case of a parallel, translated series, for which the relationship designator “Translation of” would be appropriate (note that the relationship designator for translation does not have a Group 1 entity added parenthetically).

Another example could be a series issued in another format (i.e., the same expression of a series work is issued in a different manifestation), for which *RDA 27.1.1 .3 Recording Relationships to Related Manifestations* and *J.4.2, Equivalent Manifestation Relationships* would be applicable. This could be an equivalent manifestation relationship such as a series issued in both print and microform formats, and the relationship designator “Also issued as” would be appropriate.

Note: For PCC guidelines on use of relationship designators in bibliographic records, see [Relationship Designators in Bibliographic Records: Guidelines for Application](#) (Word: 24 KB) on the [PCC web site](#).